

Baltic Sea Academy

Train-the-Trainer 2.0 What is generational business transfer and how to support it

Virtual Meeting 08.12.2021

Dr. Max Hogeforster





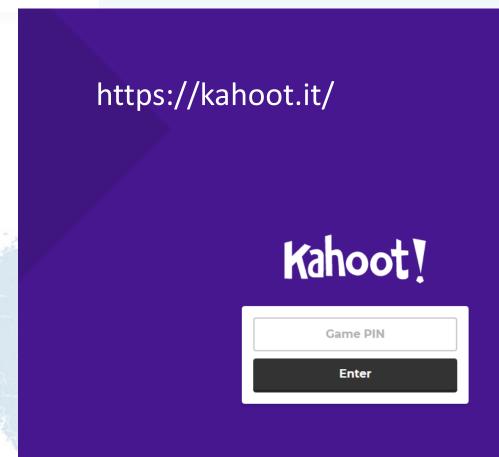
Agenda Day 2

- **09:30** "Generational business transfer, why is it important and how to support it"
- **10:15 Group work**: Issues that should be considered when planning generational transfer
- 11:15 Lunch
- 12:00 Conclusion of Padlet, Lecture: Challenges in generational business transfer
- 12:45 Coffee break
- **13:15 Group discussion**: Issues a trainer should consider when training a person planning business transfer.
- 13:45 Concluding the discussion, Lecture: Mentor and Mentoring, Dr Kari Lilja
- **14:15 Concluding words** (Dr Hogeforster), link to the evaluation form, compiling the form
- 14:30 end of the training.





Enter PIN 114 2502











1.Why business transfers are important

2. How to support business transfers











Business transfers



The transfer of a business is not a one-time occurrence, but rather a continuous process.



It may take some years.





Business transfers

- While there is no consensus about the meaning or definition of business transfers, they are generally defined as the transfer of ownership of a company to another person or legal entity of more than 50% of the assets or shares, while at the same time "assuring the continued existence and commercial activity of the [company]" (Alpeza et al., 2018). This definition was first introduced by Van Teeffelen in 2010 and has enjoyed great support since (e.g., Deschamps et al., 2020; Alpeza et al., 2018).
- Business owners have a wide variety of different options of how to transfer their business, ranging from transfer to a family member, to transfer to an employee to transfer to an external buyer (Battisti & Williamson, 2015;)

inbets + Business Transfers in SMEs

Successful business transfers may be even more important for stable and sustainable economic growth than those of startups (Van Teeffelen, 2012). This is due to the significantly higher survival, turnover and profit rates of transferred businesses compared to start-ups, estimated between 35–50% for start-ups compared to over 90% for transferred businesses (Alpeza et al., 2018; Battisti & Williamson, 2015; Varamäki et al., 2014; Viljamaa et al., 2015a).



inbets + Business Transfers in SMEs

Business transfers, especially transfers of SMEs, are not only of great importance for the individual businesses transferred, but also for the overall economic stability of the European economy (Viljamaa et al., 2015a).

A resilient economy heavily relies on successful transfers. This is particularly true in the new EU member states and Russia, where many new companies were founded privately in the context of the transition and the structural changes in the economy at the beginning of the 1990s. Starting their companies in their 30–40ties, their owners are now increasingly at the age when a transfer of business is required.





inbets + Challenges for transfers

- Business transfers are not easy. A third of transfers fail.
- Business transfers require unique knowledge and skills which are neither acquired nor needed during the every-day practice of running a business (Battisti & Williamson, 2015; Van Teeffelen, 2012; Varamäki et al., 2014; Viljamaa et al., 2015a).
- Business owners tend not to plan for succession and often postpone the transfer of their business as much as possible, making it difficult to find a suitable successor (Van Teeffelen, 2012; Varamäki et al., 2017).
- No support infrastructure. Small businesses struggle to access the necessary support for a successful business transfer (Battisti & Williamson, 2015; Van Teeffelen, 2012; Varamäki et al., 2014)
- Another barrier for small businesses in particular is their reluctance to trust outsiders, especially when the business is owner-managed and relies on specific, unique expertise which is generally not passed on to outsiders (Battisti & Williamson, 2015; Meijaard et al., 2005).



- From October 2020 until March 2021 a survey has been conducted by the authors to learn more about the status quo, challenges and needs for support when it comes to business transfers.
- 283 participants from 14 countries, mainly around the Baltic Sea Region, took part in the survey. The survey was distributed through a network of 76 chambers of commerce, universities and public administration around the Eastern region.
- The settings were such that only one response option was allowed from each IP. A total of 12–16 questions were asked, following a piped logic depending on previous answers. In case of multiple answer options, the order of answers was randomised in each questionnaire.

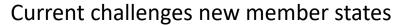


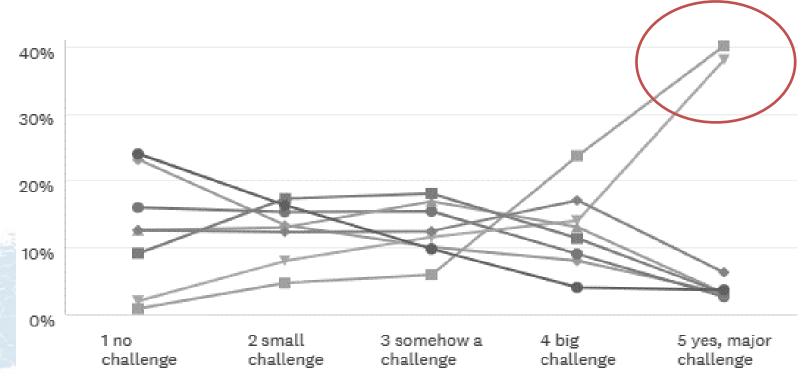


Current challenges

	1 no challenge	2 small challenge	3 somehow a challenge	4 big challenge	5 major challenge	Average
Low education level of staff	32.86%	27.86%	23.57%	12.50%	3.21%	2.25
	92	78	66	35	9	
Missing Qualification of managers	22.14%	28.93%	31.07%	15.36%	2.50%	2.47
	62	81	87	43	7	
Innovation level	16.43%	30.36%	36.07%	14.64%	2.50%	2.56
	46	85	101	41	7	
Digitalisation level	21.43%	23.93%	28.93%	19.29%	6.43%	2.65
	60	67	81	54	18	
Lack of workforce	30.71%	18.93%	16.07%	16.43%	17.86%	2.72
	86	53	45	46	50	
Generation shift in companies	16.01%	15.30%	25.98%	34.52%	8.19%	3.04
	45	43	73	97	23	
Cash flow	6.81%	19.71%	28.67%	18.64%	26.16%	3.38
	19	55	80	52	73	
Pandemic / Corona Situation	2.13%	10.99%	14.54%	37.59%	34.75%	3.92
	6	31	41	106	98	



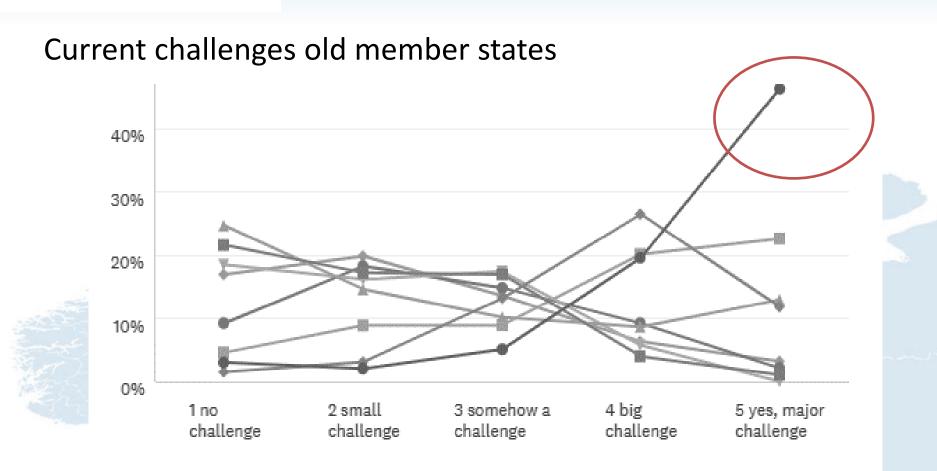




- Lack of workforce Generation shift in companies Innovation level
- → Digitalisation level → Cash flow → Missing Qualification of managers
- --- Low education level of staff ---- Pandemic / Corona Situation





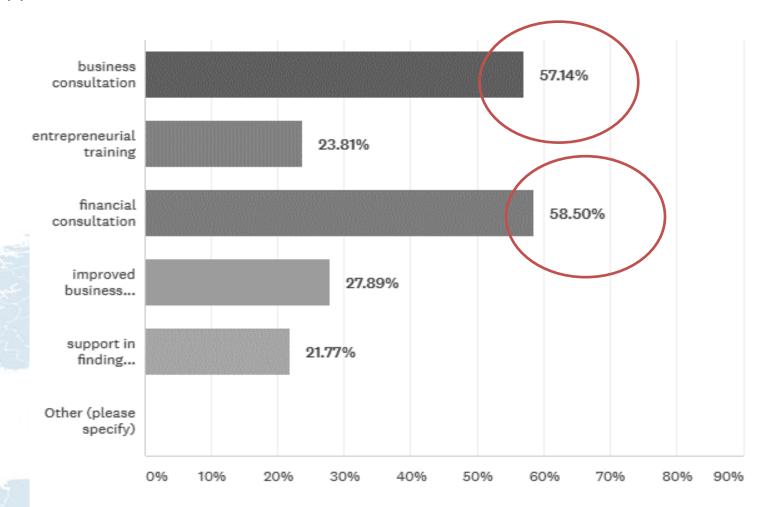


- Lack of workforce Generation shift in companies Innovation level
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Support for transfer, new member states

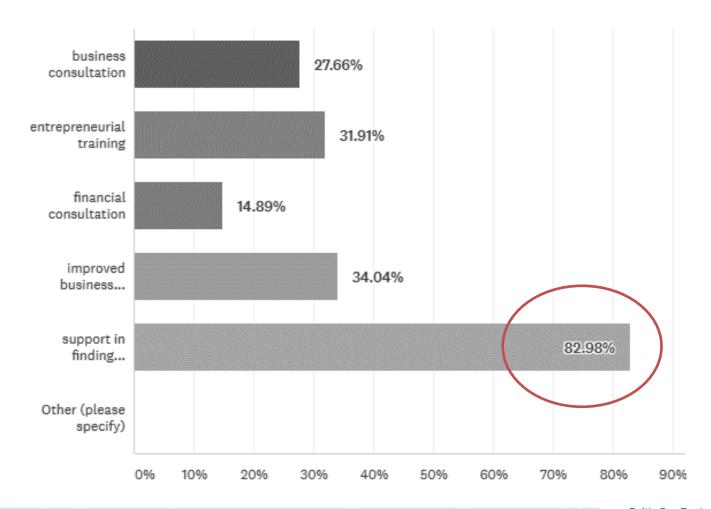






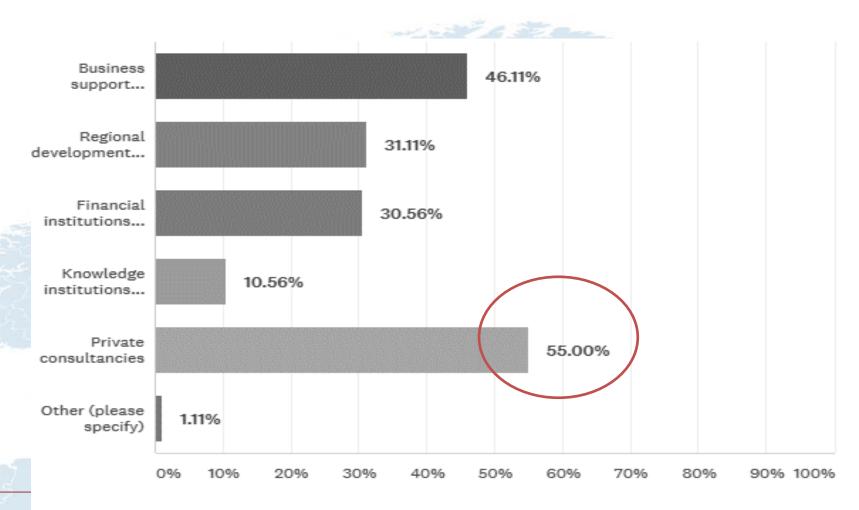


Support for a transfer, old member states Group 2 (source: formed by the authors)



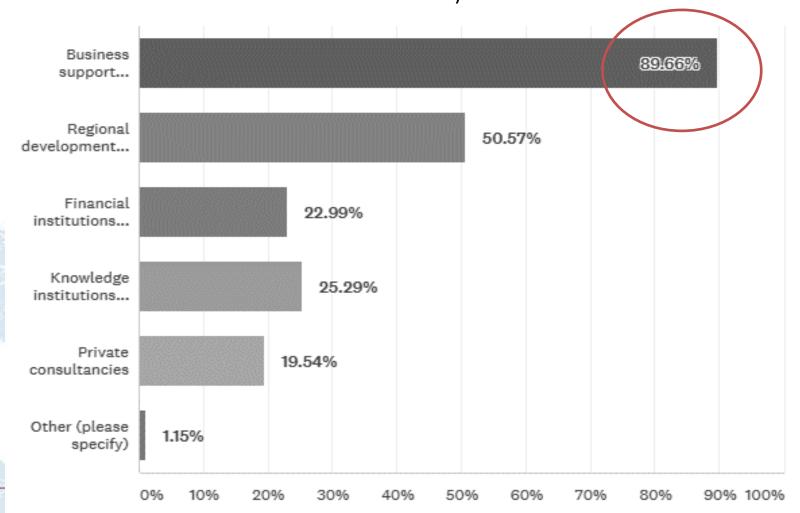


Who can support business transfers, new member states and RU/BY





Who can support business transfers, old member states and NOR (source: formed by the authors)





Conclusions

- The survey clearly confirmed that the topic is of great importance for SMEs, but that the challenges and demand for support diverge between the old and the new member states.
- The latter are in particular need of help in finding suitable successors, while in the new Member States financial and entrepreneurial advice is particularly required. SMEs need to plan early for the upcoming transfer and should allow at least 2 years.
- It can also be the task of the chambers of commerce and similar business support organisation in the new member states to establish this as a future and permanent field of consultation.







English

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Entrepreneurship and SMEs

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Tools and databases

Home > Entrepreneurship and SMEs > Supporting entrepreneurship > Transfer of businesses

Transfer of businesses

Buying an existing company is an alternative way of starting a business. It is often more advantageous than starting from scratch. Every year, around 450,000 firms and over two million employees are transferred to new owners. However, up to one-third of these transfers may not be successful. The European Commission believes that it is just as important to support transfers as start-ups because they are equally important to the EU economy.

Barriers to business transfers

The main barriers to successful business transfers relate to planning and management. They include

- · awareness-raising for better planning and preparation
- · quality of support and advisory services
- · quality standards related to the functioning of online markets and their inter-connectivity
- taxation (especially retirement tax relief, re-investment tax relief, sale to employees' tax relief, and double taxation of cross-border inheritances)
- . a lack of evidence and the need to harmonise data collection for better policy making

Commission's actions in the area of business transfers









https://ec.europa.eu/growth/smes/supportingentrepreneurship/transfer-businesses en

Examples of projects/initiatives focused on improving business transfers

Please note that these links lead to non-EU institution websites. The Commission's support does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors who are responsible for the information.

- 'Continuity of Traditional Enterprises in Mountain Alpine Space areas (C-TEMAlp), funded by the EU Interreg Alpine Space Programme
- 'Succession and Transfer of Business in Regions' (STOB regions project), funded by Interreg Europe Programme
- •'Innovative Business Transfer Models for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises in the Baltic Sea Region' (INBETS BSR), funded by the EU Interreg Baltic Sea Region Programme
- 'Key ingredients to develop successful business transfer ecosystems' Handbook for EU countries, developed by Transeo (European Association on SME Transfer)
- 'Business transfer promotion in European countries' Study on SME business transfer promotion best practices in EU countries, by the Seinäjoki University of Applied Sciences (follow-up of the EU project on improving the evidence base on the transfer of business)
- 'Succession in Family Businesses' (SUFABU) project co-funded by the EU Erasmus+ Programme
- 'Succession Planning and Regeneration In Family Businesses for a New Growth' (SPRING) project cofunded by the EU Erasmus+ Programme

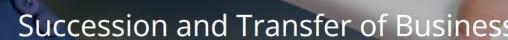












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Project summary

"After the creation and growth of a business, transfer is the third crucial phase in its life cycle." - Commissioners Tajani and Hahn, Foreword of Guidebook No. 3 - Facilitating Transfer of Business 2012.





In the EU more jobs are lost due to failed business transfers than new jobs are created in start-ups every year.

Over the next decade up to 500.000 businesses providing 2 million jobs will have to be transferred every year and at least 1/3 of business failures are the consequence of bad transfers.

For example in Germany in 2021 76,000 companies need to be transferred.



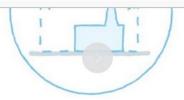


Markets for consultants

- Most coaches and consultants for SMEs still focus on start-ups and export for companies
- In every country around the BSR thousands of companies need support for and during the transfer for their company
- Interesting possibility to combine different fields of advise, i.e. business transfer and increase of innovative capabilities

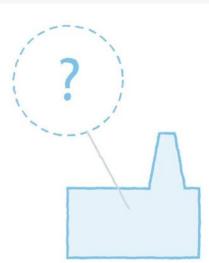






Are you looking for new ways to develop your business?

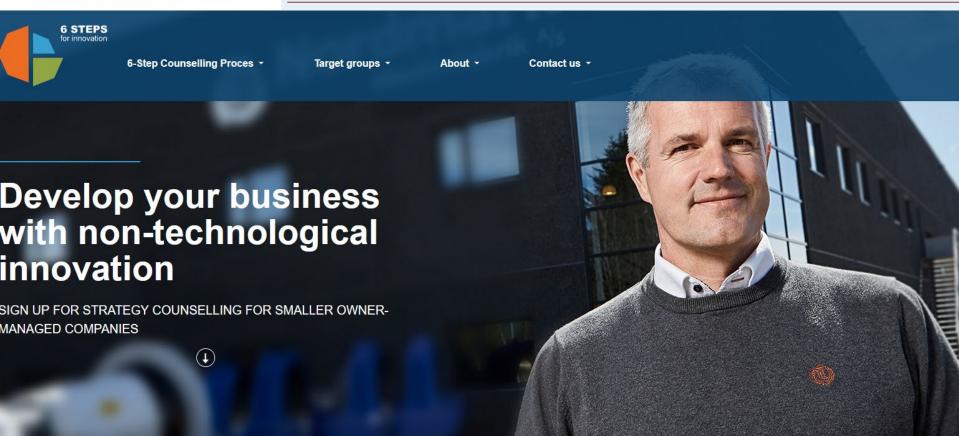
What is non-technological innovation?













Strategy process for smaller companies

Are you looking for new ways to develop your business and achieve growth? Have you recently invested in new technology? Do you want to optimise your profits from it? The 6-step Process offers business

councelling for companies that want to douglan their business using non







The 6 step - Counselling Process





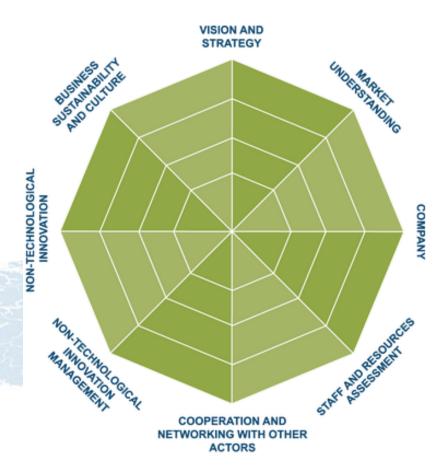












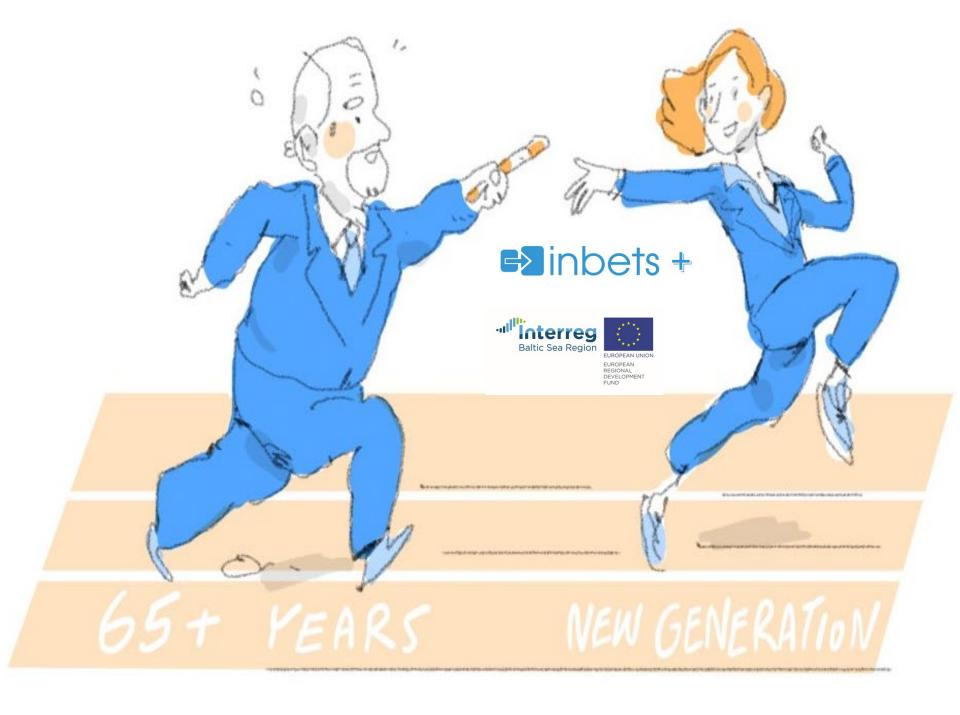
Identify your challenges with the Spider Web Tool

As part of the 6-step Process, it is essential to identify where to start with the non-technological innovation.

In Step 3, the primary task is to decide which areas to focus on. By going through a number of questions regarding your company, the Spider Web Tool will help you identify your main challenges and help you prioritise them. This will serve as the foundation for a strategy and action plan.







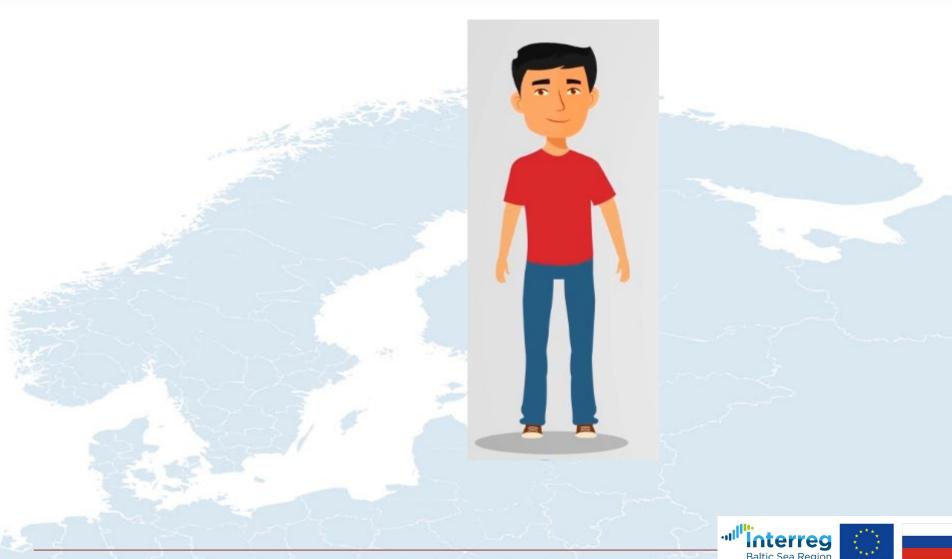








Support for successor









inbets + Entrepreneurship Mindset





HOME PROMOTION > PARTNERS > STRATEGY > COOPERATION >	QUALIFICATION ~ EVENTS ~ ABO	UT ~ INBETS+						
Welcome to the INBETS Competence Assessment for Entrepreneurship.	COU SATC TRAIN-THE-TRAINER							
This short questionnaire will help us to learn more about your skills and competences. Pl	TRAIN THE TRAINER 2	u would like to get a copy						
of your answers, please provide an e-mail address. Of course this is not obligatory and yo	BUSINESS SUCCESSORS TRAINING	fress. If you do provide it,						
please be assured, that we will not use it for any commercial reasons and solely to contact you and send the results to you.								
SATC								
VYTAUTO DIDŽIOJO UNIVERSITETAS M C M X X I I		Петербургский язвития бизнеса						

VMU LT SATC

26. February 2020

26. February 2020

CCI LT SATC

O gal turėčiau? Sveikiname atsivertus verslumo kompentencijų vertinimo įrankį, sukurtą įgyvendinant INBETS! Šis trumpas





23. October 2019

SPB RU SATC

Должен ли я стать предпринимателем? Добро пожаловать на страницу "Оценка компетенций предпринимателей",











Support the financing

Best Practice Models Regarding SME Financing

Several best practice financing models have been developed within the INBETS project, offering diverse models for financing a business transfers for SMEs.

Co-financing by the Transferor

Through this model, co-financing is provided by the transferor him-/herself in order to make the transfer solution possible. Concerning requirements, no hard and fast rules exists. The length of the contract and the executive's role with the company post-acquisition are two issues that also have to be negotiated. If this form of financing is accompanied by a loan, the latter will be given priority.

Strengths

Weaknesses

- No partner needed.
- Modalities and collateral can be regulated during the negotiations.
- Better conditions compared to those offered by other investors.
- Could be a way to prevent the company from being closed.
- A change in strategy may depress current results.
- The transferor might be continuously interested in having a say in the management.

EU-wide application: Type (size) of SME business transfer; Financially smaller takeovers, and more likely in the case of family succession.

Co-financing by the Transferee's Family and/or Friends

Co-financing is provided by the family and/or friends of the successor/buyer. In terms of requirements, the length of the contract (the agreement) should be fixed in writing to avoid any conflicts between the partners due to different expectations etc. It is also important to remember that you should not mix money and friendship!









inbets + Checklists for successors





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Below you will find important data to retrieve from a seller when taking over a company.

Please note that this list is listed alphabetically and not by priority.

Important information when taking over a company

- Assets
- Company Business Plan / Strategy
- Company Culture and History
- Connections Local Politics
- Costs of Production
- Due Diligence
- Employees Age Education Gender
- Environmental Standards (14001)
- Information about Key Clients
- Know How
- Legal Documents
- Market Potential and Market Share of the Company
- Organisational Structure and Functions
- Patents + Intellectual Property
- Personal Data about Owners
- Profit
- Projects Future Past
- Public Knowledges
- Ouality Standards (9001)









Matchmaking





♠ Suchen

Inserieren

Informieren

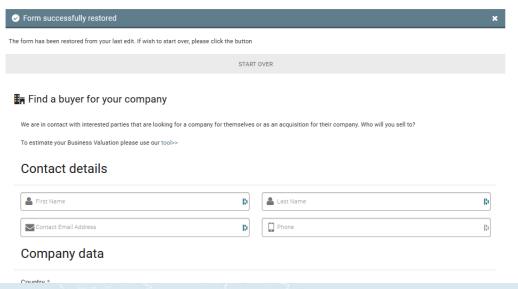
Willkommen bei nexxtchange

Deutschlands größte Unternehmensnachfolge-Börse erfolgreich Inhaberinnen und Inhaber von Unternehn sowie Existenzgründer zusammen.

UNTERNEHMENSSUCHE

KAUFGESUCHE

Search for a successor by using our matchmaking tool











Support for successor

Ongoing process:

Support during the first weeks / months in the company, e.g. helping to form advisory board of existing employees to increase acceptance and get know-how







Support for owners



ECORDING: Why is it so challenging give up active management of your ompany? Insights from neuroscience

1988

1980

nany cases selling or buying a company is much more complicated than selling/buying real estate. ou agree with the statement?

nany cases owning a business is like bringing up a child. Through the life of the business, you have tured it, learned lessons through trial and error, taken risks, implemented processes and made wth decisions for its well-being and success. You may have employed other people, providing a safe ne for them to create a good life for themselves and in return, they have given you loyal service. You e positive relationships with both employees and satisfied clients of which you are rightly proud. iness owners often share that their identity is linked to the business and years of hard work, on, development and success have enabled personal growth as well as business growth. It is refore not surprising that handing over the reins to another owner or leader comes with some otions and can be challenging

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Marju Männik Senior Counsellor of Foreign Trade

ASK A QUESTION

Verslo perdavimo modeliai ir verslininkų kompetencijų tobulinimas

Publikuota: 2021-02-15



Gintarė Pauliukevičienė, Vytauto Didžiojo universitetas

Rašyti komentara

Atliktose ES studijose pažymima, kad esamos įmonės pirkimas yra alternatyvus vers adžios būdas. Tai dažnai yra naudingiau, nei pradėti verslą nuo nulio. Kiekvienais etais apie 450 000 jmonių ir daugiau nei du milijonai darbuotojų perleidžiami ujiems savininkams. Tačiau iki trečdalio šių perdavimų gali nepavykti, o tai turi kos daugiau kaip pusei milijono dirbančiųjų. Tokio skaičiaus darbo vietų ir pajamų aradimų nekompensuoja intensyvus startuolių atsiradimas, nes veikiančios įmonė ı turi bütinus ükinei veiklai komponentus: išteklius, technologijas ir rinkas.

Raising awareness among SMEs

2005



ла воплощения мечты

Academy Life Style в Калининграде - пример того, как встретились две мечты. Но на старте бизиеса пришла

Sea Region 2014-2020, реализуемой Европей-

ректора Елены ВИЛАР, воплотилось в жизнь то, что

Я - парикмахер, в профессии уже 12 лет. При этог

не мое». - вспоминает Галина. аботали. Но у нее не получилось.

туда хотелось возвращаться. Но

юмент я поняла, что перегорела.

такую атмосферу, чтобы было могла сдержать след, - рассказыприятно не только клиентам, но вает Елена. - Но в не прекращала

мы его очень долго строили, де-лали-переделывали. В какой-то час занимаемся его дизайном и

реть. И тут я встречаю Елену. Я льшала о ней, что она хороший жоводитель, требовательный. одумала, значит, в салоне будет

научиться находить общий нык с коллегами, которые знают новое место. Кризис водталкива ебе цену, состоялись в профес- ет сделать шаги, на которые в сии. И сейчас подобралась коман- спокойное время было сложно как она, горят желанием двигать- придут в школу косметологии и ся вперед и в повышении своего парикмахерского искусства после

ны смогут снова открыться. Ктооткрыли салоны. Но в нашем биз

будут убытки. Такие, думаю, сей-час закроются. Останутся те, кто

2014

2010

2018



timely planning

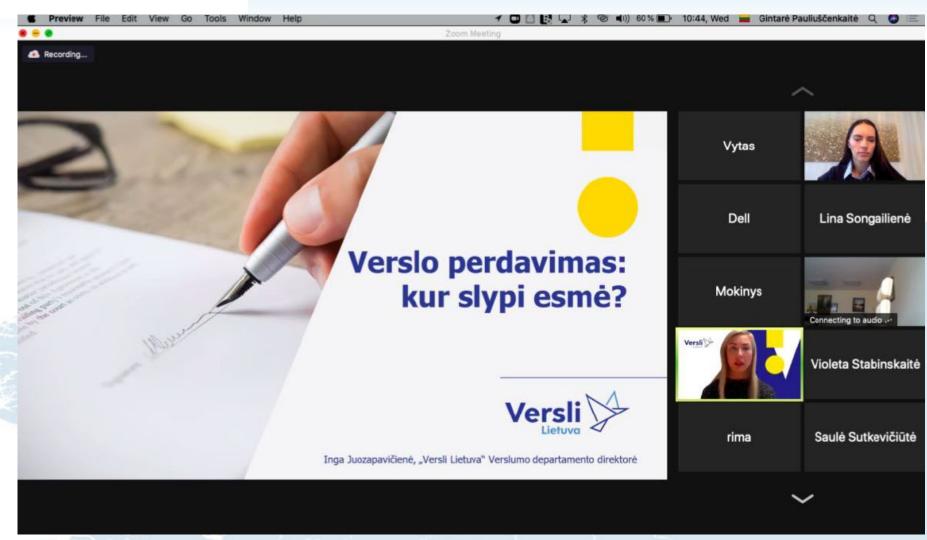








inbets + Transfer Days to inform SMEs









Estimate company value



Business Transfers: Top 5 Questions for Intermediaries







Estimate company value





HOME PROMOTION Y PARTNERS Y STRATEGY Y COOPERATION Y QUALIFICATION Y EVENTS Y ABOUT Y INBETS+

INBETS Tool SME Valuation

Enterprise Valuation Assumptions			
Company Name	enter your company/business name		
Revenue			
Estimated Annual Revenue (Year 1)	Year 1	≎ €	
Estimated Annual Revenue Increase in %	Year 20 %	Year 3≎ % Year 4≎	% Year 5≎ %
Gross Profit Margin			
Estimated Gross Profit Margin in %	Year 20 %	Year 3 ♥ Year 4 ♥	% Year 5○ %
Other Operating Costs			
Advertising & Marketing	≎ €	Equipment	○ €
Rent	≎ €	Salaries and Wages	○ €
Utilities & office Supplies	≎ €	Vehicle Expenses	○ €
Other	≎ €	Other	○ €
Other	≎ €		
Estimated Annual Cost Increase in %	Year 20 %	Year 3 ≎ % Year 4 ≎	% Year 50 %







Identify the right model

HOME PROMOTION > PARTNERS > STRATEGY > COOPERATION > QUALIFICATION > EVENTS > ABOUT > INBETS+

Family firms represent relatively stable systems so long as the founding entrepreneur is in place.

They subsequently become destabilized as a function of such "triggering events" as the decision to bring a family member into a senior position, the founder's decision to disengage or decision about firms' selling (Morris, Williams, Nel, 1996). Successful adaptation to the new situation is influenced by the conditions within the firm (e.g. state of maturity, economic health) and family dynamics (e.g. closeness of family, interdependencies among family members, sibling rivalries, financial condition of family members) (Beckhard, Dyer 1983), as well as the situation in the firm's environment.

Such critical changes in the firm, eventually leading to the ownership and authority transfer, need to be overthought and planned in details (Family Business Survey, 2016).

Please choose the transfer model you are interested in:

- Model 1 Family Transfer
- ➤ Model 2 One or More External Entrepreneurs
- ➤ Model 3 Transfer to Company Executives
- > Model 4 Takeover by Workers
- ➤ Model 5 Takeover by Another Company
- > Model 6 Takeover in form of a Mixed Scheme







Use cases to illustrate











Wählen Sie den Snippingmodus mithilfe der Schaltfläche "Modus" aus, oder

Anonymous - SE

Martins Gräv AB

1994. In the middle of the 2000s Veda was one of the leaders in of the goals was to make an exit. In the year 2012, the company for making companies grow, Martin and Lena realized that they

Transfer description The Veda holding company was founded in Transfer description The business started as a project where one Transfer description While participating in an accelerating program







Cleantech

Transfer description The founder of the company and the owner of Transfer description BAGFACTORY is a non-woven PET bag

the know-how was no longer interested in the development and manufacturer, a market leader in Lithuania and one of the market 1987 by Viacheslav Zarenkov. LenSpecSmu operates in the field of





Transfer description The LenSpecSmu company was founded in











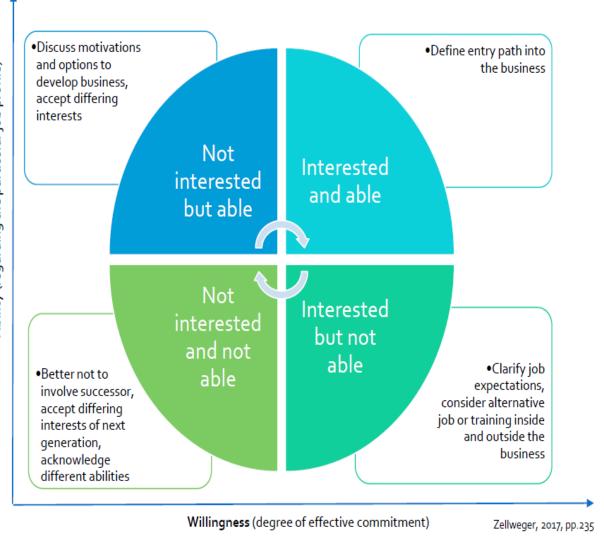
Family Business transfer







1. Clarifying goals and priorities Internal-Family Succession (IFS)



It is crucial to consider the willingness and abilities of the potential successor.

The successor may or may not have an *effective commitment* - strong belief in the company's goals and a desire to contribute to them.

Moreover, they may or may not have the *required abilities*.

The Willingness / Ability diagram will help you decide how to proceed in different scenarios.

Source https://www.sufabu.eu/

Conclusion: Fair does not always mean equal

In Family-Owned Businesses, Equal is Not Fair and Fair is Not Equal.

"Fair" is a perception and "equal" is a mathematical calculation.

Focus on Fair, not Equal.

- Shares can be different but still fair.
- Treat family members fairly, not equally.

There is no one-size-fits-all solution for family businesses. Family businesses are often full of unique contradictions and complexities.

- E. g. more children, multiple children work in the family business, no significant assets outside the business, bad relationships.
- People are different, assets are different too.

Differences between fair and unfair succession process

Fair process

- Harmony
- Certainty
- Satisfaction
- Trust
- Better business performance

Unfair process

- Conflicts in the future
- Revenge
- Resignation
- Destruction of family relationships
- Termination of business

It's imperative to have open and transparent conversations with family members and family business succession planning teams, in order to come up with effective succession plans that account for everyone involved.



Family Business transfer









Internal transfers

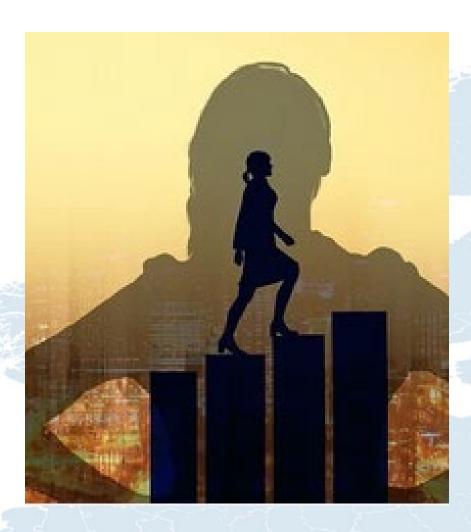


Internal transfer with existing employees

- Support the internal take-over
- Mediation between leaving owner and new management



External transfers



Biggest challenge finding a successor

Overall Lack of young and qualified entrepreneurs in EU

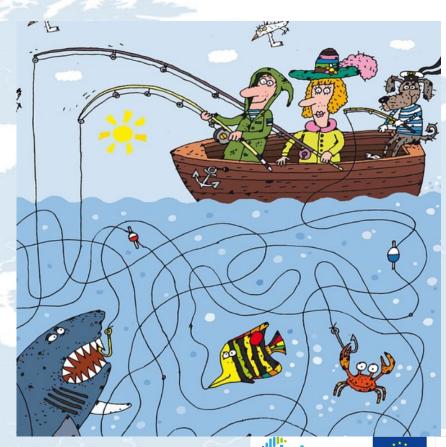




External transfers

If the owner prefers an external solution, it can be also part of the consultant to protect him from offers:

- Unqualified successors
- **Tirekickers**
- Competitors pretending to be buyers, checking the situation!





Knowledge-Management

Why should I think about Knowledge Management?

The knowledge of the individual human being is called **individual knowledge** and it stands in contrast to **organizational knowledge**, which is for example the knowledge of your company. However, individual knowledge often results in problems for a company. For example, when an experienced and knowledgeable employee or the owner-manager himself leaves the company. In such a case, a large part of the knowledge, important to the company, is often lost. For this reason, individual knowledge should be turned into organizational knowledge. This Q&A will guide you to a better knowledge management in your company.



Support the process





