



SUCCESSION CHALLENGES  
FOR ASIAN FAMILY BUSINESSES

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## HOW TO KEEP YOUR VALUE(S)

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“I want you to start something that is different from our family business. Go to another country, explore a new industry. We don’t need two of our sons looking after the same market.”

Those were the instructions that Alope Lohia, then a young graduate, received 30 years ago from his father, the owner of an international textile company with operations in India and Indonesia. Not one to question parental authority, Alope diligently followed through on the plan. Mustering what little business experience he had, he moved to Thailand, a country that was going through a manufacturing and foreign investment boom, and set up a number of chemical factories.

A few years went by. For all the long hours and hard work he put in, profits from the Thai start-ups failed to materialize, and injections of family capital were needed to prop them up. Ambitious yet demoralized, Alope found himself to be the “unsuccessful segment” in his parents’ family business, especially compared with his brothers whose more traditional businesses were thriving. Finally, seven years into Alope’s thankless role as the head of struggling Thai businesses, his father decided to retire and told him, with no acrimony, “you’re on your own; beyond seed capital, I can’t help you anymore.”

Today, Alope is the group CEO of Thailand-headquartered Indorama Ventures – a US\$8 billion plastics empire spanning the globe – and one of Asia’s richest entrepreneurs. When asked for his key lessons to share with next-generation family business members, he singled out the frightening conversation with his retiring father as the turning point. Having to manage finite resources made him look at his markets and industries differently, and opened up a new chapter in his career.

### **A dialog rooted in values**

Indorama Ventures is one of many successful Asian family businesses that IMD has visited for research purposes since 2012. The standard view is that family businesses in Asia are patriarchal, run by powerful figures in the oldest generation, particularly among immigrant communities, who are unable or unwilling to let go. But IMD’s research to date points to a wide range of leadership models and transition strategies among family-owned and family-run companies in Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. In fact, some of the top consumer brands in Southeast Asia are led by ethnic Chinese second-generation owners who describe their parents’ generation as entrepreneurs by necessity rather than inclination, and admit to picking up business acumen largely by trial and error.

Still, members of the new generation, armed with overseas business degrees, typically have a juggling act on their hands. They see an urgent need to document the knowledge that is hidden “inside the founder’s head” and disseminate it across the organization. At the same time, they speak about the need for “cultural translation,” or reconciling what they learned in business school with the elder generation’s expectations of appropriateness, courtesy and good timing. Through sometimes painful encounters, the new generation is reminded that in the local culture, the “what” in formal conversations often takes a back seat to the “who,” “when” and “where”.

Some of the most vibrant and fast-growing Asian family businesses that we spoke with have made the conscious decision to put the family before the business. This mindset of “what is good for the family is good for the business” has helped them to tap into specific sets of family values as well as family business values. In turn, these have proved to be powerful engines that perpetuate the family, and the business, into future generations of ownership.

### **Overcoming obstacles to learning**

To ensure continuity of the business and the family legacy, and to engage with the next generation, family companies in Asia have embraced formal and semi-formal governance frameworks including family councils, assemblies and constitutions. Some business owners and managers are a bit skeptical of this. They talk about “window-dressing” and point out that critical decisions tend to be made outside these structures. Many have learned that the frameworks need to be filled with vibrant personalities and activities. They have also come to see their work in charitable foundations, events, publishing and public speaking as another avenue for learning valuable lessons about the dynamics and prospects of their own family business.

Because the majority of Asian family businesses are still relatively young, there is a limited pool of experience they can draw on when passing the baton to the next generation and handling the challenge that comes with these delicate transitions. Furthermore, the key ingredient in building sustainable and long-term-oriented family businesses – “communication, communication, communication” – is sometimes missing, because talking openly about succession is considered inauspicious or even taboo in many Asian families.

Family feuds at the heart of big companies such as Korea’s Samsung and India’s Reliance group show the damage that can arise from avoiding difficult conversations. By contrast, Indorama Ventures’ Alope Lohia had a tough talk with his father – and it held the key to his future success.

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*To help growing family businesses address their highly specific challenges, IMD has for the past 25 years documented patterns and developed frameworks to align the interests of the family with the objectives of ownership and sustainable growth. The school’s ongoing dialog with leading family businesses around the world will serve as a basis for discussions with participants in the Leading the Family Business module of IMD’s Orchestrating Winning Performance program in Singapore from November 17-22, 2014.*

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