

E-Entrepreneurship and Innovation in Franchising

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ABSTRACT

Franchising has been a popular approach to growing a business. Developing an effective strategy of e-entrepreneurship and innovation for growing a franchise business and making it resilient is also getting popular. In this article, the authors show that building up a good “family” relationship between the franchisor, the franchisees, and the communities is the real essence of franchising, and the e-entrepreneurship and innovation strategy shall be designed to enhance and advance the “family” relationship. Specifically, the authors discuss the strategy of how to make e-entrepreneurship and innovation “meaningful” in franchising. Future trends on making franchises resilient, cyber security and sustainability are also discussed.

KEYWORDS

E-Entrepreneurship, Franchise Relationship, Franchising, Innovation, Making Franchises Resilient

INTRODUCTION

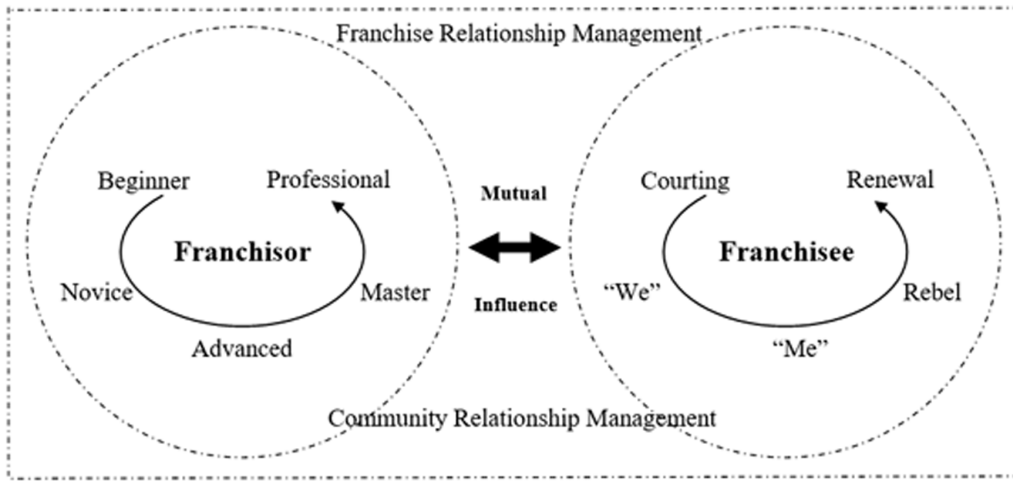
Franchising as a global growth strategy is gaining its popularity (Justis and Judd, 2002; Thomas & Seid, 2000; Chen and Justis, 2006; Baena, 2018). For example, according to the statistics of the China Chainstore & Franchise Association, China has over 4,500 franchises and chain store companies creating more than 5 million jobs nationwide and the country’s top 100 franchises generated total sales of \$66 billion with the total number of stores across these 100 franchises at 124,086 (U.S. Commercial Service, 2016). Also, according to the World Franchise Council (U.S. Commercial Service, 2018), China ranks first in number of brands offered (4,500) through franchising, South Korea ranks second (4,288), USA ranks third (3,828), and Brazil ranks fourth (3,039). The popularity of franchising continues to increase, as we witness an emergence of a new e-business model, Netchising or O2O (online-to-offline), which is the combination power of the *Internet* with big data (O’Donnell, 2014; Saunders, 2015; Franchise Update, 2016; Qiang & Wang, 2018) for global demand-and-supply processes and the international *franchising* arrangement for local responsiveness (Chen, Justis, and Yang, 2004; Chen, Chen, and Wu, 2006).

In his best seller, *Business @ the Speed of Thought*, Bill Gates (1999) wrote: “Information Technology and business are becoming inextricably interwoven. I don’t think anybody can talk meaningfully about one without talking about the other.” (p. 6). Gates’ point is quite true when one talks about e-entrepreneurship and innovation strategy in franchising. Thus, to see how e-entrepreneurship and innovation can be “meaningfully” used in franchising, one needs to know how franchising really works.

DOI: 10.4018/IJEEL.2019010101

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Figure 1. Understanding how the franchisor/franchisee relationship works



FRANCHISING: BUILDING THE FRANCHISOR/FRANCHISEE RELATIONSHIP

Franchising is “a business opportunity by which the owner (producer or distributor) of a service or a trademarked product grants exclusive rights to an individual for the local distribution and/or sale of the service or product, and in return receives a payment or royalty and conformance to quality standards. The individual or business granting the business rights is called the franchisor, and the individual or business granted the right to operate in accordance with the chosen method to produce or sell the product or service is called the franchisee.” (Justis and Judd, 2002, pp. 1-3) Developing a good relationship between the franchisor and the franchisee is the key for a successful franchise (Justis and Judd, 2002). Figure 1 describes how to build a good franchisor/franchisee relationship.

The franchisor needs to learn continuously for the growth of the franchise. The learning process is developed through five stages (Justis and Judd, 2002): (1) Beginner – learning how to do it; (2) Novice – practicing doing it; (3) Advanced – doing it; (4) Master – teaching others to do it; and (5) Professional – becoming the best that you can be. Once reaching the Advanced stage, most preceding struggles have been overcome. However, further challenges will arise as the franchise continues growing. This is especially true once the system reaches the “Professional” stage, where various unpredicted and intricate problems could arise. Bud Hadfield (1995), the founder of Kwik Kopy franchise and the International Center of Entrepreneurial Development, aptly stated: “The more the company grows, the more it will be tested.” (p. 156). To capture the learning process, a counter-clockwise round arrow surrounding the franchisor is used to depict the increasing intensity of learning as the franchisor continues to grow.

The franchisee also goes through five stages of franchisee life cycle (Schreuder, Krige, and Parker, 2000): (1) Courting: both the franchisee and the franchisor are eager with the relationship; (2) “We”: the relationship starts to deteriorate, but the franchisee still values the relationship; (3) “Me”: the franchisee starts to question the franchisor that the success so far is purely of his/her own work; (4) Rebel: the franchisee starts to challenge the franchisor; and (5) Renewal: the franchisee realizes the “win-win” solution is to continue working with the franchisor to grow the system. Similar to the franchisor, a counter-clockwise round arrow surrounding the franchisee is used in Figure 1 to depict the increasing intensity as the franchisee continues growing.

As the franchisee progresses through the life cycle, the good relationship gradually develops an influencing process (Justis and Vincent, 2001), depicted in Figure 1 with a bi-directional arrow.

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