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## VÝCHODISKÁ MALÝCH A STREDNÝCH PODNIKOV V RIEŠENÍ DOSAHU HOSPODÁRSKEJ RECESIE

***Abstract:** Growth of national economies after two prosperous decades slowed down in most countries; there is a decrease. Examination of the economic processes is carried out from macroeconomic and microeconomic aspects. Ranges of measures made by national governments, which aim to help businesses overcome the difficult and complex period are similar in nature. However, they differ in terms of the support, the size of enterprises, types of industry, and the current transfer of aid to economic entities. On the part of enterprises themselves, in most cases the differences are in an innovative and flexible access to markets and to their customers. Small businesses are an important segment of the economy, consequently studying their performance highly relevant. Motivation of entrepreneurs is essential for maintaining their activities. We are looking for answers to questions whether the performance of small businesses is on a lower scale in comparison with large businesses. It is a fact that, although SMEs employ more than 65% of the workforce, they produce less than 57% of Gross Domestic Product. Is the Gibrat regularity valid under current conditions? We are looking for answers to whether and how the performance is affected by business size, its ownership structure and survival.*

***Keywords:** economics, growth, small and medium-size enterprises, innovation, the enterprise's performance*

**JEL: A 1, E 32, F 43**

### Úvod

Do skupiny malých a stredných podnikov (ďalej len MSP) zaraďujeme tie, ktoré majú menej ako 250 zamestnancov. Ich ročný obrat nesmie presiahnuť 50 miliónov eur, respektíve ich ročná bilancia nesmie prekročiť 43 miliónov eur. Sú to:

- mikropodniky (menej ako 10 zamestnancov),
- malé podniky (10 – 49 zamestnancov),
- stredné podniky (50 – 249 zamestnancov).