Contribution ID: d7ff1cc9-08e2-4fc6-be30-0400ee8123d6

Date: 04/05/2018 14:03:33

## Review of the SME Definition

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

## Introduction

The European Commission is reviewing how micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are defined (Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003).

The goal of this review is to ensure that the SME Definition remains fit for purpose and meets its objectives in the current economic environment. This questionnaire will help assess to what extent the current SME Definition is appropriate and assess options for possible changes to the Recommendation, so that European small businesses can continue to receive dedicated policy support.

By providing one common definition of what is to be considered a 'genuine' SME, the main objectives of the Recommendation are to:

- create a level playing field and avoid distortion of competition between enterprises;
- ensure equal treatment of all SMEs; and
- improve the consistency and effectiveness of SME policies.

A 'genuine' SME is considered an enterprise for which size might represent a handicap. A number of European policies have been set up to ensure these SMEs benefit from financial support, fee reduction, reduced administrative burden, etc. The EU SME Definition is an operational tool to identify the SMEs that should benefit from these policies.

In order to identify these 'genuine' SMEs, the EU SME Definition is based on 3 criteria:

- 1. Staff headcount:
- 2. Financial parameters;
- 3. Independence/ownership.

The staff headcount criterion (< 250 in annual full-time equivalents) is considered the most important one and must be met.

In order to reflect the performance of an enterprise compared to its competitors and specificities of different sectors (e.g. the trade and distribution sector having by its nature higher turnover figures than the manufacturing sector), financial parameters relating to turnover (≤ EUR 50 million) or the balance sheet total (≤ EUR 43 million) must be met. The Definition provides for the possibility of exceeding one of these two financial ceilings.

'Independence/ownership' is the third criterion to be considered. An SME that belongs to a large group

can have access to support that is not available to competitors of equal size which do not have such links. The EU SME Definition therefore makes a distinction between autonomous enterprises, enterprises with partner relationships (ownership between 25% and 50%) and enterprises with linked relationships (ownership above 50%).

An enterprise is autonomous if it is totally independent or does not have any partners or linked entities. It is not autonomous if it has relationships with other entities (either as partners or links). In these cases, the staff headcount and financial data (turnover and balance sheet) of these other entities must be added to those of the enterprise.

Article 6 of the Recommendation describes how these relationships are taken into account and how the data should be calculated.

However, 2 Court of Justice rulings from September 2016 (<a href="http://curia.europa.eu/juris/liste.jsf?">http://curia.europa.eu/juris/liste.jsf?</a>
language=en&num=T-675/13 and <a href="http://curia.europa.eu/juris/liste.jsf?language=en&num=T-587/14">http://curia.europa.eu/juris/liste.jsf?language=en&num=T-587/14</a>) limit the scope of the relationships that can be taken into account. This approach could allow large companies to design structures and set up 'satellite' entities to benefit from support that is intended for genuine SMEs that do not have support from large groups.

The full text of the Recommendation and guidance and examples on the practical application of the EU SME Definition are included in the User Guide. This can be found at: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/15582/attachments/1/translations">http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/15582/attachments/1/translations</a>

All questions in this survey refer only to the EU SME definition as set out in Recommendation 2003 /361/EC. They do not refer to any national or other SME definition that may exist, nor to any variant that might be applied. (e.g. Article 2 of Recommendation 2003/361/EC provides Member States, the EIB and the EIF with the possibility of using only the staff headcount in implementing certain of their policies.)

Thank you in advance for your input. Please note that you can upload a document (e. g. a position paper) at the end of the questionnaire.

# 1. About you

## \*1.1 You are replying

- On behalf of an organisation/association/institution etc.
- On behalf of an enterprise
- As an individual (private citizen)

\*1.2 Contributions will be published on the Commission's website, along with the identity of the contributor. Please state your preference with regard to the publication of your contribution. Please note that regardless of the option chosen, your contribution may be subject to a request for access to

documents under Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 on public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. In this event the request will be assessed against the conditions set out in the Regulation and in accordance with applicable data protection rules.

- My contribution may be published under the name I indicated; I declare that none of it is unlawful or subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication
- My contribution should be kept anonymous; I declare that none of it is unlawful or subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication

The Women Entrepr	eneurship Platfo	rm	
1.4 Please provide yo	our e-mail addı	ress	
Text of 1 to 200 charac	ters will be acce	pted	
info@womenentrepr	eneurshipplatfor	m.org	
1.5 Your country			
Austria	France	Lithuania	Slovenia
Belgium	Germany	Luxembourg	Spain
Bulgaria	Greece	Malta	Sweden
Cyprus	Hungary	Netherlands	<ul><li>United Kingdom</li></ul>
Czech Republic	Ireland	Poland	Other
Denmark	Italy	Portugal	
Estonia	Croatia	Romania	
Finland	Latvia	Slovakia	

# etc.

#### \*1.a.1 What type of organisation/ association / institution do you represent?

- International organisation / association including at EU level
- National or regional public authority
- National organisation / association
- Venture capital / Business angel / Public Investment Fund
- Research institution
- Other

#### \*1.a.2 Are you registered on the Transparency Register?

- Yes
- O No
- Not applicable

# 2. Your opinion on the current SME Definition

	I agree to a great extent	I agree to some extent	l don't agree	(
* It allows the identification of enterprises facing potential market failure and particular challenges due to their size	0	•	0	
* It helps to limit the proliferation of different "SME definitions" at European and national level	0	•	0	
*It helps to make policies targeted at SMEs more effective and consistent across Member States and areas of intervention	•	0	0	
*It is a useful tool to improve equal treatment of SMEs throughout the EU	•	0	0	
The current EU SME Definition is based on three crit independence/ownership. Do you think these criteria erprise is a genuine SME?  Yes No		-	-	
independence/ownership. Do you think these criteria erprise is a genuine SME?		-	-	
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independence/ownership. Do you think these criterial erprise is a genuine SME?  Yes  No  No opinion  In the current EU SME Definition, meeting the staff he financial parameters can be chosen in order to cater thing any combination of 2 out of the 3 criteria (e.g. methe headcount limit) would be more appropriate to desert the No  No  No  No opinion  The current thresholds of the financial criterion were labour productivity per hour worked have risen. Do yould be raised to reflect this?	neadcount the for sectorial eeting only the termine wheels set in 2003	riate to dete specificities he 2 financi other a comp	obligatory s. Do you al parame bany is ar	nn thi eter n S
independence/ownership. Do you think these criterial erprise is a genuine SME?  Yes  No  No opinion  In the current EU SME Definition, meeting the staff in ancial parameters can be chosen in order to cater it ing any combination of 2 out of the 3 criteria (e.g. methe headcount limit) would be more appropriate to delayes  No  No opinion  The current thresholds of the financial criterion were labour productivity per hour worked have risen. Do yould be raised to reflect this?  Yes, both factors should be considered	neadcount the for sectorial eeting only the termine wheels set in 2003	riate to dete specificities he 2 financi other a comp	obligatory s. Do you al parame bany is ar	nn thi eter n Sl
independence/ownership. Do you think these criterial erprise is a genuine SME?  Yes  No  No opinion  In the current EU SME Definition, meeting the staff he financial parameters can be chosen in order to cater thing any combination of 2 out of the 3 criteria (e.g. methe headcount limit) would be more appropriate to desert the No  No  No  No opinion  The current thresholds of the financial criterion were labour productivity per hour worked have risen. Do yould be raised to reflect this?	neadcount the for sectorial eeting only the termine wheels set in 2003	riate to dete specificities he 2 financi other a comp	obligatory s. Do you al parame bany is ar	n / w th eten S

\*2.1 How familiar are you with the EU SME Definition as set out in the Recommendation?

I am aware of the existence of the EU SME Definition but not of its specific contents

I have good knowledge of the EU SME Definition

I do not know the EU SME Definition

*2.7 The current SME definition disting 9 employees; ≤ EUR 2 mil turnover/balaturnover/balance sheet) and medium-s balance sheet). Do you think this category Yes  No No opinion	ance sheet), ized (50-249	small-sized (1 employees; ≤	10–49 employe	es; ≤ EUR 1	0 mil
*2.7.1 Please explain 500 character(s) maximum					
It should be adapted to the reality of the	changing of s	sizes of compani	es today with les	ss staff.	
individually they meet the staff headco following statements?  Business angel: individual or group of individuals pu			-	Strongly agree	Don't know /No opinion
*These thresholds (50% and EUR 1.250.000) are appropriate	©	0	0	•	©
*These thresholds should be substantially increased	0	0	•	0	0
*These thresholds should be removed and a full exemption for venture capital and business angel investments should apply	0	0	0	0	•
*This rule may discourage SMEs from seeking private investment	0	0	0	0	•

\*2.6 The staff headcount criterion states that the average headcount (in full time equivalents) for an

SME over a financial year should be below 250 employees. Should this threshold be:

Don't know/No opinion

Don't know/No opinion

IncreasedKept as it isLoweredEliminated

Another factor should be considered

*This rule may hinder venture capital investment in SMEs	0	0	•	0	0		
9 Enterprises in which a public authority controls more than 25% of the capital or voting rights							

2. are not considered SMEs. What is your opinion on the following statements?

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know /No opinion
*The threshold of 25% is appropriate	0	0	•	0	0
*The threshold should be substantially increased	0	0	0	0	•
*The threshold should be removed and public control should not have an impact on the SME status of an enterprise	0	•	•	•	•
*This rule puts publicly-owned companies at a disadvantage when competing with privately-owned businesses	0	0	0	•	•
*This rule puts privately-owned companies at a disadvantage when competing with publicly-owned business	•	•	•	•	•

\*2.10 In order to determine the real economic capacity of an SME, the current EU SME Definition takes into account ALL (direct and indirect) partner and linked enterprises. Recent rulings of the Court of Justice suggest that only some relationships should be taken into account. This creates potential loopholes for large groups to artificially set up separate entities that would then be considered SMEs.

Do you agree that all relationships should continue to be taken into account in order to determine if an enterprise is a genuine SME?

\[   \]	es/
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O No

No opinion

\*2.11 The EU SME Definition establishes a 2-year 'grace period': enterprises only lose their SME status if they exceed the headcount and financial thresholds for two consecutive years. What is your opinion about this 'grace period'?

The length of the "grace period" is approp										
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The "grace period" is too short

The "grace period" is too long

I don't know/No opinion

2.12 To what extent would the following changes to the current EU SME Definition increase the
risk of granting preferential treatment to enterprises that are not genuine SMEs and for which size
does not represent a disadvantage?

	Not at all	To a small extent	To a large extent	I don't know/No opinion
*Raising the staff headcount threshold	0	•	0	0
*Raising the financial thresholds	0	•	0	0
*Raising the threshold for venture capital fund participation	0	•	0	0
*Raising the threshold for business angel participation	0	0	0	0
*Raising the threshold for control by a public entity	0	0	•	0
*Extending the duration of the 'grace period'	•	0	0	0
*Limiting the relationships that are taken into account to determine whether an enterprise is part of a group	0	0	•	0

2.13 If you have additional	comments	or remarks	please	provide	them	here:
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1500 charac	cter(s) maximum			

- \*2.14 Do you agree to be contacted by our consultant for an individual interview on your experience with the EU SME Definition?
  - Yes
  - O No

You can upload here additional contribution such as position papers. Uploading your file here you agree on its publication on the website dedicated to this consultation.

The maximum file size is 1 MB

#### **Useful links**

SME Definition web site (http://ec.europa.eu/growth/smes/business-friendly-environment/sme-definition\_en)

#### Contact

grow-sme-definition@ec.europa.eu