

FAMILY BUSINESS IN SLOVAKIA

Selected Preliminary Findings from the Research Study

Prepared for: FBN Slovakia — Family Business Network Slovakia

Data source: Naďová Krošláková, M., & Chlpek, S. (2026). *Research study: Family business in Slovakia*. Family Business Center, Faculty of Commerce, Bratislava University of Economics and Business

Date: 1 October 2026

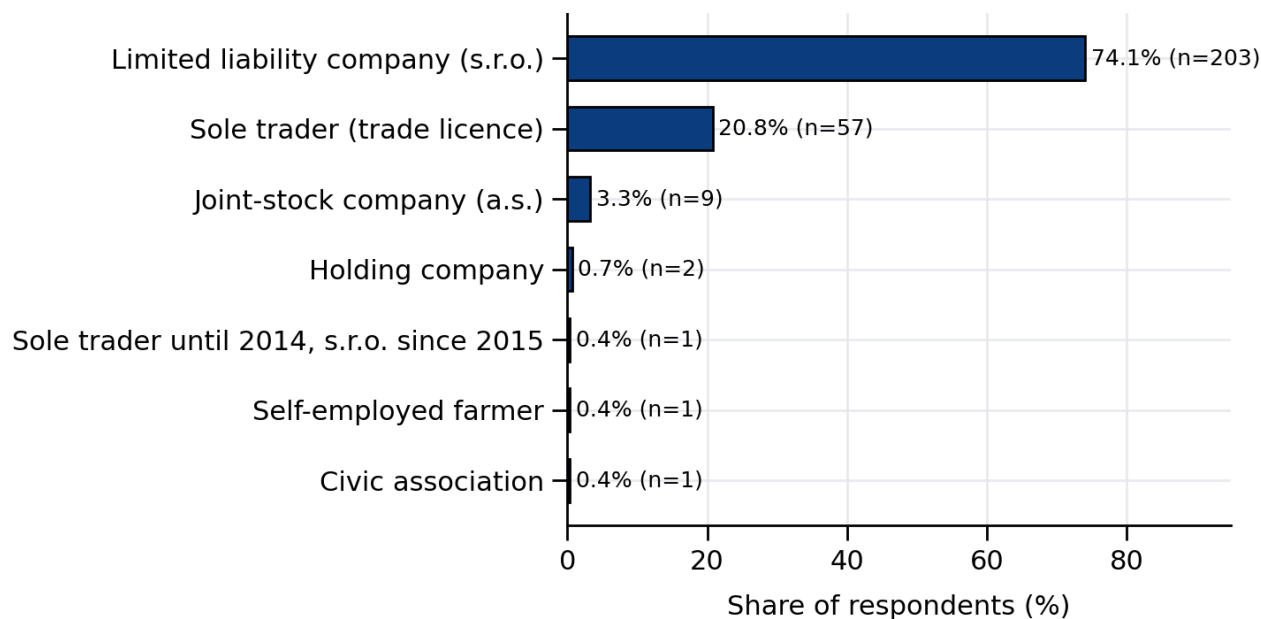
Important notice

- The data presented in this document are raw, preliminary results of a research study that is still in the data-collection phase. Results may change once data collection is completed.
- The data must be cited exactly as stated below.
- Public release authorised by the authors. The findings remain preliminary and should be cited using the required citation below.

Required citation: Naďová Krošláková, M., & Chlpek, S. (2026). *Research study: Family business in Slovakia*. Family Business Center.

1 Legal form

How is your business legally organised? (n = 274)

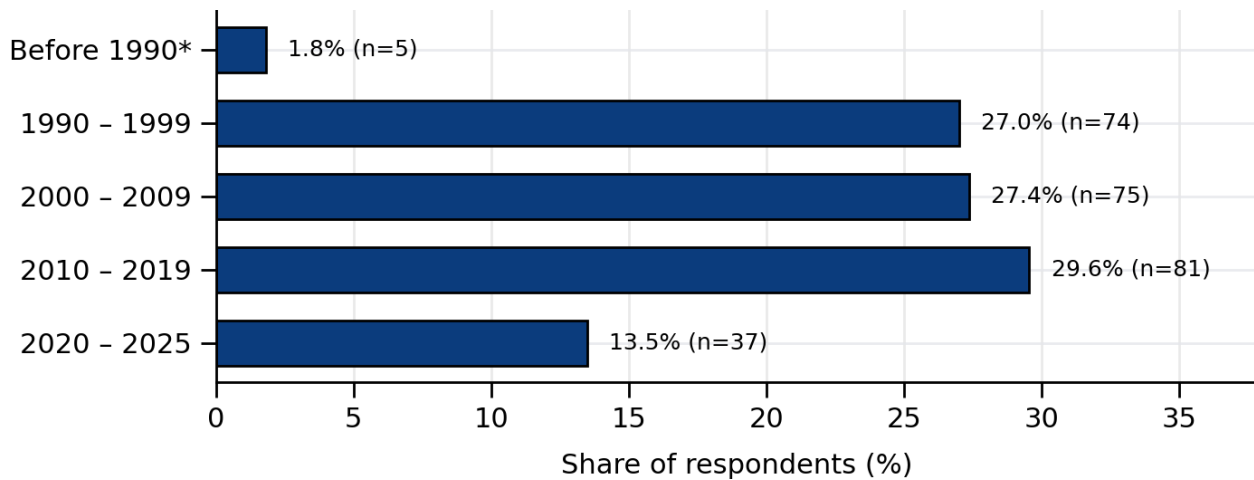


Three quarters of the surveyed family businesses (74.1%) operate as limited liability companies; one fifth (20.8%) are sole traders.

Source: Naďová Krošláková, M., & Chlpek, S. (2026). *Research study: Family business in Slovakia*. Family Business Center. Preliminary data.

2 Year of establishment

Year of establishment of the business, grouped by decade (n = 274)

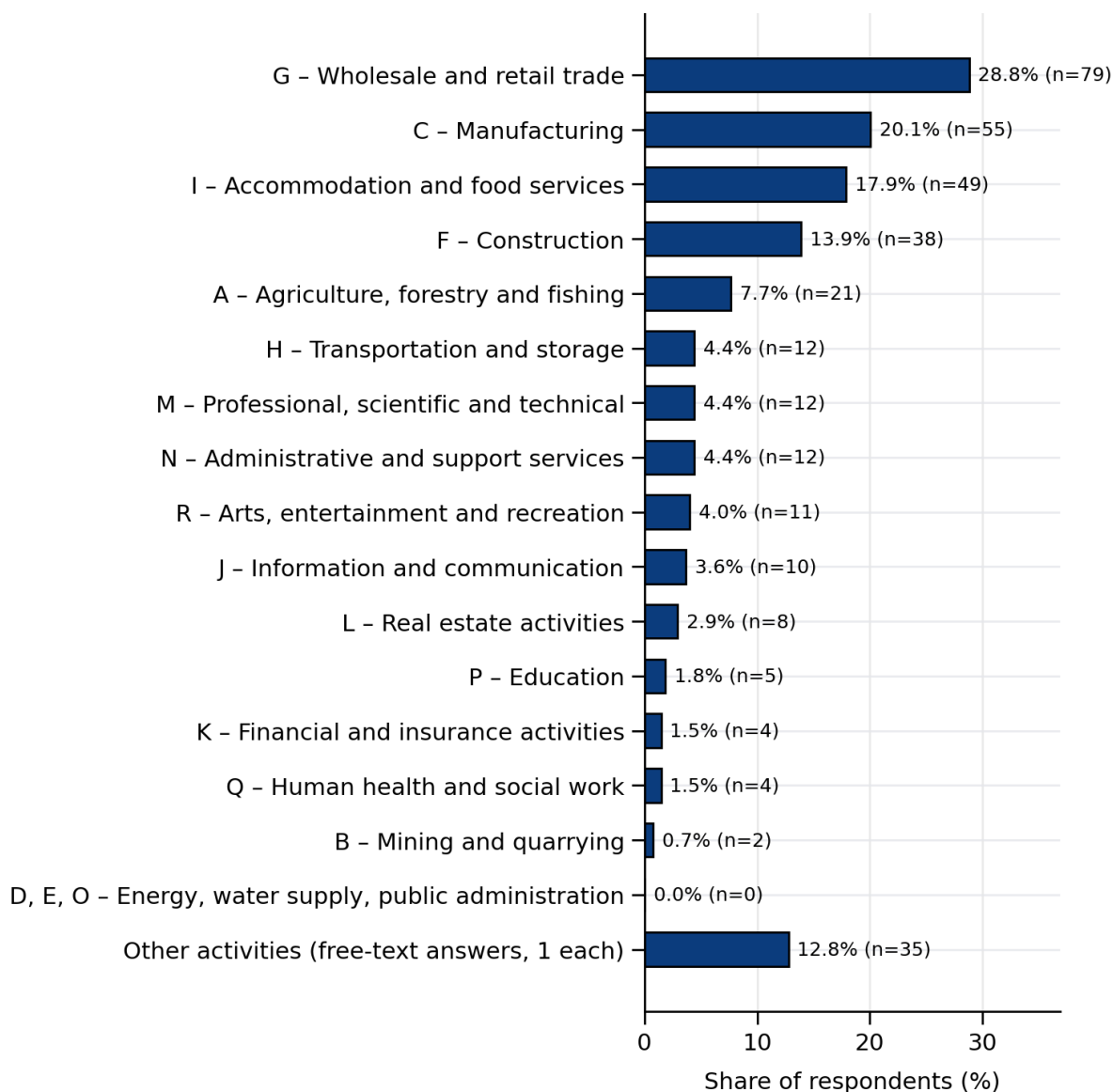


The vast majority of the surveyed family businesses were founded after 1990, reflecting the restart of private entrepreneurship in Slovakia after 1989. *Includes one non-standard answer.

Source: Naďová Krošláková, M., & Chlpek, S. (2026). Research study: Family business in Slovakia. Family Business Center. Preliminary data.

3 Sector of activity (SK NACE)

Sector of activity by SK NACE classification; multiple answers possible (n = 274)

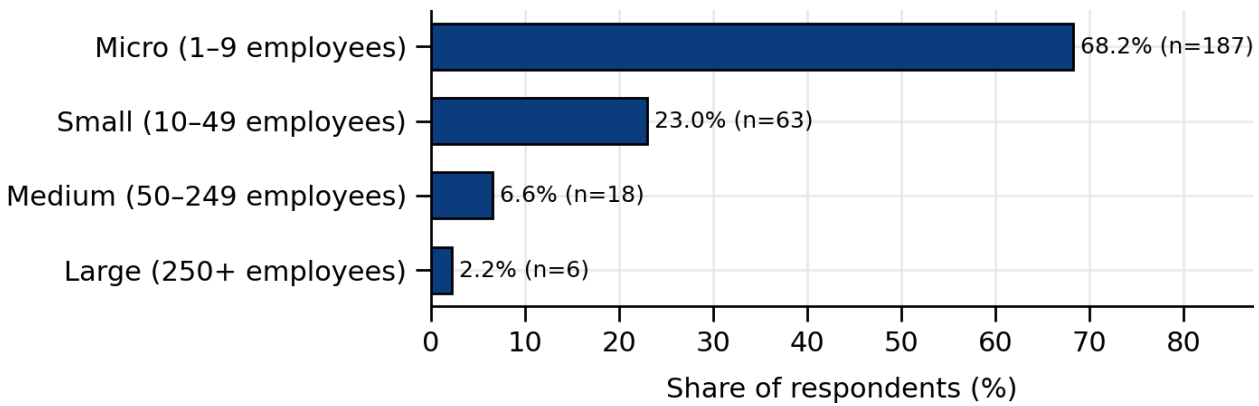


Trade (28.8%), manufacturing (20.1%), accommodation and food services (17.9%) and construction (13.9%) are the most represented sectors.

Source: Naďová Krošláková, M., & Chlpek, S. (2026). Research study: Family business in Slovakia. Family Business Center. Preliminary data.

4 Size category

Size category of the business by number of employees (n = 274)

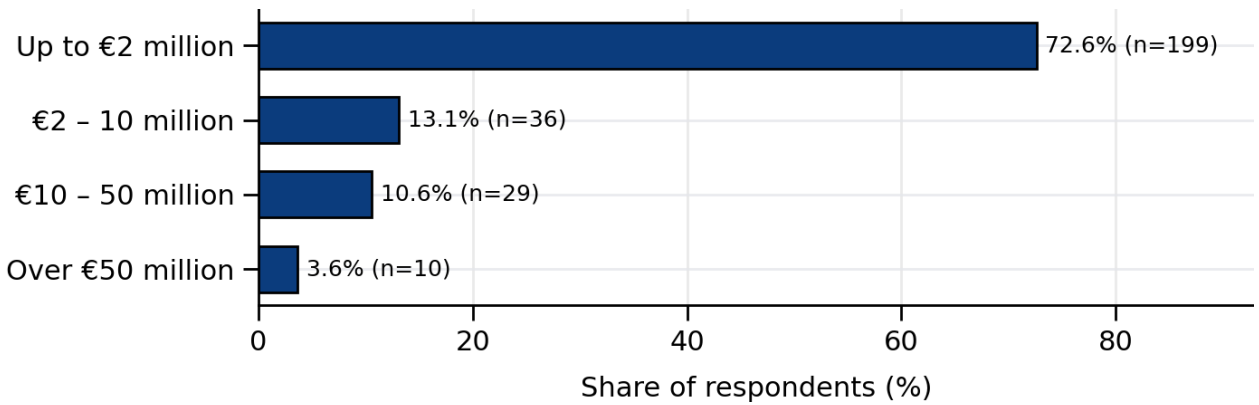


Micro-enterprises dominate the sample (68.2%), followed by small enterprises (23%).

Source: Naďová Krošláková, M., & Chlpek, S. (2026). Research study: Family business in Slovakia. Family Business Center. Preliminary data.

5 Annual turnover

Annual turnover of the business (n = 274)

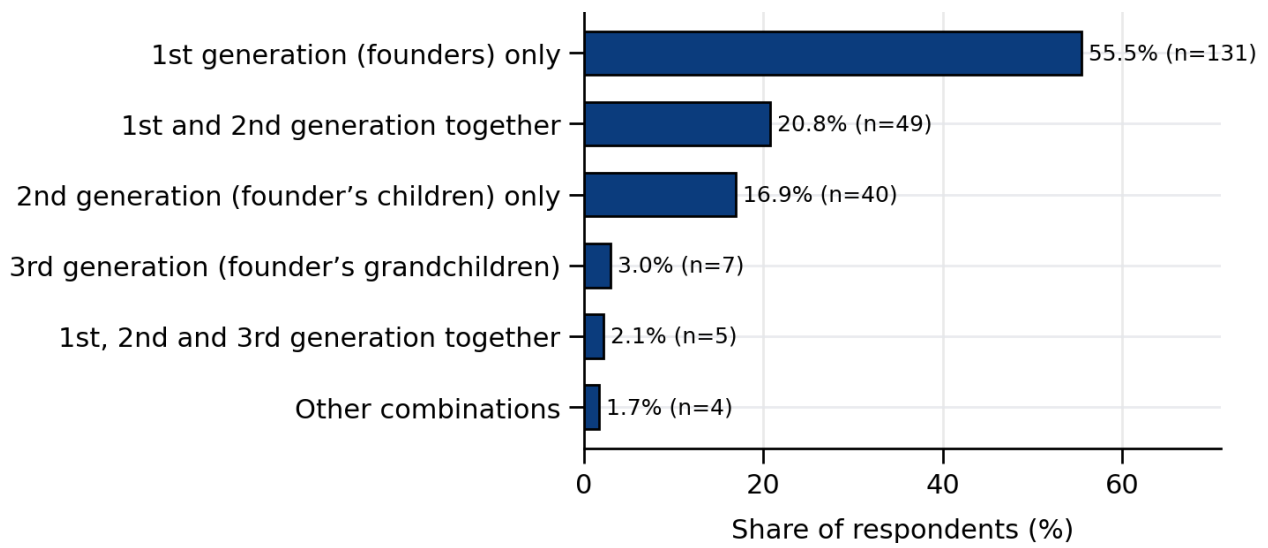


72.6% of the surveyed family businesses have an annual turnover of up to €2 million; 13.1% report €2-10 million.

Source: Naďová Krošláková, M., & Chlpek, S. (2026). Research study: Family business in Slovakia. Family Business Center. Preliminary data.

6 Generations active in the business

Which generation(s) of your family currently work in the business? (n = 236)

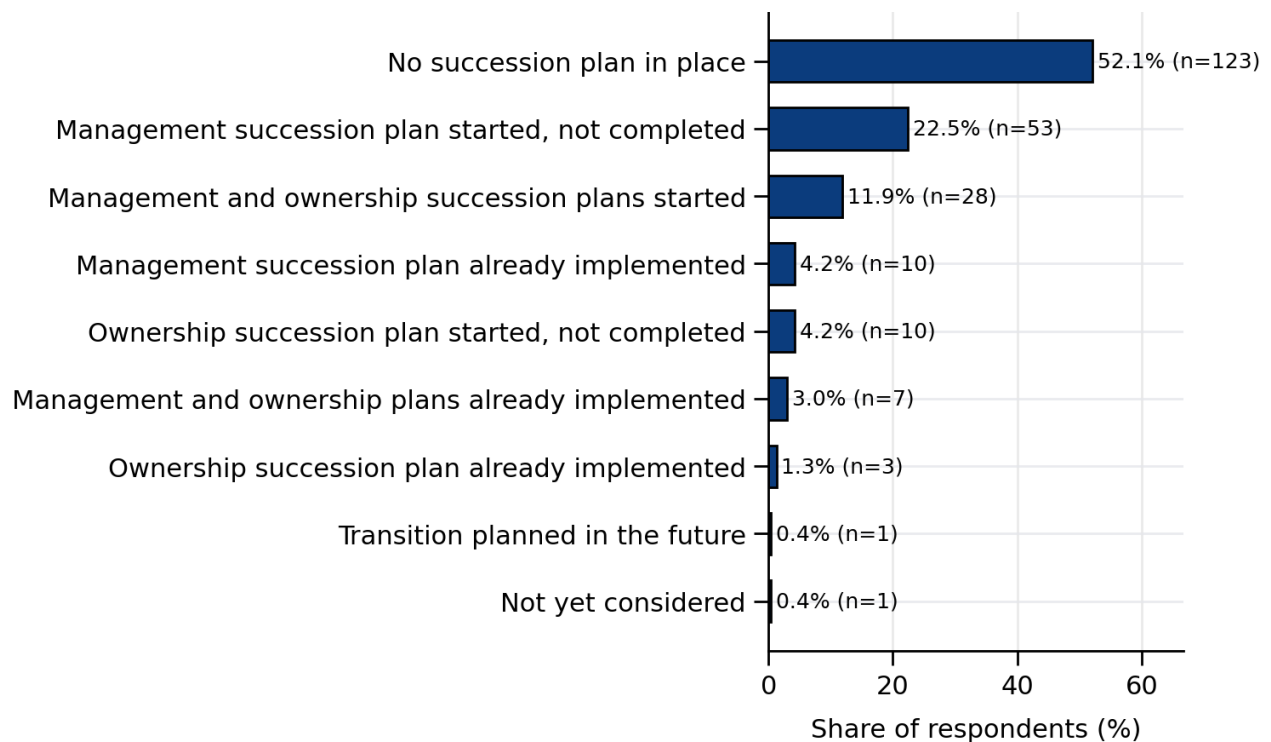


More than half of the businesses (55.5%) are still run solely by the founding generation; in 20.8% the first and second generations work side by side.

Source: Naďová Krošláková, M., & Chlpek, S. (2026). Research study: Family business in Slovakia. Family Business Center. Preliminary data.

7 Stage of the succession plan

At what stage is your succession plan? (n = 236)

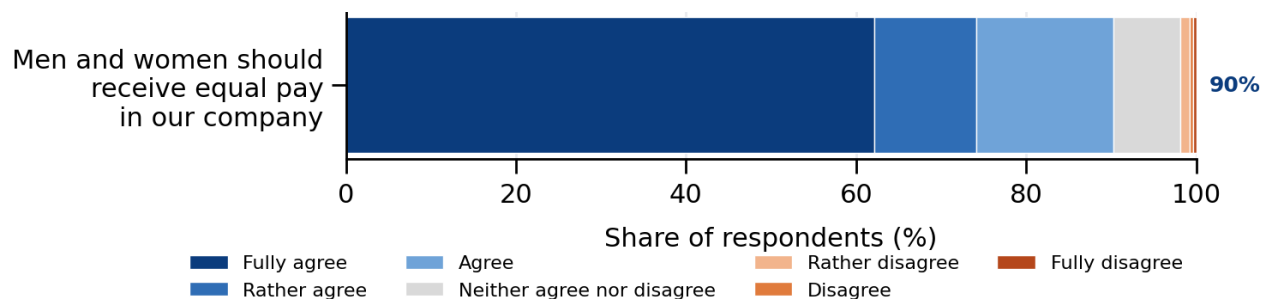


More than half of the businesses (52.1%) have no succession plan; in 22.5% a management succession plan has been started but not completed.

Source: Naďová Krošláková, M., & Chlpek, S. (2026). Research study: Family business in Slovakia. Family Business Center. Preliminary data.

8 Equal pay for men and women

Level of agreement with the statement: "Men and women should receive equal pay in our company"

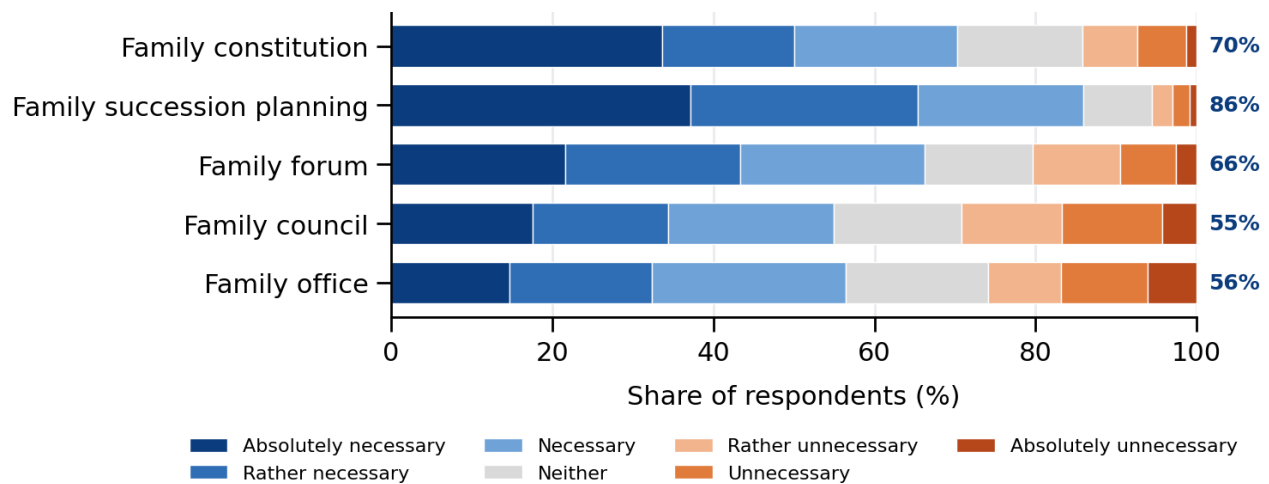


The vast majority of respondents agree with equal pay for men and women; the clear majority agree fully.

Source: Naďová Krošláková, M., & Chlpek, S. (2026). Research study: Family business in Slovakia. Family Business Center. Preliminary data.

9 Need for family governance tools

Perceived need for individual governance tools in the family business (n = 236)

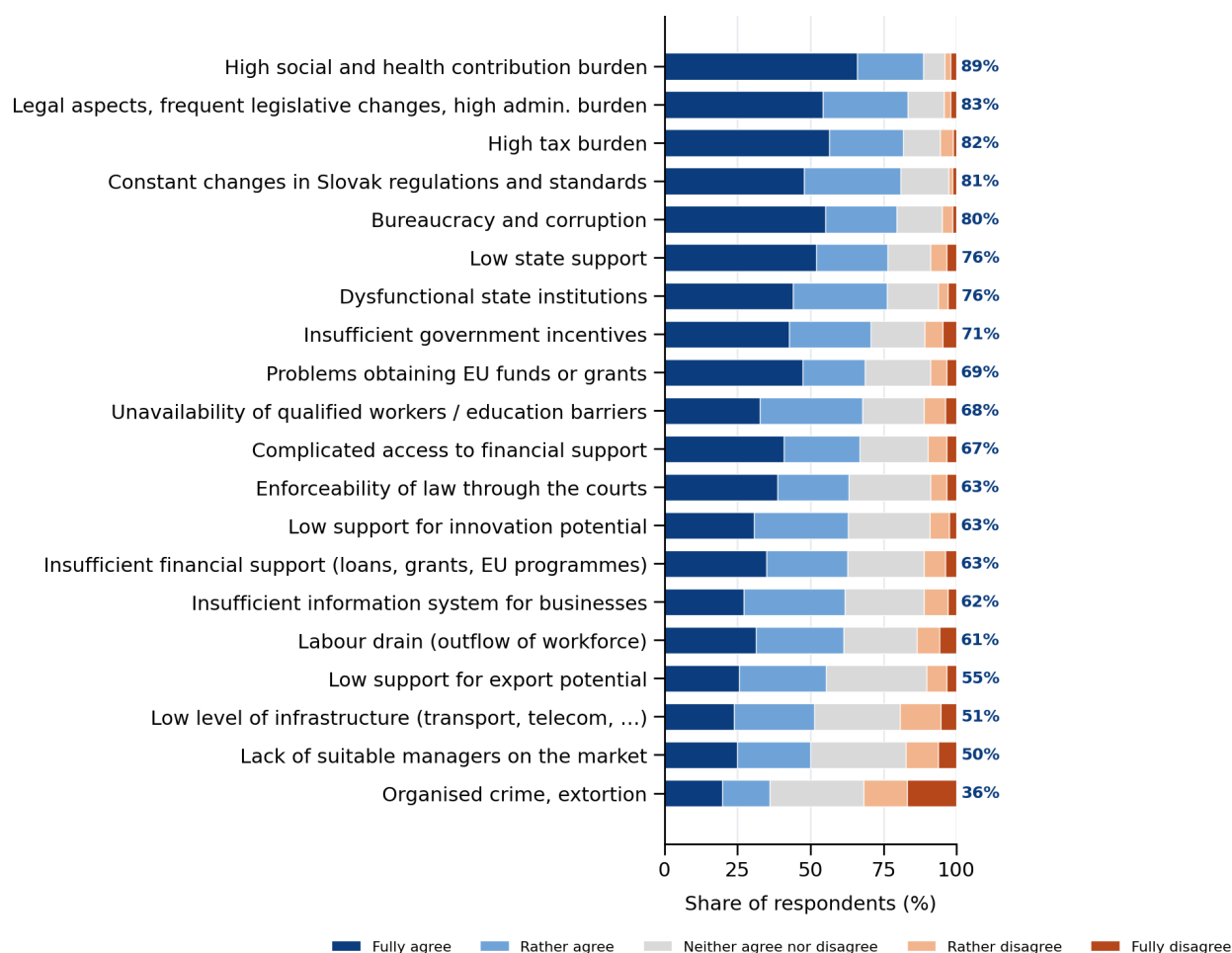


Family succession planning and a family constitution are seen as the most needed governance tools. The figure on the right shows the combined share of “absolutely necessary”, “rather necessary” and “necessary”.

Source: Naďová Krošláková, M., & Chlpek, S. (2026). Research study: Family business in Slovakia. Family Business Center. Preliminary data.

10 Barriers to doing business in the region

Level of agreement that individual factors represent barriers to the activity of the business in its region



The high burden of social and health contributions, legislative instability and administrative burden, the tax burden and bureaucracy and corruption are perceived as the most significant barriers. The figure on the right shows the combined share of “fully agree” and “rather agree”; barriers are sorted by this share.

Source: Naďová Krošláková, M., & Chlpek, S. (2026). Research study: Family business in Slovakia. Family Business Center. Preliminary data.

Related publications by the research team

- Krošláková, M. N., Khouri, S., Čvirik, M., Tomášková, A., Drabik, P., & Derkawi, H. (2021). The business environment of family enterprises in Slovakia – perception of external barriers. *Polish Journal of Management Studies*, 24(2), 321–335.
- Chlpek, S., Čakanišin, A., & Krošláková, M. N. (2024). Analysis of the Relationship between the Size of Family Businesses and the Implementation of Marketing Activities in the Context of Slovakia. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Business Excellence* (Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 2248–2253). Bucharest University of Economic Studies.
- Krošláková, N. M. (2020). Rodinné podnikanie ako významná zložka ekonomických aktivít v hospodárstve Slovenska [Family business as a significant component of economic activity in the Slovak economy]. Radim Bačuvčík – VeRBuM, Zlín, Czech Republic.