GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 1021
ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, JULY 28, 2026

Companies registered in Haryana

QUESTION

1021. Smt. Rekha Sharma:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies registered in the State of Haryana that have benefited from the enhanced threshold limits prescribed for classification as “Small Companies” under the Companies Act, 2013;
(b) the details thereof, district-wise;
(c) the changes made in paid-up share capital and turnover thresholds since 2014; and
(d) whether Government proposes any further measures to reduce the compliance burden on small companies and start-ups operating in Haryana?

ANSWER

Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs; Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(Shri Harsh Malhotra)

(a) to (b): 78,073 companies registered in the State of Haryana fall under the enhanced threshold limits prescribed for classification as “Small Companies” under the Companies Act, 2013 as of 20 July 2026. The district-wise details are provided in Annexure-1.

(c): The changes made in paid-up share capital and turnover thresholds since 2014 in the definition of small companies are as follows:

Date of change	Paid-up Capital (in Rs)	Turnover (in Rs)
01-04-2014	50,00,000	2,00,00,000
01-04-2021	2,00,00,000	20,00,00,000
15-09-2022	4,00,00,000	40,00,00,000
01-12-2025	10,00,00,000	1,00,00,00,000

(d): MCA has taken several measures to reduce the compliance burden on small companies and start-ups including those operating in Haryana. The details are enclosed as Annexure 2 and Annexure 3 respectively.

****

Annexure-1

Number of Small Companies in the state of Haryana District wise

Sl No	Name of District	No of Companies
1	Gurgaon	36,237
2	Faridabad	11,504
3	Panchkula	2,704
4	Panipat	2,096
5	Ambala	1,907
6	Rohtak	1,801
7	Jhajjar	1,555
8	Kurukshetra	1,529
9	Sonipat	2,591
10	Karnal	2,362
11	Rewari	1,352
12	Hisar	2,459
13	Bhiwani	994
14	Yamuna Nagar	985
15	Sirsa	964
16	Jind	867
17	Kaithal	712
18	Fatehabad	539
19	Mahendragarh	510
20	Mewat	103
21	Others*	4,302
Total		**78,073**

* The companies have not clearly specified the district details.

Annexure-2

Important measures for ease of compliance for small companies

Sr. No.	Section	Subject	Provisions in the Company Act, 2013 to support Small Companies
1.	2 (40) proviso	Financial Statement	Requirement of cash flow statement to be part of financial statement made optional.
2.	92(1) Proviso	Annual return	(i) Shall be signed by a company secretary or where is there is no company secretary by a Director of the company. (ii) Abridged annual return prescribed for small companies.
3.	92(1)(g)	Disclosure in annual return about remuneration of directors	Disclosure as to aggregate of amount of remuneration drawn by directors adequate for small companies.
4.	134(3A)	Board's Report	Abridged Board Report prescribed for small companies.
5.	139(2) read with rule 5 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) rules, 2014	Rotation of auditors	Rotation of auditors in small companies is not mandatory.
6.	141(3)(g)	Restriction on auditor-ships	Restriction w.r.t. maximum auditor-ships not applicable to auditors of small companies.
7.	143(3)(i)	Disclosure in Auditors report on internal financial controls	These disclosures are not applicable for small companies.
8.	173 (5)	Meetings of Board.	Under Companies Act, 2013, Board of Directors of a company are required to meet at least once in 120 days, 4 board meetings in a year. However, in case of a small company, one board meeting in each half of a calendar year with a gap between two meetings of not less than 90 days is sufficient to comply with the requirement of section 173(5) of the Companies Act.
9.	446B	Lesser penalties	Small companies are entitled for lesser penalties as per section 446B.
10.	Rule 8(12)(a)	Companies (Registration offices and Fees) amendment Rules, 2014	Small companies are exempted from requirements w.r.t. pre-certification of forms by professionals.
11.	Annexure-Table of fees	Companies (Registration offices and Fees)	Lesser fees allowed for small companies.

		amendment Rules, 2014	
12.	Clause 1(2)(iv)	Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (CARO 2020)	The Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order (CARO) 2020 is not applicable on small companies
13.	233	Merger through approval of RD	Mergers between two or more small companies or between one or more start-up company with one or more small company allowed through approval of RD.
14.	2(85)	Incorporation of small companies	Zero fee is charged for incorporation of all companies with authorized capital up to Rs. 15 lakh or with up to 20 members where no share capital is applicable.

Annexure-3

Important measures for easing compliance for Start-ups.

Sl. No.	Section/ Rules	Subject	Provisions in the Company Act, 2013 to support Start-ups
1.	Section 2(40)	Financial Statement	Requirement of cash flow statement to be part of financial statement is optional for Start-ups.
2.	Section 73(2) clause (a) to (e)	Acceptance of deposits	Start-ups were exempted from procedural compliance at the time of accepting deposits from its members (such as issuance of a circular to its members showing the financial position of company, credit rating, depositing 20% of the maturing deposits, and certification regarding default in repayments).
3.	Section 92(1)	Annual Return	Directors of a start-up are allowed to sign annual returns of the private limited company if the Company does not have Company Secretary.
4.	Section 173(5)	Meetings of Board	Under Companies Act, 2013, Board of Directors of a company are required to meet at least once in 120 days, 4 board meetings in a year. However, Start-ups are exempted from holding quarterly board meetings and are allowed to hold two board meetings in a calendar year, i.e., once every six months.
5.	Rule 6 of Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014	Conversion of OPCs into Public and Private Companies	The requirement that an OPC must convert itself after its paid-up capital exceeds Rs 50 lakh and its average annual turnover exceeds Rs 2 crore was omitted. Since many start-ups are One Person Company, this allows them to retain the status as an OPC.
6.	Rule 8(4) of Companies (Share Capital and Debenture) Rules, 2014)	Sweat Equity	In general, the issuance of sweat equity shares in a company shall not exceed 25% of the paid-up capital of the company at any time. However, in case of start-ups, this limit is up to 50% of its paid-up share capital.
7.	Rule12(1)(c) of Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014	Employee Stock Options (ESOPs)	In general, ESOPs are not given to employee who is a promoter or a person belonging to the promoter group and a director who either himself or through his relative or a body corporate, directly or indirectly holds more than 10% equity of the company. Start-ups are allowed to issue ESOPs to promoters and directors.

8.	Rule 2 (1)(c) (xvii) Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014	Convertible Note	Start-ups can receive an amount of Rs 25 lakh or more by way of a convertible note (convertible into equity shares or repayable within a period not exceeding ten years from the date of issue) in a single tranche, from a person, and such transactions are not considered deposit.
9.	Rule 3(3) of Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014	Acceptance of deposits	Companies may ordinarily accept or renew any deposits from its members not exceeding 35% of the paid-up share capital, free reserves and securities premium account of the company. But start-ups have been permitted to accept deposits from members without any restriction on the amount.
10.	233	Merger through approval of RD	Mergers between two or more small companies or between one or more start-up company with one or more small company allowed through approval of RD.