



OPPORTUNITIES AWAIT

A GUIDE FOR GLOBAL ENTREPRENEURS



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Opportunities Await: A Guide for Global Entrepreneurs by K Singhania & Co. *(rebranded from Singhania & Co. Mumbai)* offers essential insights and legal guidance for foreign companies exploring business prospects in India. Designed as a concise and informative resource, it emphasizes the need for professional advice and up-to-date knowledge to navigate India's dynamic business landscape.

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In light of the rising number of foreign companies entering the Indian economy, *K Singhania & Co. (rebranded from Singhania & Co. Mumbai)* has prepared this booklet to provide information to foreign entrepreneurs and companies considering business opportunities in India. This Booklet aims to serve as a one stop source of information for all legal requirements of persons looking to establish and expand their business in India. The material is presented in a summary form and is intended to serve only as a guide.

The information contained in this Booklet is drawn from Government portals and other publications. The laws mentioned in this Booklet are expected to be amended and updated from time to time. Readers are advised that this Booklet is intended not to be comprehensive and for specific circumstances, we advise seeking professional legal counsel. While due care has been taken with the editing and printing of this booklet, the Firm does not assume responsibility for any mistake that may have inadvertently crept in. At the same time, it must be remembered that law and practice may also change.

The discussion on various topics is necessarily brief, the intention being to give only the essential and basic information. We hope this booklet will be useful to prospective foreian entrepreneurs and companies. Readers interested in further details about any of the topics covered in this booklet are welcome contact to mumbai@singhanialaw.com and can visit www.singhanialaw.com as well.

This guide is dated November 2024 and may be updated by later publications.

Disclaimer:

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INTRODUCTION

Entering the Indian market presents a wealth of opportunities for foreign businesses, driven by a rapidly growing economy, a diverse consumer base, and a favorable regulatory environment. As one of the world's largest democracy and the second-most populous country, India offers a unique landscape for investment and business expansion.

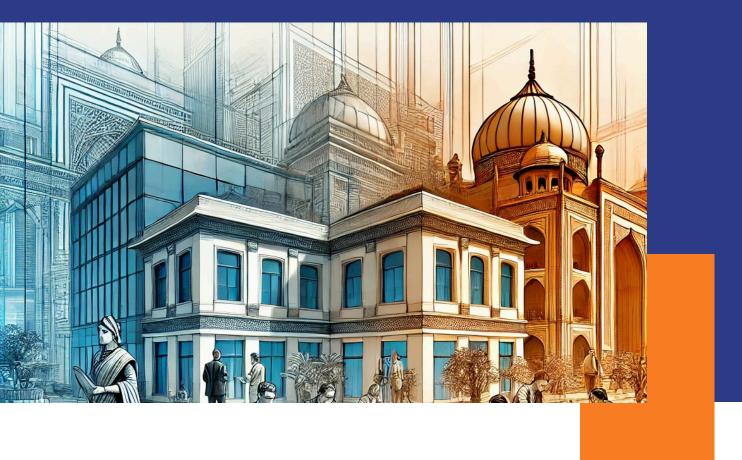
India's economy has shown remarkable resilience and growth, emerging as one of the fastest-growing major economy globally. With a GDP growth rate averaging around 6-7% in recent years, India has positioned itself as an attractive destination for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Key sectors driving this growth include technology, manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, aviation, and shipping.

The Indian government has actively promoted initiatives such as "Make in India" and "Digital India," which aim to enhance manufacturing capabilities and promote digital infrastructure.

For foreign companies, India represents not just a market but a strategic hub for regional operations. Its geographical location allows easy access to other emerging markets in South Asia and beyond. Moreover, India's young and dynamic workforce provides a competitive advantage in various sectors, particularly technology and services.

Understanding the cultural nuances of doing business in India is equally essential. The Indian business environment often emphasizes personal relationships, trust, and mutual respect. Building strong connections with local partners can significantly enhance business prospects and facilitate smoother operations.

We hope this Booklet provides you with valuable insights for entering the Indian market. With thoughtful planning, expert legal support, and a solid grasp of local business practices, foreign businesses can confidently navigate this dynamic and thriving landscape. Our goal is to equip you with the essential knowledge to embark on your journey in India with clarity and confidence.



UNDERSTANDING INDIA'S BUSINESS LANDSCAPE

Successfully entering and operating in India requires a comprehensive understanding of its unique business environment. This encompasses the economic landscape, regulatory framework, and cultural nuances that shape business practices in India.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

India stands as one of the world's largest and most dynamic economy, offering a diverse industrial landscape. Its unique blend of innovation, ambition, and opportunity makes it a magnet for foreign entrepreneurs seeking to establish a strong foothold in a thriving market.

A Snapshot of Key Economic Indicators

- Impressive GDP Growth: India consistently ranks among the fastest-growing major economy, with GDP growth rates averaging 6-7% in recent years. This strong economic momentum positions India as a prime destination for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), offering long-term growth potential across multiple sectors.
- Expansive Consumer Market: Home to over 1.4 billion people, India boasts one of the youngest populations globally, fueling a surge in demand for products and services. This growing population drives opportunities in sectors such as technology, healthcare, retail, e-commerce, and consumer goods, creating fertile ground for innovation and expansion.
- Diverse Sectoral Opportunities: India's strategic initiatives, including "Make in India" and "Digital India," have catalyzed growth in key industries such as aviation, shipping, pharmaceuticals, and information technology. These government-backed programs are designed to attract foreign investment, enhance infrastructure, and foster technological advancement, ensuring a favourable environment for both new and established enterprises.

With its strategic location, abundant talent pool, and supportive policy framework, India is ready to welcome visionary businesses looking to innovate, expand, and thrive in one of the most promising markets in the world.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Understanding and complying with India's regulatory framework is essential for foreign businesses to operate successfully. Below is a step-by-step guide on how foreign companies can navigate key Indian regulations effectively.

Step 1: Incorporation Under the Companies Act, 2013

• Choose the Business Structure: Determine the type of company you wish to establish—Private Limited Company, Public Limited Company, Liaison Office, Branch Office, or Wholly Owned Subsidiary;

- Obtain Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) and Director Identification Numbers (DIN): Ensure that all directors obtain DSCs and DINs, mandatory for signing digital documents and for director identification;
- Name Approval and Registration: File an application through the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) portal to reserve the company name. Once approved, proceed with the e-form for incorporation;
- **Draft and File Key Documents:** Draft and file the Memorandum of Association (MOA) and Articles of Association (AOA) along with other statutory forms through the MCA portal. Ensure compliance with the prescribed guidelines regarding company management and shareholder rights;
- Obtain the Certificate of Incorporation: Upon successful verification of documents, the Registrar of Companies (RoC) issues a Certificate of Incorporation, marking the formal establishment of the Company;

Step 2: Complying with Foreign Exchange Regulations Under FEMA, 1999

- Understand Investment Routes: Determine the applicable route for foreign investment: i.e., Automatic Route (no prior approval of RBI needed) or Government Route (requiring approval from RBI or other relevant authorities);
- **Register with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI):** For Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), file the Form FC-GPR (Foreign Currency-Gross Provisional Return) with the RBI within 30 days of issuing shares to foreign investors;
- Monitor Sectoral Caps and Conditions: Check if the business falls under sectors with FDI caps or specific conditions, such as retail, defence, or real estate. Obtain necessary approvals, if required;
- **Maintain FEMA-Compliant Records:** Keep accurate records of all foreign exchange transactions, including inward remittances, share allotments, and profit repatriation, ensuring timely filings with the RBI;

Step 3: Registering and Complying with GST Regulations

• **Obtain GST Registration:** Register for GST on the GST portal by submitting required documents, such as the Certificate of Incorporation, PAN, proof of business address, and details of authorized signatories;

- Understand GST Applicability: Assess whether your business falls under regular GST or special schemes like the Composition Scheme. Ensure correct classification of goods and services under the GST rate slabs;
- Implement GST-Compliant Billing Systems: Develop an invoicing system that adheres to GST guidelines, including GSTIN (Goods and Services Tax Identification Number) on invoices and accurate tax calculations;
- File GST Returns Regularly: File monthly, quarterly, and annual GST returns, depending on your business turnover. Ensure timely submissions to avoid penalties and maintain eligibility for Input Tax Credit (ITC);
- Conduct Periodic GST Audits: Regularly audit your GST filings and records to ensure accuracy and compliance, addressing discrepancies promptly to avoid future liabilities;

Step 4: Continuous Monitoring and Compliance Management

- **Appoint Compliance Officers:** Designate personnel or hire external consultants specializing in Indian regulatory frameworks to oversee ongoing compliance;
- Conduct Regular Training and Updates: Keep management and staff updated on changes in Indian laws and regulations through periodic training and consultations with legal advisors;
- **Review and Update Corporate Policies:** Regularly review company policies to ensure they align with current Indian laws, particularly in corporate governance, foreign exchange management, labour and employment laws and taxation;
- Engage Professional Advisors: Work with legal, tax, and financial consultants to navigate complex regulatory requirements, ensuring your business remains compliant and operationally efficient;

POLITICAL STABILITY AND CULTURAL INSIGHTS

India enjoys a stable democratic government that provides a conducive environment for business operations. However, it is essential to stay informed about political developments that may impact regulatory changes or economic policies.

Cultural understanding plays a significant role in successful business dealings in India as well.

Key cultural aspects include:

- **Relationship Building:** Indian business practices often emphasize building personal relationships and trust before formal agreements are made.
- **Communication Styles:** Understanding indirect communication styles can help prevent misunderstandings. It's important to read between the lines and be attuned to non-verbal cues.
- **Negotiation Tactics**: Negotiations may take longer than expected due to the emphasis on consensus-building. Patience and flexibility are key virtues in this context.

CONCLUSION

India offers immense opportunities for foreign businesses with its vibrant economy, stable political environment, and diverse cultural landscape. By understanding the regulatory framework and cultural nuances, foreign entrepreneurs can effectively navigate the complexities of the Indian market. With careful planning, compliance with key regulations, and a focus on relationship-building, foreign businesses can thrive in one of the world's most dynamic economy.

ESTABLISHING YOUR BUSINESS IN INDIA

India presents a wealth of opportunities for global entrepreneurs looking to expand into one of the world's fastest-growing economy. However, establishing a business here requires navigating through a series of critical steps, ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory frameworks, and making informed decisions that will impact longterm success. This section provides a comprehensive guide to the essential steps for setting up a business in India, from choosing the right structure to securing resources and ensuring legal compliance.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT BUSINESS STRUCTURE

Selecting the right business structure is a pivotal decision that influences the company's liability, taxation, and operational flexibility. The most common business structures in India include:

- Sole Proprietorship: Ideal for small businesses with simple operations. It is easy to set up but exposes the owner to unlimited liability;
- **Partnership:** A cost-effective option for two or more people who want to share ownership and liabilities. It requires a partnership deed for registration;
- Limited Liability Partnership (LLP): Offers the benefits of a partnership with limited liability, providing greater security to partners;
- **Private Limited Company:** The most popular structure for foreign investors. It provides limited liability, easier access to capital, and greater credibility;
- **Public Limited Company:** Suitable for large-scale operations, this structure allows raising capital through public share offerings but is subject to more rigorous regulations;

CONDUCTING MARKET RESEARCH

Before setting up a business, thorough market research is essential for identifying opportunities, mitigating risks, and developing a strategic roadmap. Key elements to consider include:

- Target Audience: Understanding the demographics, preferences, and purchasing behaviour of your potential customers;
- **Competitive Landscape:** Analysing existing competitors and determining your unique value proposition;
- Market Demand: Gauging the demand for your product or service and the scalability of your business idea;



• **Regulatory Environment:** Staying informed about the legal requirements that govern your industry and business type;

Well-conducted market research ensures that entrepreneurs are making informed decisions and entering a market with confidence.

COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Understanding and adhering to India's regulatory landscape is vital for smooth business operations. Key compliance requirements include:

- Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA): Regulates foreign investments and foreign exchange transactions to ensure adherence to Indian financial laws;
- Goods and Services Tax, 2017 (GST): A unified tax structure that applies to most goods and services sold in India, simplifying the tax process;
- Income Tax Act, 1961 : Governs corporate taxation, including tax rates and filing obligations;

Regular compliance with these regulations helps businesses avoid penalties and build a strong reputation in India's competitive market.

SECURING OFFICE SPACE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

A well-located office is crucial for operational efficiency and success. Consider the following when choosing your office space:

- **Proximity to Markets:** Being close to suppliers, clients, and key markets can significantly reduce logistical costs and increase business opportunities;
- Clear Title: Ensure that the a proper due-diligence is conducted before securing the office/ factory space to ensure that the property is free from any mortgage or any other claim, which can disrupt the business of the Company in the long run;

The right infrastructure enhances productivity and supports long-term growth.

TALENT ACQUISITION AND BUILDING WORKFORCE

Recruiting skilled talent is one of the most important factors for success. Key considerations include:

- Understanding Labour Laws: Familiarize yourself with India's labour laws regarding wages, benefits, working hours, and employee rights to ensure full compliance;
- Employee Value Proposition: Offer benefits under the various labour laws in India;

Building a motivated and efficient team is key to scaling your business in India.

FINANCIAL PLANNING AND TAXATION

Effective financial planning ensures that your business remains profitable and compliant. Consider the following key financial aspects:

- Corporate Tax Rates: Understand the corporate tax obligations specific to your business structure;
- Tax Filing Compliance: Stay on top of filing deadlines and maintain accurate financial records to avoid penalties;
- Sector-Specific Incentives: Explore available tax incentives and government schemes designed to encourage investment in specific sectors;

Proper financial management helps businesses optimize resources and ensure sustained growth.

OPENING BANK ACCOUNTS AND LOCAL FUNDING OPTIONS

Once your business is registered, opening a corporate bank account is essential for smooth financial transactions. Possible funding options include:

- Personal Savings or Loans: Initial capital can be raised from personal savings or loans from friends and family;
- Bank Loans or Venture Capital: Foreign entrepreneurs can explore traditional bank loans or venture capital funding to scale operations;
- Government Schemes for Start-ups: The Indian Government offers several schemes to support start-ups and small businesses with grants, loans, and tax incentives;

Securing the right funding and managing finances effectively is critical for a successful market entry.

CONCLUSION

Setting up a business in India presents vast opportunities but requires meticulous planning, legal compliance, and an understanding of the local market. By choosing the right business structure, conducting detailed market research, complying with regulatory frameworks, and securing the necessary infrastructure, foreign entrepreneurs can confidently establish and grow their businesses in India. Engaging with local legal and financial advisors will ensure that businesses stay compliant and mitigate risks, making India a promising destination for your business expansion.

COMPLIANCE AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In India, compliance is not just a legal necessity—it is a strategic asset. By following established regulations, businesses not only ensure their legitimacy but also foster positive relationships with local partners, customers, and regulators. A commitment to compliance can also enhance brand reputation, provide financial stability, and help avoid costly penalties and legal complications.

KEY COMPLIANCE EVERY BUSINESS MUST ADDRESS

When setting up a business in India, foreign entrepreneurs must navigate various compliance requirements spanning corporate governance, financial reporting, tax obligations, and industry-specific regulations.

- 1.Corporate Governance: India's Companies Act outlines the corporate governance standards that govern how businesses should operate. This includes:
 - **Board Responsibilities:** Regulations on the roles and duties of directors, ensuring transparency and accountability;
 - Shareholder Rights: Ensuring that shareholder interests are adequately protected;
 - Annual General Meetings (AGMs): Rules for conducting AGMs, which ensure that key business decisions are made with stakeholder input;
- 2. <u>Financial Reporting</u>: Businesses must maintain proper financial records in compliance with the standards set by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). This includes regular filing of financial statements and annual returns. Accurate reporting ensures that the business meets legal obligations and presents a clear financial picture to investors and regulators.
- 3.<u>Tax Compliance:</u> India's tax system is both complex and comprehensive. Foreign entrepreneurs must be familiar with:
 - **Income Tax:** Companies must file returns and ensure they pay corporate income tax in line with the applicable rates;
 - Goods and Services Tax (GST): GST is a nationwide indirect tax that businesses must register for and file returns for if they exceed a specified turnover threshold. Timely and accurate GST filings are critical to avoid penalties;

KEY REGULATIONS TO CONSIDER

To successfully operate in India, foreign businesses must be aware of the following key regulatory frameworks:

a. Companies Act, 2013

The backbone of corporate governance in India, the Companies Act, governs company formation, management, and dissolution. Foreign entrepreneurs must familiarize themselves with:

- Incorporation Requirements: Registration of business entities, ensuring all necessary documents and compliance processes are in place.
- Board Composition and Responsibilities: Rules for forming the board of directors and their duties.
- AGM and Filing: Ensuring timely AGMs and the submission of annual returns to the MCA.

b. Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA)

FEMA regulates foreign investments in India, ensuring that foreign businesses operate in a stable financial environment. It covers:

- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): Specific sectors have defined limits on foreign ownership, and investments may require regulatory approval.
- External Commercial Borrowings (ECB): Rules surrounding the borrowing of funds from foreign sources.

c. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

GST is a vital tax regulation impacting businesses operating in India. Entrepreneurs must:

- **Register for GST:** Required for businesses with a turnover above a certain threshold.
- File GST Returns: Regular filing of returns detailing sales, purchases, and tax liabilities is mandatory for all registered businesses.

INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC REGULATIONS

Each industry in India has additional specific compliance requirements. For example:

- Aviation: Governed by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), including licensing and operational standards;
- Shipping: Compliance with the Ministry of Shipping's regulations, covering maritime law, licensing, and operational guidelines;
- **Pharmaceuticals:** Adherence to the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) regulations on drug manufacturing, approvals, and quality control;

LABOUR LAWS AND EMPLOYEE WELFARE

Complying with India's labour laws is essential for creating a healthy work environment. For a legally compliant work environment, it is essential to create an Employee Handbook that aligns with India's labour laws. This handbook serves as a comprehensive guide for employees and management, outlining rights, responsibilities, and workplace policies. Key regulations include:

- Industrial Disputes Act, 1947: Governs industrial relations and dispute resolution between employers and employees.
- Factories Act, 1948: Covers employee health, safety, and welfare in manufacturing environments.
- Employee Provident Fund (EPF): Requires contributions to the provident fund to ensure employee welfare.

India's Labour Code reforms, introduced through four key codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, Industrial Relations Code, 2020, Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, and Social Security Code, 2020 - aim to simplify and modernize the country's complex labour laws. These codes consolidate numerous existing laws into a unified framework, promoting ease of compliance for businesses while enhancing worker protections. Key highlights include streamlined wage regulations, more flexible industrial relations, improved workplace safety standards, and expanded social security coverage. By adopting these reforms, India seeks to create a balanced ecosystem that benefits both employers and employees, fostering a more transparent, efficient, and inclusive labour market.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

India's environmental regulations aim to protect natural resources. Key laws include:

- Environment Protection Act, 1986: Covers environmental impact assessments for projects that may harm the environment.
- **Pollution Control Laws:** Regulations governing waste management, air and water pollution, and environmental preservation.

DATA PROTECTION AND CYBERSECURITY

With the rise in data-related concerns, businesses must comply with India's evolving data protection laws:

- Information Technology Act, 2000: Regulates data protection and cybersecurity, providing legal framework for the safe handling of electronic data.
- **Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023:** Aimed at providing comprehensive data protection and privacy regulations across the country.

PREPARING FOR AUDITS AND INSPECTIONS

Businesses must be prepared for regular audits and inspections by regulatory bodies. This involves maintaining up-to-date records, ensuring transparency in operations, and developing internal controls that comply with industry regulations. Proactive preparation minimizes the risk of non-compliance and ensures that audits proceed smoothly.

For foreign entrepreneurs, the Indian market offers immense growth potential, but only those who navigate its regulatory landscape successfully can unlock the full benefits. By understanding and adhering to India's key compliance areas - ranging from corporate governance and tax obligations to industry-specific regulations and labour laws - businesses can operate efficiently, mitigate risks, and build trust with Indian stakeholders.

Engaging with local legal, financial, and regulatory experts can further streamline the compliance process, ensuring that foreign companies not only adhere to laws but also thrive in India's dynamic market. This proactive approach not only secures business interests but positions foreign entrepreneurs as responsible, reliable players in India's vibrant business ecosystem.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

When entering the Indian market, understanding the legal landscape is crucial for foreign businesses. This section outlines key legal considerations that companies must navigate, including contract law, dispute resolution mechanisms, compliance with industry regulations, and the importance of intellectual property protection.

DRAFTING AND MANAGING BUSINESS CONTRACTS

Contracts are the cornerstone of business transactions, providing a legal framework to govern relationships and responsibilities. Beyond legality, they align expectations, minimize risks, and build trust.

A well-drafted contract ensures clarity, safeguards interests, and resolves disputes effectively. Poorly crafted contracts, however, can lead to costly misunderstandings and litigation. Equally crucial is the negotiation process, where parties define terms, balance interests, and address risks.

Modern businesses require tailored contracts that adapt to evolving needs, from data privacy in tech agreements to liability in service contracts. Investing in robust drafting and skilled negotiation is essential for commercial success and long-term partnerships.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS

Given the potential for disputes in business transactions, understanding dispute resolution mechanisms is vital:

- Litigation: This refers to court proceedings, they can be lengthy however more cost effective than Arbitration.
- Arbitration: A preferred method for resolving commercial disputes in India. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 governs arbitration proceedings. It provides a framework for conducting arbitration and upholds awards made by arbitral tribunals.
- **Mediation:** An alternative dispute resolution mechanism that can help parties reach amicable settlements without resorting to litigation. In India, for commercial matter, Court mandates mediation.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION

Protecting intellectual property (IP) is crucial for businesses operating in India:

- Patents: The Patents Act, 1970 governs patent protection in India. Businesses should consider filing patents for innovations to safeguard their inventions.
- **Trademarks:** The Trade Marks Act, 1999 provides legal protection for brand names and logos. Registering trademarks helps prevent unauthorized use by competitors.
- **Copyrights:** The Copyright Act, 1957 protects original works of authorship, including literature, music, and software.
- Industrial Designs: The Designs Act, 2000 protects the visual appeal of products, including shape, configuration, pattern, and ornamentation applied to articles. Registering an industrial design ensures exclusive rights to the appearance of a product, fostering brand uniqueness and market appeal.

CONCLUSION

Navigating the legal landscape in India requires careful consideration of various laws and regulations that govern business operations. Understanding contract law through the Indian Contract Act is fundamental for establishing enforceable agreements. Additionally, being aware of dispute resolution mechanisms can help mitigate risks associated with potential conflicts. Compliance with industry-specific regulations and protecting intellectual property rights are also essential for successful operations. By engaging local legal experts and staying informed about relevant laws, foreign businesses can effectively manage legal considerations while establishing a strong presence in the Indian market.

Concluding Thoughts

As you navigate the complexities and opportunities within India's vibrant market, we hope this guide provides helpful insights for establishing and growing your business. India's legal landscape can be challenging, especially for foreign companies. With over 30 years of focused experience in aviation, shipping, and corporate law, *K* Singhania & Co. (rebranded from Singhania & Co.) brings a depth of knowledge and perspective to support informed decisionmaking and effective compliance strategies. At *K* Singhania & Co. (rebranded from Singhania & Co.), our approach is rooted in experience and a commitment to professionalism, with senior leadership engaged in ensuring the highest standards in each matter.



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