

## **DOING BUSINESS IN INDIA**

India is a natural subcontinent with the Himalayas in the north, the Arabian Sea in the west, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Indian Ocean in the south. Nearly 30% of India's population lives in urban areas and the remaining 70% lives in rural areas. Hindi is its national language while English, the official language, is widely used for business and is understood almost everywhere in India.

The world's largest democracy, a great degree of regional, religious and cultural diversity, the seventh largest country in the world in terms of geographical area, the second most populated country with a human resource of over 1.2 billion people, a literacy rate of 65% - these are but a few attributes of the Republic of India which make it an integral part of the global economy. Owing to the stringent controls imposed by the Reserve Bank of India ("**RBI**"), India has strong, established banking practices. During the recent recession which engulfed most of the world, India was not as adversely affected as compared to the rest of the world. With a healthy gross domestic product (GDP) rate, India is a desired destination for foreign investments.

India has adopted a Parliamentary system of Government with two Legislative Houses. The Constitution of India segregates the legislative powers between the Centre and the State levels. The Indian Rupee (₹) is the country's currency. The foundation of the Indian legal system is common law. The country also boasts of a well-established judicial system. The Supreme Court of India is the highest court of appeal and is located in the capital of the nation viz. New Delhi. The apex court, along with the High Courts established in various states of India, uphold the fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens of India under the Indian Constitution. Additionally, there are numerous trial courts or district courts completing the three-tiered judicial structure which primarily and predominantly serve as the fact finding and evidentiary courts and enforce the rule of law. Under the Indian judiciary, rule of Law prevails, there is no local litigant advantage, it is possible to obtain urgent interim relief from Courts, enforcement of foreign court judgments is possible, parties are free to choose foreign law as the governing law. Subject to public policy, Courts recognise and enforce foreign laws, courts are conversant with international legal norms and precedents and rely on them as well. Punitive damages are typically not allowed, courts require evidence or proof of actual damage suffered.

Foreign investment in India is governed and regulated as per the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and several circulars and notifications issued by RBI and the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India ("**DIPP**"). Foreign direct investment ("**FDI**") may be made in most sectors under the automatic route i.e. without having to procure any prior approval/permission for such investment. In relation to certain sectors, such as insurance, aviation, defence, information and broadcasting, telecom, etc., FDI may be made under the automatic route upto certain prescribed limits and beyond such limits, approval needs to be obtained from the Government

[Foreign Investment Promotion Board (“**FIPB**”) or DIPP]. FDI is entirely prohibited in certain stipulated sectors such as real estate, retail trading (except single brand product trading), etc. Foreign investment is generally in the form of purchase or subscription of equity shares and or compulsory convertible preference shares or debentures of the company. The investment amount is normally remitted through normal banking channels.

All foreign investments are freely repatriable subject to sectoral policies. Repatriation can be done in numerous ways, however tax and regulatory issues should be considered for each option. One of the common modes of repatriation is by way of dividends. Dividend is subject to Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) at the hands of the company. The dividends declared can be remitted freely through an authorised dealer. The other options are buyback of shares (subject to certain restrictions), redemption of preference shares or debentures. Indian companies that enter into technology transfer agreements with foreign companies can remit payments for knowhow and royalty in terms of the foreign collaboration agreements under the automatic route subject to certain specified limits. Indian companies can also make remittances towards technical services fee in case foreign technicians are hired or towards consultancy fees in case consultancy services are procured from outside.

***Recent development from the FDI perspective:***

The Government of India had vide its press release dated November 25, 2011 announced that it is desirous of opening the gates to FDI of upto 51% in multi-brand retail while enhancing the current sectoral cap of 51% for single brand retail to 100% provided certain conditions are fulfilled with regard to quantum of investment and its application. Prior Government approval would be required to be procured in each of the above-mentioned instances of FDI. This move is perceived to generate employment opportunities, reduce inflation, attract the much needed capital for the retail sector, and thereby benefit all stratas of the supply chain including farmers, small and medium enterprises and consumers. It is also anticipated to expand and strengthen this sector leading to greater investment in back-end infrastructure (cold storage, warehousing, etc.). Owing to lack of majority support for its decision to allow FDI in multi-brand retail, the Government has put the notification of the regulatory provisions on hold for the time being.

**ENTRY STRATEGY**

There are several routes available to a foreign investor desirous of investing in India. The foreign investor can establish its operations in India either as (i) a foreign company: (a) as an unincorporated entity in the form of a branch office, liaison/representative office or project office; or (b) by entering into distribution agreements; or (ii) as an Indian company: (a) established as a joint venture/ wholly owned subsidiary; or (b) by acquiring an existing company in India.

**UNINCORPORATED ENTITIES**

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In case of foreign investors who are keen on testing Indian waters and operating in India with a short term perspective, the following entry routes may be considered:

(i) **Liaison/ Representative Office:**

A liaison office, as the name suggests, serves as a channel of communication between the foreign investor's head office and entities in India. A liaison office is opted as an entry into India by those foreign investors who wish to promote export/import from/to India, and collect information about possible market opportunities. However, a liaison office is not permitted to perform any commercial activity or earn any income in India and is required to operate out of inward remittances alone. As a result, a liaison office is not a taxable entity. To establish a liaison office in India, a foreign investor who meets the prescribed eligibility criteria needs to procure prior approval from RBI which shall remain valid for 3 years unless extended. A liaison office is therefore a viable option for those investors who are desirous of testing waters and exploring business opportunities in India.

(ii) **Branch office:**

A branch office is a means of establishing a presence in India whereby the foreign investor is permitted to undertake certain limited activities in India predominantly in the nature of export/import of goods, representing the parent company and acting as a buying/ selling agent in India. However, a branch office is disallowed from undertaking retail trading, manufacturing or processing activities. To establish a branch office in India, a foreign investor who meets the prescribed eligibility criteria needs to procure prior approval from RBI which shall remain valid for 3 years unless extended. A branch office is free to remit its profits after payment of applicable taxes.

(iii) **Project Office:**

Where a foreign investor has secured a contract from an Indian company to execute a project in India, foreign companies have been allowed to set up project offices in India, and if certain criteria prescribed pertaining to funding of the project are complied with, the foreign investor need not approach RBI for any permission/approval.

*A sole proprietorship or a partnership firm is not permitted to setup a branch office, liaison office or project office in India.*

(iv) **Trade Models:**

**Marketing**

Under this option a foreign company can have an arrangement with an Indian company whereby the Indian company will render marketing services on a commission basis. The Indian company identifies a customer and the contract is entered between the customer and the foreign company. The customer will be responsible for all import obligations.

**Marketing and Distribution**

A foreign company may engage an Indian company for rendering marketing and distribution services on behalf of the foreign company on commission basis. In this case the Indian company stocks the goods and supplies the same to the customer. The contract is between the foreign company and the customer

**Distributor**

In this case the foreign company appoints a distributor in India. A principal to principal arrangement exists between the foreign investor and the distributor whereby the latter buys the goods from the foreign manufacturer and sells them to the customers in India (who may be retailers or end users). The distributor is responsible for the marketing, warehousing and transporting of the goods, payment of income tax, customs duty, sales tax, bearing foreign currency risks, etc. This serves as a beneficial entry strategy as the distributor has a ready-made marketing and distribution set-up and ready clientele.

**Agency**

In this case the foreign company appoints an Indian company to act as its agent. The Indian company is responsible for stocking, marketing and distribution of goods. A part of the consideration is retained as agency fee.

The above listed strategies or means of establishing a presence in India proves to be beneficial in a scenario where the foreign investor does not wish to set up a full fledged establishment in India and comply with the various procedural formalities that would ensue in case of setting up of an incorporated entity.

## **INCORPORATED ENTITIES**

### **(i) Company**

A foreign investor may also contemplate establishing its presence and commencing business in India through incorporation of a domestic Indian company as a wholly owned subsidiary of the foreign investor in India or a joint venture company with an Indian Partner.

Companies incorporated in India and foreign companies having a presence in India are governed by the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. If the number of members in any company, association of persons or partnership exceeds 10, in case of entities carrying on banking business, and 20 in case of other businesses, such entities are mandatorily required to be registered under the Companies Act, 1956 failing which penal liability accrues to the member of such an entity.

In India, a company may be incorporated in consonance with the Companies Act, 1956 as a private company or a public company.

- a. **Private Company:** A private company is a company having a minimum paid up capital of one hundred thousand rupees. The articles of association of such a company restrict the transfer of its shares and prohibit any invitation to the public seeking deposits or subscription to shares/debentures of the company. Such a company has two to fifty members and a minimum of two directors. Small and medium sized businesses prefer to incorporate a private company in India.
- b. **Public Company:** A public company is a company, which is not a private company, having a minimum paid up capital of five hundred thousand rupees. The shares of such a company are freely transferable and deposits and subscription to the shares of such a company may be invited from the general public. Such a company has a minimum of three directors and seven members. There is no limit to the maximum number of members of a public company. A public company may either be listed with recognised stock exchanges in India or may remain as unlisted public companies. Listed public companies can raise debt/ equity from the public and are regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

An Indian company may either be limited by shares or by guarantee. In case of a company limited by shares, the liability of its members is limited to the amount remaining unpaid on the shares, and in relation to a company limited by guarantee, the liability of its members is limited to a fixed amount which the members undertake to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its winding up. Companies limited by guarantee may or may not have a share capital and are not formed for the purpose of earning profit.

Incorporation of a company in India ordinarily takes approximately 3 to 4 weeks. The incorporation procedure involves certain steps such as obtaining approval for the name of the company and filing of charter documents with the Registrar of Companies. Subsequent to incorporation of the company, and issuance of the certificate of incorporation to this effect, the directors are required to obtain their director identification numbers from the concerned ministry.

A company proves to be a better entry route for a foreign investor as compared to an unincorporated entity owing to the following:

- If a foreign investor acquires an existing domestic company as a means to enter India, or establishes a joint venture in India, it enjoys the financial resources, contacts and established distribution/ marketing set up of the Indian Partner/ acquired entity.
- It is taxed at a lesser rate (since it is a domestic company) as compared to a branch office and there is greater flexibility with respect to the activities that may be carried out.
- It is beneficial if it is contemplated that, in the long run, the joint venture or wholly-owned subsidiary of the foreign investor in India that commences with distribution operations in India advances into manufacturing, rendering after sales services, supporting activities, repair services etc. after establishment of a market in India through such distribution.

However, as compared to unincorporated entities a domestic Indian company incurs varied tax liabilities such as income tax, service tax, sales tax/ value added tax, customs, excise etc. and needs to comply with several post-incorporation procedural formalities in connection with its activities and operations in India.

(ii) **Limited Liability Partnerships:**

A limited liability partnership (“**LLP**”) is an entity registered under the LLP Act, 2008 and has a legal identity distinct from that of its partners. The liability of an LLP is met with out of the property of the LLP and a partner is not personally liable. The liability of a partner is limited to

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their agreed contribution to the LLP and no partner is liable on account of the independent or unauthorised actions of other partners. FDI is permitted in LLPs, with government approval, in sectors where 100% FDI is permitted through the automatic route subject to compliance with certain prescribed conditions. LLPs with FDI cannot operate in agricultural/plantation, print media or real estate business. Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) and Foreign Venture Capital Investors (FVCI) cannot invest in LLPs.

## **OTHER INVESTMENT OPTIONS**

In addition to the entry strategies elaborated above, a foreign investor may also consider making investments into the following entities:

### **(i) Partnership Firm/ Proprietary Concern**

A non-resident Indian (“**NRI**”) or a person of Indian origin (“**PIO**”) may invest in the capital of a proprietary concern<sup>1</sup> or partnership firm<sup>2</sup> in India under automatic route as long as the entity does not operate in the agricultural/plantation, print media or real estate sector and the investment amount is not repatriable outside India. In the event the NRI/PIO wishes to make the investment with a repatriation option (in an entity engaged in a sector other than those prohibited as above), or a non-resident other than an NRI/PIO wishes to invest in the firm/proprietorship, prior RBI permission in consultation with the Government of India would need to be obtained.

### **(ii) Venture Capital Funds**

A venture capital fund (“**VCF**”) is a fund having a dedicated pool of capital which is raised and invested in accordance with the prevailing securities exchange regulations. In case of a VCF established as a trust in India, FDI is permitted subject to FIPB approval. If the VCF is set up as a domestic Indian company, FDI is permitted under automatic route. FDI is not permitted in trusts (save and except a VCF established as a trust).

## **POST INCORPORATION FORMALITIES/ REGISTRATIONS**

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<sup>1</sup> A proprietary concern is an unregistered organization which is owned, controlled and managed by a single individual and therefore there is no question of a separate legal identity of such an entity.

<sup>2</sup> A partnership firm is a legal entity which is not independent of its partners and the latter are held personally liable for the debts and liabilities of the firm.

Once a foreign investor establishes its presence in India, there are specific legal procedures and formalities to be completed in order to legally start the desired business in India. The nature of such procedure and formalities depends on certain factors such as the entry strategy adopted, nature of business/ activities, number of employees, state where the entity is established etc. An indicative list of the registrations/ compliances to be procured/ undertaken, in general, is set out hereinbelow:

1. Every person liable to pay tax in India is mandatorily required to procure a **Permanent Account Number (PAN)** from the concerned tax authorities.
2. All those who are responsible for deducting or collecting tax are required to have a **Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN)**.
3. Within 30 days of commencement of the business, the entity established in India is required to register itself with the concerned authority authorised in this regard as per the **Shops & Establishments Act** applicable in the relevant state of India.
4. Where the entity in India desires to undertake sale of goods across the border of one state to another, such entity requires registration with the **Central Sales Tax** authorities and where the sale of goods shall take place within one state, registration needs to be obtained with the **Value Added Tax ("VAT")** authorities of the concerned state.
5. Each state in India requires every employer and employee to be registered in terms of the applicable **professions tax** legislation which applies to persons engaged in any profession, trade, callings and/or employment within such state. Such enactments impose a tax payable to the State Government and require the employer to file returns in respect of the amount of tax deducted from the salary or wage payable to its employees.
6. In the event the business of the entity established in India involves import and export of goods, the said entity must obtain an **Importer-Exporter Code** number (IEC) by making the necessary application to the relevant authorities.
7. The Indian entity must obtain **service tax** registration and duly pay tax in respect of specified services rendered in India.
8. The entity in India is also required to register itself with the concerned authorities as per certain labour legislations, such as the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, once the same become applicable to the entity.

### **EMPLOYMENT & LABOUR LEGISLATIONS**

Another significant advantage of doing business in India is the vast availability of human resource. Employment laws in India divide labour in to two broad categories, namely workmen and employees. Workmen include those individuals who are primarily engaged in any manual, unskilled, skilled,

technical, operational or clerical work. Employees, on the other hand, are white-collared individuals engaged in a managerial, supervisory or administrative capacity.

India has numerous labour laws both at the central level as well as the state level which govern workmen as well as employees. Some of the vital laws governing labour are enumerated hereinbelow:

- (i) The **Industrial Disputes Act, 1956** provides for investigation and settlement of disputes between employers, or between employers and workmen or amongst workmen. The said enactment also deals with various other issues such as strikes, lock-outs, lay-offs, retrenchments, transfer of undertaking, closure of business, unfair labour practices etc.
- (ii) The **Factories Act, 1948** mandates the registration of factories and regulates labour engaged in factories i.e. premises where a manufacturing process is carried out. The said act also regulates aspects such as working hours, leave, health and safety, welfare, termination of service, employment of children, women and similar rights and obligations of the employer and its employees.
- (iii) The **Payment of Bonus Act, 1965** ensures payment of bonus to workmen/ employees on the basis of profits, production or productivity. It is applicable to every factory, and any establishment which engages a minimum number of twenty persons. Under the provisions of the Act, every workman or employee who is drawing a salary or wage up to Rs. 10,000 per month and who has worked for a minimum period of 30 days in a year is bound to be paid bonus which may range between a minimum of Rs. 100 or 8.33% (whichever is higher), and a maximum of 20%, of the salary/wage earned by the employee/workman during the accounting year.
- (iv) The **Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972** applies to *inter alia* factories, shops or establishments in which ten or more persons are employed. The said statute necessitates the registration of such entities and procurement of compulsory insurance. Gratuity is payable to an employee or workman after he has rendered service for a continuous period of 5 years at the rate of 15 days' wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months subject to a maximum of Rs. 350,000.
- (v) The **Payment of Wages Act, 1936** regulates the manner and timing of the payment of wages to persons employed in any factory while the minimum rates of wages payable to employees employed in certain employments are determined by the **Minimum Wages Act, 1948**.
- (vi) The **Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952** ("EPF Act") provides for a system of compulsory savings to ensure the financial security of the employees towards an employee's retirement. The EPF Act is applicable to factories and establishments

employing 20 or more persons. The **Employees Provident Funds Scheme, 1952** was formulated in terms of the EPF Act which mandates employer contributions to be made the provident fund by making deductions from the monthly salary of the employee at the rate of either 10% or 12% depending on the nature of the establishment. Employees are required to contribute an equal amount towards provident fund and deposit the same with the concerned authorities. The **Employees Pension Scheme, 1995** framed as per the EPF Act provides for payment of pension to the employees on their retirement, superannuation or permanent total disablement. It also provides for payment of pension to the beneficiaries of such employees such as the widow/ widower's, children or orphan etc. The said Scheme provides that from and out of the employer's share of the provident fund contributions 8.33% of the total wages limited to Rs. 6500/- per month is segregated and credited to the employees' pension fund.

- (vii) **The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923** provides for payment of compensation by certain employers to their workmen, in case he sustains injury or dies during the course of his employment.
- (viii) In India **Shops and Establishments** legislations have been enacted by each State to be applicable within their limits. Such Shops and Establishments Acts ordinarily apply to any shop, commercial establishment, hotel, restaurant, theatre, or other place of public amusement or entertainment and other notified establishments within the relevant state of India. Any entrepreneur/foreign investor desirous of establishing any of the aforesaid entities would have to register such an entity within 30 days of commencing business with the concerned authorities empowered in this regard under the said Acts. Further, such Acts regulate the working hours of the establishment, intervals for rest, holidays, payment of wages/salaries, health and safety, maintenance of various registers such as a register of employment, register of leave, visit book, etc.

### TAXATION

India has a well developed three tiered taxation structure i.e. taxes are categorised and levied by the Central, State or the local government. The taxes levied by the relevant legislative authorities are of two types, viz. direct tax or indirect tax.

A direct tax is a kind of charge, which is imposed directly on the tax payer and is paid directly to the government by the persons (juristic or natural) on whom it is imposed. Some of the important direct taxes imposed in India are as under:

1. **Income tax** is levied on the income of individuals, Hindu undivided families, firms, co-operative societies and trusts (identified as bodies of individuals associations of persons). Companies and

business organizations in India are taxed on their income earned around the world at the prevailing rate of 30 per cent<sup>3</sup> of the taxable profits.

2. **Capital Gains Tax:** In India, capital assets are classified as either short term capital assets (viz. assets owned by the assessee prior to its transfer for upto 12 months in case of shares, units or zero coupon bonds or upto 36 months in case of other assets) or long term capital assets (i.e. assets other short term capital assets). Profits or gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset are subject to income tax in India. Depending on the nature of the asset, the prevailing rate of short term capital gains ranges from 15% to 40% while that of long term capital gains ranges from 10% to 40%.
3. **Dividend Distribution Tax:** Dividend distributed by an Indian Company is not taxable in the hands of the shareholders. Instead, the company distributing the dividend is taxed at the prevailing rate of 16.609% (i.e. inclusive of surcharge and education cess).
4. **Property Tax** is a local tax levied on buildings, along with appurtenant land, payable at the current rate of 10 per cent of the assessed value of the property payable by their owners.
5. **Inheritance Tax** (also known as an estate tax or death duty) is a tax on the estate, or total value of the money and property, of a person who has died.
6. **Gift Tax** is levied on any individual or Hindu undivided family in respect of any gift received in excess of Rs. 50,000 in a year.

An indirect tax is a tax collected by an intermediary from the person who bears the ultimate economic burden of the tax. Some of the important indirect taxes imposed in India are as under:

1. **Excise Duty** is applicable on the manufacture of goods within India and is payable by the manufacturer. Most products currently attract a uniform rate of 8.24 per cent as excise duty.
2. **Service Tax** is applicable on rendering of specified taxable services in India and is levied at the prevailing rate of 10.33 per cent. It is generally required to be paid by the service provider.

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<sup>3</sup> excluding surcharge, education cess and secondary and higher education cess

3. **Sales Tax and VAT:** The Central Government levies sales tax on the sale of goods from one state to another while the State Government levies VAT on the sale of goods within the concerned State. VAT is levied on products at each stage of value addition. It is charged and collected by dealers on the price paid by the customer. VAT paid by dealers on their purchases is usually available for set-off against the VAT collected on sales.
4. **Octroi** is levied on the entry of goods within the jurisdiction of a state, for its usage, consumption or sale, on the purchase value of the goods.

It is proposed to replace the existing indirect tax system which provides for separate levy for goods and services with a unified goods and services tax system (GST).

India has also entered into comprehensive Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAA) with 79 countries. Such agreements are pertinent to avoid double taxation in circumstances where income is earned in one country by a tax resident of another country. The DTAA are of assistance to determine the country where the tax may be duly paid, or whether the same may be paid in the country where it arises and a credit be given to such extent in the country of residence.

### **SPECIAL SCHEMES**

Government of India has implemented certain special schemes which provide benefits to certain industries or certain locations.

1. **Software Technology Park Scheme (STP Scheme):** Under this scheme 100 per cent export oriented IT and ITES units are eligible for various benefits.
2. **Special Economic Zones (SEZ):** Industries set up in these special enclaves are eligible to various benefits like 100% income tax exemption, exemption on capital gains, custom duty exemption, excise duty exemption, service tax exemption etc.

### **TRADE WITH INDIA**

The government of India levies custom duties both on the export and import of goods. Export duties are lower than import duties. Customs duty basically comprises of Basic Customs Duty, Additional customs duty or countervailing duty (CVD), additional duties. Government can also impose antidumping duty on imported articles in certain circumstances.

### **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

India has several prevailing legislations which secure intellectual property rights in India such as:

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The **Patents Act, 1970** which protects any invention (new products and/or processes) or technology capable of being made or used in an industry, involves technical advancement and has economic significance and such protection is conferred for a duration of twenty years.

The **Trade Marks Act, 1999** which protects every brand, label, name, word, shape of goods, packaging or combination or colours which distinguishes the goods and services of one from those of others. The registration of any trade mark is valid and subsisting for a period of ten years until renewed.

The **Copyright Act, 1957** which protects every original artistic work (including paintings, sculptures, photographs, architectural works, etc), musical work, dramatic work (including choreographic work), literary work (including computer programmes and databases), sound recording and cinematographic film. Copyright protection is granted for sixty years.

The **Designs Act, 2000** protects several features of new and original designs such as shape, configuration, pattern, ornament or composition of lines or colours applied to any article for a term of ten years until renewed for a further period of five years. Additionally there are specific enactments which protect and secure rights in semiconductor and integrated circuits layout designs, plant varieties, geographical indications and biological diversity.

In case of infringement of intellectual property rights the statutes applicable in India not only prescribe civil remedies, but also impose criminal and penal consequences in certain circumstances. Such stringent measures are applied to ensure that the rights of the intellectual property rights holder are not encroached upon by any means. Apart from protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights, the relevant legislations also provide for licensing, assignment and other means of deriving utmost value from an intellectual property to generate and derive maximum benefit therefrom.

Owing to the international nature of intellectual property, India is a member of several international organisations, agreements, conventions and treaties such as the World Trade Organisation, convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organisation, GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), TRIPS (Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property rights), Paris Convention for the protection of Industrial Property, Patent Co-operation Treaty, Budapest Treaty, Berne Convention and Universal Copyright Convention.

*To conclude, it is safe to say that although foreign investors have been wary in the past to infuse their funds and set up their presence in India, the regulatory developments have not only conferred greater comfort to foreign investors for establishment of their operations in India but have also made such investments attractive and lucrative providing a brighter outlook to the future of such entities in India.*

*Foreign investment in India is not only at a constant and unprecedented rise but also inevitable owing to the strength of the nation, its economy and its systems.*

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