



INDIALAW

# Infrastructure

Leading Infrastructure Law Firm in India for PPP, Project Finance, and EPC

PRACTICE PROFILE • MAY 2026

## Overview

---

Our law firm offers comprehensive legal support to clients in the infrastructure sector in India, covering a wide range of projects and services. We understand the complexities and regulatory challenges associated with infrastructure development and provide tailored legal solutions to ensure smooth project execution and compliance.

## Our Services

---

- Regulatory compliance, including adherence to national and state-level infrastructure regulations.
- Project financing, including structuring and negotiating project finance deals.
- Public-private partnerships (PPP), including drafting and reviewing PPP agreements.
- Land acquisition and real estate, including assistance with eminent domain and lease agreements.
- Construction law, including drafting and reviewing construction contracts.
- Dispute resolution, including litigation, arbitration, and mediation.
- Environmental law, including compliance with environmental impact assessments (EIA) and clearances.
- Energy and utilities, including power generation, transmission, and distribution projects.
- Transportation, including roads, highways, ports, and airports.
- Water and sanitation projects, including desalination and waste management.
- Smart cities and urban development projects.
- Renewable energy projects, including solar, wind, and hydroelectric power.
- Telecom infrastructure, including tower installations and broadband networks.
- Risk management and mitigation strategies for infrastructure projects.
- Policy and regulatory advocacy, including engagement with government bodies.
- Concession agreements and operation & maintenance (O&M) contracts.
- Infrastructure bonds and other financing instruments.
- Infrastructure funds and investment structuring.
- Compliance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
- Drafting and reviewing of engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) contracts.
- Assistance with regulatory approvals from bodies like Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERC).
- Legal support for BOOT (Build, Own, Operate, Transfer), BOT (Build, Operate, Transfer), and other project delivery models.
- Advice on infrastructure-related tax issues, including GST and customs duties.
- Representation in infrastructure-related litigation before High Courts and the Supreme Court of India.
- Assistance with infrastructure project tenders and bid documentation.
- Legal advice on infrastructure asset securitization and monetization.
- Compliance with the National Green Tribunal (NGT) regulations and orders.
- Drafting and reviewing of operation and maintenance (O&M) contracts.
- Legal support for infrastructure projects under the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP).

## Key Highlights

---

- Deep understanding of the infrastructure sector and its regulatory landscape.
- Full suite of legal services tailored to infrastructure projects.
- Personalized and responsive legal advice aligned with project objectives.
- Strong relationships with industry stakeholders for up-to-date information.
- Proactive approach to identifying and mitigating legal risks.
- Experience in handling complex, multi-jurisdictional infrastructure projects.

- Commitment to delivering cost-effective and efficient solutions.

## Frequently Asked Questions

---

### Q1 What does infrastructure law cover in the Indian context?

Infrastructure law spans the regulatory, contractual, and financing frameworks for sectors such as roads, ports, airports, energy, water, telecom, and urban development. It includes PPP structuring, land acquisition, construction contracts, environmental clearances, and project finance documentation.

### Q2 When should a company engage an infrastructure lawyer for a new project?

Ideally at the pre-bid or feasibility stage. Early legal involvement helps structure the financing, assess regulatory risks under MoRTH or NHAI guidelines, evaluate land title issues, and ensure the bid documents reflect commercially viable terms before capital is committed.

### Q3 Which key Indian statutes govern infrastructure projects?

Several laws apply depending on the sector. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Act 2013 governs land acquisition. EIA Notification 2006 covers environmental clearances. The Electricity Act 2003, National Highways Act, and PPP policy frameworks issued by DEA also play a central role.

### Q4 What does a typical infrastructure project timeline look like in India?

Timelines vary widely. A highway BOT project may take 12 to 18 months from bid to financial close. Key cost drivers include land acquisition delays, environmental and forest clearance timelines, state-level approvals, and lender due diligence. Each stage requires dedicated legal coordination.

### Q5 What documents are needed to begin legal work on an infrastructure project?

At a minimum, we need the RFP or concession documents, project feasibility reports, land records and title searches, existing MoUs or term sheets, applicable regulatory approvals obtained so far, and details of the proposed financing structure including any infrastructure bond issuance plans.

### Q6 What common mistake do infrastructure developers make during project structuring?

Underestimating land acquisition risk is the most frequent pitfall. Developers often assume clean title and timely possession, overlooking encumbrances, tribal or forest land restrictions, and R&R obligations under the 2013 Act. This leads to cost overruns, lender disputes, and delayed commissioning.