



INDIALAW

Energy And Infrastructure

Leading Energy and Infrastructure Law Firm in India for PPP and EPC Projects

PRACTICE PROFILE • MAY 2026

Overview

We provide comprehensive legal services across the energy and infrastructure sectors in India, supporting projects from conceptualization to completion and operation. Our Energy and Infrastructure practice combines sector-specific knowledge with practical legal solutions to help clients navigate complex regulatory frameworks, project development challenges, and financing structures. We represent developers, investors, lenders, contractors, government entities, and service providers across the power generation, transmission, renewable energy, oil and gas, roads, ports, airports, and urban infrastructure segments. With deep understanding of the policy landscape, regulatory environment, and commercial realities, we deliver strategic advice tailored to the unique demands of capital-intensive, long-gestation infrastructure projects in the Indian context.

Our Services

Energy Projects and Transactions

- We advise clients on the development, financing, and operation of renewable energy projects, including solar, wind, hydroelectric, and energy storage systems.
- Extensive experience in the oil, gas, and coal sectors, including exploration, production, transportation, and compliance with environmental regulations.
- Assist in securing the necessary regulatory approvals, land acquisition and structure power purchase agreements (PPAs).
- Navigating the regulatory landscape of climate change, including carbon trading, carbon tax initiatives, and compliance with international agreements.
- Energy Transition and Decarbonization
- Guidance on how to navigate the challenges and opportunities presented by the global shift to a low-carbon economy.
- regulations related to carbon emissions, energy efficiency, and sustainable resource management.

Infrastructure Projects

- Structuring and negotiating PPPs for infrastructure projects, helping clients in sectors such as transportation, aviation, telecommunications, and energy.
- Drafting model concession agreement, O&M agreement and handling issues arising out of PPP Projects.
- Guidance on risk allocation, financing mechanisms, and regulatory compliance to ensure successful public-private collaboration.
- legal support throughout the construction lifecycle, including procurement, design-build contracts, EPC contracts, construction defect litigation, and the management of environmental risks during development.
- Project finance structuring and documentation
- Infrastructure debt funds and specialized financing vehicles
- Infrastructure investment trusts (InvITs) and yield vehicles
- Foreign investment structures for infrastructure projects

Energy and Infrastructure Disputes:

- Representing clients in energy and infrastructure-related disputes, including breach of contract, regulatory challenges, land use disputes, and environmental claims.
- Representation before courts and arbitral tribunals as well as before administrative bodies and regulatory authorities

Key Professionals



Shiju P V

Managing Partner



Rahul Sundaram

Partner



Shrishail Kittad

Senior Partner

Frequently Asked Questions

Q1 What does an energy and infrastructure law practice cover in India?

It covers legal advisory across project development, land acquisition, regulatory approvals, financing structures, PPP concessions, EPC contracting, and operational compliance for sectors like power, renewables, oil and gas, roads, ports, airports, and urban infrastructure.

Q2 When should a project developer engage an infrastructure lawyer?

Ideally at the conceptualization stage, before land is identified or bids are submitted. Early engagement helps structure risk allocation, evaluate regulatory feasibility, and avoid costly rework on permits, PPAs, or concession terms once the project is underway.

Q3 Which regulators and statutes govern energy and infrastructure projects in India?

Key regulators include CERC, SERCs, MoP, MoPNG, NHAI, and MoRTH. Governing statutes include the Electricity Act 2003, PNGRB Act, National Highways Act, and the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Act 2013, along with state level environmental clearance norms.

Q4 What timelines and cost drivers should clients expect in infrastructure projects?

Regulatory approvals alone can take 6 to 18 months depending on the sector and state. Key cost drivers include land acquisition delays, environmental clearance conditions, change in law risk, fuel supply arrangements, and lender conditions precedent in project finance documentation.

Q5 What documents are needed to engage a lawyer for an infrastructure transaction?

Typically, the project feasibility report, bid documents or concession terms, land records, draft or executed PPAs, EPC contract terms, environmental impact assessments, financing term sheets, and any existing regulatory approvals or correspondence with government authorities.

Q6 What common pitfalls do developers face in Indian infrastructure projects?

Frequent issues include inadequate land title diligence, poorly negotiated risk allocation in concession agreements, failure to secure change in law protections in PPAs, and incomplete environmental compliance. Each of these can trigger financing defaults, arbitration, or project delays.

Related Practice Areas

[Banking & Finance](#)

[Environmental Law](#)