



NOT BE DO NOT

India's Top Investment Destinations

Strengths and Opportunities for Foreign Businesses

May 2024





Today's Speaker



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in

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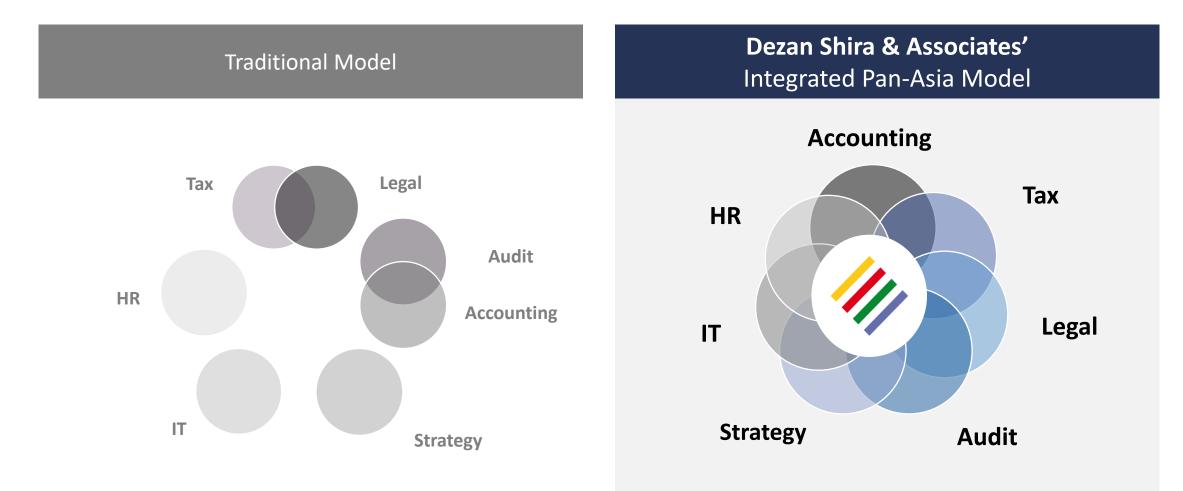








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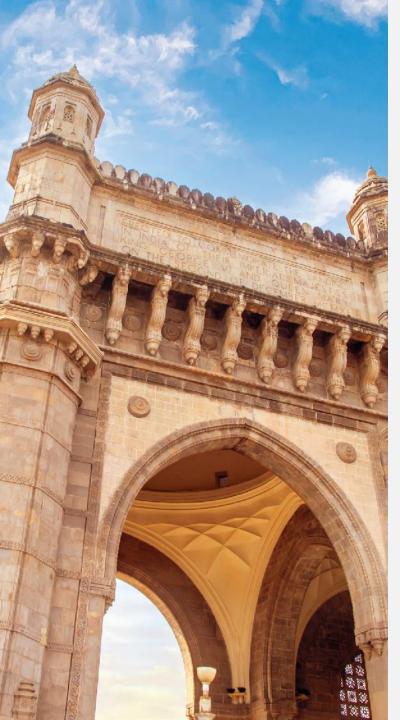




1. Introduction

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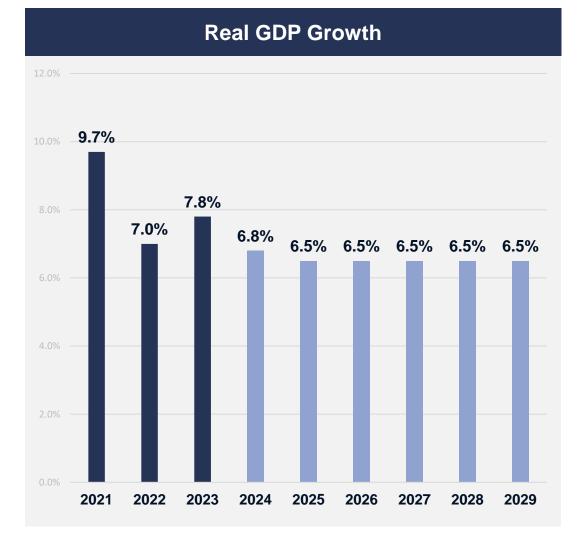
- 2. Factors for Choosing a Location
- 3. State Comparison
- 4. Investing in India



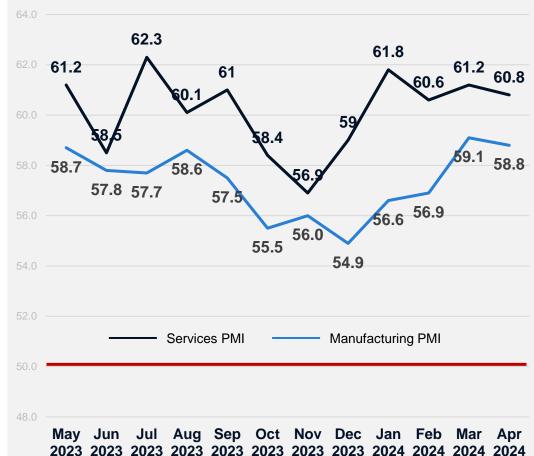


Introduction

Indian Economy Growth & Leading Sectors



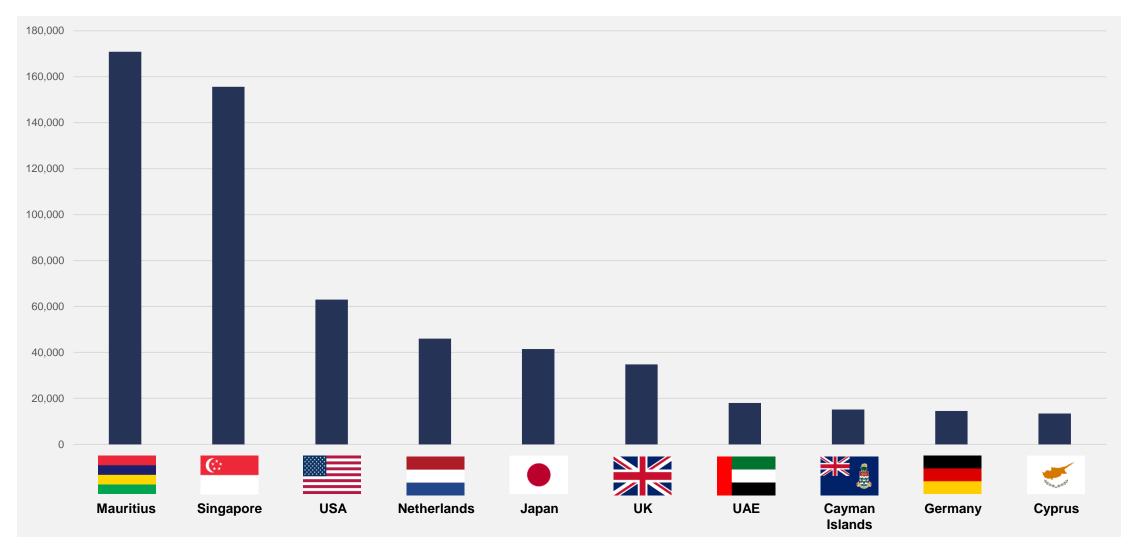
Service & Manufacturing PMI



Source: IMF; HSBC



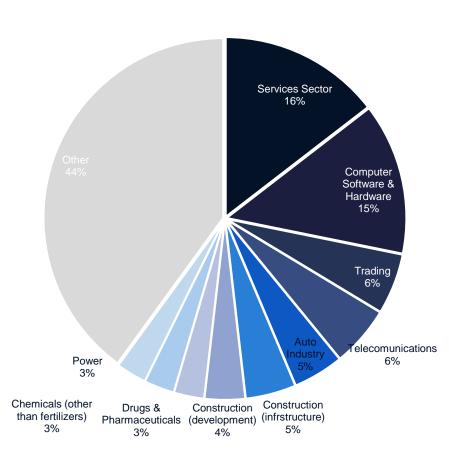
Foreign Direct Investment by source country



Source: DPIIT



Foreign Direct Investment by destination sector



| | Sector | FDI (USD billion, cumulative equity inflow) | FDI (% of total FDI) |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Services Sector | 108.0 | 16% |
| 2. | Computers (software & hardware) | 98.3 | 15% |
| 3. | Trading | 42.1 | 6% |
| 4. | Telecommunications | 39.3 | 6% |
| 5. | Auto Industry | 35.6 | 5% |
| 6. | Construction (infrastructure) | 33.5 | 5% |
| 7. | Construction (development) | 26.5 | 4% |
| 8. | Drugs & Pharmaceuticals | 22.3 | 3% |
| 9. | Chemicals ^(other than fertilizers) | 22.0 | 3% |
| 10. | Power | 18.1 | 3% |
| | Other | 29.7 | 44% |



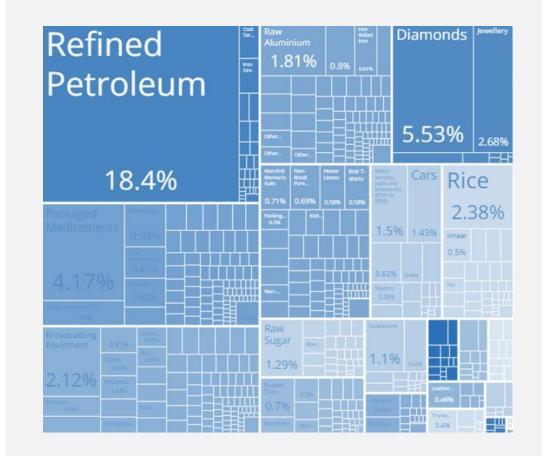
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Trade imports & exports, 2023

| | | Import | S | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Crude | | Coal Briquettes | 1.09% 1.0 | 12.96 | Gol | d |
| Petroleum | | | | | 4.94 Diamon | |
| | | | | | 3.6% | |
| 23.4% | | 8.11% | Scrap tron Strap. 0.78% 0.48% | | рала 1994. Р 55% 0.43% С | alm Dil |
| etroleum Gas | Refined Petroleum | Petrolaum 0.51% 0.2% | Serap | | 1.3° | .54% |
| 4.42% | 1.81% | Copper One 0.41% | | | |).9% |
| cuits 0.93% and 0.93% | 21% 20% | | Planes, Sport | an Manadalli III | | |
| | | | Matter verbicietz 0.66% | Dree. | | |
| 0.63% | Vienc. | | Modical | | | |

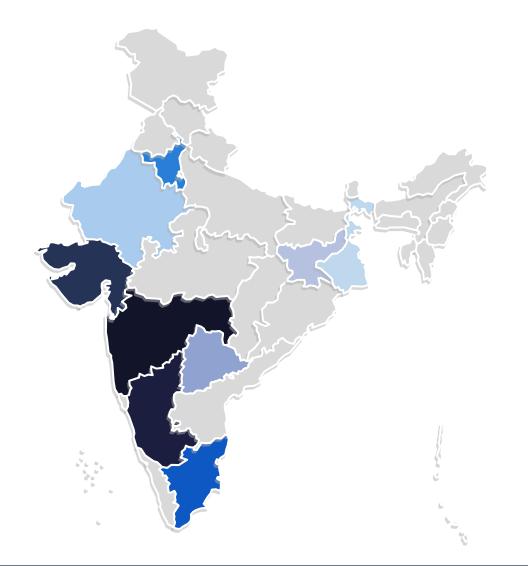
Exports



Source: DPIIT



Foreign Direct Investment by destination state



| | State | FDI (USD billion, cumulative equity inflow) | FDI (% of total FDI) |
|-----|-------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Maharashtra | 66.0 | 30% |
| 2. | Karnataka | 48.1 | 22% |
| 3. | Gujarat | 37.7 | 17% |
| 4. | Delhi | 28.9 | 13% |
| 5. | Tamil Nadu | 10.2 | 5% |
| 6. | Haryana | 9.1 | 4% |
| 7. | Telangana | 7.1 | 3% |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 2.6 | 1% |
| 9. | Rajasthan | 2.3 | 1% |
| 10. | West Bengal | 1.5 | 1% |

Above FDI totals are cumulative totals for Oct. 2019 – Dec. 2023



Source: DPIIT

Trade & Investment Drivers in India





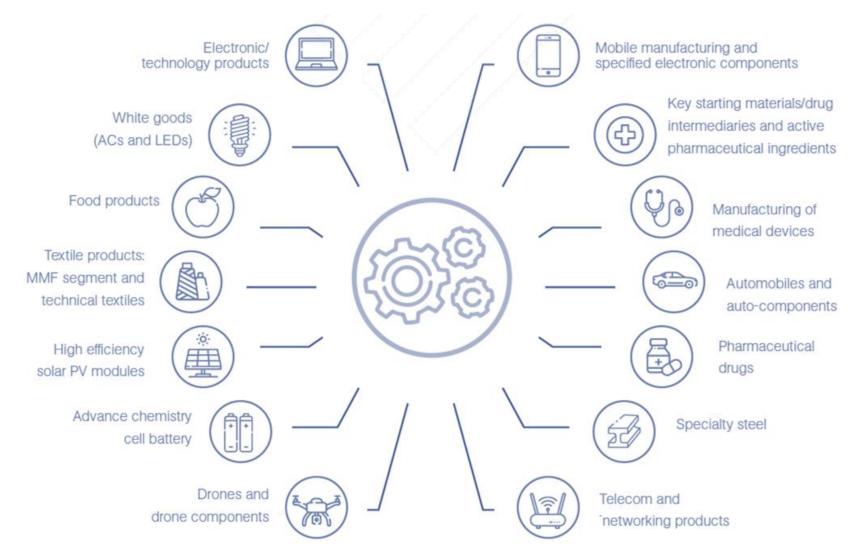
Industrial Land & Industrial Labor Costs



ASEAN China India Other

Source: Hickey & Associates, Cushman & Wakefield

Incentives *Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme*









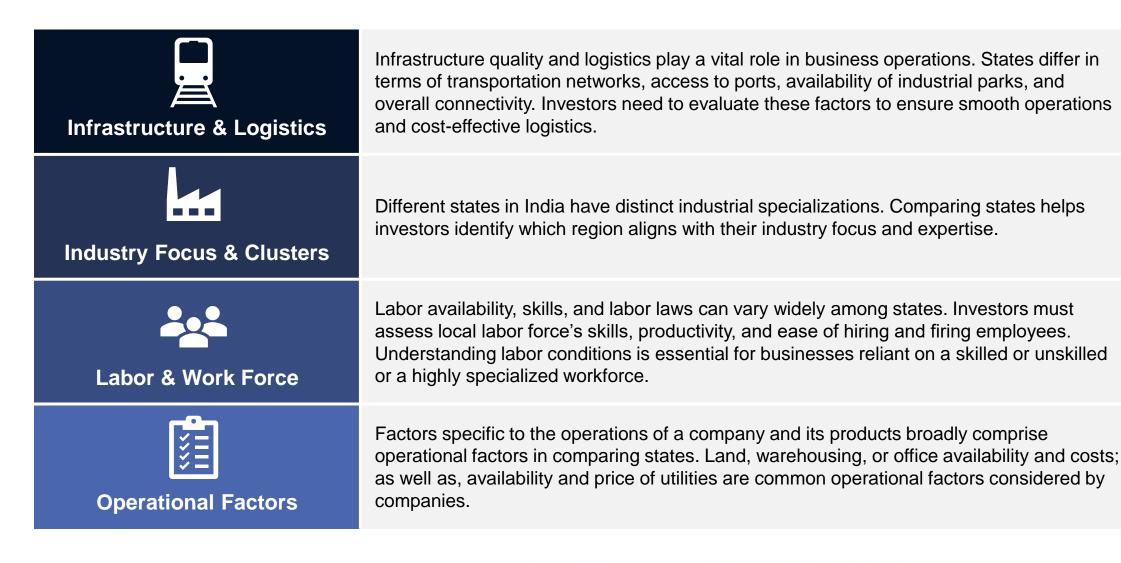
Factors for Choosing a Location

Common Factors for Choosing Location *overview*



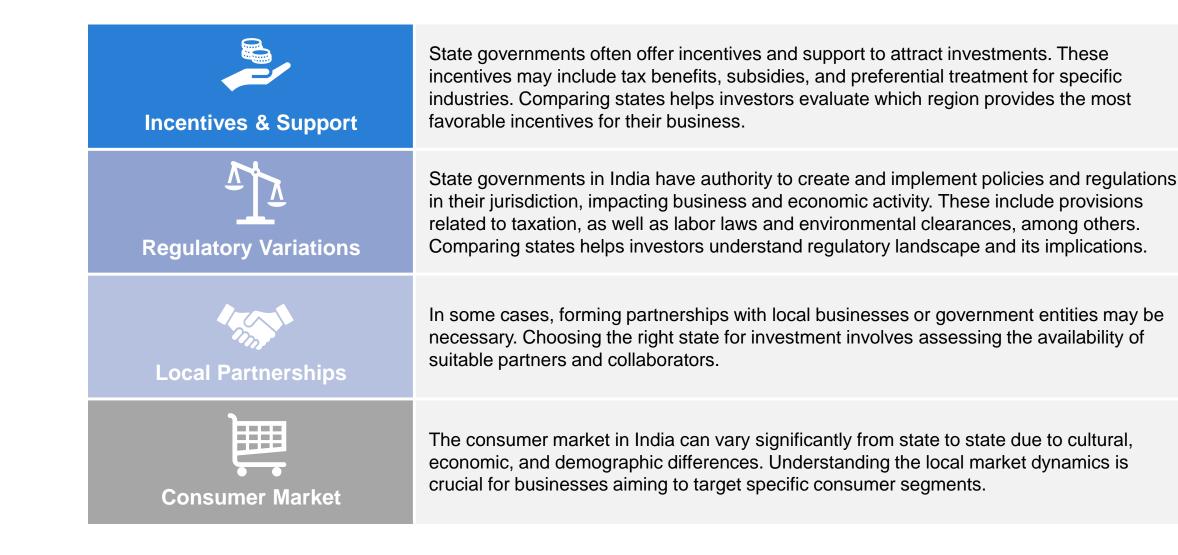


Common Factors for Choosing Location *detailed*





Common Factors for Choosing Location detailed (continued)



Logistics Infrastructure industrial / freight corridors & port connectivity



Industrial corridors

- Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)
- Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (DMIC)
- Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)
- Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC)
- East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC)
- Hyderabad-Nagpur Industrial Corridor (HNIC)
- Hyderabad-Warangal Industrial Corridor (HWIC)
- Hyderabad-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC)
- Bengaluru-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC)
- Extension of CBIC to Kochi via Coimbatore
- Delhi-Nagpur Industrial Corridor (DNIC)

Freight corridors

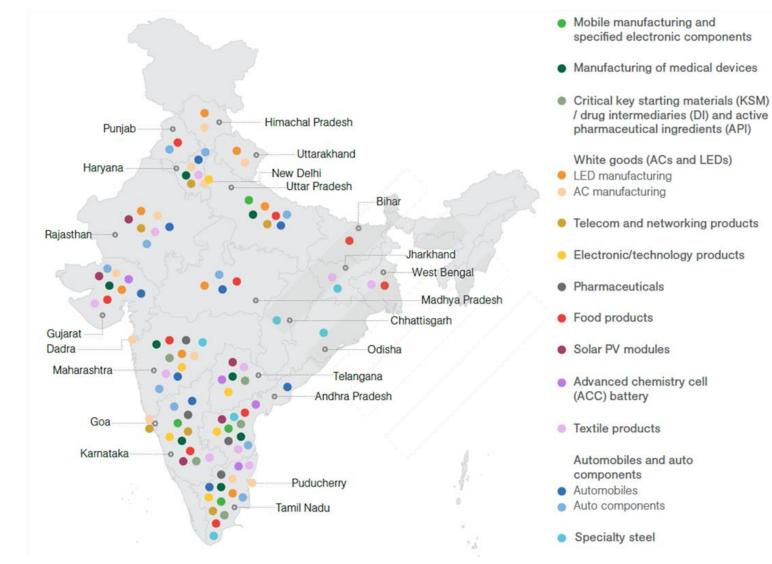
- North South DFC Vijayawada to Itarsi
- WDFC Dadri JNPT
- III EDFC Sahnewal Sonnagar Dankuni
- East Coast DFC Vijayawada to Kharagpur
- East West DFC Bhusawal Nagpur -Rajkharswan - Dankuni

Bhusawal - Nagpur -Rajkharswan - Andal

Major ports



Industrial Hubs aligning with PLI schemes



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 Sector Sector

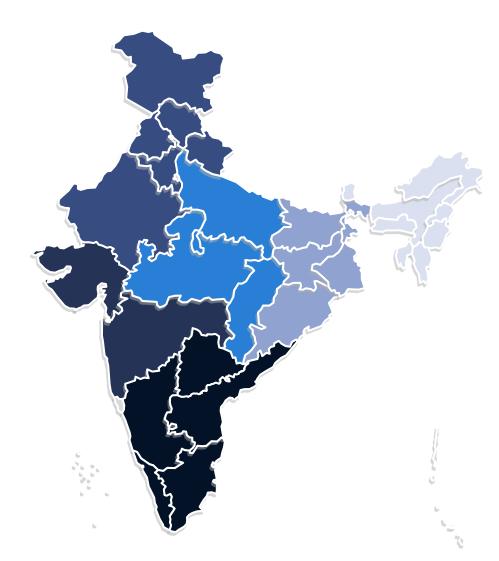
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State Comparisons

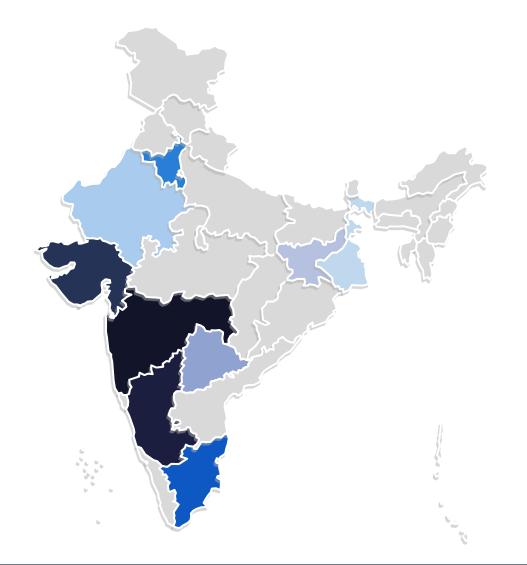
Regions



| | GDP (USD billion) | GDP (% of total) | Population | Population (% of total) |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Southern | 1,040.7 | 30.5% | 273,692,000 | 19.7% |
| Western | 729.6 | 21.4% | 200,730,000 | 14.5% |
| Northern | 572.8 | 16.8% | 185,925,000 | 13.4% |
| Central | 540.5 | 15.8% | 364,083,000 | 26.3% |
| Eastern | 432.7 | 12.7% | 311,582,000 | 22.5% |
| North-Eastern | 99.7 | 2.9% | 50,592,000 | 3.6% |



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| 9. | Rajasthan | 2.3 | 1% |
| 10. | West Bengal | 1.5 | 1% |

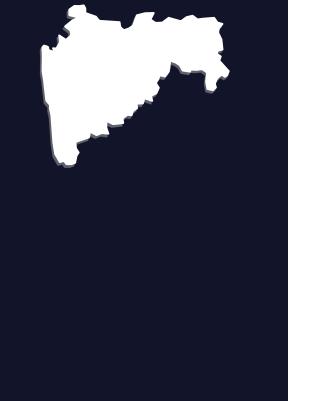
Above FDI totals are cumulative totals for Oct. 2019 – Dec. 2023

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Source: DPIIT

Maharashtra



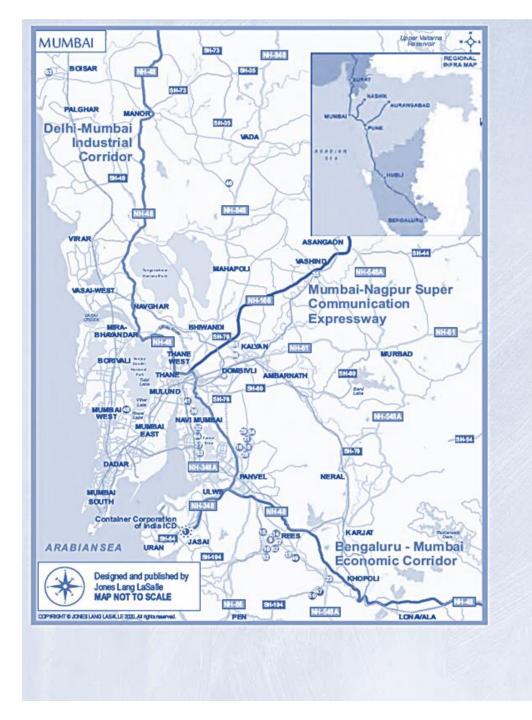
| Size (sqm) | 118,809 (3 rd) | Population | 112,374 | I,333 (2 nd) |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| GDP (USD) | 530 billion (1 st) | GDP Per Capita (USD) | 4,20 | 0 (12 th) |
| 周囲 Major 開開 Cities | Mumbai (1 st), Pune (9 th) | Industrial Zones | 37 | (2 nd) |
| Key Industries | Manufacturing (Automobiles, chemicals, textiles) | Services (Finance, real estate) | Petrochemicals | E Pharmaceuticals |
| Economy | Hub for finance, manufacturin | g, IT, and services. | | |
| Logistics | Vital node for domestic movement of goods, connecting major manufacturing centers to consumption hubs across India. Home to Mumbai Port Jawaharlal Nehru Port (in Navi Mumbai), which combinare the 3 rd largest in India. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport in Mumbai handles the 2 nd largest amount of cargo of any airport in India. | | | |
| Foreign Investment | Magnet for foreign investment due to its skilled workforce and business- environment. The auto industry, in particular, attracts significant foreign | | | |
| Trade | Major exporter of automobiles | , pharmaceuticals, te | extiles, and gem | s & jewelry. |



Mumbai – Aurangabad fiancial & industrial corridor

| | | Auto & Ancillaries | 4 4 | Aurangabad emerging as second Auto Hub of the state after Pune Notable companies include Skoda, Bajaj Auto, Goodyear Tyres, Hero Chassis Systems, Perkins |
|-------------------|----|---------------------------|-----|---|
| | | Pharma & Life Sciences | AA | State with highest number of US FDA approved plants State with highest number of pharma units |
| | | Consumer Durables | AA | Brownfield EMCs at Navi Mumbai and Aurangabad Notable companies include Videocon, Siemens, Liebherr Appliances |
| Industry | | Textiles | A A | Exclusive textile parks in Thane by MIDC Silk and cotton products are prominent in Aurangabad as well |
| Emerging Industry | Ţ. | п | A A | Mumbai headquarters notable companies like TCS, Infotech, Mastek & Oracle Finserv IIT Mumbai is India's premier engineering college |

Source: Invest India





Karnataka

| Size (sqm) | 74,051 | | Population | 61,130 |),704 (8 th) | |
|------------------------|--|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| GDP (USD) | 260 billio | n (5 th) | - | GDP Per Capita (USD) | 3,80 | 00 (5 th) |
| 間面 Major 日前日 Cities | Bengaluru (3 rd) | | | Industrial Zones | 34 | · (4 th) |
| Key Industries | Information Technology (IT) | | | anufacturing | Tourism | Education |
| Economy | Known for its IT aerospace, biote | • | | • | | eader in |
| Logistics | Hub for the movement of goods manufactured in and around state and acts as gateway to South India. Kempegowda International Airport in Bangalore is the 3 rd largest airport in India by freight volume. | | | | | |
| FDI | Attracts significates sectors. The states | • | | • | 0.7 | • |

Major exporter of IT services, aerospace components, and agricultural products like coffee and flowers.



Trade

Bengaluru India's Silicon Valley

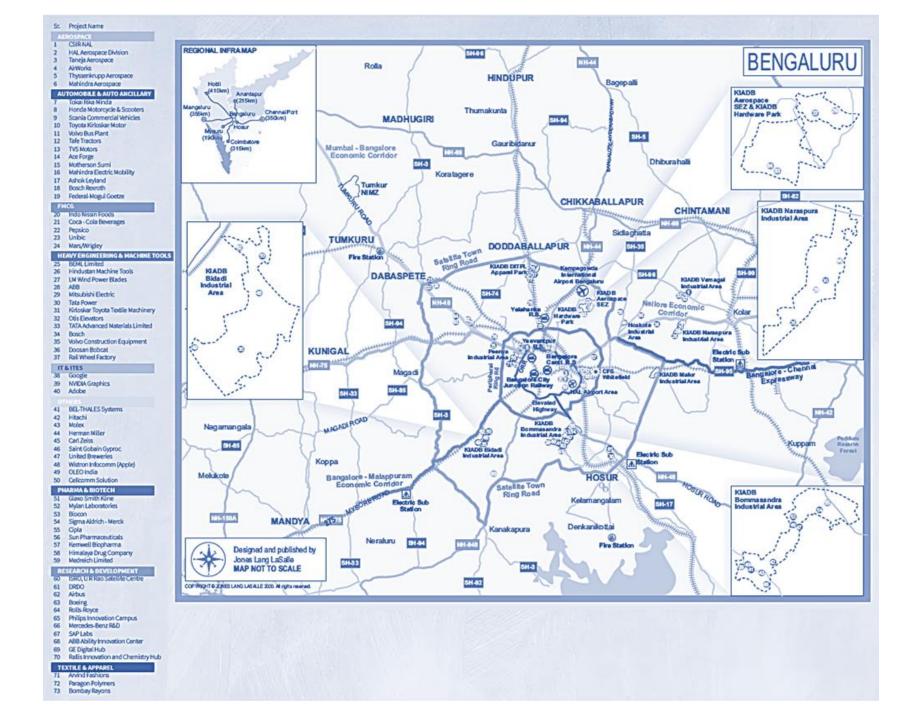
| | Aerospace | Dedicated aerospace policy Major presence of HAL, NAL, Taneja Aerospace, AirWorks Engineering, ThyssenKrupp Tech Support Offices of Boeing, Dynamatic Technologies, Airbus, QuEST Global, Collins Aerospace | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | ΙТ | Notable companies include NASSCOM Startup WH, GIfTS, Mobile 10X Startup Hub, ELEVATE 100, IIIT-B | | | | |
| 0 | Heavy Engineering & Machine Tools | Integrated machine tool industrial park Well established foundry clusters at Belagavi & Shivammoga, emerging at Dobbaspet | | | | |
| | Pharma & Biotech | Dedicated biotech policy Bengaluru Bio-Innovation Center with instrumentation facilities, Pharma & Med Tech zone | | | | |
| | Automobiles | Well established hub of automobiles with electric vehicle and energy storage policy Likely to emerge as important cluster for electric vehicles and storage solutions. Notable companies include Mahindra Electric, Ather Energy, Bosch | | | | |



Emerging Industry

CELEBRATING

Source: Invest India

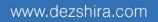


Gujarat



| | | | | | _ | |
|------------------------|---|--|------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Size (sqm) | 75,685 | | Population | 60,439 | ,692 (9 th) | |
| GDP (USD) | 210 billic | on (4 th) | - | GDP Per Capita (USD) | 2,70 | 0 (11 th) |
| ≝∎ Major ■■■ Cities | Ahmedabad (5 ^t | ^h), Surat (8 th) | | Industrial Zones | 21 | (6 th) |
| Key Industries | Manufacturing (Chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles) | Refineries | Pe | krochemicals | Automobiles | Agriculture |
| Economy | Strong industria chemicals, petro | | | nfrastructure | development. It's | s a leader in |
| Logistics | gateway to west Deendayal Port | tern India. in Kandla is In | dia's 2 | nd busiest po | ed goods and act rt by volume and ¹ busiest air freig | I the Sardar |
| FDI | Attracts significant foreign investment due to its proactive policies and focus of ease of doing business. The chemicals and petroleum sectors are major recipients of foreign capital. | | | | | |
| Trade | Major exporter of ports play a cruc | • | | • | textiles, and diar trade. | nonds. Its |



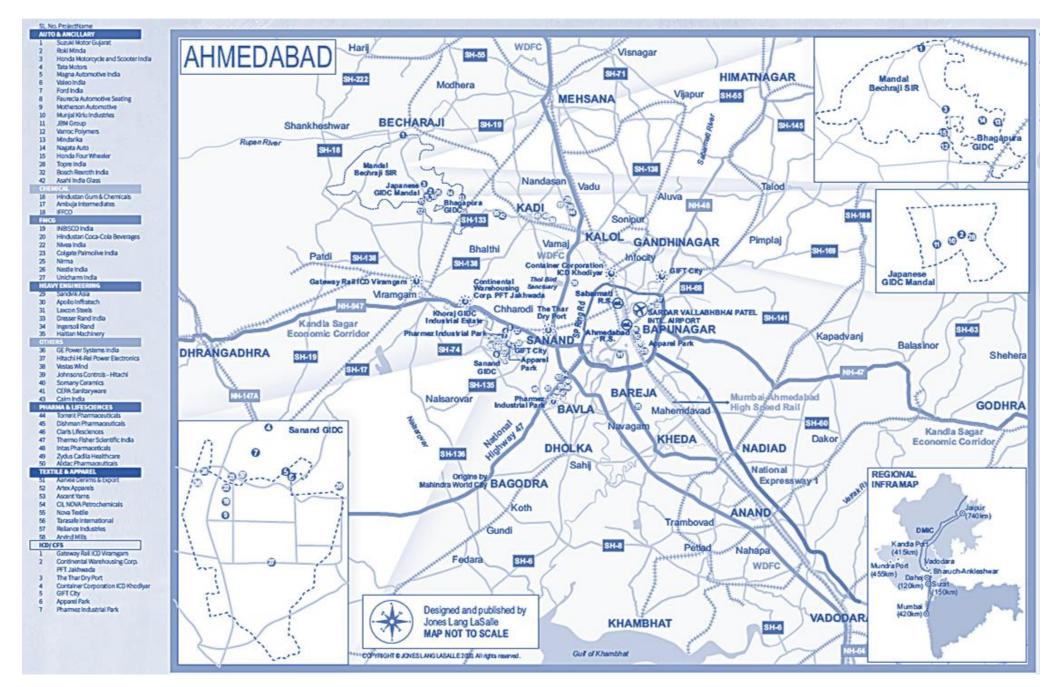


Ahmedabad India's emerging auto hub

| Auto & Ancillaries | Well-developed auto clusters – Sanand, Mandal-Becharaji Notable companies includeTata Motors, Suzuki Motors, Honda Motorcycle & Scooter |
|---------------------------|--|
| Pharma & Life Sciences | Products: APIs, Formulations, Biological Products, Contract Manufacturing |
| Textiles & Apparels | 3 textile SEZs Home to ATIRA – India's largest textile research & first textile testing lab |
| Capital Goods | Hub for Textile machinery, plastic moulding machinery Ahmedabad has been designated as an EMC (Electronics Manufacturing Cluster) |



Emerging Industry



Delhi

| | _ | | | | _ | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| Size (sqm) | 573 (~) | | | Population | 16,78 ⁻ | 7,941 (~) | | |
| GDP (USD) | 140 billion (~) | | | GDP Per Capita (USD) | 5,600 (~) | | | |
| 周期 Major 開開 Cities | Delhi (2 nd) | | | Industrial Zones | 0 (~) | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Key Industries | | | | |) E | Ĩ. | | |
| | Services (Government administration, | Information Technology (IT) | Education | | Retail | Manufacturing (Food processing, light | | |
| | finance, tourism) | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | | | | engineering) | | |
| Economy | Economy National capital, is a major center for government administration, finance, and services. | | | | | | | |
| | Central location makes it a crucial node for domestic movement of goods. It | | | | | | | |
| Logistics | connects manufacturing centers in North India to markets across the country. | | | | | | | |
| Logistics | Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport handles the most air freight cargo of any airport in the country. | | | | | | | |
| FDI | Attracts foreign investment in sectors like retail, hospitality, and professional services. | | | | | | | |
| Trade | Airport handles a significant portion of India's air cargo. However, compared to other states, the focus here is more on services . | | | | | | | |





Tamil Nadu

| - | |
|---|--|
| | |

| Size (sqm) | 50,216 (10 th) | | | Population | 72,147 | ,030 (6 th) | |
|---|--|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| GDP (USD) | 300 billion (2 nd) | | | GDP Per Capita (USD) | 3,50 | 00 (9 th) | |
| 田田 Major 開開 Cities | Chennai (6 th) | | | Industrial Zones | 50 (1 st) | | |
| Key Industries | etries Manufacturing (Automobiles, textiles, leather) Information Technology (IT) | | | H Tourism | Services (Education, healthcare) | Agriculture | |
| Economy Known for its strong manufacturing base, particularly in textiles, automobiles, and leather products. | | | | | | | |
| Logistics | Acts as a hub for the movement of manufactured goods and serves as a gateway to South India. Chennai Port is the 5 th busiest port in India by volume. Chennai International Airport is the and Kamarajar Port are the 6 th and 9 th busiest freight cargo airports in India, respectively | | | | | | |

Attracts foreign investment in sectors like automobiles, textiles, and electronics. The state offers a skilled workforce and a supportive business environment

Major exporter of textiles, automobiles, leather products, and engineering goods.



FDI

Trade

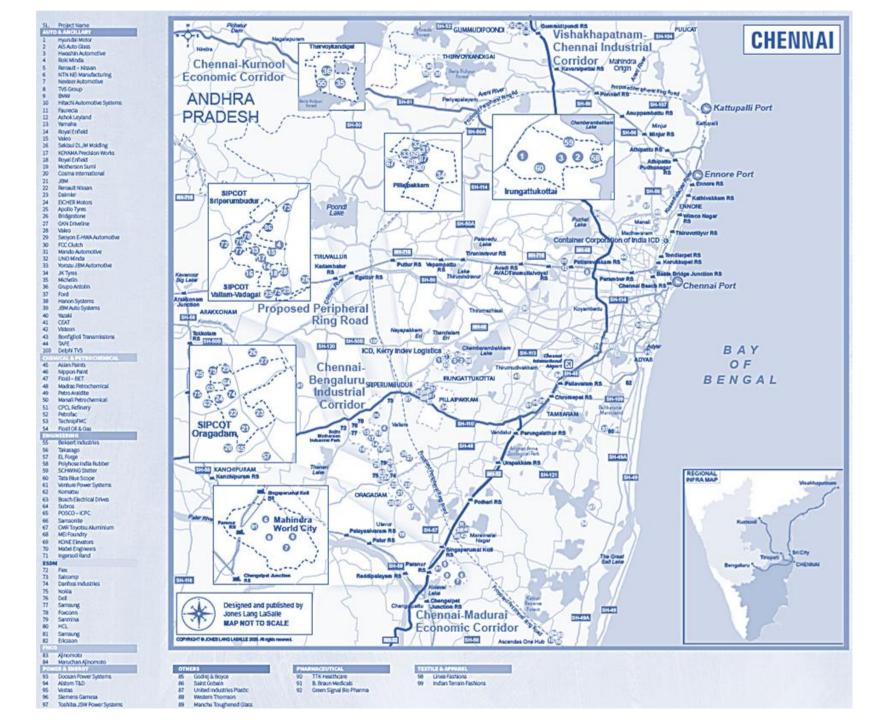
Chennai Detroit of India

| Auto & Ancillaries | 45% of India's total automobile exports Dedicated Auto R&D Hub Notbale companies include Mahindra Research Valley, BMW, Hyundai, Ford, Peugeot, Mitsubishi, TVS Motor, Ashok Leyland, Royal Enfield, CEAT, Daimler, TVS, Mitsubishi, Michelin, Yamaha, Mahindra & Mahindra, Apollo Tyres, MRF, Renault-Nissan |
|--------------------|---|
| ESDM | 20+ electronic hardware technology firms at Sriperumbudur, Notable companies include Oragadam & Mahindra World City Foxconn, Flex, Samsung, Nokia, SalComp, Dell, Sanmina |
| Heavy Engineering | 3rd in India's production of General Purpose and Special Purpose Machinery Notbale companies include Ashok Leyland, Doosan, Alstom, Bonfiglioli, Vestas, Caterpillar, Komatsu, Siemens Gamesa, Toshiba |
| Г | Data Centre Hub: City with largest bandwidth in India through 3 submarine OFC cables 10% of India's total IT Notable presence includes TIDEL Parks, IT Corridor on Old Mahabalipuram |
| Various Industries | Medical Technology: HLL Medipark being developed as a medical technology manufacturing cluster, in 330 acres of land in Chengalpattu Aerospace & Defence: One of two India's dedicated defence corridors (Chennai, Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapelli). Other is in Uttar Pradesh Life Sciences & Biotechnology: TIDCO Centre for Life Sciences (TICEL) Biotechnology Park I – 1st biotechnology Incubation Park in Tamil Nadu |



Emerging Industry

Source: Invest India



| | Haryana | Telangana | Jharkhand | Rajasthan | West Bengal |
|------------------|--|--|---|--|---|
| Size | 17,070 (21 st) | 43,273 (11 th) | 30,779 (15 th) | 132,139 (1 st) | 34,267 (13 th) |
| Population | 25,351,462 (18 th) | 35,003,674 (12 th) | 32,988,134 (14 th) | 68,548,437 (7 th) | 91,347,736 (4 th) |
| GDP | US\$150 billion (13 th) | US\$180 billion (9 th) | US\$59 billion (19 th) | US\$190 billion (7 th) | US\$220 billion (6 th) |
| GDP Per Capita | US\$5,100 (6 th) | US\$4,000 (5 th) | US\$1,300 (30 th) | US\$2,100 (22 nd) | US\$1,800 (20 th) |
| Major Cities | ~ | Hyderabad (4 th) | ~ | Jaipur (10 th) | Kolkata (7 th) |
| Industrial Zones | 7 (9 th) | 36 (3 rd) | 0 | 3 (14 th) | 7 (9 th) |
| Major Industries | Manufacturing (especially automobiles and engineering) Agriculture and Agrobased Industries Textiles and Garments Pharmaceuticals Information Technology (IT) and IT-enabled Services (ITeS) | Information Technology (IT) and IT-enabled Services (ITeS) Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology Manufacturing (especially aerospace and defence) Agriculture and Agro- based Industries Renewable Energy and Power Generation | Mining and Mineral Resources Steel and Metal Industry Agriculture and Agro- based Industries Power Generation and Energy Textiles and Handicrafts | Tourism and Hospitality Agriculture and Agrobased Industries Textiles and Handicrafts Mining and Mineral Resources Renewable Energy and Power Generation | Manufacturing (especially engineering and textiles) Agriculture and Agrobased Industries Fisheries and Aquaculture Information Technology (IT) and IT-enabled Services (ITeS) Tourism and Hospitality |





Investing in India

FDI Regulatory Landscape approval process

| Automatic Route | | 100% Automatic Route | Agriculture, automotive, biotechnology (greenfield), broadcast content services, chemicals, education, ecommerce activities, construction of hospitals, food processing, healthcare (greenfield), IT/BPM, etc. | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Under Automatic Route, non-resident investor or Indian company does not require any approval from Government of India for investment. | | Up to 100% Automatic Route | Infrastructure company in the securities market, insurance, medical devices, pension, petroleum refining (by PSUs), power exchanges | |
| | | Up to 100% Government & Automatic Route | Banking (private sector), biotechnology (brownfield), defense, healthcare (brownfield), pharmaceuticals (brownfield), private security agencies, telecom services | |
| Under Government Route, prior to investment, approval from Government of India is required. Proposals for foreign direct investment under Government route, are considered by respective Administrative Ministry / Department. | | Up to 100% Government Route | Banking (public sector), food products retail trading, core investment company, investment by foreign airlines, multi-brand retail trading, satellite, among others. | |



FDI Regulatory Landscape restricted sectors



Lottery business including government / private lottery, online lotteries, etc



Gambling and betting including casinos



Chit funds and Nidhi companies



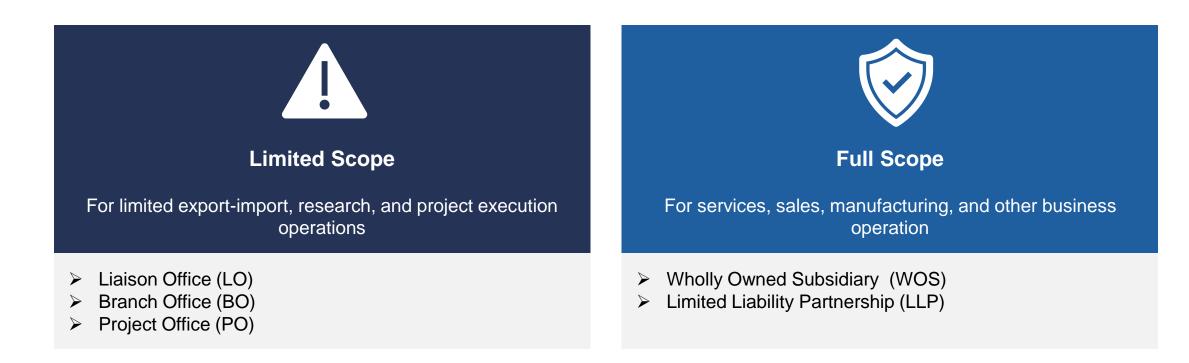
Trading in transferable development rights (TDR)



Manufacturing of cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or tobacco substitutes Sectors not open to private sector investment – atomic energy, railway operations (other than permitted activities under FDI policy)



Entity Types overview





Entity Types limited scope

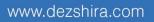
| Entity Type | | Scope | Setup | | Pros | | Cons |
|------------------------|-----|---|----------------|-------|---|------|--|
| Liaison Office (LO) | A | Used for networking, exploring market opportunities, and promoting parent company's business activities | 6 - 8 weeks | AAAAA | Beneficial for foreign investors to test market Not subject to taxation, unless its income in India constitutes a 'business connection' with its Head Office Lower tax and import duties Fewer ongoing formalities as compared to other business entities | AAAA | Not allowed to conduct any business LO can only act as communication channel Permission to set an LO is initially granted for a period of 3 years and may be renewed subject to approval of RBI Has to sustain itself through private remittances from parent company |
| Branch Office (BO) | • | Allowed to conduct same business as parent company, including import-export of goods, consultancy, and professional services, among others | 6 - 8 weeks | AA | Permitted scope of business activities broader than LO Fewer compliances compared to a WOS | AAA | Not permitted to engage in retail trading or processing activities Manufacturing is permitted if subcontracted to an Indian manufacturer A high effective tax rate of 43.68% |
| Project Office (PO) | AAA | Can be established if foreign company receives contract from Indian company If no contract, prior approval from RBI is required Proprietary concerns established abroad are not allowed to start a PO in India | 4 weeks | | Suitable for executing a specific project such as one-time turnkey or installation projects | AA | Exists only as long as the duration of contract High effective tax rate of 43.68% |



Entity Types full scope

| Entity Type | Scope | Setup | Pros | Cons |
|--|---|----------------|---|---|
| Wholly Owned Subsidiary (WOS) | Foreign companies can set up WOS in the form of private limited companies in sectors where 100% FDI is permitted | 4 - 8 weeks | Total control over business activities Fewer restrictions on the scope of activities Effective tax rate of 25.17% for domestic companies and 17.16% for new manufacturing companies established after October 1, 2019 | Mandatory to have an Indian Resident Director Requirements to conduct mandatory Board Meetings |
| Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) | LLP is a hybrid of a partnership firm and a company LLPs are governed by the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 | 4 - 6 weeks | Liability of Partners is limited to the extent of their contribution to LLP No minimum capital requirement conditions Effective tax rate of 34.94% Less compliance as compared to a WOS | FDI is permitted under the automatic route in LLPs operating in sectors/ activities where 100% FDI is allowed through the automatic route, and there are no FDI-linked performance conditions Mandatory to have one designated partner who is an Indian resident |





Investor Resources India



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Poised to Stay the Fastest Growing G20 Economy

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INVESTING IN INDIA

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