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Executive summary

1. **Strong growth in GSDP**
   - Chandigarh’s Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) was about Rs 35.90 billion (US$ 513.7 million) in 2018-19, growing at a CAGR of 12.9% between 2015-16 and 2018-19.

2. **Diversified industrial base**
   - As of March 2019, there were ~2,900 small, medium and large-scale industries operating in Chandigarh.
   - Industrial area has been developed over 1200 acres, Phase-I has an area of 776.14 acres and Phase-II has an area of 486 acres.

3. **Thriving Manufacturing sector**
   - In 2018-19, the manufacturing sector in Chandigarh recorded US$ 181.7 million in the GSDP. In 2019-20, the city exported industrial machinery for dairy worth US$ 21.74 million, followed by electronic equipment worth US$ 7.88 million and other miscellaneous engineering products worth US$ 7.45 million.

4. **Robust infrastructure**
   - The city has well-developed infrastructure with an excellent road and rail network, and two airports (domestic and international), which provide excellent connectivity.
   - Roads & highways, ports, railways, education and healthcare are likely to see major investments.
   - The state is developing Phase III of the industrial sector, with an area of 153 acres.

*Source: Central Statistics Office, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, News articles*
INTRODUCTION
Chandigarh Fact File

Source: Chandigarh Administration, Census 2011

- Chandigarh is in the foothills of the Shivalik hill ranges in the north and is the capital of Haryana & Punjab as also the capital city of UT Chandigarh
- Foundation of the city was laid out in 1952, but assumed its status of capital of Haryana and Punjab during the state reorganization in 1966
- MSME-DI, Ludhiana caters to the industries located in Chandigarh, and on 1st July 2015, the city launched its first ever New Industrial Policy
- The city’s weather conditions include cold dry winter, hot summer and sub tropical monsoon
- Apart from acting as capital of Haryana and Punjab, the city is also a Union Territory and hence is governed by central government. Since 1984, the Governor of Punjab has been functioning as the Administrator of Union Territory of Chandigarh

Key Insights

- 86.05% literacy rate
- 1,055,450 total population
- 1,055,450 total population
- 9,258 persons per sq km
- Population density
- 580,663 male population
- 474,787 female population
- 114 sq.km.
  geographical area
- 818:1000 Sex ratio
  (females per 1,000 males)
- administrative districts: 1

Source: Chandigarh Administration, Census 2011
Advantage: Chandigarh

Infrastructure

• Chandigarh has well-developed social, physical and industrial infrastructure and connectivity.
• Excellent road and rail network, three major ports, 15 minor ports and seven airports provide excellent connectivity.
• It is one of the first states in India to have 100% metalled road connectivity.

High economic growth

• The GSDP at current price of Chandigarh grew at a CAGR of 12.9% between 2015-16 and 2018-19.
• Total merchandise exports from the state stood at US$ 76.54 million during 2019-20.

Industrial Infrastructure

• Chandigarh has the presence of over 2,900 small scale and 15 large and medium scale units
• About 40% of industries are ancillary units that manufacture components for tractors. Other industries based in the territory include IT, electronics, pharmaceuticals, machine tools and plastics.
• Rajiv Gandhi Chandigarh Technology Park (RGCTP), developed in two phases, has been accorded the SEZ status.

Rich talent pool

• The Chandigarh administration has started the C-TOSS program; i.e. the Chandigarh Training on Soft Skills to improve the IT skills at the school and college level.
• The city has five government college, six private college, 10 engineering college and 2 polytechnic institutes.

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, News articles
Chandigarh in figures

Chandigarh’s Contribution to Indian Economy (2018-19)

**GSDP**
- GSDP as a percentage of all states’ GSDP
  - India: 100.0 | Chandigarh: 0.26
- GSDP growth rate** (%)**
  - India: 11.5 | Chandigarh: 12.89
- Per capita GSDP* (US$)
  - India: 1,982.65 | Chandigarh: 5,137.02

Social Indicators

- Literacy rate (%)
  - India: 77.7 | Chandigarh: 86.05
- Birth rate (per 1,000 population) (2018)
  - India: 20.0 | Chandigarh: 13.3

Industrial Infrastructure

- Operational PPP projects (No.)
  - India: 1877 | Chandigarh: 17
- Exporting SEZs (No.) (as of February 2020)
  - India: 231 | Chandigarh: 1

Physical Infrastructure in Chandigarh

- Installed power capacity (MW) (as of November 2020)
  - India: 374,199.04 | Chandigarh: 208.42
- Wireless subscribers (million) (as of June 2020)
  - India: 1,140.71 | Chandigarh: 1.63
- National highway length (km) (as of December 2019)
  - India: 132,499.5 | Chandigarh: 6,741.5
- Airports (No.)
  - India: 125 | Chandigarh: 8

Investments (from October 2019 to September 2020)

- Cumulative FDI equity inflow (US$ million)
  - India: 53,884.85 | Chandigarh: 9.09

Note: GSDP, per capita GSDP figures are for 2017-18 taken at current prices, Conversion rate: 64.45, For source refer to Annexure. * - Includes Pondicherry, ** - year-on-year, MW- megawatt, FDI- Foreign direct investment, MN- Million
Economic snapshot – GSDP

- At current prices, Chandigarh’s Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) was Rs. 4,211,38.60 million (US$ 6,025.73 million) in 2018-19.
- The state’s GSDP increased at a CAGR of 12.89% between 2015-16 and 2018-19.

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Chandigarh’s Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) was Rs. 3,757,12.20 million (US$ 5,375.76 million) in 2018-19.

NSDP of the state rose at a CAGR of 13.07% between 2015-16 and 2018-19.

The state’s per capita NSDP was Rs. 320,300.26 (US$ 4,582.92) in 2018-19.

The per capita NSDP increased at a CAGR of 11.67% between 2015-16 and 2018-19.

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
In 2018-19, the tertiary sector contributed 88.29% to the city’s Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices, followed by the secondary sector at 11.18%.

The tertiary sector posted an 11.04% CAGR between 2015-16 and 2018-19, driven by trade, hotels, real estate, finance and other services.

The secondary sector recorded a CAGR of 11.31% in this period, driven by the utility and construction sectors.

The primary sector posted a CAGR of 3.80% between 2015-16 and 2018-19.

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Economic snapshot – Exports

- The key items exported from Chandigarh are industrial machinery, electronics instrument, engineering product and telecom instruments.

Note: RMG - Ready Made Garments, *- till October 2020
Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Chandigarh is well connected with major regional metros as well as national capital through road network, NH21 passes through the city which connects Chandigarh to New Delhi.

Chandigarh’s total road infrastructure length is 3,269.75 kms and it has one national highway with total length of 15.3 km. Municipal corporation manages 2,440.03 km road network, while PWD manages 537.52 km road network. 163.41 kms road is considered rural roads.

Chandigarh is connected through twin track railway lines from Delhi and Mumbai upto Ambala, a single-track broad gauge afterward upto Kalka and a narrow-gauge single track between Kalka and Shimla having heritage value.

City has one domestic airport manged by Ministry of defence and one international airport. International airport has capacity to accommodate 1,600 passengers at a time, and managed(Joint Venture) by Chandigarh International Airport Limited (CHIAL).

Source: Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Chandigarh administration, Airport Authority of India,
Physical infrastructure – Power

- As of July 2020, Chandigarh had the installed power capacity of 208.42 MW. These power utilities are owned by central govt. and private sector.
- The local power distribution is managed by Chandigarh Administration, having 1,480 employees who are supervised by four executive engineers and a superintending engineer.
- Power requirement of Chandigarh is 282 MW, which is being met through central and state generating stations.
- Chandigarh receives 67% of its power through Mohali (PSEB), ~10% through Dhulkote (BBMB) and the remaining 23% through Nalagarh.
- In October 2020, Hartek Power Private Ltd., an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) company based in Chandigarh, bagged orders worth Rs 8.05 crore (US$ 1.09 million) from the Electricity Department of Chandigarh.

Transmission Network
1. 220 KV substation
2. 66 KV substation (13 nos)
3. 33 KV (5 nos)
4. 1746 11 KV substations

Electricity requirement
1. Average per capita consumption
   1168 units per annum
2. Average power requirement
   32.49 lac units per day

The Ministry of Natural & Renewable Energy initiative
Chandigarh to be developed as the ‘Model Solar City’ through Chandigarh Renewal Energy, Science and Technology Promotion Society (CREST) in 2012.

Model Solar City
The solar city plan aimed to generate 5 MW from rooftop-based SPV power generation capacity by 2017 and 10 MW by 2022.

Note: GW - Gigawatt
Source: Central Electricity Authority, ENVIS Centre of Chandigarh’s State of Environment
Physical infrastructure - Telecom

- According to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Chandigarh had 1.76 million wireless subscribers and 0.04 million wireline subscribers as of June 2020.

- Chandigarh had a high teledensity of 150.50% as of June 2020.

### Telecom infrastructure (as of June 2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Subscribers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Subscribers (Wireless + Wireline)</td>
<td>1.80 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless Subscribers</td>
<td>1.76 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireline Subscribers</td>
<td>0.04 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teledensity (in %)</td>
<td>150.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Major telecom operators in Chandigarh

- Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)
- Bharti Airtel
- Reliance Jio
- Vodafone Idea

Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
Physical infrastructure – Urban

Population, area & literacy rate of Chandigarh

- Chandigarh is a planned city focused on urban design and architecture; however, extreme population growth and limited area (114sqkm) has created the need for a master plan to renew the urban infrastructure.

- Chandigarh was planned as an Administrative city for a population of 5 lakhs. It was built in two phases: phase I include sectors 1 to 30, and Sectors 31 to 47 constituting the Second Phase of its development.

- The city has developed CSIMer Plan 2031. IN this plan the population of northern sectors (Layer I) is expected to maintain between 2.5-3.0 lakh by 2021 and the corresponding population in southern sectors(Layer II) shall be 2.5-5 lakh.

- In November 2020, Punjab’s Health and Family Welfare and Labour Minister Shri. Balbir Singh Sidhu allocated Rs 86.37 crore (US$ 11.74 million) for development works in various housing societies in the city, upgrading markets, augmentation and rehabilitation of main sewer line under the AMRUT Scheme.

- In December 2020, Chandigarh administration announced to hire 40 AC electric buses for a period of 10 years to improve the air quality of the city.

Source: Census 2011
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Social infrastructure – Education

Chandigarh has robust education infrastructure with a network of Govt. schools, Govt.-Aided schools, recognized private schools, Central Govt. schools run by Kendriya Vidyalaya /Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti/ Air Force.

- Majority of the schools are of composite nature covering grades I to X/XII.
- Chandigarh runs multiple schemes to promote education in the city. These includes free education scheme for OBC and SC students' merit-cum-means based scholarship program among others

- Govt. Schools: 114
- Private Schools: 75
- Central Govt. Schools: 7
- Govt. Colleges: 6
- Universities: 3
- Colleges: 25
- Engineering Colleges: 10
- Polytechnic Institutes: 2

- Number of schools
  - Primary: 8
  - Middle: 13
  - High & higher secondary schools: 93
  - Gross enrolment ratio (in%)
    - Primary level: 81.44
    - Upper primary level: 95.33
  - Pupil-teacher ratio*
    - Primary: 13
    - Upper primary: 9

Source: Department of Education Chandigarh, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India
Social infrastructure – Health

- Sub-centres: 4
- Primary health centres: 36
- Community health centres: 2
- HWCs – PHC: 10
- Sub-divisional hospitals: 1
- District hospitals: 1

- Birth rate: 13.3
- Death rate: 4.3
- Infant mortality rate: 13

The city has a 3-tier health infrastructure comprising hospitals, primary health centres, health units, community health centres and sub-centres. As of March 2019, the city had one district hospital, one sub-divisional hospital, 36 primary health centres, four sub-centres and two community health centres.

Chandigarh has two medical colleges—Government Medical College and PGIMER. Along with this, it also has two nursing institutes. These institutes double as in-job orientations, refresher courses and advanced training institutes.

Chandigarh is the part of four union territories (UTs) in India that are expected to get a public digital infrastructure. In this infrastructure, individuals, doctors and health facilities will be connected to a grid as part of the National Digital Health Mission (NDHM).

Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,
Industrial infrastructure

As of March 2019, there were 2,744 small scale, 63 medium scale and 76 large scale industries operations in Chandigarh. Growth of industry has been limited in Chandigarh due to the limited space envisaged for industrial development at the time of original planning of the city.

About 40% of all industries in Chandigarh are ancillary units manufacturing components for the major tractor industry around Chandigarh. Majority of them are light engineering industry.

Several items manufactured in the city are exported, the total estimated annual output of industries is to be tune of Rs. 650 crore.

The Chandigarh Administration is focusing on promotion of Information Technology (IT) industry which requires lesser space. To develop the associated ecosystem, govt. has developed high speed data communication facilities for software development and its export by providing a NODE at Punjab Engineering College (PEC), Chandigarh, by collaborating with the Software Technology Parks of India - STPI.

The STPI has set up an earth station at Mohali for the proposed Software Technology Park / Complex being set up by the Punjab Govt. About 10000 sq.ft. of space has been earmarked in the PEC campus for being rented out to the desirous entrepreneurs at fixed rates.

Source: Special Economic Zones in India
KEY SECTORS
In Chandigarh, there are many units manufacturing agricultural equipment, tractor components, auto parts, tyres & tubes, electric meters, electronic items, cables and engineering items.

Basic metal and metal alloy industry are among the leading industries in this sector in Chandigarh. Metal products such as bars, rods of steel & rolled products and HR strips are some examples.


Chandigarh industrial area is also home to several pharmaceutical manufacturing companies such as Pfizer and IND Swift Ltd.

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation
Key players

Established in 1897, the company is one of the largest privately held conglomerate in India. It operates in the manufacturing of locks, durables and industrial products.

IND SWIFT LIMITED is in Chandigarh and is part of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Industry. IND SWIFT LIMITED has 622 total employees across all of its locations. There are 27 companies in the IND SWIFT LIMITED corporate family.

Source: Company Website
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Contact information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Administrator of Chandigarh | Lt. Col. Th. Gopal Singh Badnore  
Punjab Raj Bhawan, Sector 6, Chandigarh  
Phone: 91-0172-2740608, 2740609, 2740610  
Website:  
http://chandigarh.gov.in/admn_index.htm |
| Municipal Corporation Chandigarh | Municipal Corporation Chandigarh  
New Deluxe Building, Sector 17, Chandigarh  
Phone: 91-0172-2787200  
Website:  
http://mcchandigarh.gov.in/ |
Chandigarh Industrial Area is located on the South – Eastern side of the city. The area is located in the vicinity of railway station and the national highway; hence movement of heavy vehicles are easy in and out of the industrial area.

Industrial Area has been developed over 1200 acres in two phases, the Phase – I has an area of 776.14 acres and Phase – II has an area of 486 acres.

Phase III is also being developed with an area of 153 acres.

Chandigarh’s single window system offers a channel for multiple business activities such as pre-establishment approvals, pre-operation approvals, renewal and investor registration.

The system connects below government offices, and hence any related approvals of these offices can be received from same channel

1. Estate office
2. Department of labor
3. Excise and taxation department
4. Chandigarh pollution control committee
5. Engineering department
6. Municipal corporation

Note: Conversion rate 60.28
Source: Ease of Doing Business, Chandigarh
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approvals and clearances required</th>
<th>Departments to be consulted</th>
<th>Estimated time taken (days)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incorporation of the company</td>
<td>Registrar of Companies</td>
<td>15 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Plan Approval</td>
<td>Estate Department</td>
<td>32 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water connection, fire layout plan</td>
<td>Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>7 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration of establishment, renewal, license under factories act, registration under interstate migrant workmen act</td>
<td>Department of Labour</td>
<td>15 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity connection, certification of electrical infrastructure</td>
<td>Engineering Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low Tension: 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>High Tension: 30</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Certification of Electric Infrastructure: 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Chandigarh Administration Department Of Industries
State acts and policies

1. **Biotechnology Policy**
The policy seeks to promote research & development and innovation in design, testing, calibration and production in the electronics system design & manufacturing industry. It also encourages tapping the potential in the IT hardware and the electronics industry.

2. **Chandigarh Industrial Policy 2015**
Policy objective includes infrastructure development, skill development and grievance redressal facilitation.

3. **Chandigarh IT and Electronics Policy 2013**
Objective is to make Chandigarh the preferred destination for biotechnology companies by developing laboratories, improving skill availability and facilitating networking.

*Source: Chandigarh Administration, Invest Uttarakhand*
## Sources

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Data</th>
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<td>GSDP (state)</td>
<td>Ministry of Statistics &amp; Programme Implementation 2019-20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Per capita GSDP figures</td>
<td>Ministry of Statistics &amp; Programme Implementation 2019-20</td>
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<td>GSDP (India)</td>
<td>Ministry of Statistics &amp; Programme Implementation 2019-20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Installed power capacity (MW)</td>
<td>Central Electricity Authority</td>
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<td>Wireless subscribers (No.)</td>
<td>Telecom Regulatory Authority of India</td>
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<td>National highway length (km)</td>
<td>NHAI, Roads and Building Department-Government of India</td>
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<td>Major and minor ports (No.)</td>
<td>India Ports Association</td>
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<td>Airports (No.)</td>
<td>Airports Authority of India</td>
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<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td>Census 2011</td>
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<td>Birth rate (per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>SRS Bulletin</td>
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<td>Cumulative FDI equity inflows (US$ billion)</td>
<td>Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade</td>
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<td>Operational PPP projects (No.)</td>
<td>DEA, Ministry of Finance, Government of India</td>
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<td>Exporting SEZs (No.)</td>
<td>Ministry of Commerce &amp; Industry, Department of Commerce</td>
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## Exchange Rates

### Exchange Rates (Fiscal Year)

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<th>INR</th>
<th>INR Equivalent of one US$</th>
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<td>2005–06</td>
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<td>2006–07</td>
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<td>2007–08</td>
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<td>2018–19</td>
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<td>2019–20</td>
<td>70.49</td>
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### Exchange Rates (Calendar Year)

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<th>Year</th>
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<td>2005</td>
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<td>2018</td>
<td>68.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>69.89</td>
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</table>

*Source: Reserve Bank of India, Average for the year*
India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) engaged Sutherland Global Services private Limited to prepare/update this presentation.

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