

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS INFRA INVESTMENT MANAGERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Registered Office: G-5 & 6, Sector-10, Dwarka, New Delhi- 110075,

Tel: 011-25076536, FAX: 25076536. Email: cs.nhim@nhai.org

CIN: U65929DL2020GOI366835

Date: 12th August, 2023

Corporate Relations Department, BSE Limited Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400 001	The Listing Department, National Stock Exchange of India Limited Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051
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Ref: Scrip Code: 543385; Scrip ID/Symbol: NHIT

Sub: Newspaper publication of Un-audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results of National Highways Infra Trust (“NHAI InvIT”) for the quarter ended 30th June, 2023

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached copy of Financial Express Newspaper Publication of un-audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results of National Highways Infra Trust (“NHAI InvIT”) for the quarter ended 30th June, 2023.

The same is also being uploaded on the website of NHAI InvIT.

You are requested to take the same on your record.

Sincerely,

For National Highways Infra Trust

By Order of the Board

National Highways Infra Investment Managers Private Limited

Gunjan Singh

Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

Centre brings Bills to overhaul British era IPC, CrPC, IEA

APURVA VISHWANATH & HARIKISHAN SHARMA
New Delhi, August 11

IN A COMPLETE overhaul of criminal laws, Union Home Minister Amit Shah on Friday introduced three Bills in Lok Sabha to replace key colonial era laws – the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860; The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (originally enacted in 1898); and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) Bill, 2023, is the proposed replacement for the IPC; Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) Bill, 2023, for CrPC; and Bharatiya Sakshya (BS) Bill, 2023, for the Indian Evidence Act.

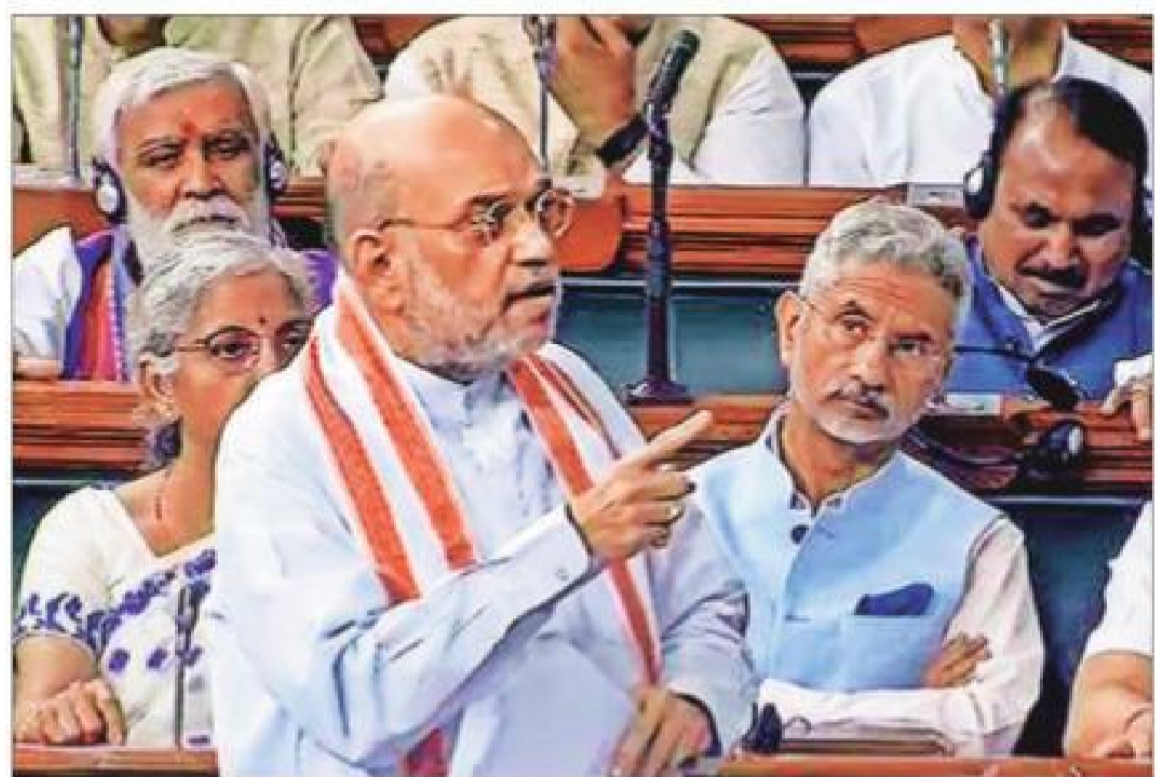
The three Bills were referred to a standing committee. "I assure the House that these three laws will have an Indian spirit and ethos (aatma) and will bring a big change in our criminal justice system," Shah said in Lok Sabha.

Invoking freedom fighter Khudiram Bose, he said they would achieve the objective of removing a "mentality of servitude" – one of the five pledges ("panch pran") that Prime Minister Narendra Modi mentioned in his Independence Day address last year.

"These three laws were passed by the British Parliament. The central theme of these laws was to strengthen and protect the colonial rule. The aim of those laws was to punish, and not to provide justice," Shah said. "The new laws that will replace the colonial laws will place a citizen's constitutionally guaranteed rights at the centre and protect them. The aim of these laws will not be to punish its people but to give justice," he said. He said the new laws would overhaul the criminal justice system and ensure justice in a maximum of three years.

Among the key changes, Shah said, the new penal code would place crimes against women and children first, and the IPC provision on sedition would be repealed. "Rajdroh par Angrezon ne apne shashan ko bachane ke liye ek kanoon banaya tha. Mai is sadan ko kahana chahata hu ki ek aitihasik nirnay is sarkar ne kiya hai. Rajdroh ko completely hum repeal kar rahe hain... Yahan loktantra hai, sabko bolne ka adhikar hai," he said. ("Sedition as an offence was introduced by the British to save their rule. I want to tell this House that our government has taken a historic decision to completely repeal the law. This is a democracy and everyone has the right to free speech.")

However, the new BNS Bill contains a provision that penalises "endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India". While it doesn't



Home Minister Amit Shah introduces the three Bills in Lok Sabha on Friday, the last day of Monsoon Session.

THE PROPOSED CODE

With the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) Bill, 2023 proposing to replace the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860, the numbering of some commonly known sections will change

	IN IPC	IN BILL	533 SECTIONS in Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita Bill, 2023; the CrPC, 1973 has 484 sections
Cheating	Section 420	316	
Murder	Section 302	99	
Rape	Section 376	63	
Criminal conspiracy	Section 120B	61	
Promoting enmity	Section 153A	194	
Theft	Section 390	301	
Dacoity	Section 391	308	
Defamation	Sections 499	354	

511 sections in IPC | 356 sections in BNS, 2023

name sedition, it expands its definition, including aiding through financial means and acts of "subversive activities", or those encouraging "feelings of separatist activities."

Terrorism has been defined under the law for the first time, the minister said. According to the BNS Bill, a terrorist is one who commits any act in India or a foreign country with the intention to threaten the unity, integrity and security of India, to intimidate the general public or a segment thereof, or to disturb public order. There is also a provision for attaching the property of the terrorist. The BNS Bill awards maximum capital punishment for crimes such as mob lynching and rape of minors, he said. It also has provisions to provide community service as one of the punishments for first-time petty offences.

Another key change is the provision for trial in absentia, according to the BNS Bill. "Dawood Ibrahim is wanted in many cases. He has fled the country. Trial of such people doesn't take place. We have decided that Session Courts, after due process, will

declare them absconders. The trial will take place in their absence and sentence will be pronounced. They may hide anywhere but sentence will be given. This will have a big impact," Shah said.

The statement of object for the BNSS Bill said the government's mantra was "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas and Sabka Prayas" and it was committed to ensuring "accessible and speedy justice" to all citizens in conformity with these constitutional democratic aspirations.

According to the proposed Bill, a chargesheet will have to be filed within 90 days, and the court can give permission for another 90 days. Probe will have to be completed in 180 days and sent for trial. After trial, judgment will have to be given in 30 days.

Sexual exploitation of women on the pretext of marriage, job, promotions or by hiding identity will be considered a crime. For gangrape, there is provision for punishment of 20 years imprisonment or life imprisonment, while there is a provision for death sentence in case of rape of minor.

Shah says sedition out, new section brings it in, with wider ambit

KAUNAIN SHERIFF M
New Delhi, AUGUST 11

UNION HOME MINISTER Amit Shah Friday, introducing the revamped IPC as Bharatiya Sanhita Suraksha Bill, 2023, said that the government had taken a "historic" decision to repeal the sedition law (IPC Section 124A). However, the new code, under Section 150, includes a provision within the category of "offences against the state."

This distinctly addresses the imposition of punishment – from seven years to life – for acts that endanger the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India. And widens

the ambit to include financial transactions and electronic communication.

"Rajdroh par Angrezon ne apne shashan ko bachane ke liye ek kanoon banaya tha. Mai is sadan ko kahana chahata hu ki ek aitihasik nirnay is sarkar ne kiya hai. Rajdroh ko completely hum repeal kar rahe hain... Yahan loktantra hai, sabko bolne ka adhikar hai. (Britishers have enacted a law of sedition to protect their regime. I want to inform this House that this government has taken a historic decision. We are repealing the sedition law completely... There is democracy in the country, everybody has a right to

speak.)" Shah said.


Section 150 of the new Bill refrains from using the word, "sedition", but its definition parallels the established provisions of sedition outlined in Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

Section 150 states: "Whoever, purposely or knowingly, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or by electronic communication or by use of financial mean, or otherwise, excites or attempts to excite, secession or armed rebellion or subversive activities, or encourages feelings of separatist activities or endangers sovereignty or unity and integrity of India; or

indulges in or commits any such act shall be punished with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine."

Clearly, this is distinctly different from Section 124-A. One notable distinction is the incorporation of the phrases "purposely or knowingly," which overtly introduces the element of mens rea, signifying the presence of criminal intent.

Moreover, this new section expands the definition of the offence, by encompassing the terms "electronic communication" and "use of financial mean".



NCDEX
National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Limited
CIN : U51909MH2003PLC140116

Regd Office : Akroti Corporate Park, 1st Floor, L.B.S. Road, Near G.E.Garden, Kanjurmarg West, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400078

Ph: 022-66406789 | Email: askus@ncdex.com | Website: www.ncdex.com

Extracts of Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the Quarter ended June 30, 2023
(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Standalone			Consolidated		
		Quarter ended 30.06.2023	Quarter ended 30.06.2022	Year ended 31.03.2023	Quarter ended 30.06.2023	Quarter ended 30.06.2022	Year ended 31.03.2023
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
1.	Total Income from operations	1,185	1,240	4,884	3,068	3,332	13,557
2.	Net profit/ (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items#)	(1,357)	(1,420)	(5,418)	(1,370)	(993)	(5,268)
3.	Net profit/ (Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items#)	(1,357)	(1,420)	(5,905)	(1,372)	(993)	(5,801)
4.	Net profit/ (Loss) for the period after Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items#)	(1,002)	(1,043)	(4,445)	(1,021)	(570)	(4,237)
5.	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit/(Loss) for the period (after tax) and other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	(994)	(1,066)	(4,579)	(1,023)	(589)	(4,386)
6.	Equity Share Capital	5,068	5,068	5,068	5,068	5,068	5,068
7.	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve) as shown in Audited Balance Sheet of the previous year	-	-	30,725	-	-	42,412
8.	Earnings Per Share (FV ₹ 10 each) (for continuing and discontinued operations)- 1. Basic (₹): (*Not annualised) 2. Diluted (₹): (*Not annualised)	(1.98) (1.98)*	(2.06) (2.06)*	(8.77) (8.77)	(1.93) (1.93)*	(1.06) (1.06)*	(8.01) (8.01)

Notes:
1 The above is an extract of the detailed format of standalone and consolidated Financial Results vide Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Standalone and Consolidated Financials are available on our website www.ncdex.com
2 The above Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee in its meeting held on August 10, 2023 and approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on August 11, 2023.
3 # During year ended March 31, 2023, the Exchange had written off the recoverable from shareholders, towards IPO and Capital restructuring related expenses, amounting to Rs. 424 lakhs along with GST recoverable thereon of Rs. 63 lakhs and debited it to the statement of profit & loss account shown as an exceptional item.
In case of subsidiary NCDEX e Markets Limited (NeML), NeML has incurred expenses of Rs 46 lakhs during FY 22-23 and Rs 2 lakhs during quarter ended June 30, 2023 on newly incorporated Joint Venture. As the approval for commencement of business is awaited from the relevant authority, the said expenses has been shown as an exceptional item. The said expenses will be reversed in Quarter ended September 30, 2023 on commencement of business as the approval from the regulatory authorities for Joint venture is received on July 20, 2023.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
sd/-
Arun Raste
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN - 08561128

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 11, 2023

'Investigate collusion charges against Manipur Police'

ANANTHAKRISHNAN G
New Delhi, August 11

THE SUPREME COURT, which has appointed former Maharashtra DGP Dattatray Padsalgikar to supervise the probe by the CBI and state police in Manipur, has asked him to also "investigate the allegations that certain police officers colluded with perpetrators of violence (including sexual violence) during the conflict".

While the court announced its decision to appoint Padsalgikar as the "overall (probe) monitor" on August 7, besides naming a three-member committee of former High Court judges to look into the humanitarian aspects, the detailed order was made public on Thursday. "There are serious allegations, including witness statements, indicating that the law-enforcing machinery has been inept in controlling the violence and, in certain situations, colluded with the perpetrators."

Absent a proper investigation, this Court will not enter a finding of fact on these allegations. But, at the very least, such allegations require an objective fact-finding to be conducted. Every officer of the state or other employee of the state who is guilty not only of the dereliction of their constitutional and official duties but of colluding with perpetrators to become offenders themselves," said the Bench of Chief Justice of India D Y Chandrachud and Justices JB Pardiwala and Manoj Misra.

Trial allowed even if accused not present in Bill to replace CrPC

APURVA VISHWANATH
New Delhi, August 11

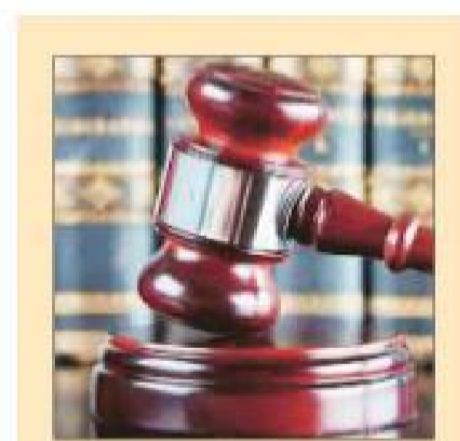
A PERSON ACCUSED of crime can be tried and convicted in his absence, as if he was present in Court and has waived his right to a fair trial for all offences under the proposed Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 – the law that seeks to replace the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

The right of an accused to fully participate in the trial and offer a defence is part of the due process. While Code of Criminal Procedure currently provides for recording evidence in the absence of the accused, a "trial in absentia" is not permitted. If an accused is absconding, it is the duty of the state to locate him before the trial begins.

The Bill provides that if the accused is not present, the Court can proceed to try him 90 days after the date charges are framed.

"Convicting an accused in absentia is fine if the objective is to provide closure to the victim but it does not provide a fair opportunity for the accused," Professor Kumar Askand Pandey, a criminal law expert at the National Law University, Lucknow said.

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this Sanhita or in any other law for the time being in force, when a person declared as a proclaimed offender, whether or not charged jointly, has absconded to evade trial and there is no



KEY TAKEAWAYS

■ The right of an accused to fully participate in the trial and offer a defence is part of the due process.

■ The Bill provides that if the accused is not present, the Court can proceed to try him 90 days after the date charges are framed

immediate prospect of arresting him, it shall be deemed to operate as a waiver of the right of such person to be present and tried in person, and the Court shall, after recording reasons in writing, in the interest of justice, proceed with the trial in the like manner and with like effect as if he was present, under this Sanhita and pronounce the judgment: Provided that the Court shall not commence the trial unless a period of ninety days has lapsed from the date of framing of the charge," Section 356 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita states.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS INFRA TRUST

Regd. Office: NHAI Corporate Office,
Plot No.G-5 and 6, Sector 10, Dwarka, New Delhi - 110075, India

Registration Number (Infrastructure Investment Trusts Regulations, 2014) : IN/InvIT/20-21/0014

STANDALONE AND CONSOLIDATED UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(All amounts in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Standalone						Consolidated					
		Quarter ended			Year ended			Quarter ended			Year ended		
		30.06.2023	31.03.2023	30.06.2022	30.06.2023	31.03.2023	30.06.2023	31.03.2023	30.06.2022	30.06.2023	31.03.2023		
1	Total income from operations	29,782.69	29,191.38	19,599.31	29,782.69	95,789.37	24,052.30	22,418.05	13,849.13	24,052.30	70,087.91		
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	23,241.89	22,804.48	16,624.32	23,241.89	77,706.92	6,963.39	5,085.39	5,761.74	6,963.39	21,740.68		
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	23,241.89	22,804.48	16,624.32	23,241.89	77,706.92	6,963.39	5,085.39	5,761.74	6,963.39	21,740.68		
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	23,116.70	22,584.42	16,587.69	23,116.70	77,236.17	8,261.14	6,326.00	6,280.34	8,261.14	25,689.57		
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit/ (Loss) for the period (after tax)] and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	23,116.70	22,584.42	16,587.69	23,116.70	77,236.17	8,261.14	6,326.00	6,280.34	8,261.14	25,689.57		
6	Paid up Unit Capital	741,593.47	741,604.32	601,152.00	741,593.47	741,604.32	741,593.47	741,604.32	601,152.00	741,593.47	741,604.32		
7	Initial Settlement Amount	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10		
8	Other Equity (excluding Revaluation Reserve)	71,901.44	60,432.64	28,282.50	71,901.44	60,432.64	(5,858.41)	(2,469.86)	6,619.25	(5,858.41)	(2,469.86)		
9	Securities Premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10	Net Worth	813,495.01	802,037.06	629,434.60	813,495.01	802,037.06	735,735.16	739,134.56	607,771.35	735,735.16	739,134.56		
11	Paid up Debt Capital/Outstanding Debt	293,674.58	294,158.33	146,285.17	293,674.58	294,158.33	293,674.58	294,158.33	146,285.17	293,674.58	294,158.33		
12	Outstanding Redeemable Preference Unit Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
13	Debt Equity Ratio	0.36	0.37	0.23	0.36	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.24	0.40	0.40		
14	Earnings Per Unit Capital												
	1. Basic:	3.18	3.11	2.79	3.18	11.76	1.14	0.87	1.06	1.14	3.91		
	2. Diluted:	3.18	3.11	2.79	3.18	11.76	1.14	0.87	1.06	1.14	3.91		
15	Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	Debt Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
17	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	2.41	5.37	4.60	2.41	4.60	2.41	5.37	4.60	2.41	4.60		
18	Interest Service Coverage Ratio	4.87	4.86	7.28	4.87	5.68	2.14	1.86	3.17	2.14	2.31		

Notes:
a. The above Unaudited interim results of National Highways Infra Trust for the Quarter ended June 30, 2023 are approved by the Board on August 11, 2023.
b. The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly financial results filed with the Stock Exchanges under SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trust) Regulations, 2014 (InvIT regulations) and circulars issued thereunder read with regulation 52 of the SEBI LODR Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly financial results are available on the website of Stock Exchanges (www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com) and the website of the Trust (www.nhaiinvit.in).

For and on behalf of the National Highways Infra Trust
sd/-
Suresh Krishan Goyal
Director
National Highways Infra Investment Managers Private Limited
(Investment Manager of National Highways Infra Trust)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 11.08.2023