

To

Date: 02-06-2023

BSE Limited,
Listing Compliance
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street, MUMBAI – 400 001.

Sir,

Sub: Intimation about publication of un-audited results for quarter and year ended
ended 31st March 2023
Ref: Our Scrip code 532041

Dear Sir,

We hereby inform you that pursuant to Regulation 47 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Audited Financial Results of the Company for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2023 were published by the company on 01-06-2023 in The Business Dairy (in English language) and Praja Palana (in Telugu language) newspapers.

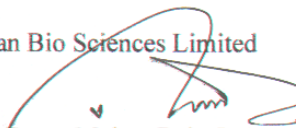
A copy of same is enclosed herewith.

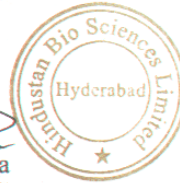
This intimation shall also be available on the Company's website at www.hindustanbiosciences.in.

Kindly take the above information on record and acknowledge the receipt.

Thanking you,

Hindustan Bio Sciences Limited


Venkata Rama Mohan Raju Jampana
Managing Director
(DIN: 00060800)
Encl: As above



ఉత్తర ప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం... కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం...

ప్రజాపాలన... ప్రభుత్వం...



తల్లడ, మే 31 (ప్రజా పాలన న్యూస్): రైతులు పచ్చిరొట్ట విత్తనాలను సద్వినియోగం చేసుకుని కుర్చుపల్లి సానైటీ చైర్మన్ ఆయిలూరి ప్రదీప్ రెడ్డి అన్నారు.

చేవెళ్ల మే 31, (ప్రజాపాలన): ప్రగతిశీల ప్రజాస్వామ్య విద్యార్థి సంఘం (పీడీఎస్ యు) రాష్ట్ర కమిటీ పిలుపులో భాగంగా బుధవారం చేవెళ్ల ఆర్డీఓ వేణుమాధవ్ కి వినతి పత్రం ఇచ్చారు.



చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలని అన్నారు. అలాగే విద్యార్థుల నుండి ఇష్టానుసారంగా ఫీజులు వసూలు చేస్తున్న ప్రైవేట్ పాఠశాలలు, కళాశాలలను గుర్తించి వారిపై చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలని డిమాండ్ చేశారు.

పప్పులు - పరుగులు..

(మొదటి పేజీ తరువాయి) దేశంలో ఏటా సుమారు 60 లక్షల మెట్రిక్ టన్నుల పప్పు ధాన్యాలను వినియోగిస్తారని అంచనా. గత ఏడాది దేశవ్యాప్తంగా 43.4 లక్షల మెట్రిక్ టన్నుల పప్పు ధాన్యాల దిగుబడి రాగా మరో 15 లక్షల మెట్రిక్ టన్నుల మేర విదేశాల నుంచి కేంద్రం దిగుమతి చేసుకుంది.

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం... కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం...



మేడిపల్లి, మే 31 (ప్రజాపాలన ప్రతినది): ముఖ్యమంత్రి కేసీఆర్ చేతుల మీదుగా బుధవారం గోపనపల్లిలో బ్రాహ్మణ భవన్ ను ప్రారంభించారు. ప్రారంభ శుభ సందర్భంగా హబ్బిగూడ నుండి బ్రాహ్మణులు, పురోహితులు, అర్చకులు పెద్ద సంఖ్యలో ప్రారంభోత్సవ కార్యక్రమంలో పాల్గొన్నారు.

హిందూస్తాన్ బయో సైన్సెస్ లిమిటెడ్

Table with financial data for Hindustan Biosciences Ltd. Columns include Quarter, Revenue, and Profit. Rows list various products and services.

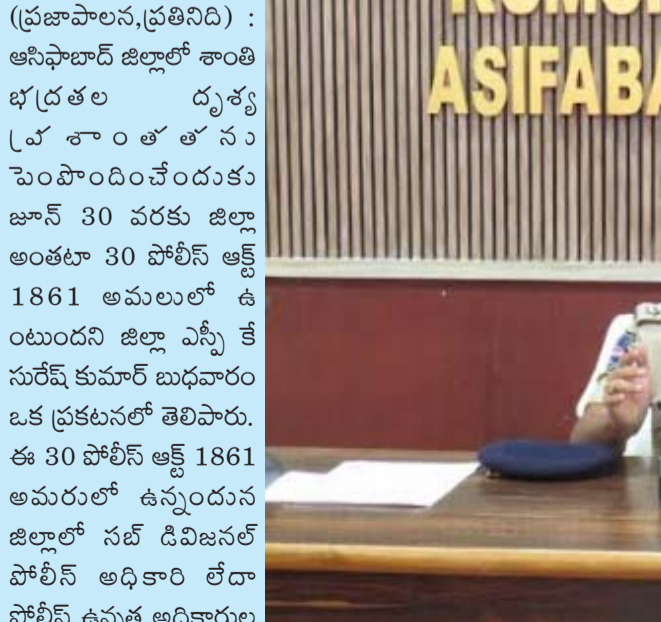
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శంకరవట్టుం మే 31 ప్రజాపాలన రిపోర్టర్: ఢిల్లీ నుంచి బయలుదేరి విశాఖ వట్టుంలోని ఓ కర్మాగారానికి భారీ యంత్రాన్ని తరలిస్తూ 90 చక్రాల లారీ బయలుదేరి 2 నెలలకు తెలంగాణలోని కరీంనగర్ జిల్లా శంకరవట్టుం జాతీయ రహదారిపై ప్రయాణిస్తుండగా ప్రయాణికులు ఆసక్తిగా తిలకించారు.

Table with financial data for Hindustan Biosciences Ltd. Columns include Quarter, Revenue, and Profit. Rows list various products and services.

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం... కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం...



ఆసిఫాబాద్ జిల్లా మే 31 (ప్రజాపాలన, ప్రతినది): ఆసిఫాబాద్ జిల్లాలో శాంతి భద్రతల దృశ్య ప్రశాంతం ను పెంపొందించేందుకు జూన్ 30 వరకు జిల్లా అంతటా 30 పోలీస్ ఆర్ట్స్ 1861 అమలులో ఉంటుందని జిల్లా ఎస్పీ కే సురేష్ కుమార్ బుధవారం ఒక ప్రకటనలో తెలిపారు.

Table with financial data for Hindustan Biosciences Ltd. Columns include Quarter, Revenue, and Profit. Rows list various products and services.

The Business Diary

The National Register of Cruelty

Fear and loathing in his eyes. Unstaid. A level opportunity in the pavement, surrounded by a hostile crowd demanding, "Are you Bangladeshi? Is your name in the NRC National Register of Citizens?" Reports said that Ali was beaten up for allegedly selling beef and was forced to eat pork, an act of ultimate insult for a Muslim. Fortunately, Mr. Ali escaped relatively unharmed, but when that mob finally went home, he had lost his livelihood for three decades. That night from the streets of Assam in April was disturbing in itself, but its import for the future of a secular India was even more chilling, as we witness a dangerous new intersection of beef, faith and citizenship on the ruling party's electoral road map. As if on cue, just one day later, the BJP voted to implement the NRC, all across India. The party has retained controversially to illegal immigrants as "settles" along the way, and taking out jobs. Unmindful of such reckless rhetoric is an invitation to street violence, the BJP has added fuel to the fire by promising a path to citizenship to almost all but Muslim illegal immigrants. In short, the party is seeking to wipeout the NRC even before the project has fully opened in Assam—a proposition that has been quickly rebuffed by many in the Northeast. The ground reality is that the NRC in Assam has only recently entered its most sensitive phase of adjudicating claims and objections, involving thousands of senior government officials and data experts, with numerous companies of Central India keeping pace. More than 90% of the 40 lakh people who were excluded from the last draft have filed claims for reconsideration, and 2.65 lakh challenges have also been filed, questioning the inclusion of others. The Supreme Court, which is supervising the entire process, has set a hard deadline of July 31 for the final NRC, an uphill task given the sheer scale and complexity of the exercise at hand. Under these circumstances, it is premature to think of the NRC as a success in Assam, and it is unwise to push for its implementation in other States before assessing the fallout in Assam. No one can predict how many claimants will ultimately succeed in getting on to the final NRC, but what we do know for sure is that there is no clear plan for what happens to those who don't make it. If one were to take the BJP's rhetoric seriously, non-Muslims would get a reprieve, while Muslims, possibly including many Indian citizens who are unable to produce the right documents, would be deemed stateless. Therefore, they may get a hearing at one of the hundreds of Foreigners Tribunals yet to be constituted, and if they fail, they could be detained for the dozens of detention camps that are yet to be built. To quote Amalendu, a Guwahati lawyer: "A foreigner can be deported only when the country of origin accepts them." When Indian citizens are declared as foreigners for hyper-technical reasons (lack of documents), they can never be deported. The result is indefinite detention. As per the government's own admission, the tribunal process has not gone well in the past, prompting the Supreme Court to call the whole process a "joke". For example, of the 46,000 declared foreigners since 2015, only four were actually deported, and only 2,000 are currently in detention. As for where the other 44,000 went, even the government does not seem to know. The court is very conscious of this reality and has been urging the government to explore more humane alternatives to changed detention. But unfortunately, every suggestion from the court as well as from retired bureaucrats and police officers has been summarily dismissed. That includes proposals to grant them 'refugee status', or give them work permits, or release them under surities, or with ankle bracelets, and so on.

How housing's new players spiraled into Banks' old mistakes

When the housing crisis sent the American economy to the brink of disaster in 2008, millions of people lost their homes. The banking system had misled homeowners and their families. New investors soon swept in, mostly private equity firms promising to do better. But some of these new investors are repeating the mistakes that banks committed throughout the housing crisis, an investigation by The New York Times has found. They are quickly foreclosing on homeowners. They are losing families' mortgage paperwork, much as the banks did. And many of these practices were enabled by the federal government, which sold tens of thousands of discounted mortgages to private equity investors, while making few demands on how they treated struggling homeowners. The rising importance of private equity in the housing market is one of the most consequential transformations of the post-crisis American financial landscape. A home, after all, is the single largest investment most families will ever make.

Private equity firms, and the mortgage companies they own, face less oversight than the banks. And yet they are the cleanup crew for the worst housing crisis since the Great Depression. Out of the more than a dozen private equity firms operating in the housing industry, The Times examined three of the largest to assess their impact on homeowners and lenders. Lone Star Funds' mortgage operation has aggressively pushed thousands of homeowners toward foreclosure, according to housing data, interviews with borrowers and records obtained through a Freedom of Information request. Lone Star ranks among the industry's biggest buyers of delinquent mortgages. Like the government and banks, Nationstar Mortgage, which heaped over big banks to become the fourth-largest collector of mortgage bills, repeatedly lost loan files and failed to detect errors in other documents. These mistakes

among them may support improvements in such lower-income areas. As a result, The Times found, private equity has focused on buying newer homes in middle-income areas like the suburbs of Tampa, Fla. They have largely avoided more urban communities with older homes, because doing so would be less lucrative for their investors. "There has been a missed opportunity here," said Dan Immergluck, a professor of city and regional planning at the Georgia Tech College of Design who has studied the effect of the financial crisis on housing. "They are pushing the market up at the top end and neglecting the bottom end." Government officials are also concerned that private equity's mortgage firms face less scrutiny than banks. While banks are examined by regulators for financial

problems, private equity firms have sold more than 100,000 second mortgages to investors — one of the largest such sales in the mortgage market. Housing officials worry that private equity firms would bring about change. For one thing, these firms were among the only investors with pockets deep enough to take on billions of dollars worth of aging mortgages. And they could be more flexible than the banks in keeping Americans in their homes because they had bought the mortgages at steep discounts. But instead of showing greater flexibility, Lone Star much like the banks before it has often remained rigid about modifying mortgages. And in some cases it has moved quickly to foreclose, taking possession of homes to sell

is the bottom line. Mr. Capuano is one of dozens of lawmakers who have pushed for major changes in the industry, including greater involvement of community groups and nonprofits, which often cannot afford to bid because the government sells the loans in huge bundles. In May, in an apparent acknowledgment of the problem, a HUD spokesman said the agency was drafting rules to force investment firms to be more accommodating to borrowers. In its defense, Caliber said that 71 percent of the 17,000 mortgages it bought in the HUD auction had already begun the lengthy foreclosure process and that more than half of the homes were vacant at the time of foreclosure. Caliber said its goal was to "avoid foreclosure whenever possible," noting that it had done

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STATEMENT OF AUDITED RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

Sl. No.	Particulars	QUARTER ENDED		HALF YEAR ENDED	
		31.03.2023 (Audited)	31.12.2022 (Unaudited)	31.03.2023 (Audited)	31.03.2022 (Audited)
1	Income from Operations	33.28	31.81	0.27	92.23
	(a) Revenue from operations	-	-	-	0
	(b) Other Income	-	-	-	92.23
	Total Revenue (1)	33.28	31.81	0.27	92.23
2	Expenses	20.45	18.29	-	57.03
	(a) Cost of material consumed	-	-	-	23.69
	(b) Proportions of Stock in-trade	-	-	-	-
	(c) Changes in Inventories of finished goods Stock	-	-	-	-
	(d) Trade and Work-in-Progress	-	-	-	-
	(e) Employee Benefit Expenses	5.91	5.96	5.94	23.92
	(f) Finance Costs	0.21	0.11	0.22	0.41
	(g) Selling Expenses	0.63	0.57	-	1.53
	(h) Other Expenses	0.25	0.11	0.10	0.67
	Total Expenses (2)	4.39	2.01	32.15	42.32
3	Profit/(Loss) before Extraordinary items and tax (1-2)	31.84	27.05	36.45	54.51
4	Exceptional items	1.44	4.78	-	-
5	Profit/(Loss) before tax (3+4)	1.44	4.78	(38.18)	(3.80)
6	Tax Expenses	-	-	-	-
	(a) Current Tax	-	-	-	0.03
	(b) Previous year Taxes	-	-	-	0.34
	(c) Deferred Tax	0.29	0.35	0.24	-
7	Profit/(Loss) for the period from continuing operations (5-6)	1.19	4.78	(38.52)	(4.05)
8	Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-
9	Tax Expense of discontinued operations	-	-	-	-
10	Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations after tax (8-9)	-	-	-	-
11	Profit/(Loss) for the period (7+10)	1.19	4.78	(38.52)	(4.05)
12	Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
	(1) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	(2) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	(3) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	(4) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-