



FIRST INFORMATION REPORT

T.S.P.M. Orders 470,500

(Under section 173 and 176 BNSS)

1. District Mahabubnagar P.S. Boothpur(Annasagar) Year 2025 FIR No. 125/2025 Date 16-06-2025

2. Acts & Section(s): 269,289,337,429,r/w 34 IPC,9,39,51 WLPA

3. a) Occurrence of Offence: Day Sunday Date & Time From 01-01-2021 20:25:11
Date & Time To 31-12-2023 20:25:20 Prior To Time Period 1094

b) Information Received at P.S.: Date & Time 16-06-2025 15:00:00

General Diary Reference: Entry No 11 Date & Time 16-06-2025 15:00:00

4. Type of Information: Written

5. Place of Occurrence:

a) Distance and Direction From P.S.: 10 Kms, East Beat No.

b) Address Place Area/Mandal Maddigatla village limits Street/Village Maddigatla
City/District MAHABUBNAGAR State Telangana PIN

c) In case, outside the limit of this Police Station, then
Name of P.S. District

6. Complainant / Informant:

a) Name Anjana Agarwal ...

b) Father's /Husband's Name Amarprakash Agarwal

c) Date/Year of Birth Age 31 Years

d) Nationality India e) Caste Others

f) Passport No Date of Issue Place of Issue

g) Occupation Supervisor Mobile No. 9958840994

h) Address House No F-110 ,First floor Area/Mandal Preet Vihar Street/Village Preet Vihar
City/District New Delhi State DELHI PIN

7. Details of known/suspected/unknown accused with full particulars:

Serial No : 1

a) Name Palamur Biosciences PvtLimited

b) Father's /Husband's Name

c) Occupation d) Caste e) Gender Male

f) Age Nationality India

g) Address
House No Street/Village Area/Mandal
City/District State TELANGANA PIN

h) Phone(Off) Phone(Resi) Cell No

i) Email

Physical features, deformities and other details of the Suspect:

S. No.	Sex	Date/Year of Birth	Build	Height (cms)	Complexion	Identification Marks(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Male					

Deformalities/ Peculiarities	Teeth	Hair	Eyes	Habbit(s)	Dress Habit(s)	Languages/ Dialect
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Place Of				
Burn Mark	Leucoderma	Mole	Scar	Tattoo
15	16	17	18	19

8. Reasons for delay in reporting by the complainant / informant:

The complainant collected evidence as such delayed.

9. Particulars of properties stolen/involved (Attach separate sheet, if necessary):

10. Total value of property stolen:

11. Inquest Report/ U.D. Case

12. Contents of the complaint / statement of the complainant or informant:

IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE OF FIRST CLASS AT JADCHERLA. The brief facts of the case are that on: 16.06.2025 at 15:00 hours, Kum. Anjana Agarwal D/o Amarprakash Agarwal age:31 yrs, caste:Hindu, occu: Scientist & Research Poling Advisor of PETA INDIA lodged a Typed English Petition which is here under. Subject: Complaint against abuse and cruel killing of animals at Palamur Biosciences Pvt Ltd and request to register FIR under Section 173(1) of the BNSS, 2023 for violation of Sections 34, 269, 289, 337 and 429 of the IPC, 1860; Sections 9, 39, and 51 of the WPA, 1972.

Dear Station House Officer, I am writing from People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) India, the country's best-known animal rights organisation, to request you to immediately register an FIR against Palamur Biosciences Pvt Ltd (hereinafter, "the Company"), located at Karvina, Madigattla Village, BhoothpurMandal, Mahabubnagar District 509 382 Telangana, for repeatedly inflicting cruelty on the animals used for experimentation, killing animals in violation of euthanasia protocols and endangering public health and safety in the Company's breeding unit from the year 2021 to 2023. We have received alarming eyewitness video footage, photographs, and testimonials from insiders who were employed at the Company documenting the reported abuse and neglect of dogs, pigs, and monkeys used at the Company. Pictures and videos taken by the whistleblowers and shared with PETA India are enclosed. CCTV footage shows one of the many instances of cruelty - workers slamming a cage door trapping a dog's foot, is also enclosed. For your convenience, the details of apparent abuse and neglect of animals at the Company, as reported by the whistleblowers and evidenced by the enclosed photos and videos, are summarized below: 1. Beagles: a. The Company kept more beagles than its facility could properly house—some 1,500 dogs in a space designed for only about half, forcing three to four dogs into cages meant for just two. The denial of adequate space for the dogs to exhibit natural behavior, coupled with a lack of socialization, led to extreme frustration, food aggression, and frequent fights, often causing serious injuries, especially to the dogs' ears. Despite these wounds, the Company failed to provide basic care, neglecting both proper wound cleaning and pain management. b. The Company inflicted immense physical strain on the female dogs by forcing frequent breeding without allowing the mothers adequate time to rest and recover between pregnancies. c. Some workers were seen handling animals roughly including closing cage doors on their legs. Workers would pick up dogs, some weighing as much as 15 kilograms, by the scruff of the neck or the skin on their backs. d. In some studies, conducted by the Company, dogs were injected with test compounds under the skin (subcutaneously), giving rise to various infections, inflammation, abscesses, and open wounds. Dogs used for some experiments became extremely sick, and in one case, a dog vomited excessive quantities of blood before dying. e. The animals who had reached "humane endpoints" were kept alive and left to suffer in pain. The animals were euthanized only after the sponsor's approval. To add to the horrors faced by these dogs, the Company euthanizes dogs without sedation and by using thiopentone. The company has failed to follow a basic step that could reduce their fear and distress in their final moments of life. 2. Mini pigs: a. The Company purchased Göttingenminipigs from a supplier in Denmark. When one of the minipigs became pregnant, eight to ten of her piglets were killed without any sedation. b. The minipigs were confined to their cages without any social enrichment or adequate space to give them a reasonable opportunity of movement and were removed only for experimental purposes. c. During a visit to the Company, representatives from this Danish supplier observed that pigs' feet were getting injured due to improper flooring. 3. Monkeys: a. The Company captured rhesus macaques from a forest in the state of Rajasthan in India. The monkeys were sedated and placed in plastic bags, with up to five monkeys in each bag. b. In Rajasthan, blood samples were taken from the monkeys captured by the Company, and two of these monkeys tested positive for monkeypox, which is a zoonotic disease (i.e. it can be transmitted between animals and humans). However, all of the monkeys (including those not infected) were already on their way to the Company's facility in Telangana. When the monkeys arrived at the Company's facility, the two monkeys who had tested positive for monkeypox were killed, but the others were kept alive- even though they had been transported from Rajasthan with the positive monkeys. The Company needed the monkeys for a client-sponsored test and decided to go forward with using the monkeys for the test without exhausting the incubation period for monkeypox, creating a risk of infection to other animals and humans. c. Despite the public health risks to Company employees and the community-at-large, the Company kept the matter quiet and simply killed the monkeys. While the company's cruel actions have resulted in extreme pain, distress, and trauma in the animals at the facility, they also point to a grave risk to public health and safety. The company's negligent and inhumane actions are a serious violation of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (PCA Act), 1960. Given above, I kindly request that you register an FIR against the Company under the relevant provisions of law, including but not limited to: 1. Section 429 of the IPC, 1860 for killing the animals in the Company's custody and for maiming the animals, causing irreversible damage to the animal to the extent of rendering the animal useless, and for unlawfully killing animals by euthanizing them against protocols notified by the Animal Welfare Board of India on 25.11.2013. 2. Sections 289 and 337 of the IPC for negligent conduct with respect to the animal causing probable danger to human life. The Company's negligent actions in dealing with zoonotic diseases and failure to take appropriate steps to stop the spread of the disease pose a public health and safety risk. 3. Section 269 of the IPC for unlawfully or negligently doing an act which is, and which the Company knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life. 4. Section 3 of the PCA Act, 1960, makes it the duty of persons having charge of animals to ensure that animals under their ownership or care are not subjected to unnecessary pain or suffering. The section reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of every person having the care or charge of any animal to take all reasonable measures to ensure the well-being of such animal and to prevent the infliction upon such animal of

13. Action taken:

Since The above information reveals commission of offence(s) U/s as mentioned at item No:

1) Registered the case and took up the investigation or	Name	THAMMINENI CHANDRA SEKHAR
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2) Directed to take up the Investigation or Rank: SI No. 4934

3) Refused investigation due to

4) Transferred to P.S District on point of jurisdiction.

F.I.R. read over to the complainant / informant, admitted to be correctly recorded and a copy given to the complainant /informant, free of cost. R.O.A.C

14. **Signature / Thumb impression of the complainant / informant.**

Signature of Officer in charge, Police Station

Name THAMMINENI CHANDRA SEKHAR

Rank SI **No** 4934

15. Date and time of dispatch to the court: 16-06-2025 15:30:00

PEOPLE FOR
THE ETHICAL
TREATMENT
OF ANIMALS
INDIA

PETA India
PO Box 28260
Juhu, Mumbai
Maharashtra 400049
022 40727382

Info@petaindia.org
PETAIndia.com

12 June 2025

To,
The Station House Officer,
Bhoothpur Police Station,
Mahbubnagar, NH-7,
Hyderabad Kurnool road,
Bhoothpur,
Mahbubnagar – 509 382

Subject: Complaint against abuse and cruel killing of animals at Palamur Biosciences Pvt Ltd and request to register FIR under Section 173(1) of the BNSS, 2023 for violation of Sections 34, 269 289, 337 and 429 of the IPC, 1860; Sections 9, 39, and 51 of the WPA, 1972.

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We have received alarming eyewitness video footage, photographs, and testimonials from insiders who were employed at the Company documenting the reported abuse and neglect of dogs, pigs, and monkeys used at the Company. Pictures and videos taken by the whistleblowers and shared with PETA India are enclosed. CCTV footage shows one of the many instances of cruelty – workers slamming a cage door trapping a dog's foot, is also enclosed.

For your convenience, the details of apparent abuse and neglect of animals at the Company, as reported by the whistleblowers and evidenced by the enclosed photos and videos, are summarized below:

1. Beagles:

- a. The Company kept more beagles than its facility could properly house—some 1,500 dogs in a space designed for only about half, forcing three to four dogs into cages meant for just two. The denial of adequate space for the dogs to exhibit natural behavior, coupled with a lack of socialization, led to extreme frustration, food aggression, and frequent fights, often causing serious injuries, especially to the dogs' ears. Despite these wounds, the Company failed to provide basic care, neglecting both proper wound cleaning and pain management.

Entities:

- PETA US
- PETA Asia
- PETA France
- PETA Australia
- PETA Germany
- PETA Switzerland
- PETA Netherlands
- PETA Foundation (UK)

Registered Office
F-110, First Floor, Jagdamba Tower
Plot No. 13, Community Centre
Preet Vihar, New Delhi
Delhi 110092

CIN: U74899DL2000NPL103217



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- b. The Company inflicted immense physical strain on the female dogs by forcing frequent breeding without allowing the mothers adequate time to rest and recover between pregnancies.
- c. Some workers were seen handling animals roughly including closing cage doors on their legs. Workers would pick up dogs, some weighing as much as 15 kilograms, by the scruff of the neck or the skin on their backs.
- d. In some studies, conducted by the Company, dogs were injected with test compounds under the skin (subcutaneously), giving rise to various infections, inflammation, abscesses, and open wounds. Dogs used for some experiments became extremely sick, and in one case, a dog vomited excessive quantities of blood before dying.
- e. The animals who had reached "humane endpoints" were kept alive and left to suffer in pain. The animals were euthanized only after the sponsor's approval. To add to the horrors faced by these dogs, the Company euthanizes dogs without sedation and by using thiopentone. The company has failed to follow a basic step that could reduce their fear and distress in their final moments of life.

2. Mini pigs:

- a. The Company purchased Göttingen minipigs from a supplier in Denmark. When one of the minipigs became pregnant, eight to ten of her piglets were killed without any sedation.
- b. The minipigs were confined to their cages without any social enrichment or adequate space to give them a reasonable opportunity of movement and were removed only for experimental purposes.
- c. During a visit to the Company, representatives from this Danish supplier observed that pigs' feet were getting injured due to improper flooring.

3. Monkeys:

- a. The Company captured rhesus macaques from a forest in the state of Rajasthan in India. The monkeys were sedated and placed in plastic bags, with up to five monkeys in each bag.
- b. In Rajasthan, blood samples were taken from the monkeys captured by the Company, and two of these monkeys tested positive for monkeypox, which is a zoonotic disease (i.e. it can be transmitted between animals and humans). However,

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all of the monkeys (including those not infected) were already on their way to the Company's facility in Telangana. When the monkeys arrived at the Company's facility, the two monkeys who had tested positive for monkeypox were killed, but the others were kept alive—even though they had been transported from Rajasthan with the positive monkeys. The Company needed the monkeys for a client-sponsored test and decided to go forward with using the monkeys for the test without exhausting the incubation period for monkeypox, creating a risk of infection to other animals and humans.

- c. Despite the public health risks to Company employees and the community-at-large, the Company kept the matter quiet and simply killed the monkeys.

While the company's cruel actions have resulted in extreme pain, distress, and trauma in the animals at the facility, they also point to a grave risk to public health and safety. The company's negligent and inhumane actions are a serious violation of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (PCA Act), 1960.

Given above, I kindly request that you register an FIR against the Company under the relevant provisions of law, including but not limited to:

1. **Section 429 of the IPC, 1860** for killing the animals in the Company's custody and for maiming the animals, causing irreversible damage to the animal to the extent of rendering the animal useless, and for unlawfully killing animals by euthanizing them against protocols notified by the Animal Welfare Board of India on 25.11.2013.
2. **Sections 289 and 337 of the IPC** for negligent conduct with respect to the animal causing probable danger to human life. The Company's negligent actions in dealing with zoonotic diseases and failure to take appropriate steps to stop the spread of the disease pose a public health and safety risk.
3. **Section 269 of the IPC** for unlawfully or negligently doing an act which is, and which the Company knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life.
4. **Section 3 of the PCA Act, 1960**, makes it the duty of persons having charge of animals to ensure that animals under their ownership or care are not subjected to unnecessary pain or suffering. The section reads as follows: "*It shall be the duty of every person having the care or charge of any animal to take all reasonable measures to ensure the well-being of such animal and*

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to prevent the infliction upon such animal of unnecessary pain or suffering." (emphasis supplied)

5. Section 34 of the IPC, which addresses acts committed "in furtherance of the common intention of all" by multiple persons. In this case, the Management of the Company acted together in connivance of their ulterior motive of reducing costs by torturing animals and flouting norms.
6. In addition, rhesus macaques were protected under the erstwhile Schedule II Part I of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 (WPA) before the Wild Life Protection Amendment Act, 2022 came into force (i.e. before 1 April 2023). Facilitating the capturing of rhesus macaques from the wild in 2021 – 2022 by the Company amounts to "hunting," which includes "capturing," and is a punishable offence under Sections 9, 39 and 51 of the WPA, read with the definition of hunting under Section 2(16) of the WPA.

The violations listed above are reportedly continuing in nature and thereby constitute offences under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, which came into force on 01 July 2024.

The conduct of the Company is in violation of each one of the fundamental freedoms vested in animals in accordance with the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *A. Nagaraja vs. Animal Welfare Board of India*, (2014) 7 SCC 547, namely freedom from hunger and thirst, freedom from discomfort, freedom from pain, injury, and disease, freedom from fear and distress, and freedom to express normal behavior.

We want to bring to your attention the judgment (**Annexure I**) dated 28 March 2025 passed by the **Hon'ble Supreme Court of India** in Criminal Appeal No. 1545 of 2025 titled '*Imran Pratapgarhi versus State of Gujarat & Anr.*' wherein the Court has held that under Section 173(1) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, if the information received by an officer-in-charge of a police station discloses the commission of a cognisable offence, **it is mandatory to register a FIR forthwith, without conducting any preliminary inquiry.**

Given the authoritative pronouncement, it is respectfully submitted that the information furnished herein *prima facie* discloses the commission of several cognizable offences. Given the urgency and gravity of the situation, we request that you initiate the appropriate action, including registering an FIR against the Company. We also urge that you hold liable the Directors, Heads of Departments and other key managerial personnel vicariously liable, personally and collectively for the extreme acts of cruelty committed with their knowledge and under their management. In view of the Company's repeated violations and disregard for the law and to safeguard against any potential evidence tampering by the Company, we also specifically urge that you seize the DVR of the company's CCTV footage immediately as evidence of any latest violations and attempts to

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hide or dispose of animals pursuant to publication of the findings. We further request that the animals in possession of the Company be immediately seized and rehabilitated by virtue of the powers and responsibility vested in the police under Sections 34 and 35 of the PCA Act, 1960.

PETA India stands ready to work with NGOs to support the rehabilitation of the seized animals to loving homes and sanctuaries. Should you have any questions, I can be reached at Aaggarwal@petaindia.org or at 9958840994.

Sincerely,

Anjana Aggarwal, PhD
Scientist and Research Policy Advisor, PETA India

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Received on 16/6/2025 at 15:00 hrs

As per the contents of above petition I S&P Registered
a case Cr.NO: 125/2025 U/S 269, 289, 337, 429 r/w 34 SPC
Sec 9, 39, 51 of WPA and tookup for investigation
Chd/1

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