Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 31 October 2022

India

Ansupa Lake

Designation date	12 October 2021
Site number	2487
Coordinates	20°27'36"N 85°36'11"E
Area	231,00 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

Ansupa Lake is the largest freshwater lake of Odisha situated in Banki sub-division of Cuttack district and has its fame from time immemorial for its scenic beauty, biodiversity, and natural resources. The wetland is an oxbow lake formed by River Mahanadi and is spread over an area of 231 ha, surrounded by small hillocks namely Saranda, Bishnupur, Dhangarh, and Betla pahara. The lake is connected with Mahanadi on its southern side with a channel known as " Kabula Nala" through which floodwater of Mahanadi enters the lake. The wetland is home to at least 194 species of birds, 61 species of fishes and 26 species of mammals in addition to 244 species of macrophytes. The wetland provides a safe habitat to at least three threatened bird species- Rynchops albicollis (EN), Sterna acuticauda (EN) and Sterna aurantia (VU) and three threatened fish species- Clarias magur (Clariidae) (EN), Cyprinus carpio (Cyprinidae) (VU) and Wallago attu (VU). Ansupa lake sustains the freshwater demands of the surrounding areas and also supports the livelihood of the local communities through fisheries and agriculture. The wetland has immense recreational and tourism potential as it is a major wintering ground for migratory birds and is also known for its scenic beauty.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency: Chilika Development Authority

Postal address: CHILIKA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
PALLASAPALLI, PLOT NO 493(P), POKHARIPUT ROAD, BHUBANESWAR-751020

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency: Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India

Postal address: Additional Secretary, Office of the Additional Secretary (Wetlands), Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi 110003

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year: 2018

To year: 2020

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish): Ansupa Lake

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps: 0

Boundaries description

Ansupa lake is a topographic depression surrounded by small hillocks such as Saranda (124 m) on the West, Bishnupur (65 m) on the east, and Dhanagarh (160 m) on the North, and Betla pahad (105 m) on the Northwest. The surrounding areas are undulating plains with isolated hill ranges that dissected valleys. The wetland is connected to Mahanadi through “Kabula Nala” the channel through which floodwater from Mahanadi enters the wetland. The “Huluhula Nala” on the Southwestern side serves as an outlet. The projection of the map is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Datum: WGS84, Zone: 45, Northern Hemisphere. The boundary of the wetlands is defined in the Survey of India topographic maps and is indicative of the wetland boundary.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Subranpur, Cuttack, Odisha

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Athagarh

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes ○ No ◉

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 231

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 230.981

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Ganges Delta & Plain

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

<no data available>

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information	Ansupa Lake provides a safe habitat to at least three threatened bird species- Rynchops albicollis (EN), Sterna acuticauda (EN) and Sterna aurantia (VU) and three threatened fish species- Clarias magur (Clariidae) (EN), Cyprinus carpio (Cyprinidae) (VU) and Wallago attu (VU).

☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification	Certain fish species like Labeo rohita, Labeo bata, Cirrhinus reba, and Labeo calbasu, Sperata oar, Sperata seenghala, Wallago attu, Channa punctata, Gudusia variegata, Mystus vittatus, and Amblypharyngodon mola. are known to use this site for feeding, breeding, and migration purposes. Some of these species are exclusively restricted to the catchment of this wetland. Some of the fish species show migration cues i.e., some are identified as local migrants while others as long distance migrants.

☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification	The Ansupa wetland provides a safe spawning and nursery ground for the fish species. The assessment summary for the conservation status of Ansupa fishes shows that 2 species Clarias magur (Clariidae) and Cyprinus carpio (Cyprinidae) are under the threatened category being assessed as endangered (EN) and vulnerable (VU) respectively. Out of the remaining 59 species, 6 species are assessed as near threatened (NT), 48 species are assessed as least concern (LC). The species have been using this Wetland in different stages of their Life cycle.

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Ailia coila*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑				NT	☐	☐		The wetland serves as a spawning ground for this fish species. and it was placed under Near Threatened species
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Amblypharyngodon mola*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐		The wetland serves as a spawning ground for this fish species.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Anguilla bengalensis*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑				NT	☐	☐		The wetland serves as a spawning ground for this fish species. and are placed under the near-threatened category
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Chitala chitala*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑				NT	☐	☐		The wetland serves as a spawning ground for this fish species. and are placed under the near-threatened category
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Cirrhinus reba*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐		The wetland serves as a spawning ground for this fish species.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Clarias magur*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐		Creiteria 2: EN species.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Cyprinus carpio*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		Creiteria 2: EN species
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Gudusia variegata*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐		The wetland serves as a spawning ground for this fish species.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Mystus tengara*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐		The wetland serves as a spawning ground for this fish species.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Ompok bimaculatus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑				NT	☐	☐		The fish spawn in the Wetlands and are placed near threatened species
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Sperata aor*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐		The fish spawn in the Wetlands
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Sperata seenghala*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐		The fish spawn in the Wetlands
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Wallago attu*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		Creiteria 2: EN species
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Rynchops albicollis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐		It is not protected under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 but Internationally it is Endangered species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sterna acuticauda*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐		It is not protected under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 but Internationally it is Endangered species.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sterna aurantia*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		It is not protected under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 but Internationally it is Vulnerable species

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Ansupa ake and its catchment area are a treasure of biodiversity. Faunal diversity includes 61 species of fishes, five species of prawns, 10 species of amphibians and reptiles, 54 species of dragonflies and damselflies, 88 species of butterflies, 194 species of birds, and 26 species of mammals. At least 244 species of macrophytes including 182 species of semi-aquatic and 62 species of aquatic macrophytes have been recorded from Ansupa lake .

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

Ansupa lake is a topographic depression surrounded by small hillocks such as Saranda (124 m) on the West, Bishnupur (65 m) on the east, Dhanagarh (160 m) on the North, and Betla pahad (105 m) on the Northwest. The lake is connected to Mahanadi through “Kabula Nala” the channel through which floodwater from Mahanadi enters the lake. The “Huluhula nala” on the Southwestern side serves as an outlet. The catchment area of Ansupa is spread over 5231 ha. The water spread area of the lake is 382 acres. The length of Ansupa lake is 3 kms and breadth varies between 250 m to 500 m. The average water depth of the lake varies between 0.5 m to 4.20 m during different seasons. Ansupa lake lies within the alluvial plain of river Mahanadi. The geomorphic units are hills, pediments alluvial plain, and back swamp. On the east and west side of the lake denudational hills are present and in the north pediments are prominent. The wetland and its catchment area are a treasure of biodiversity. Faunal diversity include 61 species of fishes, five species of prawns, 10 species of amphibians and reptiles, 54 species of dragonflies and damselflies, 88 species of butterflies, 194 species of birds, and 26 species of mammals. In addition, 244 species of macrophytes including 182 species of semi-aquatic and 62 species of aquatic macrophytes have been recorded in the wetland. The wetland is also home to 32 species of zooplanktons, 44 species of phytoplanktons, nine species of benthic fauna and has immense tourism and recreation potential.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		1	230	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Optional text box to provide further information

Macrophytes of Ansupa lake are less explored. Some of the dominant macrophytes (angiosperm) of Ansupa lake are Cypperus brevifolius, Hygrophila schulli, Eichhornia crassipes, Ipomoea aquatica, Euryale ferox, Nelumbo nucifera and Nymphaae nouchali. Similarly, the dominant aquatic pteridophytes are Marsilea quadrifolia, Azolla pinnata and Salvinia molesta.

4.3.2 - Animal species

Optional text box to provide further information

Small indigenous fish species (SIF) are a group of small fish in Ansupa lake which contribute significantly to the nutritional and livelihood security of the local community. These fishes grow to a length of approximately 5 to 25 cm. at maturity (Felts et.al., 1996). Although small in size they constitute a major party of fish caught in the inland fisheries habitats due to their numerically large numbers. Das et.al., 2017 reported that the fish community in Ansupa wetland was dominated by small indigenous fishes in terms of numerical abundance which were contributing around 95% of the total fish population in the wetland. They also observed 20 SIF species in the lake. These small fishes are valuable and easily available sources of food, rich in protein, vitamins, and minerals, not commonly available in other foods.

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
A: Tropical humid climate	Am: Tropical monsoonal (Short dry season; heavy monsoonal rains in other months)

The climate of Ansupa is tropical with three distinct seasons i.e. summer, monsoon and winter. Both South-West and North-East monsoon have influenced the climate of this area. The maximum temperature is 43˚C during the hottest month of May and the minimum of 12˚C during January with the mean 28˚C temperature around the year. The area receives 1020.9 mm rainfall annually with a mean precipitation of 85.1 mm. The average wind speed recorded is 10 km/h.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 30

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 58

Entire river basin ☐

Upper part of river basin ☐

Middle part of river basin ☐
Lower part of river basin ☐
More than one river basin ☑
Not in river basin ☐
Coastal ☐

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

Mahanadi River Basin

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ☐
Organic ☑
No available information ☐

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ○ No ◉

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	
Water inputs from precipitation	☑	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
To downstream catchment	No change
Feeds groundwater	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology:

The lake has a water spread area of 1.62 sq. Km (162 ha) in summer and more
than 2.0 sq. km (200 ha) during the flood season. According to the 1972-73 Survey of India, the water spread area of Ansupa lake was 1.8 sq km. In 2001, Chilika Development Authority had delineated the water spread area of Ansupa Lake (from IRS – ID Liss-III 11/05/2001) to be 1.66 sq. km. Most recent studies (2019) have indicated the water spread area to be 1.19 sq.km (through satellite imaging).

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site ☐
Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site ☑
Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site ☐
Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually ☐
Sediment regime unknown ☐

(ECD) Water turbidity and colour	Clear water during non-monsoon period and turbid during monsoon periods
(ECD) Light - reaching wetland	minimum of 39.0 cm to a maximum of 150.0 cm.
(ECD) Water temperature	26.0 to 32.0°C

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5) ☐
Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☐
Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☑
Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

The pH of surface water of Ansupa Lake varies from 7.1 to 9.7 and bottom water from 7.0 to 8.1. Higher pH values are recorded during the rainy season in surface water. At the same time, the pH of bottom water decreases by 2.0 from surface water. This higher pH in the surface is possibly due to the presence of macrophytes on the surface. The water of the lake is alkaline in nature throughout the year

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑
Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☐
Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ☐
Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) ☐
Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

Conductivity of Ansupa lake ranges between 0.1 to 0.3 milli mho/cm in both surface and bottom water with higher conductivity values observed during summers.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☐
Mesotrophic ☑
Oligotrophic ☐
Dystrophic ☐
Unknown ☐

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ◉

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development ☐
Surrounding area has higher human population density ☑
Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☑
Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☐

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	High

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Storage and delivery of water as part of water supply systems for agriculture and industry	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High

Within the site: 50000
Outside the site: 25000

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes ○ No ◉ Unknown ○

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland ☑

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland ☐

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples ☑

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland ☐

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Provincial/region/state government	☑	☑

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☑	☑

Other

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Commoners/customary rights	☑	☐

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:	Chief Executive Chilika Development Authority Plot No. 493(P), Pokhariput Road Pallaspalli Bhubaneswar-751020, ODISHA, INDIA
Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Susanta Nanda, IFS, Chief Executive, Chilika Development Authority
Postal address:	Office of the Chief Executive Chilika Development Authority Plot No. 493(P), Pokhariput Road Pallaspalli Bhubaneswar-751020, ODISHA, INDIA
E-mail address:	chilika@chilika.com

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Tourism and recreation areas	Medium impact		☑	☑

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Water abstraction	Medium impact		☑	☐

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	High impact		☐	☑

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Low impact		☑	☐

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact		☑	☑

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Vegetation clearance/ land conversion	High impact		☑	☐

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Problematic native species	High impact		☑	☐

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Medium impact		☑	☐

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Droughts	High impact		☑	☑

Please describe any other threats (optional):

The major threats to Ansupa lake are: (I) Poor vegetation on the catchment of the lake resulting in soil erosion and sedimentation (II) The channel connecting the lake with the river is no more functional. The natural de-weeding process is being arrested. (III) Gradual reduction in water depth and high rate of weed infestation. (IV) The environment of the fringes (low lying areas) of the lake for agricultural use by way of encroachment and (V) depletion of the fishery resources of the lake, (vi) loss of biodiversity

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	ANSUPA LAKE		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☐

Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection ☐

II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation ☐

III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features ☐

IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention ☑

V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☑

VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☑

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Proposed

Habitat

Measures	Status
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Partially implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Reintroductions	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Fisheries management/regulation	Implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes ○ No ◉

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but a plan is being prepared

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water quality	Implemented
Plant species	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

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Hazra, P.K., L.K.Banerjee and A.Roy, (1996). The water chestnut or singhara nut. Envis Newsletter, Botanical Survey of India. 3:3 – 9.

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Patra. S. (2006). Studies on the biological aspects of Ansupa lake, Orissa (India). Ph. D. Thesis, Utkal University, Odisha, India.

Rosine, W.N., (1955). The distribution of invertebrates on submerged aquatic plant surfaces inMuskee Lake, Colorado. Ecology, 36: 308 – 314.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<2 file(s) uploaded>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)
<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory
<2 file(s) uploaded>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<1 file(s) uploaded>

v. site management plan
<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature
<2 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

A view of Ansupa Lake (*Binod Acharya, CDA, 09-04-2021*)

Stocking of Major Carps (*CDA, 09-05-2017*)

Fish catch in Ansupa lake (*CDA, 25-10-2017*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2021-10-12