



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 23 June 2023

Update version, previously published on : 8 March 2018

Norway

Lovund/Lundeura



Designation date	27 May 2013
Site number	2161
Coordinates	66°21'57"N 12°19'28"E
Area	153,00 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

The Site is situated in the county of Nordland and consists of approximately ¼ of the Lovund Island, as well as the smaller Alkøya Island. The Site covers an area from Hestvika in the north-west along the western and northern part of the Lovund mountain bay at 623 m.a.s.l. Lundeura is a scree with large boulders covering the side of the mountain. The mountain harbors a large colony of the Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*), estimated to about 40 000 pairs in 1979. At the Alkøya Island some breeding pairs of the razorbill (*Alca torda*) and the black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) have been recorded. The islands also harbors breeding pairs of the European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) and other more common seabirds like the common eider (*Somateria mollissima*), the Eurasian oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*), the black guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*) as well as gulls and terns. Bird cliffs play an important role in the nutrient flow. The birds are foraging in the ocean and bring nutrients to the bird cliffs and surrounding area by spreading guano, which provides nutrient-rich growing conditions and results in rich vegetation on the island. Islands with bird cliffs like this one are of essential importance for the seabird population in the North Atlantic Ocean.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency

Postal address

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Postal address

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

From year

To year

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary Yes No

(Update) B. Changes to Site area No change to area

(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS? Not evaluated

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps

Boundaries description

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?

b) What is the nearest town or population centre?

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):

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

153.32

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Atlantic

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

European Environmental Agency (EEA, 2012):

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/biogeographical-regions-in-europe-1>

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

- Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Other reasons

Lovunda/Lundeura consists of the steepest part of the Island Lovund, which is a scree of large rocks and boulders. The site has a special importance to the Atlantic puffin *Fratercula arctica*, and a large colony nests in holes between the rocks. The site is unique due to the location close to the birds feeding grounds and due to the steep topography providing necessary protection for nesting. This is one of Norway's many bird cliffs, and they are of essential importance for the seabird-population in the North Atlantic Ocean.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information

Lovunda/Lundeura is mainly known as a breeding site for the Atlantic puffin *Fratercula arctica* (EN), but other nationally red-listed species such as the black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* (EN), the common tern *Sterna hirundo* (EN) and the eagle owl *Bubo bubo* (EN) are breeding at the site as well.

- Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

Optional text box to provide further information

The bird cliffs are of critical importance for several bird species during the breeding season.

- Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers 40.000 pairs

Start year 1979

End year 1979

Optional text box to provide further information

The numbers have decreased since 1979, but the numbers of breeding pairs are still high. There is a deficiency of newer data from the site.

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								
Others																	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex II, Bern Convention	This species is occasionally observed at the site.
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Alca torda</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Lovunda/Lundeura is a breeding site for this species. No acceptable estimate for breeding population exists.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: Lovunda/Lundeura is a breeding site for this species. No acceptable estimate for breeding population exists.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Lovunda/Lundeura is a breeding site for this species. No acceptable estimate for breeding population exists.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Lovunda/Lundeura is a breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species is regularly hunting in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	40000			VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as EN	(40000 pairs in 1979) Criterion 4: Lovunda/Lundeura is an important breeding site for this species.No acceptable estimate for breeding population exists
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species is regularly hunting in the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Lovunda/Lundeura is a breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: Lovunda/Lundeura is a breeding site for this species. No acceptable estimate for breeding population exists.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Breeding site for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National red list: Considered as EN	Criterion 4: Lovunda/Lundeura is a breeding site for this species. No acceptable estimate for breeding population exists.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: Lovunda/Lundeura is a breeding site for this species.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Fratercula arctica, justification for criterion 5: Approximately 40.000 pairs of birds are breeding in the site each year; the most numerous are Atlantic Puffin Fratercula arctica (40.000 pairs in 1979). Although the numbers have decreased since 1979 the numbers of breeding pairs are still high. There is a deficiency of newer data from the site.

It is referred to the National Red List 2021.

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

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Bird Cliff Meadow	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Listed as VU on the National Red list for Ecosystems and Habitat types.

[Optional text box to provide further information](#)

Bird cliff: Steep mountain sides where a number of sea birds nests. Listed as NT on the National Red list for Ecosystems and Habitat types. Highly important for several sea bird species, in this case particularly puffins.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The site is characterized by the steep scree Lundeura, which is covered by large boulders and rocks all the way up to the top of the Lovund mountain. This scree is important as the nesting site for seabirds, and the puffins in particular. The vegetation on site is dominated by grass and heath, with some birch forest. Bird cliffs play a role in the nutrient flow in these kinds of ecosystems. The birds are foraging in the ocean and bring nutrients to the bird cliffs and surrounding area by spreading guano. The guano provides nutrient-rich growing conditions and results in rich vegetation on the island. Islands with bird cliffs like this one are of essential importance for the seabird-population in the North Atlantic Ocean.

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

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		1		
B: Marine subtidal aquatic beds (Underwater vegetation)		3		
D: Rocky marine shores		2		Unique

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/PSILOTOPSIDA	<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	This species contributes to the middle high species richness of the site.
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>	(National red list 2021: Considered as NT) This species contributes to the middle high species richness of the site.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	This species contributes to the middle high species richness of the site.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Gentianella amarella</i>	This species contributes to the middle high species richness of the site.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Gentianella campestris</i>	This species contributes to the middle high species richness of the site.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	This species contributes to the middle high species richness of the site.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Stellaria longifolia</i>	This species contributes to the middle high species richness of the site.

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range / endemism / other
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>				This species is occasionally observed at the site.

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfc: Subarctic (Severe winter, no dry season, cool summer)

The area has a coastal climate with mild winters and relatively wet and cold summers.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- 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.

Norwegian Sea

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

No available information

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

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The steepest parts of the Lovund mountain consists of bare rocks or rocks with a thin layer of soil. At lower levels a thick layer of scree cover the ground, in some places the scree is covered by a thin layer of peat. At the inner areas of Hestvika bay, the area is covered by marine beach depositions.

The bedrock of the site consists of schist and mica gneiss.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Marine water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
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:

Water depth varies between 0-35 meters. The mean annual variation between low tide and high tide measured in Bodø (the closest water level station) is 174 cm.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Unknown

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

Bird cliffs are considered to be important in the nutrient flow between ocean and land.

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

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

Lovunda/Lundeura is situated close to the fishing village Lovund with 3-400 inhabitants. The ocean outside the nature reserve is used for fishing and aquaculture.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Hazard reduction	Coastal shoreline and river bank stabilization and storm protection	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	High

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Bird cliffs are considered to be important in the nutrient flow between ocean and land.
The lower areas are used for sheep grazing.
The site is used for tourism, especially when the puffin arrives in spring.

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

<no data available>

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

- a) within the Ramsar site: Private property.
 b) in the surrounding area: Private property at land and state property at sea.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

County Governor of Nordland

Postal address:

Statsforvalteren i Nordland
 Pb 1405
 N-8002 Bodø

E-mail address:

sfnopost@statsforvalteren.no

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Livestock farming and ranching		Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Industrial and military effluents	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

- a) within the Ramsar site:
 Grazing by sheep influences the vegetation in the nature reserve.
 If grazing is suspended in the future the vegetation composition in the reserve will be affected.
- b) in the surrounding area:
 Reductions in the stock of the lesser sand eel *Ammodytes marinus*, Capelin *Mallotus villosus*, and Herring *Clupea harengus* as a consequence of natural fluctuations, overfishing and climate change has an impact on the breeding success of the seabirds. The birds are further sensitive towards petrol pollution in their feeding areas.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature Reserve	Lovunda/Lundeura		whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	NO029 Lovunden		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	Implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

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 need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Proposed

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Artsdatabanken (2021, 24. november). Norsk rødliste for arter 2021. <https://www.artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlisterforarter/2021>

Elven, R. med flere. 1988. Botaniske verdier på havstrender i Nordland. B Beskrivelser for regionene Nord-Helgeland og Salten. Økoforsk rapport 1988: 2B.

Lindgaard, A & Henriksen, S. 2011. The 2011 Red List for Ecosystemes and Habitat types. Norwegian Biodiversity Information Center, Norway.

Results from the Norwegian Sea Bird Monitoring and Mapping Programme. SEA POP's webpages. (<http://seapop.nina.no/>)

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<no file available>

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

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

<no data available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Lundeura (the steep scree where the puffins nest) (*Espen Dahl, 23-06-2015*)



Lovund (*Espen Dahl, 23-06-2015*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation