



MARINE MERCANTILE COMPANY

EXPORTERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

30, MARACOIR LABBI STREET,
CHENNAI - 600 001. INDIA.

PHONE : 5246677, 5268136
FAX : 00 91 44 5220458

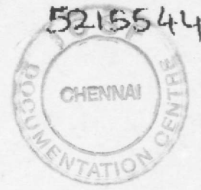
October 17, 2001

To:

The Honourable Minister for
Environment and Forest,
Mr. T.R. Baalu,
Paryavaram Bhawan,
C.G.O. Complex,
Lodi Road, New Delhi-110 003.

KIND ATTN:

MR. SEBASTIAN MATHEW



Honourable Sir,

**SUB: Ban on trade of Dried Marine Products Your Notification
Dt.11.07.2001 Our contentions:**

WE are shocked to learn from a communication bearing No.MAS/5/11/2001/MS Dt.10.10.2001 of the MPEDA, that Sharks (All Elasmobranchii) (Enclosure -1), Holothurians and Syngnathidians are included in Schedule I of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972. It is only in February last, during the International Seafood Trade of India held at Vizag; we were honoured by the Central Government by giving awards and with a request to perform better in future. In less than a year, by this inclusion in Schedule I of the said Act, we are placed on the awkward position if the business is continued. With due respect to your good selves, we wish to state that, this sudden decision without taking into consideration the opinion of the Fishermen, trade and consuming public is neither correct nor practical and therefore it requires a review.

Some extreme group (NGOs) with the vested interest of marketing patented alternative foods in the Chinese market pleaded in the Kenyan conference of the CITES to enlist all sharks in their Appendices. Having failed to achieve their goal, they moved toward consuming countries like Hong Kong, Singapore and China with much furor telling them that their food culture must be changed. (Enclosure-2) As rejected by them, the dejected NGO, now appear to turn towards the supplying countries under the cover of environment and *ahimsa*. Their contention is not correct on

BIARINE MERCANTILE COMPANY

EXPORTERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS



PHONE: 524877, 228110
FAX: 00 91 44 228055

10 MARACOR LABRI STREET
CHENNAI - 600 081, INDIA

October 13, 2001

The Honorable Minister for
Environment and Forest,
Mr. E. Banaji,
Payaswami Bhawan,
CGO Complex,
Lodi Road, New Delhi-110 003.

Honourable Sir,

RE: Ban on trade of dried Marine Fishes Your Notification
D1.11.07.2001 Our contents.

WE are shocked to learn from a communication bearing
No. MASAS/1300/2001 of the MPTDA that Shri. S. (All
Indians) (Federation) included in Schedule I of the
Act, being the fishery, we were honored by
and with a request to perform better in future. A year, by this
inclusion in Schedule I of the said Act, we are placed on the forward
position if the business is continued. With due respect to your good
senses, we wish to state that this sudden decision without taking into
consideration the opinion of the fishermen, to be and consuming public
is neither correct nor practical and therefore it requires a review.

Accn. No. 3362
Date 6/5/2002
MFN No. 4915

Some economic group (KNOG) with the vested interest of marketing
various alternative foods in the Chinese market is placed in the Kanyan
benefit of the CITES to ban all shark in their Appendices. Having
failed to achieve their goal, they moved towards consuming countries like
Hong Kong, Singapore and China with much less telling them that their
food source must be changed (Annexure-2). As rejected by them, the
dried fish, now appear to turn towards the supplying countries under
the cover of environment and animal. This attention is not correct on



2 MARINE MERCANTILE COMPANY

EXPORTERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

30, MARACOIR LABBI STREET,
CHENNAI - 600 001, INDIA.

PHONE : 5246677, 5268136
FAX : 00 91 44 5220456

both counts. Their intention is to pull the money of our poor fishermen to the industrialist of West

Elasmobranchii is a sub-class of class *Chondrichthyes* and it contains 344 known and many unknown species of shark, skates and rays. Of the above, CITES has enlisted only two species i.e. Basking Shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*) and Great White (*Carcharodon carcharius*), in Appendix III.(Enclosure-3) You will agree that the CITES is powerful world body and it takes its decision purely on scientific facts with consideration for the local culture, consuming public and the conditions of fishing community. It has clearly ruled in its biennial meeting in Kenya that Shark is not endangered. Even according to the CMFRI report of our country, we have hardly exploited about 10% of the potential yield of our Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

Meat of the Shark is consumed globally and a cheap protein for the million of our countrymen particularly South India,(Enclosure-4) Each part of its body i.e. leather, fin, cartilage, liver, jaws and tooth is a foreign exchange earner. This magnificent animal is the top-level predator of the ocean and Man being the only check and balance mechanism of its food chain.(Enclosure-5) If Man fails in his duty, this voracious eater will deplete all weaker animals of its realm. The argument of the NGOs that the shark is hunted only for its fin and after finning the still living shark is slipped back in to the sea to have slow death on the floor of the ocean (Enclosure-6) is hollow in the in the Indian context as it is mainly harvested for its meat and all other being its by product, In countries like US and Australia fishing for Bluefin Tuna bring in shark as it's by catch (A single blue fin Tuna was sold for US\$. 90,000/- in Tokyo market during April last) For want of space, they put the animal back into the sea after taking off its fin. However, the incidence of finning it alive is less than 1%, since its chance of survival after being caught in the net is less. This being a very active animal migrates from country to country and even continent-to-continent in a short span of time.(Enclosure-7) If we don't harvest it here, there is every possibility of other countries doing it as no country has got such a ban as we have now.

All the above contention does not mean that we are against the conservation or protection of shark. To thrive in this business



MARINE MERCANTILE COMPANY

EXPORTERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

30, MARACOIR LABBI STREET,
CHENNAI - 600 001. INDIA.

PHONE : 5246677, 5268136
FAX : 00 91 44 5220456

sustainability of the shark must be maintained in the sea. With Whale Shark (*Rhincodon typus*), which is already in Schedule I of the said Act the two sharks enlisted in the Appendix III of the CITES may also be included in Schedule I. Juveniles of all sharks may also be considered for inclusion in suitable schedules. With a periodic study of our scientific community species wise inclusion in appropriate Schedules may be considered. At any cost, we must not surrender our Sovereign Right of policy making to any vested interest.

Holothurians are Sea Cucumber that does not disintegrate when exposed to air. These invertebrates in India are confined only to the shallow waters of the Gulf of Mannar. Its availability is seasonal (November-December). It is a Chinese delicacy with low cholesterol and high protein value. Its harvesting is confined to hand picking during the low tide. Hence it offers excellent job opportunities the women folks of our fishing community. Depriving them of their job will break their financial independence. Since an export restriction for sizes below 3 inches is already existing further banning on this commodity, we feel, is not necessary. However, fishing holothurians using *tallu valai* may be considered for suitable regulation as it disturbs the habitat of these echinoderms.

Syngnathidians contain Sea Horses and Pipe fishes. Their availability is seasonal. We have noted from our experience that their supply have not shown any down ward trend. These fishes are used as the major ingredients of traditional Chinese medicines. Since its buyer and the usage is limited, a total ban on the fishing of these animal, we feel is, not correct.

To sum up, this order has the impact of

1. Making n any hundreds of thousand of our poor fishermen poorer.
2. Loss of revenue of about Rs.100 Crores in foreign Exchange to the Govt of India.
3. Expelling the exporters from this trade and



MARINE MERCANTILE COMPANY

EXPORTERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

30, MARACOIR LABBI STREET,
CHENNAI - 600 001. INDIA.

PHONE : 5246677, 5268136
FAX : 00 91 44 5220456

4. Allowing the anti social to engage in the illicit trade of this commodity.

In view of the above contention we request good selves to review the case and do the needful and oblige

Thanking you

Yours Faithfully

ENCLOSURES

1. Letter No.MAS/5/11/2001/MS. Dt.10 10.2001 of MPEDA.
2. Copy of Straits Times (Singapore) Dt August 3,2000.
3. Copy of e-mail received by us from CITES -- Switzerland.
4. Copy taken from "Sharks Silent Hunters of the Deep" written by Ron and Valerie Taylor and published by Readers digest.
5. - as above -
6. Copy of Times of India Dt.11.10.2001.
7. Copy taken from "Sharks Silent Hunters of the Deep" written by Ron and Valerie Taylor and published by Reader's Digest.

समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण
(वाणिज्य मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

The Marine Products Export Development Authority

(Ministry of Commerce, Government of India)



कैबल : मरैन अथोरिटी
Cable : MARINE AUTHORIT
फोन
Phone : 6543603 / 6543604
चेन्नई क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय
Chennai Regional Office

958, टी वी एस कॉलोनी, आन्ना नगर वेस्ट एक्सटेंशन,
मोगापैर, चेन्नई-600 101.
958, TVS Colony, Anna Nagar West Extension,
Mogappair, Chennai-600 101.

संदर्भ/Ref. : MAS/5/11/2001/MS

तारीख/Date : 10/10/200

To

All Registered Marine Products
Exporters as per list enclosed.


Dear Sir,

Sub: Ban on Export of Marine Products - Reg.

We hereby inform to all registered exporters of Marine Products of this office that the following Marine Products has been banned for export with effect from 11th July, 2001 as per Govt. of India, Ministry of Environment & Forest, New Delhi Gazette notification dated 11/7/2001. A copy of the gazette notification is enclosed for your kind reference.

This is for your kind information and strict adherence of the same accordingly.

Yours faithfully,


(P S UMADEVI)
ASST. DIRECTOR

Encl: a/a

kp/-

Untitled

Dear Mr Sahib,

There are currently two species of Shark listed in Appendix III of CITES:

Cetorhinus maximus (Basking shark) - United Kingdom [whole animals, fins and parts of fins only]

Carcharodon carcharias (Great white shark) - Australia

You can find more information on the practical implications of an Appendix III - listing by a particular Party on our web site. We would also like to recommend you to consult the web pages of the IUCN SSC Shark Specialist Group.

Yours sincerely,

Tom De Meulenaer

=====
Tom De Meulenaer
Scientific Coordination Unit/Unité de Coordination Scientifique/D
pendencia de la Coordinación Científica
CITES Secretariat
15, chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Chatelaine
SWITZERLAND
Tel: (+41 22) 917 6131
Fax: (+41 22) 797 3417
E-mail: tom.de-meulenaer@unep.ch
Web site: www.cites.org
=====

-----Original Message-----

From: mzinemercantile [mailto:marinemercantile@eth.net]
Sent: 02 October 2001 21:56
To: tom.de-meulenaer@unep.ch
Subject: SHARK

Sir,

We want to know from you if shark is enlisted in any of the appendices of the CITES.

If yes, kindly let me know their scientific names and the connected appendices.

Thanking You

Yours Faithfully

omar Sahib

FORUM

Western hypocrisy in shark's fin debate

MR PETER Knights assures us "that the campaign to reduce the consumption of shark's fin is not to stop shark fishing or ban the eating of shark's fin soup..." Get facts right in shark debate", ST, July 27.

attempt to stop an ancient culinary practice, especially when sharks are not an endangered species, is insensitive and bound to fail.

This is like asking the French to give up frog's legs and snails or the Japanese their tuna sushi or an Englishman his fish and chips.

WildAid calls for a ban on finning in international waters. It alleges that 95 per cent of the shark carcasses are discarded and that this is wasteful. But conventional wisdom shows that advocating a ban flies in the face of logic.

Choking off a commodity's supply only sends prices up exponentially, inviting bounty hunters to join in the hunt — a grisly consequence

which is surely diametrically opposed to WildAid's cause. Also, proponents of such a ban ignore the fact that most sharks are caught unintentionally in nets and longlines which target much more valuable fish stocks such as tuna and swordfish. When a 45-kg shark fetches about US\$5 (S\$8.70)

tuna up to US\$90,000 at the daily tuna auction in Tokyo, a fishery will soon be out of business if it keeps the shark and tosses out the tuna.

Paradoxically, if WildAid had its way, it would be an even greater waste to throw overboard the dead sharks without harvesting the fins. It is Hobson's choice and a sad reflection on the industry but who has a compelling right to pass judgement?

The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council in Hawaii disagrees that finning is a wasteful practice.

Its 100-vessel fleet only targets swordfish and tuna for markets in Japan but, accidentally, about 100,000 blue sharks are caught each year. Of these, about 60,000 mostly dead sharks are

finned. Observers say about 1 per cent of sharks are finned alive.

This is sad but it corroborates scientific findings that most sharks when caught in the net or lines, and no longer able to swim constantly, start to crash physiologically and die. Mr Knights says research

Lanka reveals that coastal communities are outraged that commercial liners are discarding sharks at sea.

PROponents OF A BAN ON SHARK'S FIN SOUP IGNORE THE FACT THAT MOST SHARKS ARE CAUGHT UNINTENTIONALLY IN NETS AND LONGLINES WHICH TARGET MUCH MORE VALUABLE FISH STOCKS, SUCH AS TUNA AND SWORDFISH

But those who press this point ignore the fact that finning of sharks in international waters does not affect the shark population in coastal waters, as different species of sharks dwell in these two different habitats.

In Hawaii, sharks — caught 120 km out — are mostly oceanic blue sharks.

The Cites Committee, representing 24 Asian nations at Cites' Animals Committee, warns: "The move to stop Asian airlines serving shark's fin soup is the latest of a continuing battle by some extreme lobby groups to stop the use or consumption of wildlife."

Ironically, few people in the West make a fuss when 1,000 porpoises drown in British nets each year in the North Sea, and 7,000 more in Danish nets. Or when 90,000 seals and pups are shot or clubbed to death for their fur in the North Atlantic.

Fewer people campaign against wasteful sport-fishing and blood sports such as fox hunting or bullfights. Who bothers when the BBC reports that the United Kingdom has lost

154 species in the last century and 300 more are facing extinction?

Who cares if 123 freshwater species have become extinct in North America since 1900?

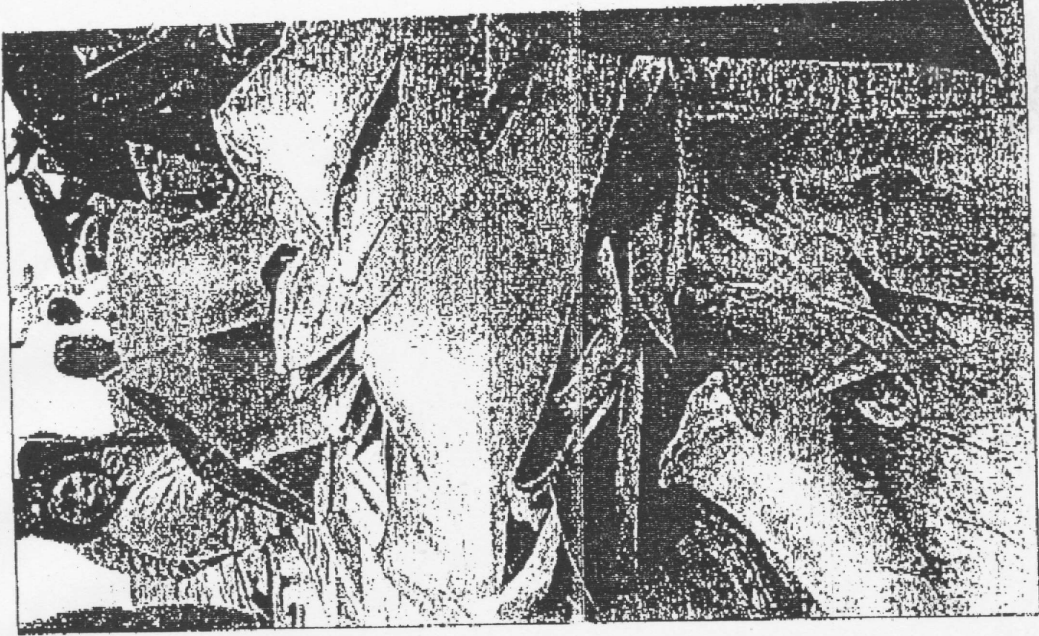
So why campaign against a soup? Cynics say it is due to a little-known condition called "selective amnesia."

With such major environmental disasters taking place at home, the very least wildlife organisations in the West can do is to put their own house in order, stop pontificating and focus their resources on helping "endangered" species — already identified by Cites — recover their balance.

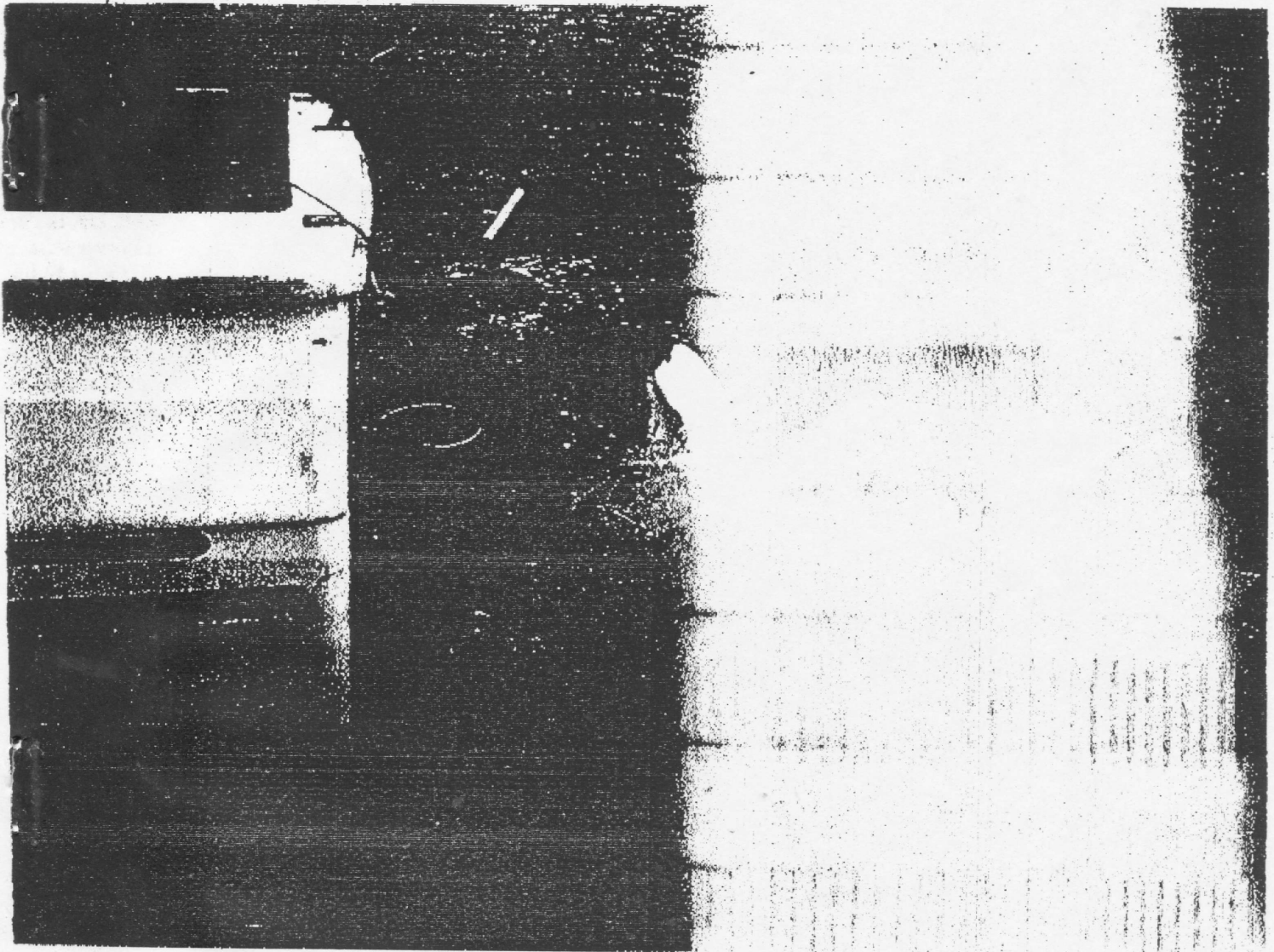
WildAid's mission statement on sharks is commendable, though its timing is a little troubling — coming so soon after Cites declared at its recent biennial meeting in Kenya that sharks are not an endangered species.

As the saying goes in America, "if it ain't broke, why fix it?"

TAN KENG TAT



Why is there a fuss over shark finning for soup, when West advocate wasteful blood sports and hunting wildlife?

VIOTS
URWS, ar.
mand.

ing moments during a game
y contest off Port Stevens, on the
ast of Australia. A large great
shark, coaxed to the surface by
and bait in the water, circles
usly before snatching a 2.1-m
80-kg (176-lb) dead whaler shark
g from the stern of the boat.
Seconds later it rises to the
e, its mouth gaping, showing the
haler inside (right). After 2½
the great white was hooked, but
ok pulled out after the shark had
layed for 4½ hours on 37-kg
line. Those on board estimated
ght at between 1800 and 2300 kg
nd 5000 lb).

rized as a fighting fish. A
will jump metres out of the
in an effort to dislodge the
n its mouth, and can take
hours to conquer and capture.
eat white has also been
to leap from the water when
l, but most other species dive
nd are gradually worn down
nd persistence.

THE SHARK

Shark flesh is eaten all over the world, although it is not always identified as such because of public resistance to shark as food. In the United States mako flesh is often sold as swordfish, which is a delicacy, and in Britain many spiny dogfish end up in fish and chip shops.

Apart from a public distaste for the idea of eating sharks, the only problem with marketing the flesh is that it can develop a taste and smell of ammonia if it is not handled properly. Sharks must be bled as soon as they are captured so that urea is removed from the flesh. This is usually done on board the fishing boat, and involves removing the head and bolly flaps from the fish. After that has been done it is almost impossible for a layman to identify what remains as part of a shark.

Melbourne is the major outlet for sharks in Australia, although bins of school sharks (most of which are only about 40 cm [16 in] long), wobbegongs, angel sharks, and perhaps a few hammerheads and whaler are offered for sale at the Sydney fish markets most mornings. The majority of these end up in suburban fish shop windows, labelled as 'boneless fillets'.

the areas where plant-eating animals can live. Light also affects the behaviour of animals in the ocean – many rise to the surface to feed at night.

The oceans can be divided into two basic regions, the benthic and the pelagic – the former covering the ocean floor and the latter the rest of the water mass. Organisms that live in the pelagic zone are known either as nekton – the active, free-swimming animals – or plankton – small plants and animals that float or drift passively near the water surface. There are

two types of plankton – the phytoplankton, made up of millions of microscopic plants, and the zooplankton, tiny animals which include the eggs and larvae of many of the ocean's larger inhabitants.

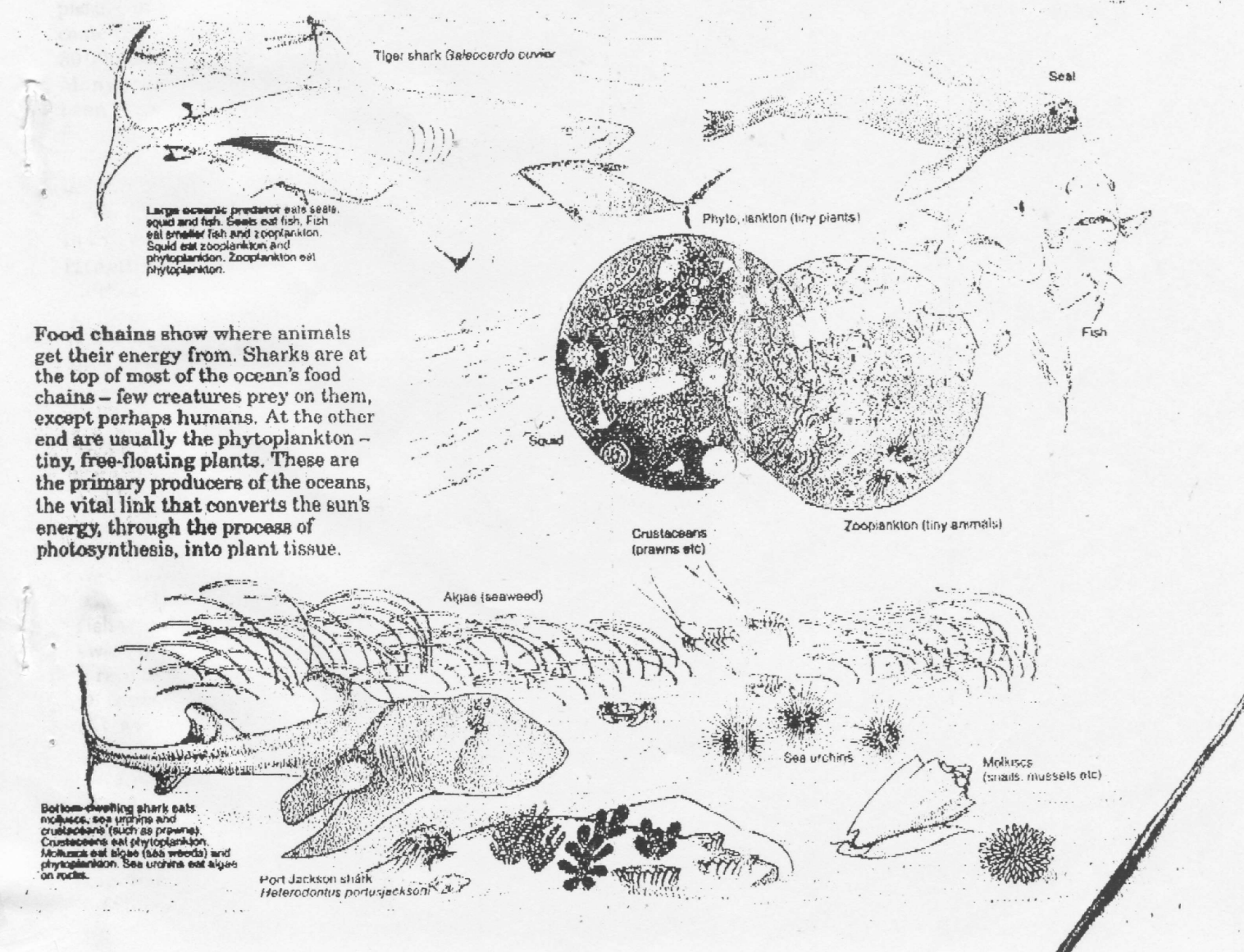
Phytoplankton are the primary producers of the ocean. They convert energy from the sun into living plant tissue, and thus form the basis of most food chains. As much as 80 to 90 per cent of all the photosynthetic activity that takes place on earth is carried out in the upper 100 m (328 ft) of the oceans.

Zooplankton are usually much

larger than phytoplankton, although many are less than 10 mm (0.4 in) long. Most of them can swim, although they are usually only able to travel up and down through the water. Zooplankton generally feed on phytoplankton, and they are therefore the second step in the food chain, converting plant into animal tissue. Zooplankton are, in turn, preyed on by larger animals such as fish, squid and some sharks.

Most free-swimming animals in the oceans are vertebrates – they have backbones – such as sharks,

OCEAN FOOD CHAINS



Large oceanic predator eats seals, squid and fish. Seals eat fish. Fish eat smaller fish and zooplankton. Squid eat zooplankton and phytoplankton. Zooplankton eat phytoplankton.

Food chains show where animals get their energy from. Sharks are at the top of most of the ocean's food chains – few creatures prey on them, except perhaps humans. At the other end are usually the phytoplankton – tiny, free-floating plants. These are the primary producers of the oceans, the vital link that converts the sun's energy, through the process of photosynthesis, into plant tissue.

Bottom-dwelling shark eats molluscs, sea urchins and crustaceans (such as prawns). Crustaceans eat phytoplankton. Molluscs eat algae (sea weeds) and phytoplankton. Sea urchins eat algae on rocks.

Port Jackson shark *Heterodontus portusjacksoni*

shark tagging programme in the world is conducted from the National Marine Fisheries Service laboratories in Narragansett, Rhode Island, USA. The programme has been running for over 20 years, and in that time over 50 000 sharks have been tagged. Recreational anglers have carried out most of those taggings, the balance being done by scientists on board research and commercial vessels. The results have been outstanding and have helped in an understanding of the growth, movements and population structures of a number of species of large sharks.

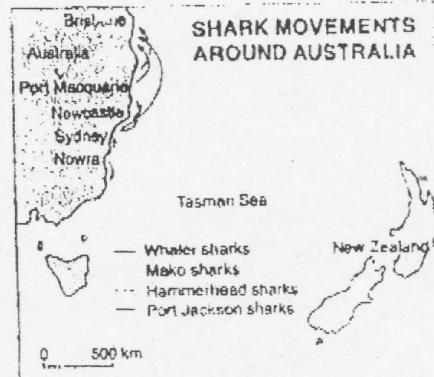
Probably the most complete picture of migration patterns has come from the tagging of over 30 000 blue sharks *Prionace glauca*. Many transatlantic crossings have been recorded, by sharks starting from both sides of the Atlantic, as well as other long distance movements throughout the region. In 1985 the first blue shark tagged in the western Atlantic was recaptured over the equator in the southern hemisphere. Until then, it was thought that blue sharks in the north Atlantic were part of one stock, distinct from those in the south Atlantic.

Long distance movements have also been recorded by shortfin mako, tiger and sandbar sharks. The greatest distance recorded for a tagged mako was 2700 km (1690 miles) from Virginia, USA, to the West Indies. The fastest sustained trip for this species was made by a fish which, in just three months, swam over 2413 km (1500 miles) at a rate of 28 km (17.6 miles) per day. Of course, this is the minimum rate of travel for a straight-line journey. In reality, the shark would have covered a far greater distance.

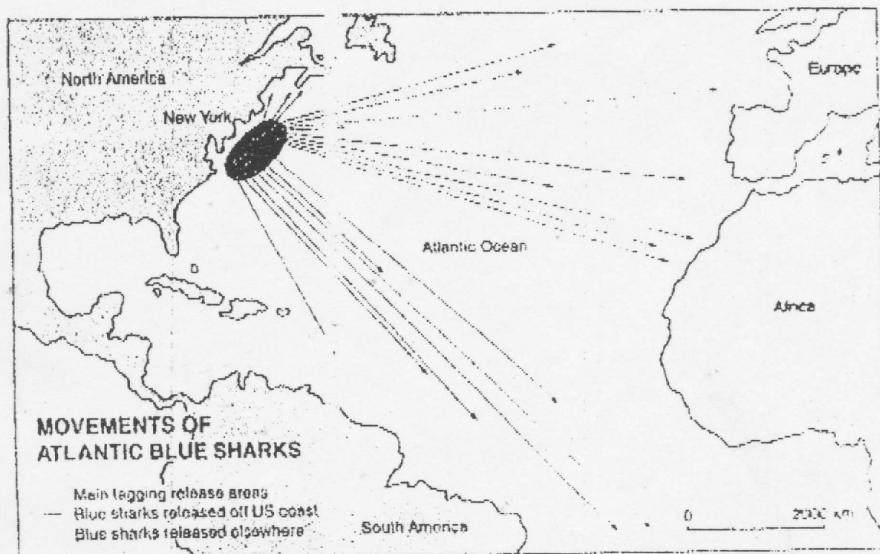
A tagged tiger shark swam 2965 km (1853 miles) from New York to Costa Rica, while many sandbar sharks have been tagged off the eastern United States and

FITTING THE PUZZLE TOGETHER

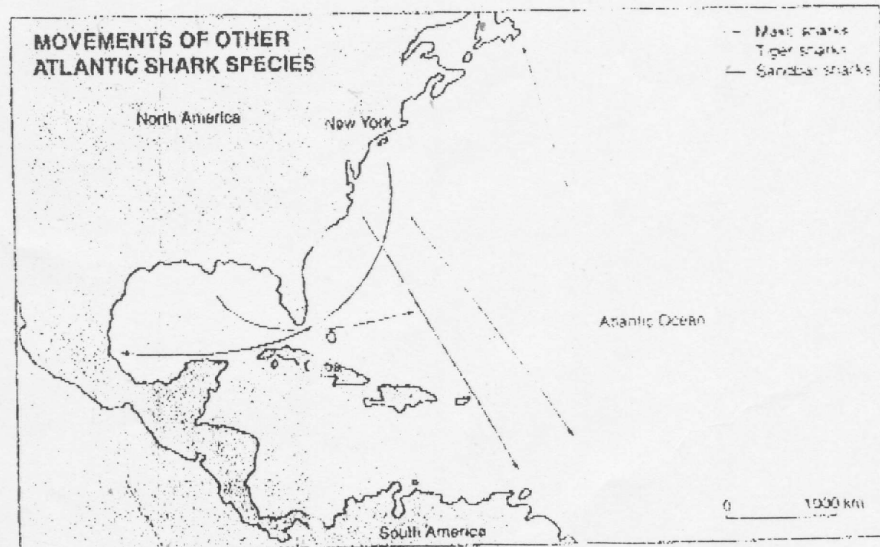
The results of tagging studies are slow to realise. Only a small proportion of the fish tagged are ever recaptured, so many tens of thousands must be released before any pattern of behaviour will begin to emerge. In 1985 over 7000 sharks were released in the United States' programme, and only 256 sharks were captured with tags in them. The 256 tags were returned from 15 countries around the world, as far apart as Japan, Spain, Puerto Rico, Canada and Korea. Most of the recaptured fish (48 per cent) were caught by commercial long-line fishermen, with 36 per cent being caught by amateur anglers fishing with a conventional rod and line.



A mako holds the Australian record.



Blue sharks are the greatest travellers of all – some swimming 6000 km (3800 miles).



Sharks of these three species regularly swim 2700 km (1700 miles) or more.

Vedic Astrology

Search

in The Times of India Entire Web Indian Site

Indiatimes > The Times of India > Health/Science > Article

NEWS

- Home
- India
- Cities
- World
- Sports
- Entertainment
- India Business
- Intl Business
- Infotech
- Health/Science
- Photo Gallery
- Top Media Headlines

OPINION

- Editorial
- Interview
- Readers' Opinion

SUPPLEMENTS

- Education Times
- Financial Times
- Govt Business

SUNDAY SPECIALS

- Review
- Comment
- Special Report

DAILY DOSE

- Crossword
- Jokes

CHANNELS

- Entertainment
- Contests
- Filmfare
- Games
- Movies
- Music
- TV Guide

Explore

- Astrology
- Auto
- Bill Pay
- Cricket
- Cuisine
- Femina
- Festival
- Fitness & Health
- Infotech
- Learning
- Mobile
- Model Watch
- People
- Pets
- Remit2India
- Spirituality
- Travel
- Teen Times

India moves to protect threatened marine species

MUMBAI: In a significant move to protect country's marine species, Union Ministry for Environment and Forest (MOEF) has taken a decision to include more marine species in different schedules, just a week after placing the "whale shark schedule I of the wildlife protection act" (WPA).

The move comes after months of lobbying by environmental groups such as Reefwatch Marine Conservation and Sanctuary magazine, according to its editor, Bittu Sahgal.

Based principally on lists prepared by marine biologist Sarang Kulkarni of Reefwatch (with inputs from others across the country), the MOEF has now notified several marine species for protection under WPA 1972 and most important among them are sharks, sea horses and five different types of corals in schedule I, which means their hunting or collection is totally prohibited.

"All these species have been suffering over-exploitation and destruction and India joins several far-sighted countries across the world in attempting to protect them," Sahgal said.

The culprits are largely poachers from Indonesia, Myanmar and Thailand, who cut off the sharks' fins and throw the shark back into the sea to die in agony. Sharks fins are considered delicacies, especially in the far east and they make huge profits, he said.

Congratulating the ministry, Sahgal said "with the latest notification, we have strengthened the hands of both coast guard and forest department, which finally had the legal backing to protect species that have been over-exploited for years".

The task now is to provide both the forest department and coast guard with equipment to effectively enforce the law, he said.

In fact, the environmental groups sought the help of union minister for social justice and empowerment Maneka Gandhi and it was she who took the lead in bringing the threats to species such as sharks, sea cucumbers, sponges and corals before the environment ministry, Sahgal added.

(PTI)

Chemistry Nobel given for materials research

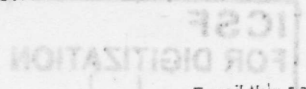
Early pregnancy tests not always accurate

Tobacco may be good for you

Doctors race to study anthrax, bio-agents

Asia-Pacific nations fighting AIDS

Scientists hunt for antigens to anthrax



Print this page

Email this page

Post your opinion

http://www.timesofindia.com/articleshow.asp?art_id=1261890157

10/11/01

India moves to protect threatened marine species

UNGA, in a significant move to protect country's marine species, Union Ministry for Environment and Forests (MoEF) has taken a decision to include marine species in national schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act (WPA).

The move comes after months of lobbying by environmental groups such as Rediffika Marine Conservation and Secondary Wildlife, according to its official website. Based primarily on data prepared by its marine biologist, K. K. Kulkarni (with inputs from other sources), the MoEF has now notified several marine species for protection under WPA 1972 and most important among them are shark, sea horse and five different types of corals in schedule I, which means that hunting or collection is totally prohibited.

All these species have been suffering from poaching and destruction and have been severely affected. Conservationists are working to protect them. The MoEF has already notified five other species, Mynna and Ibis, and now it has added the shark and sea horse to the list. It also added five other species to the list and they are: Blue shark, Tiger shark, White shark, Hammerhead shark and Spiny shark.

Conservationists, the ministry, said, with the latest notification, we have notified the list of both coral, shark and sea horse, which have been severely affected. Based on the report, which has been submitted to the MoEF, the ministry is in a position to provide both the legal framework and financial support to effectively enforce the law.

In fact, the environmental groups would be able to help in the conservation of these species and empower them. It was the idea of the MoEF to bring the law to protect these species such as shark, sea horse and coral.

**ICSF
FOR DIGITIZATION
DATE: 05/11/2018.**

- Arts & Culture
- Business
- Education
- Environment
- Health
- International
- Local
- Opinion
- Science & Technology
- Sports
- Travel
- World

