



CONTINUING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ASEAN CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEMES

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Executive Summary

The ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) is one of the regional initiatives under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership Mechanism (ASSP) toward enhancing the traceability of marine capture fisheries and preventing the entry of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing activities into the supply chain. Since 2014 till 2017, 5 Technical Consultation and expert meetings have been convened for deliberation on the concept of ACDS. In the end, the ACDS concept was endorsed at the 25th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (25ASWGF) in May 2017 in Singapore. Later the eACDS was also supported by the SOM-AMAF in the same year. To support the implementation of the ACDS, due to the complexity of tropical fisheries in the Southeast Asia, many types of fishing gears and boats, multiple fish species, and etc. In addition, taking into consideration the guidance from the SEAFDEC Councils that the implementing process on ACDS should not create unnecessary burden, cost or lengthy process for all supply chain, importers/exporters. SEAFDEC consider the electronic system of ACDS is therefore needed.

Supported by the Governments of Japan and Sweden, the electronic system of ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme or eACDS was designed by eACDS technical team from SEAFDEC in collaboration with Fish Marketing Organization (FMO) Thailand. Furthermore, a web-based application as well as mobile android application has been developed since early of 2017, and it is also expected that the overall arrangements by host country including the application will be ready for Pilot Testing on eACDS in Brunei Darussalam by 1st Quarter of 2018.

The eACDS was designed for marine capture fisheries covering traceability of all supply chains from point of catch to port/landing site, processing plants and/or local market, export and/or import and to consumers. Furthermore, the eACDS includes the direct re-export of fishes and fishery products as well as the transshipment at sea. To the end process, the consumers, customs and/or importer are able to trace back to the origin of fishes, who catch, how to catch, when, etc. The eACDS consists of three key documents for domestic fisheries namely 1) Catch Declaration (CD); 2) Movement Document (MD); and 3) Catch Certification for exportation (CC). In case of imported fishes for directed re-export and/or for processing before exportation, the additional documents are required such as Re-export Certificate (REC) and Processing Statement (PS), respectively.

The eACDS system was developed based on the lessons learned from various sources such as FAO, CCMALR, SwAM/Sweden, EU system in Indonesia and Thailand, Fish Marketing Organization (FMO) and comments from many fora that SEAFDEC introduced to. However, the important country that we have learned is Brunei Darussalam while developing the eACDS for pilot testing. SEAFDEC conducted 1 baseline survey and 3 consultation visits to Brunei Darussalam since last quarter of 2017 till October 2017. The progress of this work was reported at the 40th Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee meeting and the 20th FCG/ASSP in November 2017 Bangkok, Thailand. Five SEAFDEC Member Countries namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, and Viet Nam requested SEAFDEC to introduce in detailed eACDS. In addition, Myanmar and Viet Nam interested to use the eACDS in Country, however SEAFDEC will further communicate with

both countries for further action in 2018. This paper provides the progress on development of the eACDS and progress for Pilot Testing on eACDS in Brunei Darussalam and work plan for promotion of the eACDS in SEAFDEC Member Countries as requested.

Required Consideration by the Council

The Council is requested to take note of the progress in development of the electronic system of ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS) to support the implementation of the adopted ACDS under the ASEAN mechanism. The Council is also invited to provide comments on the eACDS with aims to increase more good practices of the eACDS. In addition, the Council is also requested to strengthen the regional cooperation by supporting the implementation of eACDS at country level with aims to ensure that there is no entry of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing activity into the supply chain of the Southeast Asia.

Electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Schemes (eACDS) for Marine Capture Fisheries

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I. INTRODUCTION

ASEAN is a major producer of fish and fishery products, jointly accounting for a quarter of the global fish production. Of the world's top 20 marine capture fisheries producers, six are from the ASEAN, namely: Indonesia, Viet Nam, Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, and Myanmar. Indonesia ranked second of the world's highest marine capture fisheries producers, with production of 6.50 million metric tons (MT) in 2015 an increase of about 40.5% over the last decade. The FAO Fisheries Statistical (Figis, 2017) showed that in 2015, Indonesia's total production from marine capture fisheries (including molluscs and Crustaceans) reached 6.49 million MT followed by Viet Nam at 3.48 million MT, Philippines at 2.06 million MT, Thailand at 1.91 million MT, Malaysia at 1.54 million MT, and Myanmar at 1.14 million MT. It is worth noting that production from marine capture fisheries of Viet Nam increased by 54% over the last decade.

The global demand for the region's fish and fishery products is rising as more countries depend on the ASEAN catches. Australia sources nearly half of its fish demand from the ASEAN countries. Studies showed that Australia's domestic fish requirement would reach 776,000 MT by 2020, of which 610,000 MT will be imported. One of ASEAN's major trading partners, Japan, has been the leading importer of seafood in the world. In 2011, Japan's seafood import reached 2.69 million MT amounting to 1.45 trillion yen. Japan imports shrimps primarily from Viet Nam, Indonesia, and Thailand. Indonesia is also one of the country's major sources of tuna, third to Taiwan and Korea. This growth was driven by the increased demand from Europe and the United States. Viet Nam's seafood is also in demand as exports grew from US\$ 5.0 billion in 2010 to US\$ 6.2 billion in 2012. The United States is fast rising as a major importer of seafood from Viet Nam. It is the primary importer of tuna and the second largest importer of shrimps from Viet Nam. Thailand and Vietnam are two of the world's major exporters of fish and fishery products.

Market-driven measures on trading of fish and fishery products, specifically, the EC Regulation 1005/2008 has impacted not only to the countries that send their products to the EU but also to some countries that do not directly export their fish to the EU which need catch certificates. In addition, for the purpose of conservation and management of tunas by the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), the RFMOs Catch Documentation Schemes are introduced to their respective member countries for implementation. Taking into account the impact from both market-driven measures mentioned above, all relevant AMS that trade their fish and fishery products need to implement the measures. AMS recognized the importance of measures that could provide guidance to improve the traceability system for capture fisheries and combating IUU fishing. By these reasons, AMS realized that catch documentation scheme could be used as one of management tools to improve and strengthen better management of fisheries in the ASEAN region as well as support intra-regional and international trade of fish and fishery products beyond trading with the EU and under the framework of RFMO areas.

Based on the abovementioned circumstances, issues pertaining to the EC Regulation 1005/2008 and traceability of capture fisheries had been immensely discussed at the 13th Meeting of the FCG/ASSP in December 2010 in Thailand. AMS expressed their support to improve and develop the traceability for capture fisheries to ensure the sustainability of fisheries for food security as well as to prevent the entry of iuu fish and fishery products into the supply chains in the ASEAN region. Accordingly, the development of a common ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme was endorsed by the 21st Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (21ASWGF_i) in June 2013 and later supported by SOM-AMAFF in the same year taking into consideration the format, standards and information

requirements of importing countries, but simplified to enhance its applicability by the small-scale fisheries in the region. In this regard, Singapore offered to be ASEAN Lead Country for this activity.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF ACDS, OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

Development of the ACDS concept was developed in close collaboration with SEAFDEC Technical Department, experts and fisheries policy makers from SEAFDEC Member Countries. A series of expert group meetings and regional technical consultation meetings were convened in 2014 and 2015. The draft concept from those events was later addressed at the Stakeholder Consultations in March 2016 with aims to introduce the concept and compile their views for further development of the appropriate system of ACDS for both electronic and manual system to cover all requirements of the SEAFDEC Member Countries. In addition, SEAFDEC needed to ensure that ACDS are applicable and benefit to the relevant stakeholders *e.g.* operators of fishing vessels, suppliers, seafood processors for export and traders.

The objectives of the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) are: 1) to provide a unified framework that will enhance traceability of fish and fishery products for effective marine fisheries management in AMS; 2) to enhance the credibility of fish and fishery products for intra-regional and international trade; and 3) to prevent entry of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing activities into the supply chain of AMS. In addition, the ACDS could also enhance the cooperation among the ASEAN Member States for the realization of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015. The ACDS shall be voluntary for all AMS. The ACDS applies to trade of marine fish and fishery products, processed or not. In this connection, either transshipment, landings of domestic products, exports, imports, or re-exports, under jurisdiction of AMS, a catch certificate and details of transshipment shall accompany all catches. There is no waiver of this requirement. The ACDS will cover catch from small fishing vessels (which meet the criteria) that can contribute to trade among the AMS, and accordingly a simplified catch document would be applied.

To support better understanding to SEAFDEC Member Countries on the usage of ACDS and effectiveness of the ACDS on fisheries management through the enhancing of traceability system for marine capture fisheries, the infographics ACDS guide is published (SEAFDEC, 2017, 2018Rev.). The Guide consisted of 5 groups of 17 scenarios of catch and trade flows into and or among the AMS in the ASEAN region, namely: 1) Fish from flag state vessel operated within the EEZ; 2) Fish from flag state vessel operated outside the EEZ and/or neighboring AMS; 3) Transshipment at sea within the EEZ; 4) Fish from the flag state vessel operated in the High seas and /or RFMO's Area of Competent; and 5) Imported fish across the border by land transporter.

Furthermore, at the 49th meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in April 2016 suggested SEAFDEC to develop the electronic system of ACDS that should be included not only commercial fisheries but also considering to support small-scale fishers. The e-ACDS should also be developed in harmonization with other existing catch documentation schemes to ensure that this would support to the requirements of EU-IUU/regulation and the US Presidential Task Force including and two new US Seafood Traceability Programs, and thus, enhance trading of fish and fishery products from the Southeast Asia, while the SEAFDEC Council endorsed Brunei Darussalam as a pilot testing country for the eACDS.

III. ELECTRONIC SYSTEM OF ASEAN CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEMES

a) Lessons Learned from FMOs and Similar Practices on CDS

In the developing process of the eACDS, SEAFDEC reviews the existing similar Catch Certification system from some AMSs namely Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries –MMAF of Indonesia and Department of Fisheries of Thailand where they operated the system to accommodate the requirement by EU/importers. SEAFDEC also learned the Catch Documentation for *Dissostichus spp* (Toothfish) under the CCAMLR's Area of Competent which entered into force in 2015. Additionally, the lessons learned from the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM) are also very useful

particularly on monitoring the fishing vessels activities and catch flow system from sea to landing site, processing producers and/or consumer market. Lastly, SEAFDEC observed the electronic Movement Catch Purchasing Documents (MCPD) developed by the Fish Marketing Organization (FMO) of Thailand, where in after SEAFDEC signed the MOU in November 2016 for collaboration on development of the electronic system of ACDS for ASEAN Member States.

b) Architecture Design eACDS System

Reference to the definition of the Catch Documentation Scheme or CDS which means the “tracking system monitors the fish from point of catch through to its final destination preventing the entry of IUU fish products into the market”, and based on the above lessons learned, the architecture design eACDS system was therefore finalized as shown in **Figure 1**. The eACDS consists of three main processes as follows:

- 1) **Issuing the Catch Declaration (CD):** This process includes many activities at home port and at seas such as the port-out control, issuing the initial CD to fishing master, estimated catch reporting at point of catch via mobile application, port-in control, verify the catch weight, and issuing the approved CD to fishing master.
- 2) **Issuing the Movement Document (MD):** This process includes the purchasing activities by key actors such as fish buyers, fish agent, fish processors and all stakeholders concerned in the process. The eACDS system required to record all catch either to the final local market or to the processing plants while the MD will be generated and verified by the authorized fishery officer at fishing port and providing to the end process.
- 3) **Issuing the Catch Certification (CC):** This process includes the request for CC from the Processor via online application, the validation of the traceability of origin of fish in the process from catch to fishery products, issuing the CC by the Competent Authority (CA) established by the responsible authority on fisheries.

Based on those processes, the importer is able to make clearance on the CC and trace the origin of fish and fish products along the supply chains.

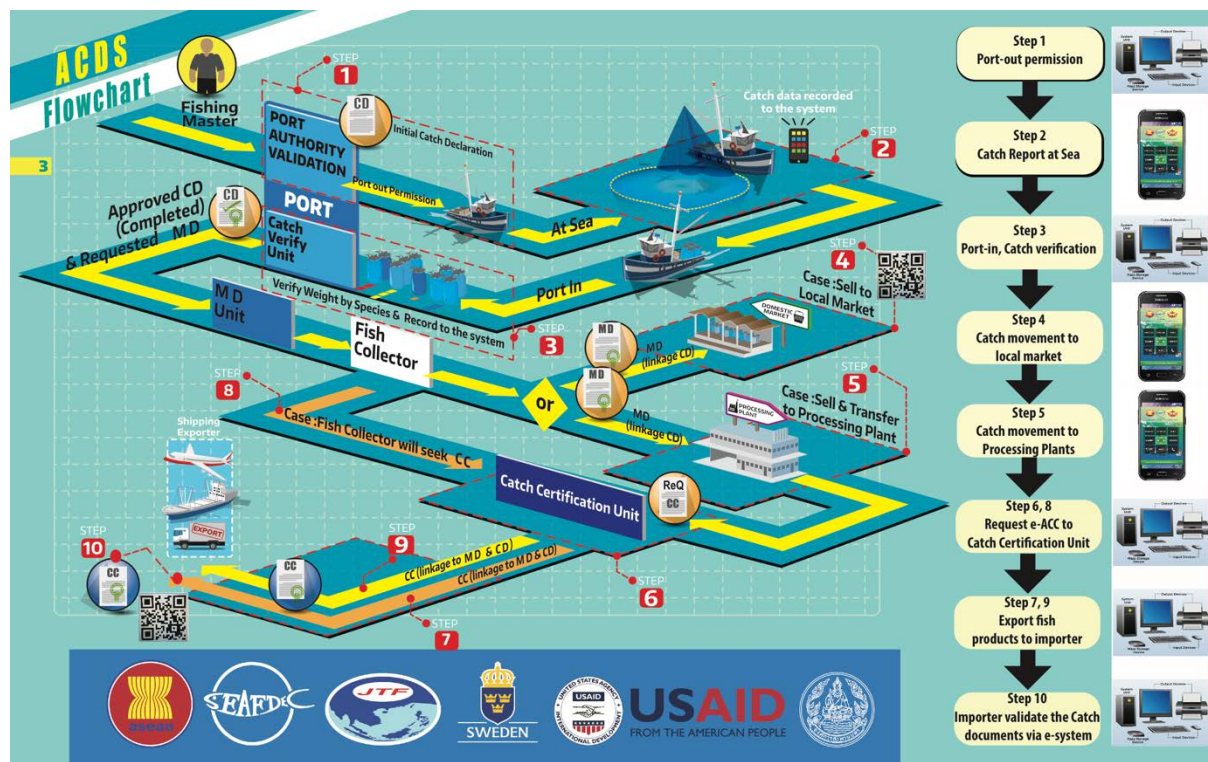


Figure 1: Flowchart for implementing the eACDS at country' levels

c) Steps on Implementation of eACDS

To implement the eACDS for domestic fisheries, there are 10 steps as appeared in Figure 1 as follows:

Step 1: Port-out control: Fishing master have to inform fishing port authority before going out for fishing operation, while the validation of fishing license is one of the key parameter for permission the fishing master to the sea. In this process, the Fishing port authority will issue the initial CD with Password for accessing the mobile application for catch reporting at sea.

Step 2: Catch reporting at sea: after each fishing operation at sea, fishing master have to report their estimated catch via mobile eACDS application using the access accounts and password appeared on the initial CD form.

Step 3: Port-in control and catch-weight verification: After operation at sea, the vessel move-back to fishing port for Port-in control. Regarding this, fishing master have to report to the Port-in control. In this connection, the catch weight on fishing vessels have to be verified again by the fishing master at port, and the verified catch are recorded on the system. Throughout this process, the fishing master will receive the Catch Declaration from the fishing port Authority.

Step 4: Catch movement to local market: In case of catches go directly to local market after purchasing process at landing site, the Movement document (MD) will be issued by fishing port authority and given to the buyer. At local market, the consumers can trace the origin of fish and other information from the QR-Code that attached to the MD.

Step 5: Catch movement to processing plants: In case of catches was purchased and transferred to Processing plants for exportation, buyer have to record the the Movement document (MD) issued by fishing port authority will be given to the final buyer/processor for reference.

Step 6: Requesting CC by Processor: In case of catches were processed for export to international market, the processor have to submit the request form via web-based application to the Competent Authority (CA). The request form includes information on exportation of fishery products and use of raw materials as reference to the MD, international logistic information, other helath certificate and importer information.

Step 7: Issuing the CC by the Competent Authority (CA): After CA received the request from processors as mentioned in the Step 6, CA will validate all information for processing and used of raw materials and all required documents for exportation. In case of any problems or in sufficient information, the CA will send notification to the Processor, but if there was no problems on submitted documents, the CA will issue the CC to the Processor for exportation.

Step 8: Catch from port directly export to international market: In this case, the catch will not pass processing plants but are directly export to International market, the exporter or saler have to request the CC from the Competent Authority

Step 9 Export of Catch or Fishery Products to International market: Key actors on this process is exporter and/or processor or Saler, after the Step 7 and 8

Step 10: Importer trace the origin of fish: This is the last step for eACDS, where the importer who worked closely with their National Custom are able to trace the fishery products and origin of fish as raw materials through the QR-Code which is attached on the CC and sent together with the fishery product.

d) Key Data Elements for eACDS

The eACDS for marine capture fisheries requires many basic data/information as called “Key Data Elements” (KDEs) to ensure and enhance the efficiency of the system and support more effective

fisheries management and good governance. The KDEs can be grouped into 8 categories as follows: 1) Point of catch; 2) Buyer/receivers and sellers (Broker/wholesale); 3) Processors; 4) Exporter and International shipping; 5) Importer; and 6) End Consumers (as shown in **Annex 1**).

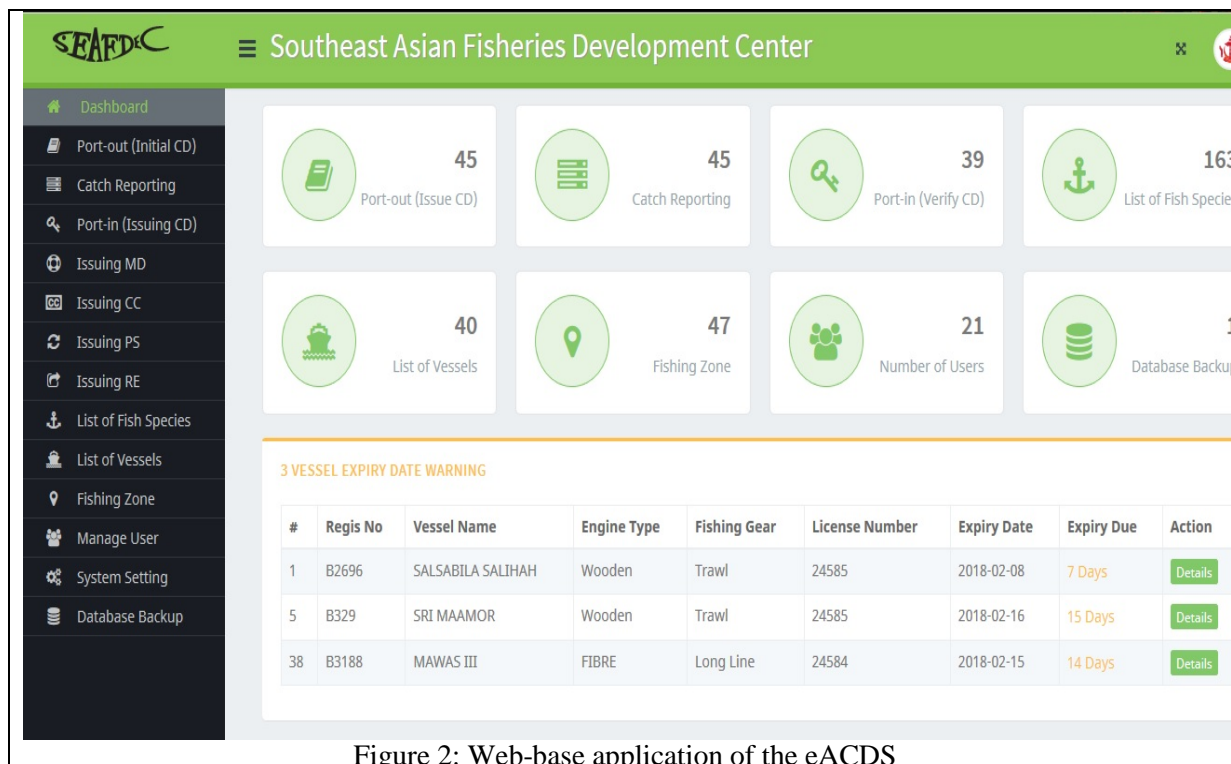


Figure 2: Web-base application of the eACDS

e) Web-based Applications on eACDS

SEAFDEC in collaboration with the FMO/Thailand developed the e-ACDS on the WEB-based application and mobile application to support users from different stakeholders throughout the supply chains of fish and fishery products. The eACDS Web-based application can be accessed at the URL: <http://163.44.197.130/e-ACDS/> . The eACDS Web-based application are referred to the database which is consisted of 5 modules namely 1) list of fish species, 2) list of vessels, 3) list of fishing zone/areas, 4) Manage User, and 5) System setting as appeared on **Figure 2**. In addition, there are 6 main menu for implementation of the eACDS as follows: 1) Dashboard Menu: the information center that pool all important information together on this page such as numbers of port-out and port-in, number of catch reporting to the system, list of fish species in the system, list of vessels, fishing zones , number of users, and database backup; 2) Port-out Menu, 3) Catch Reporting Menu, 4) Port-in Menu, 5) Issue MD Menu, 6) Issue CC Menu, 7) Issue RC Menu), and 8) Issue PS Menu.

f) Mobile application on e-ACDS

The mobile application on eACDS can be downloaded from Play Store of the Android operating system by open Play Store on the mobile devices and type “e-ACDS” in search textbox and choose e-ACDS application as shown in Figure 3a. Or by open the browser such as google chrome and then enter https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=org.seafdec.e_acds (see Figure 3b). The eACDS mobile application is developed for the users namely fishing master, buyers or fish agency and other stakeholders concerned. In the process of catch reporting on board fishing vessels or at sea, fishing master have to report their catch by species and weight to the eACDS system via the Mobile application. In addition, in the process of purchasing/sale of catch at landing site, the buyers and/or fish agent who registred with the Department of Fisheries can access the mobile application for these proposes. This is the ways to record catch data and information in all step of the supply chains for traceability of fish and fishery products.

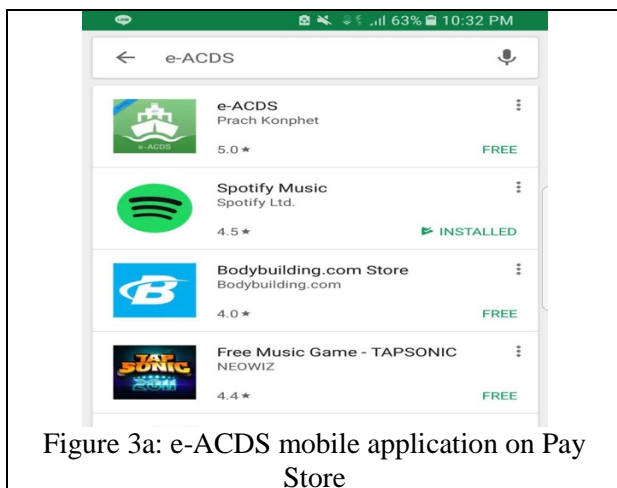


Figure 3a: e-ACDS mobile application on Pay Store

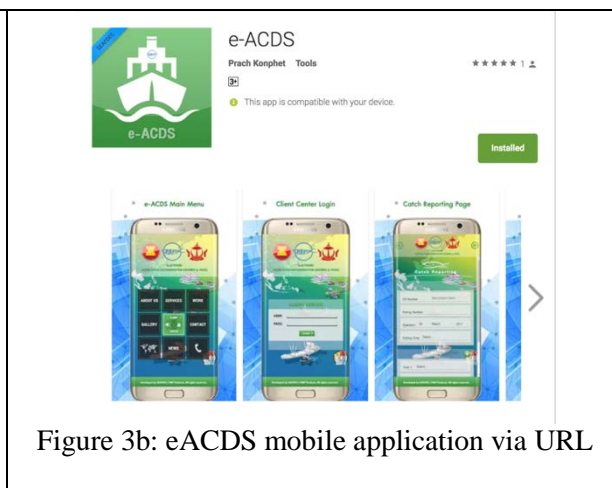


Figure 3b: eACDS mobile application via URL

g) VMS Requirements

To ensure that flag State vessels are fishing within the authorized fishing areas/zones and not to enter to the iuu fishing, it is strongly suggested to establish the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) at country level. Even though, the e-ACDS is designed not to link directly with the VMS, the fishery inspector at field or at the landing site are able to check and/or monitor the flag State vessel via online devices such as tablet. the existing VMS. In case the country do not have VMS in place, the validation of vessel's location needed to be cross-checked from Logbook at the landing site.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARDS

The ACDS is a fisheries management tools for enhancing intra-regional and international trades and is an essential part of the ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain. As defined in the said Guidelines, the forms of IUU fishing activities occurring in the Southeast Asian region include: (1) illegal fishing activities within a country; (2) unauthorized transshipment and landing of fish/catch across borders; (3) poaching in the EEZs of other countries; (4) illegal fishing and trading practices of live reef food fish, reef-based ornamental and endangered aquatic species; (5) IUU fishing in the high seas and RFMO areas. Therefore, exportation and re-exportation of fish and fishery products, processed or not, caught by AMS flagged fishing vessels within their EEZs, that of other AMS and/or the High Seas, shall be accompanied by ACDS.

The 1st version of eACDS applications was developed for pilot-testing country, Brunei Darussalam. It is expected that the kick-off implementation of the eACDS will be tentatively from the 1st Quarter of 2018. The progress on the development of eACDS have been introduced to all SEAFDEC Member Countries at the 20FCG/ASSP held in Bangkok, Thailand in November 2017, SEAFDEC is requested to introduce the system to its Member countries namely Viet Nam, Myanmar, Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines. In addition, SEAFDEC planned to develop the eACDS for Viet Nam and Myanmar in 2018 (Annex 2).

In conclusion, the e-ACDS is also designed to meet the requirements of AMS. The system supports in electronic types, and not create unnecessary burden, cost or lengthy process for all supply chain stakeholders, importers and exporters. SEAFDEC will continue working with the Partners to improve the eACDS with aim to ensure that the system is friendly for all stakeholder users.

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Annex 1: Key Data Elements for eACDS

A. Key Data Elements: Point-of-Catch

Key Data Element (KDE)	KDEs recommended by WWF	KDEs required for US Imports	KDEs required for EU Imports	KDEs required for eACDS
Scientific Name (species)	X	X	X	X
Common Name (species)		X		X
Local Language Name (species)				X
ASFIS # or 3A-Code (species)		X		X
Estimated Weight (kg)				X
Verified Weight (kg)	X	X	X	X
Location of Catch	X	X		X
Catch Description			X	
Date of Port-out				X
Date and Time of Catch/fishing	X	Date only		Date only
Type of Gear/method used	X	X	X	X
Name of Fisher(s)			X	X
Name of Captain/ fishing master				X
Names and Nationality of Fishing Crew				X
Fishing Company Name		X		X
Fishing Vessel Owner name			X	X
Company Address/contacts		X	X	X
Name of Fishing Vessel	X	X	X	X
Unique Vessel id/ Registration #	X	X	X	X
VMS Unit #			X	X
Vessel Type/ Tonnage (MT)			X	X
Fishing License #	X	X	X	X
Fishing license expiry date				X
Flag State of Vessel	X	X	X	X
Date of port-in/ Landing Port				X
Landing Port name				X
Date, Time, Location of Trans-shipment; Name and Vessel ID of Receiver	X	X		X
IMO/Lloyd's #			X	X
Inmarsat #			X	X

B. Key Data Elements: Buyers, Receivers/Suppliers, Sellers (wholesale)

Key Data Element (KDE)	KDEs recommended by WWF	KDEs required for US Imports	KDEs required for EU Imports	KDEs required for eACDS
Name of Company			X	X
Address of Company				X
Name of Company Owner			X	
Buyer/Receiver/seller registration number/i.d.				X
Description of purchased catch by buyer or receiver	X			X
Verified total weight (kg) of purchased catch	X	X	X	X

C. Key Data Elements: Processors

Key Data Element (KDE)	KDEs recommended by WWF	KDEs required for US Imports	KDEs required for EU Imports	KDEs required for eACDS
<i>On-land Processing Facility:</i>				
Name of Processing Company				X
Address of Processing Company/Plant				X
Registration/License No.		X		X
Batch No.	X	X		X
Description of Seafood Processed/ fish products	X	X		X

Fishery Products / HS-Product Code				X
Validation Date (of Processing)				X
Total weight (kg) of Processed Fishery Product	X	X		X
<i>At-sea Processing (Vessel):</i>				
Vessel Name Vessel	X	X		X
License/Regist. #	X			
Catch certificate No.				X
Validation Date (of Processing)				X
Description of Seafood Processed	X	X		X
Total Landed Weight (kg) of Catch				X
Total Weight (kg) of Processed Fishery Product	X	X		X

D. Key Data Elements: Exporter and International Shipping/Transport

Key Data Element (KDE)	KDEs recommended by WWF	KDEs required for US Imports	KDEs required for EU Imports	KDEs required for eACDS
Name and Address of Exporter (Company)		X	X	X
Type of transport (air, sea; carrier type/size)				X
Competent Authority Validation		X	X	X
Certificate of Origin; incl. #				X
Export Declaration Form				X
Bill of Lading				X
Container #				X
Export document #				X
Verified weight (kg)		X	X	X
Gov. catch certificate				X
Gov. health certificate				X
<i>At-sea Export (Vessel):</i>				
Fishing Vessel Name, Registration #		X	X	X
Type and Weight (MT) of Fishing Wessel		X	X	X
Date and Time of Catch		X	X	X
Location of catch		X	X	X
Flag of Home Port		X	X	X
Fishing License #		X	X	X
IMO/Lloyd's #		X	X	X
Inmarsat #		X	X	X

E. Key Data Elements: Importer

Key Data Element (KDE)	KDEs recommended by WWF	KDEs required for US Imports	KDEs required for EU Imports	KDEs required for eACDS
Importer Name (Company)		X	X	X
Address of Importer		X	X	X
Name of Owner or Importing Representative		X	X	X
Import Authority Control/ Validation		X	X	X
Customs Declaration		X	X	X
Gov. catch certificate			X	X
Gov. health certificate		X	X	X

F. Key Data Elements: End-Consumer

Key Data Element (KDE)	KDEs recommended by WWF	KDEs required for US Imports	KDEs required for EU Imports	KDEs required for eACDS
List of information and origin of catch via QR Code				X

Annex 2: Work plan on promotion of the eACDS in 2018

Activities	2017		2018											
	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
eACDS in BN														
Kickoff for testing eACDS (4-9 March)					X									
eACDS in VN														
Stakeholders Meeting on introduction of eACDS	X													
Introduction of eACDS to D-Fish		X												
Baseline Survey & 1st Technical Meeting (12-16 Mar.)					X									
2nd Technical Visit for eACDS for VN (23-25 April)						X								
1st Demo-eACDS in VN (4-8 JUNE)								X						
2nd Demo-eACDS in VN (2-6 July)									X					
eACDS in MM														
eACD Introduction to MM (12-16 Feb)				X										
Baseline Survey_Data for eACDS (XXXX)														
1st Technical Visit for eACDS for MM (XXXX)														
2nd Technical Visit for eACDS for MM (XXXX)														
1st Demo-eACDS in MM (XXXX)														
2nd Demo-eACDS in MM (XXXX)														
Introduction of eACDS in ID														
eACD Introduction to ID (TBC)														
Introduction of eACDS in MY														
eACD Introduction to MY (TBC)														
Introduction of eACDS in PH														
eACD Introduction to PH (TBC)														