

IOTC

Review of the IOTC Regional Observer Programme



Submitted by

MRAG


Capfish

February 2011

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1 Introduction

During 2010 – 2011 the Regional Observer Program (ROP) as developed by MRAG and CapFish (the Observer Suppliers) in conjunction with the IOTC Secretariat has monitored 896 transhipments. Of the 896 transhipments 77 % were from Taiwan, China flagged vessels, with Japanese and Seychellois flagged vessels transhipments each representing 8 % of transhipments. The other vessels¹ included in Figure 1 are an amalgamation of all the flags that represented < 1 % of the total number of transhipments. The CV's involved in transhipments in 2010 were predominantly flagged to; Taiwan, China (46.9 %) or Panama (32.5 %) with transhipments also completed by CV's flagged to Japan, Singapore and Vanuatu.

A summary of the ROP deployments during 2010 shown in Figure 2 shows there are two peaks in the observer programme's activity during late January to the end of February and between July and August. The locations of all the transhipments are shown in Figure 3.

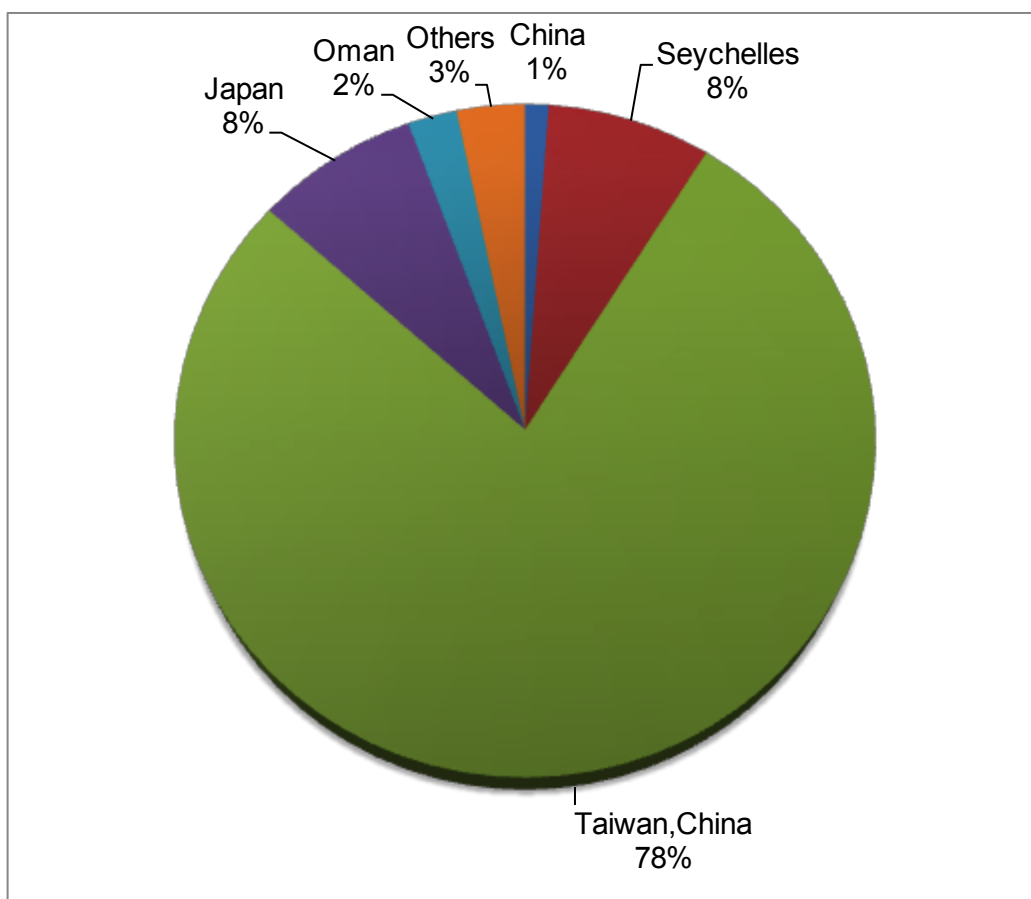


Figure 1 Percentage contribution by fleet to the total number of IOTC transhipments during 2010

¹ Other vessel flags include; Belize, Indonesia, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Oman, Philippines, Thailand and the Republic of Tanzania

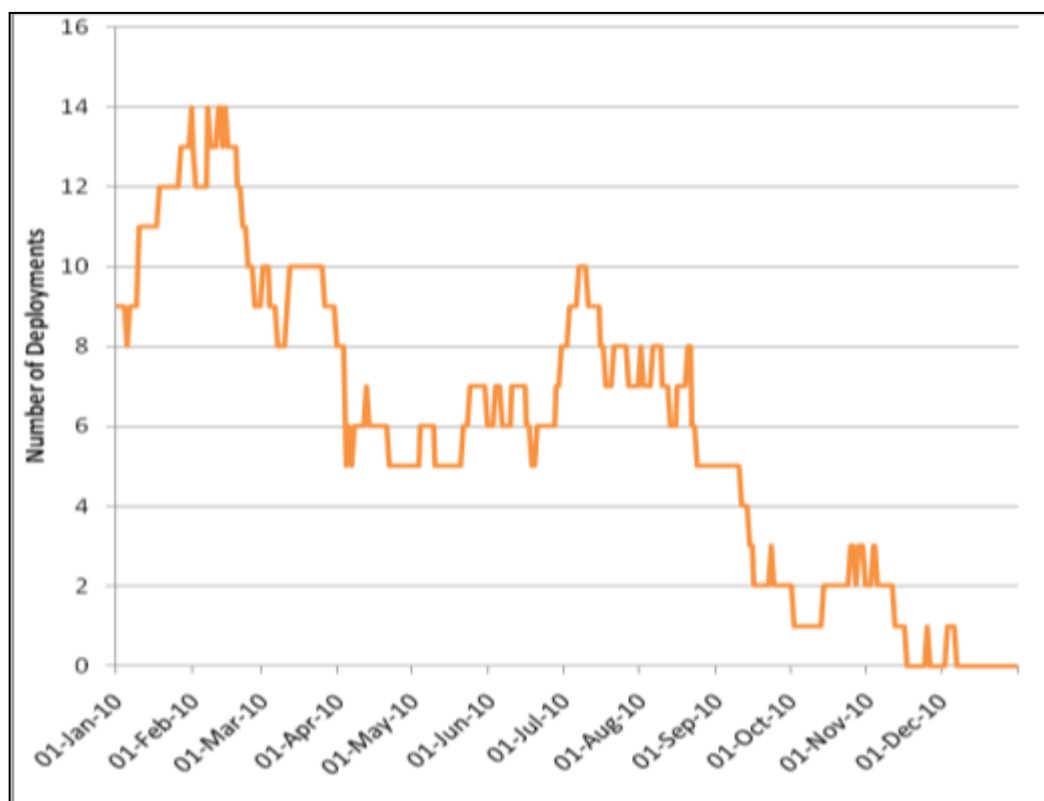


Figure 2 Number of IOTC deployments in 2010 by date

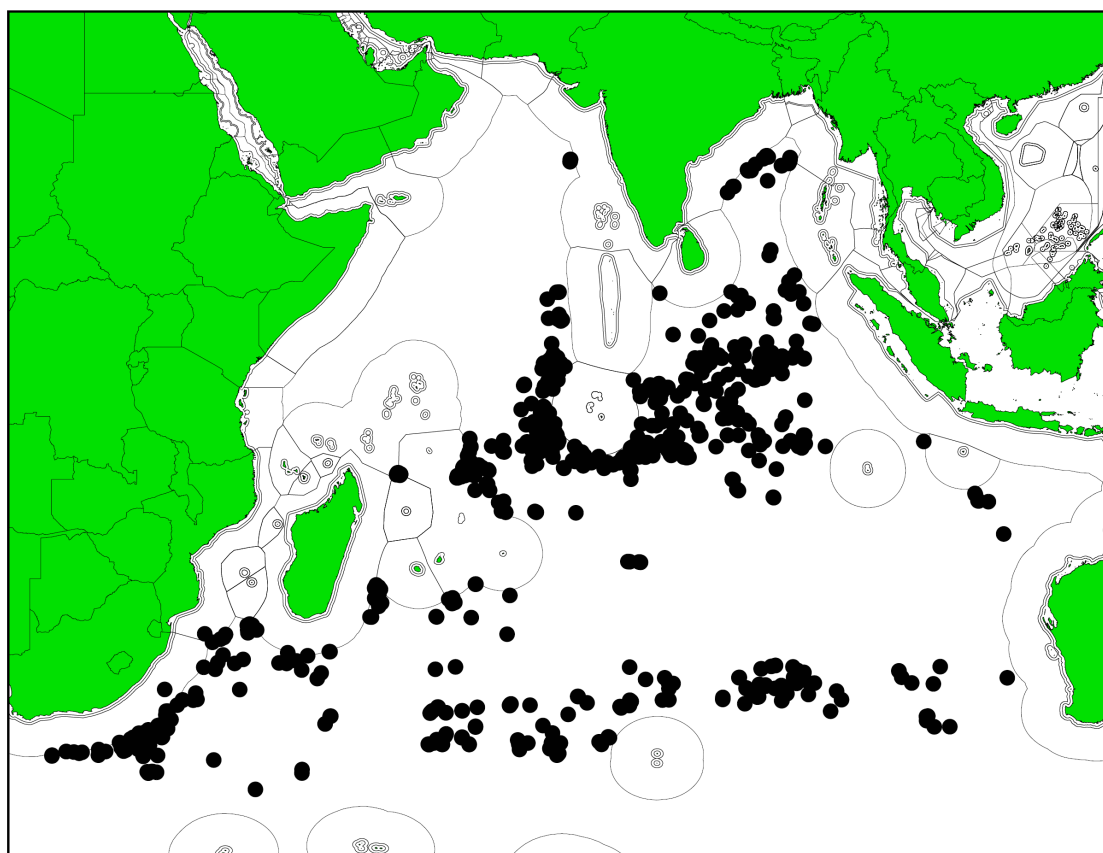


Figure 3 IOTC Transshipment locations during 2010

2 Sampling Protocols

During a recent observer conference² the practical aspects of measuring fish were discussed. Taking into consideration the objectives of the ROP, the value and percentage accuracy of the observer independently determining weights and species of fish being transhipped needs to be ascertained in relation to the need for increased sampling. Feedback from observers involved in the transshipment observer programme has indicated that in the majority of cases the observer does not have access to the fish to undertake any specific measurements. Detailed measurements for length or weight would require the observer to make a specific request to do this and would interrupt the transshipment process.

As the programme becomes more established it is becoming notable from reports and discussions with observers during debriefings that the accuracy in estimating individual fish weights and identifying species by experienced observers is improving. Therefore this increases the accuracy of the independent assessment and verification of the amount and species composition of fish transhipped. Although some observers are still reliant on the input from LSTLV figures to determine average fish weights that are then combined with independent fish counts to determine the total weight of each species transhipped.

Species identification and the degree of independent estimations could be improved through a request to participating fleets and their vessel operators to separate and tranship tuna species separately. Discrepancies between observed and declared weights can be attributed to a few specific points such as;

- LSTLVs misreporting SBT as YFT in some instances.
- Shark fin weights under reported.
- The number of smaller YFT and BET are not recorded in the vessel statistics. (It appears there is a “cut off” size).
 - LSTLVs using a combination of processing methods on multiple species.
- LSTLVs occasionally tranship fish in nets, particularly when oil fish are transferred, which can make it difficult to estimate both weight and numbers.

2.1 Species Identification

The main species transhipped during 2010 were bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), with small amounts of other species, including swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), marlin (*Makaira* spp) and occasionally southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) and sailfish (*Istiophorus albicans*).

Tuna are recorded by species where they can be positively identified or as mixed tuna species where they can only be counted. Distinguishing between the different tuna species can be difficult in their processed condition; the accuracy of identification is dependent on how easily the observer can discern certain diagnostic features on and in the tuna trunks. To aid identification, laminated identification guides have been produced depicting the major species transhipped, their diagnostic features and the different processing states that they may be transhipped in. The method of transfer can have an influence on species identification; experienced observers have reported that they can identify the species of tuna trunks that are lying on the deck of an LSTLV before being transhipped.

² Technical Group for At-Sea Operations (TASO), Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR_ October 2011)

Distinguishing between shark species is not always possible due to the variety of processing techniques used. Where it was possible to discern between shark species blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and mako sharks (*Isurus spp.*) were found to be the main shark species transhipped.

3 Southern bluefin tuna

Since the adoption of Resolution on the Implementation of a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme on 1st January 2010, any Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) transferred must be accompanied by a catch monitoring form which must be countersigned by the observer. During the period covered by this report, Southern bluefin tuna was transhipped on 62 occasions during 21 different deployments with a total of 998 tonnes declared (Table 3). Observers include a separate section on southern bluefin tuna within their IOTC deployment report, on any trips where southern bluefin tuna are transhipped.

Table 1 Transshipments of Southern Bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) during 2010

No.	Vessel name	Carrier Vessel IOTC #	Observer Name	Number of Transshipments	Total Declared Weight (t)
68	Ryoma	8442	Ebol Rojas	1	0.10
75	Satsuma 1	8444	Oliver Wilson	6	90.8
76	Taisei Maru No.15	8465	Henry John Heyns	1	2.09
77	Taisei Maru 24	8466	Schalk Visagie	1	36.2
78	Kaiho Maru	8468	Raymond Manning	2	119
81	Orion	8439	Stephen Wescott	2	115
83	Tuna Queen	8446	Lindsay Jones	1	4.52
84	Futagami	8453	Nick Wren	3	74.1
92	Tuna Princess	8447	Jan Wissema	3	13.3
95	Yakushima	8445	Thomas Gerrard	5	41.7
96	Shin Fuji	8458	Jano van Heerden	1	18.5
97	Kurikoma	8462	Samuel Rush	2	22.8
100	Taisei Maru No. 15	8465	Clinton Grobblor	4	38.7
102	Asian Rex	8454	Jonathon Newton	5	64.8
103	Harima 2	8440	Elcimo Pool	7	95.7
104	Hatsukari	8451	Ebol Rojas	8	96.1
107	Tuna Queen	8446	Victor Ncongo	1	13.0
108	Harima 2	8440	Jane Le Lec	3	77.5
109	Taisei Maru No. 24	8466	Stephen Westcott	4	44.6
111	New Satsuki	8456	Thomas Gerrard	1	5.09
118	Yakushima	8445	Victor Ncongo	2	24.1

4 Vessel Inspections

As part of the ROP, observers are required to transfer to the LSTLV prior to the commencement of transshipment operations. During 2010 a total of 760 LSTLV 'inspections' were conducted (85% of transshipments), covering 295 vessels. A histogram with the frequency of inspections of LSTLV's is shown in Figure 4. Incidences where inspections did not take place were predominantly due to adverse weather conditions.

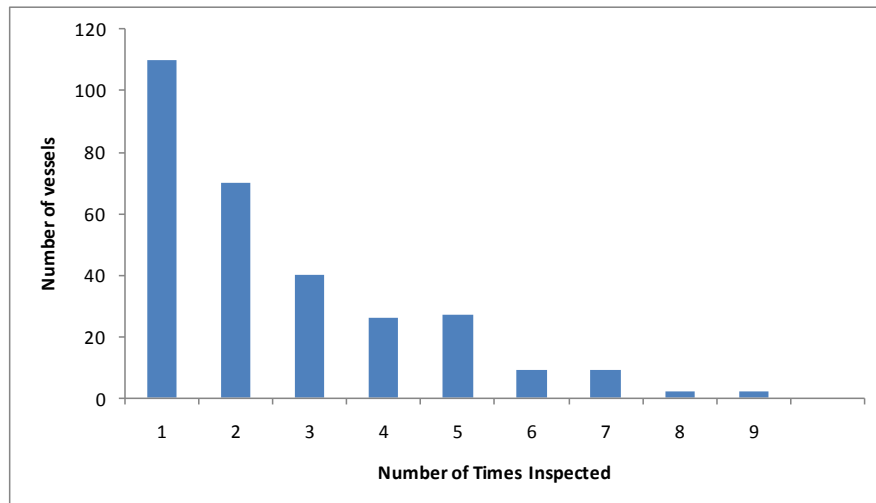


Figure 4. Histogram showing the number of times vessels were inspected during 2010

The objectives of these inspections in relation to the risks associated with the transfer need to be reviewed.

1. **Check the validity of the fishing vessel's authorisation or licence to fish tuna and tuna like species in the IOTC area.** The programme has developed the inspection documents provided to observers. In conjunction with IOTC the Consortium's observers are now provided with copies of fishing vessel authorisations for each flag whose vessels have been involved in this programme. This has subsequently reduced the confusion and language barrier between observers and vessel Captains. During 2010, 71 inspections found that no fishing permits onboard or non-valid authorisations to fish (Section 0). Two incidences were solved through the LSTLV faxing the authorisation through to the observer, whilst on three occasions this could be attributed to language difficulties.

2. **Check and note the total quantity of catch on board, and the amount to be transferred to the carrier vessel.** The observer asks the fishing master directly if all the catch is going to be (or has been in cases where the observer inspects the vessel following the completion of the transshipment) transferred or if there is any left on the vessel. Observers do not check the holds because of health and safety reasons, as well this is currently outside the remit of this programme

3. **Check the VMS is functioning and examine the logbook.** While the observer can record whether there is a VMS unit on board and that this unit has power going to it, it is not possible without more sophisticated equipment to determine if it is transmitting; this can only be verified through the vessel's FMC. Logbooks are also checked to record presence / absence rather than assessing their accuracy. Logbooks encountered continue to be in a variety of different formats ranging from formal printed documents to hand-written sheets. The observer photographs the VMS units and logbooks for record purposes. During inspections carried out in 2010, 21 incidences of vessels not having a VMS unit present or it wasn't turned on were recorded and 51 incidences of vessels where no logbooks were present.

4. **Verify whether any of the catch on board resulted from transfers from other vessels, and check on documentation on such transfers.** Other than asking the fishing master directly there appears to be no other way to determine if transfers have taken place. It can be presumed that a Fishing Master would not normally implicate his, or another vessel by admitting to receiving unauthorised fish unless he had an observer on board that had recorded the incident.

5. **In the case of an indication that there are violations involving the fishing vessel, immediately report the violations to the carrier vessel master.** It remains unclear what course of action the Master of the CV is required to take following receipt of such information as there are no obligations under Annex 2 of 08/02.

6. **Report the results from these duties on the fishing vessel in the observers report.** The results of the inspections undertaken by observers are summarised in their final report and, any discrepancies are fully elaborated on. In addition a photographic record of all vessel authorisations, VMS units and logbooks as well as external vessel markings are kept.

In comparison to the first year of the programme, inspections have improved as both CVs and LSTLVs are now aware of the inspection procedures and have usually been inspected before. Observers are still supplied with translation templates describing the inspection procedures which have been developed and improved as the programme evolves. Observers do still encounter communication problems but the degree to which this is impeding their ability to complete inspections has reduced.

Whether or not an inspection is completed remains the Master of the CV's decision as outlined in the terms of the MoU between the Consortium and CV operator. The observer falls under the authority of the Master of the CV who has the final say on whether the observer can transfer to the LSTLV for an inspection. In events when the Master of the CV or observer has decided this is unsafe then observers have requested that the LSTLV provides their authorisation to fish and their logbook to the observer with the routine transshipment documents passed between vessels. This provides the observer the opportunity to complete an inspection with the exception of checking the VMS.

5 Observer Training

Currently there are 44 registered IOTC observers (Section 0), providing an internationally distributed pool of observers ensuring that all deployment requests can be covered, even when requested at short notice. Observers who completed IOTC training conducted during 2010 are shown in

Table 2. The Consortium, with prior approval from IOTC, was able to utilise ICCAT observers who crossed over between the two programmes. The Consortium was therefore able to improve their logistical and financial efficiencies and minimise the costs of the programme, where possible. Section 0 identifies IOTC observers trained for both ICCAT and IOTC and therefore able to complete cross RFMO deployments.

Table 2 IOTC training conducted between during 2010

Observer name	Training location	Training dates	
		From	To
Stephen Westcott	London	2 nd February	5 th February
Steve Young	London	2 nd February	5 th February
Jane Le Lec	London	2 nd February	5 th February
Pedro Jesus	London	20 th June	24 th June
Thomas Franklin	London	20 th June	24 th June
Robert Clark	London	20 th June	24 th June
Anthony Donnelly	London	20 th June	24 th June
Bruce Biffard	London	3 rd November	3 rd November

6 Other Issues

6.1 Finance

Financial arrangements between Consortium partners, IOTC and FAO are generally functioning well. We are informed immediately when a report is approved enabling the finance department to get a draft invoice to IOTC very quickly. Approval of the draft invoice is usually within one or two days. A hard copy is then sent to IOTC and where possible on the day of the approval of the invoice. Reimbursement is now generally received within 3½ to 4 weeks of submitting an invoice to IOTC. There is a clear system in place which the Consortium feel works extremely well.

Communications between all the parties involved in financial procedures are excellent and this has proved integral to the smooth running of the observer programme.

6.2 Safety

All observers complete a pre sea inspection of the CV prior to sailing. During 2010 there were no deployment refusals due to safety issues. All CVs possessed valid safety certificates and had sufficient number of serviced and certified life saving appliances.

It is noted that in a previous year there was an incident during the inspection of an LSTLV. There were no such incidents during 2010 with all inspections carried out safely. CV Captains provide guidance regarding the suitability of sea conditions for transfer to the LSTLV and have the final decision regarding whether the transfer should proceed or not.

6.3 Waste disposal

Waste disposal methods have been seen to vary widely among CVs. On some vessels there are operational waste disposal plans in place and waste is sorted and stored appropriately as per MARPOL regulations. Other vessels do not make any effort to comply with MARPOL regulations other than while within a port area.

It has also been noted repeatedly by observers that the transshipment process repeatedly results in waste being discharged at sea by LSTLV. The most commonly noted items disposed of are packaging of cargo that has been received along with empty oil drums.

6.4 LSTLV identification

All LSTLVs that completed IOTC transshipments and non-IOTC transshipments of cargo were photographed and cross checked against the database for consistency of name, IOTC reference number and callsign. During 2010 there were no unidentified vessels that completed either IOTC or non-IOTC transshipments. In instances where a LSTLV does not appear in the observers database the LSTLV details are reported in the five day report and these details are checked against the dynamic IOTC vessel list by the office staff of either MRAG or Capfish and confirmation is subsequently sent to the observer.

6.5 Vessel cooperation

There has been an increased level of cooperation from both LSTLVs and CVs with the increased duration of the programme. The observers have reported the officers and crew are in most cases friendly and co-operative allowing the observer access to any areas of the vessel requested. Incidences of uncooperative behaviour have only been encountered from officers or crew who have not previously worked with observers as part of the ROP. In

addition the CVs have always had an English-speaking crew member on board so communication has been possible, although sometimes to a limited extent. The supplier continues to develop and evolve the translation language sheets and provided basic language training to observers during the course.

In the past there been a few issues with cooperation on board the LSTLVs during the inspections, possibly due to poor communication and LSTLV Fishing Master not being fully aware of the requirements of the ROP. In the course of the ROP to-date many of the vessels have been inspected several times and know what the observer needs to see. The use of translated documents issued by the supplier for use by the observer during inspections have proved to be effective with observers reporting that the use of these forms in tandem with the growing familiarity of the inspection process has allowed the smooth completion of inspections. In a few cases LSTLV's have faxed through the required documents (authorisations to fish) at a later date, when they were not available at the time of the inspection.

6.6 Carrier Vessel conditions

The conditions of the CVs involved in the observer programme are varied, with the vast majority being very good. During 2010 there haven't been any direct safety concerns that have affected the ability of the observer to carry out the tasks of the ROP, it should be noted that the discomfort over long periods of several months does make it difficult for the observers. The extreme conditions reported by observers are the same as last year, being;

- Poor washing and toilet facilities. Rendering it difficult for the supplier to comply with Resolution 08/02-Annex3.
- Poorly maintained equipment
- Food and drinking water on the vessel becoming unpalatable, (at times unsafe) due to poor galley and storage conditions. In these instances the officers and crew rely on their own personal supplies (which they have shared with the observer). One of the most disturbing problems is the infestation of parasitic insects (such as *bed bugs*) that have resulted in extreme discomfort to the observers.

It is questionable whether these conditions are in compliance with Resolution 08/02-Annex3 Paragraph 9 c) "Observer shall be provided accommodation including lodging, food and adequate sanitary facilities, equal to those of officers".

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Incidences with Authorisations to fish

Vessel Name	Inspection Date	Inspection Comment
LONG YIELD NO. 2	09/01/2010	Fishing permit out of date. But an application letter acknowledgement for new permit.
CHUN I 326	10/01/2010	Fishing Permit expired 31 Dec 2009. But have copy of application for new permit dated November 2009.
HSIANG FA NO.18	01/02/2010	Fishing License by Seychelles authority was out of date.
KUANG LI	03/01/2010	Vessel had no valid fishing license on board at time of inspection. Previous license had expired on 27/07/2009.
EVERGOLD NO.1	05/01/2010	Fishing license produced was for EEZ of Maldives.
SINAW 16	06/01/2010	No fishing license on vessel at time of inspection. Vessel displays A4DL3 as callsign though it appears as A4DL2 in register. Also vessel has Sinaw No 16 painted on bow and stern though appears as Sinaw 16 in register. Previous name of 'Atun Dos' visible under new paintwork.
HSING LIEN NO.71	20/01/2010	No valid fishing license on board at time of inspection. A certificate was produced issued by the Chinese council of agriculture which the captain believed to be his license, but appears to be only a certificate registering the vessel to fish overseas. Photo taken.
CHENG LAI NO.16	20/01/2010	No valid fishing license on board at time of inspection. A certificate was produced issued by the Chinese council of agriculture which the captain believed to be his license, but appears to be only a certificate registering the vessel to fish overseas. Photo taken.
SHOHO MARU NO.1	01/02/2010	Unsure as to validity of license as was written in Japanese.
YING CHIA HSIANG	02/02/2010	
SEAWISE	06/02/2010	
XIN SHI JI 17	07/02/2010	No current fishing license available at time of inspection though catch form shows details of a licence No. GH-0188, valid until 31/03/2010.

Vessel Name	Inspection Date	Inspection Comment
YUNG CHUAN NO.2	13/02/2010	The observer boarded the LSTLV alone to carry out the transshipment. The LSTLV appeared to know what to do in an inspection as the observer was shown the VMS unit without specifically asking to see it. However, the Captain was unaware that the vessel had to have a copy of the fishing licence. It was the Captain's belief that his office would have a copy of this licence. This has been the case before with other vessels. The observer advised the Captain that it would be prudent to have a copy of the fishing licence onboard the LSTLV for such inspections.
HSING HUNG	20/03/2010	Licence valid for PACIFIC WATERS only - Expiry date - 27th March 2013.
EVERGOLD NO.1	01/04/2010	Seychelles and Maldives Fishing Licences both expired.
SHANG FENG 3	08/02/2010	Master of LSTLV unable to produce valid fishing license.
TAI YUAN NO.227	08/02/2010	Due to a communication problem the master of the LSTLV was unable to produce a valid fishing license, logbook records or tally of fish still onboard.
HUNG YU NO.212	14/02/2010	Master of LSTLV unable to furnish valid fishing license or quantity of fish transhipped.
TUNG I NO.801	17/04/2010	No Licence
HSIEH MING NO.1	04/05/2010	Licence expired 20th April 2010
CHEN FA NO.1	05/05/2010	No Licence
JIIN HORNG NO.106	02/03/2010	I met two people in the wheelhouse. The person who was not the captain said they did not need to show me a license to fish. There may have been a language difficulty, but I saw no license.
CHUAN HSING FA NO.10	01/06/2010	No valid fishing license onboard the vessel, the Captain could not even produce an expired license it was said that one was on route from Taiwan.
CHIEN CHUNG 301	12/06/2010	LSTLVs fishing license had expired.
LONG TEH 6	15/06/2010	LSTLVs fishing license had expired.
TAWARIQ 2	08/04/2010	Oman Flag - No licence produced. MAURITIUS licence - Expiry date 18th April 2010.
CHIEN CHUNG NO.301	24/04/2010	Fishing vessel license No.LL943167 valid until 16/08/2009

Vessel Name	Inspection Date	Inspection Comment
VENUS	22/07/2010	No fishing licence on ship. Captain of Venus phoned Taiwan: no licence was forthcoming. He then phoned captain of Meita Maru (reefer) who explained to me that the licence was valid. I understood him to say that the government of Tanzania has not yet forwarded the license to the Venus.
WOEN SHUENN CHANG	27/04/2010	
FORTUNE NO. 58	30/04/2010	
FORTUNE NO.78	30/04/2010	
TAI KUN	01/05/2010	
SHANG FENG NO.3	03/05/2010	
YING WEN HSIANG	05/05/2010	No logbook present onboard.
JIIN HORNG NO.106	19/05/2010	Certificate of Authorisation Ref.No.SC2004_14b issued for the Seychelles Fishing Authority valid between 01/08/2004 and 31/12/2004.-
HWA TSAN NO.202	23/03/2010	Authority to fish- Don't know if in order. Only a Chinese copy of licence produced. Retained a hard copy of licence.
JIH CHUN TSAI NO.68	18/02/2010	The Master does not understand English, asked for his permit to fish but not produced.
CHUAN HSING FA NO.10	22/02/2010	The Master of the LSTLV said he was given the permit and log books to the master of the CV. The master of the CV said he did not have the logbooks. The Master of the fishing vessel does not understand English.
PACIFIC OCEAN NO.3	22/04/2010	Fishing License to be sent on the next day.
CHIN YI CHUN	27/04/2010	Fishing License Exp:10/04/2010
CHUAN FU NO.1	11/07/2010	LSTLV inspected and there was no valid fishing permit but they later arranged it to be sent to the CV.
RUEY CHIEN TSAI NO.112	27/07/2010	There was no fishing licence during inspection but later sent to CV. VMS was not present. The observer was shown a plotting system as the VMS.
KINGTUNA	13/07/2010	

Vessel Name	Inspection Date	Inspection Comment
Naham 3	15/07/2010	
MAYA -9	16/07/2010	
MAHKOTA ABADI NO. 668	18/07/2010	
MAYA -8	18/07/2010	
TORNG TAY 1	12/08/2010	Did not have current fishing permit. Expired 31 Dec 2009 see photographs.
MV MARQUARDT	14/08/2010	Fishing permit expired Dec 2009, see photographs
MAYA -9	15/08/2010	Could not produce fishing permit
MAYA -8	17/08/2010	Could not produce fishing permit
MAHKOTA ABADI NO. 668	18/08/2010	Could not produce fishing permit. 6t BET retained on board.
YING CHIA HSIANG	31/08/2010	Permit expired. 14.3t MXX retained on board.
SHIN SHUEN FAR NO.16	03/09/2010	
YUNG HSU NO.101	04/08/2010	Authorisation to fish expires on the 13th of July 2010. Authorisation to fish is different in appearance to the copies provided for models issued by both China and Taiwan, China.
JIH CHUN TSAI NO.666	28/08/2010	The LSTLVs fishing permit expired on 28/06/2010. Logsheets not complete and catches are pencilled in. Catches transhipped were caught from 21/06 2010.
JENN JYI RONG	31/08/2010	LSTLV captain unable to furnish a fishing permit.
PING SHIN 201	12/09/2010	No fishing vessel license onboard.
Tawariq 4	20/11/2010	Vessel's license was expired. The captain reported that a new license has been issued but he has not received it yet. Update: a renewed license was faxed to the Sheng Hong on 25/11/2010 at 09:00 UTC.
HSIEH MING NO.1	07/11/2010	
TUNG I NO.801	14/11/2010	License to fish exp. 10/08/2010
HSIEH MING NO.1	25/11/2010	Vessels licensed was expired. A new license was faxed to the Sheng Hong on 26/11/2010.

Vessel Name	Inspection Date	Inspection Comment
MV MARQUARDT	15/11/2010	The fishing licence faxed to the CV was fishing in Kenyan EEZ beyond 15 nm. The VMS was switched off, ie not working during the inspection. The Captain switched it on when this was pointed out by the observer.
CHUAN FU NO.1	16/11/2010	The fishing licence was in Taiwanese and later found to be out of date.
Tawariq 4	03/02/2010	Fishing licence expiry date (and area) appears to be manually altered
PING SHIN 201	03/11/2010	There was no fishing permit during inspection. Fishing logbook was not formal or complete and accurate There were no position of setting and hauling.
EVERGOLD NO.1	07/11/2010	Fishing permit was expired. VMS not operating and LSTLV master said it was broken
KOTOSHIRO MARU NO.18	22/05/2010	Captain unable to produce fishing permit.
EVERGOLD NO.1	31/12/2010	Seychelles fishing permit expired 2009.

Appendix 2 - IOTC trained observers

Observer Name	IOTC #	ICCAT trained
Ray Manning	001	Yes
Kevin Ruck	002	No
Jano van Heerden	003	Yes
Jonathon Roe	004	Yes
James Bennet	005	No
David Hughes	006	Yes
James Moir-Clark	007	No
Hendrik Crous	008	Yes
Tony Dimitrov	010	Yes
Jeffrey Heinecken	011	No
Jaco Visagie	012	No
Jonathon Newton	013	Yes
Sam Rush	014	No
Hentie Heynes	015	Yes
David James Virgo	016	No
Juan Vilata	017	No
Patrick Nugent	018	No
Andrew Deary	019	Yes
George Stoyale	020	No
Nicky Wiseman	021	No
Neil Davidson	022	No
Nicholas Van Leenhoff	023	No
Lindsay Jones	024	Yes
Schalk Visagie	025	Yes
Thomas Hamish Gerrard	026	Yes
Gary Breedt	027	Yes
Peter Lafite	028	Yes
Ebol Rojas	029	Yes
Erich Gericke	030	No
Barry Rose	031	Yes
Nicholas Wren	032	Yes
Ramon Benedet	033	Yes
Clinton Grobbelar	034	Yes
Victor Ngcongco	035	Yes
Stephen Westcott	036	Yes
Steven Young	037	No
Anthony Donnelly	038	Yes
Thomas Franklin	039	Yes
Robert Clark	040	Yes
Pedro Jesus	041	Yes
Oliver Wilson	042	No
Jan Wissema	043	No
Elcimo Pool	044	Yes