over-exploitation of the resources, with the pollock resource in real jeopardy.

- A coastal states vs. Foreign Fishing Vessel rights conflict will require a global management scheme. Currently measurement and quantifying data is inadequate for forming the basis of such a regime.

- The US and Japan are the major sources of pollock products - 46 percent of the US pollock catch went to the US market, 50 percent to Japan and 4 percent to Korea. Cod is more difficult to assess, as one major purchaser buys 100 percent of the Alaskan catch of rockfish and 90 percent of the orangefish catch. Japan is the single most important market for North Pacific groundfish, shrimp and crab.

The Market Outlook for the Next Decade:

- a constant marine protein demand could lead to a decline in the North Pacific resource due to overfishing and/or pollution. Even with aquaculture, demand will not be satisfied, especially with the entry of Eastern Europe into the market.

- Health consciousness and microwave popularity will increase fish consumption.

- With a few exceptions, although threatened, resources in the North Pacific are healthy.

- Domestic and international catch problems are extreme and could have a substantial impact on resource management.

- The Japanese and US markets will continue to dominate, with the US market continuing stable through the 90's. Eastern European demands will reduce supplies and increase prices - surimi will be in higher demand.

Markets for South Pacific Groundfish Species - Ray Dobson, New Zealand Fishery Industry Board

- The South Pacific groundfish industry includes Australasia, the Pacific Islands and S. America, but comments were limited to Oceania and New Zealand. New Zealand has a huge volume of water within its Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ), but these have relatively low productivity levels.

- The South Pacific area comprises 13.8 percent of total global catch - they are targeting niche markets, because of smaller volumes. Positioning of their products is therefore essential.