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## **KINGKLIP FISHING IN NAMIBIA, BIO-ECONOMIC MODELLING**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The kingklip (*Genypterus capensis*) species commonly occurs as a by-catch of demersal hake and monk fisheries of Namibia. The main purpose of the study is to determine sustainable harvest and effort levels at which kingklip should be harvested. The theoretical model used in the study is based on the Schaefer (1954) model.

Two static models were developed for this study. The static in case 1 indicated that kingklip fishery is not economically viable due to low stocks. The static model in case 2 projected that as the bycatch of hake fishery around 4,846 mt can be harvested sustainably. However, the fishing effort could be brought to the optimum level of 31 vessels.

Key words: by-catch, bio-economic models, sustainable