

**EVALUATION OF REGIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS FOR
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Nitu Saloi

Research scholar Department of Commerce Gauhati University, Assam, India

Dr. Sanjeeb Hazarika

PhD Supervisor Department of Commerce Gauhati University, India

Abstract:

RFMOs are international bodies established by countries that are regarded as members to protect and conserve fish stocks and marine ecosystems in the convention area. The economy of various countries, the livelihood of indigenous people, and the interest of fishing communities rely on such marine ecosystems. This study documents the performance of RFMOs under different categories. The study includes five randomly selected studies namely, ICCAT, CCAMLR, NAFO, NEAFC, and SEAFO. Based on the literature review significant questions from the checklist provided by FAO for fisheries resource management issues have been selected and answers for such questions have been searched across various recent publications from respective RFMOs. It has been found that the lowest mean value of performance under different categories i.e. 67% is identified in the case of ICCAT and the highest 95% by NEAFC.

Keywords: Sustainability, Economy, Cooperation, Conservation, Fish stock

1. Introduction

An economy can be understood as an ecosystem and there are different role players, with different abilities to play their roles in the economy. In the economy some players produce and some consume those produced items. If the economy is cleaved into parts, it will be easier to observe and understand the several parts there under and duties of the different actors and how they provide the industries and final products. And the fishing industry is out of those one industries, which should be understood in the manner thereof. Dyck & Sumaila,(2010). Fisheries serve as a vital fount of livelihoods, cultural recognition, and most importantly nutrition for the world. 3.1 billion People are receiving 20% of animal protein and micronutrients which are indispensable for children and pregnant women's health. On the other side, 12% of the world's population is devoted to the livelihood opportunities furnished by both the capture and aquaculture. Sainsbury et al., (2018). Among other highly traded commodities, seafood is another one. The fishery sector is significant in generating rural livelihood and eradicating poverty. Apart from Livelihood, food security, and poverty alleviation fisheries also contribute to foreign exchange and the development of coastal and rural people. (Haughton, n.d.) Acknowledging the predictions for increasing global population and demand for seafood, updated approaches should be called for enhancing yields. Stentiford et al.,(2012). The part of the total production of fish and fishery products being exported has increased due to the liberal policies, innovative technology, upgraded processing, packing, and transportation. Also, the marginal exporters exporting fish and fishery products acquire a notable share of the overall merchandise trade. The capture fishery is expected to be dominating for numbers of commercially traded species and responsible for domestic as well as global food security Bellmann et al., (2015) but the marine ecosystem is intensively changed due to commercial fishing, as it impacts the benthos adversely. Cavan & Hill,(2022). The advancement of technology in fishing accompanied by cheap fossil fuel since the middle of the 20th century has permitted the fishers around the world to break