**Japanese flying squid**

**East China Sea and Japan Sea**

**ASSESSMENT**

**Strengths**

- Regular stock assessments are conducted and the stock is well managed through annual TAC limits in Japanese waters (Fisheries Agency of Japan 2012a,b).

**Weaknesses**

- There is a shortage of information on stock assessments in Chinese and Korean waters. Extent of IUU catches may be high and remain unquantified in this fishery, esp., in Korean and Chinese waters.

**Options**

- A more rigorous study of both government reports and published literature is necessary for Chinese waters.
- Studies need to be conducted to evaluate seasonal movements of this stock across all three jurisdictions of Korean, Chinese and Japanese waters.
- Governance measures also remain unknown for this stock in Chinese and Korean waters. Suggest increased data collection to gather information to make an analytical assessment possible in the near future across its distribution range.

**SCORES**

- **Management Quality:**
  - Managers Compliance: ≥ 6
  - Fishers Compliance: ≥ 6

- **Stock Health:**
  - Current Health: ≥ 6
  - Future Health: ≥ 8

**FIPS**

- East China Sea and Yellow Sea Japanese flying squid trawl: Stage 2, Type Fip, Evaluation Start Date: 2 Nov 2018

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**RETAILERS & SUPPLY CHAIN**

- Conduct scientific studies to define the stock structure over the full range of the species and to evaluate seasonal movements of this stock across all jurisdictions.
- Encourage managers to collect and publish detailed fishery data by fishing method (e.g., catch, effort and fleet size) and by biological data (length, sex, maturity, age) to support stock assessment development and improve accuracy of third-party, independent sustainability evaluations.
- Work with managers to design and implement fishery management plans in all relevant jurisdictions, including harvest strategies and harvest control rules suitable for short-lived species; ensure the management plans consider impacts of this fishery on the overall ecosystem structure and function. This management plan should be sensitive to the transboundary nature of these stocks and ideally would be implemented by a regional fishery management body which would coordinate conservation measures amongst all harvesting nations.
- Estimate the scope of any illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and develop effective monitoring, control, and surveillance measures.
- Implement data collection programs to enable evaluation of bycatch, especially of protected or endangered species.
- Ensure your supply chains are represented in SFP’s (Global Squid Supply Chain Roundtable) to review improvement needs in this and other similar fisheries, catalyze fishery improvement projects, and monitor progress in improvement efforts.

**RELATED LINKS:**

- East China Sea Fisheries Research Institute (ECSFRI), Fisheries Research Agency of Japan (FRAJ), Korea Fisheries Resources Agency, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (FIRA)
Fisheries

Within FishSource, the term "fishery" is used to indicate each unique combination of a flag country with a fishing gear, operating within a particular management unit, upon a resource. That resource may have a known biological stock structure and/or may be assessed at another level for practical or jurisdictional reasons. A fishery is the finest scale of resolution captured in FishSource profiles, as it is generally the scale at which sustainability can most fairly and practically be evaluated.

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<tr>
<th>ASSESSMENT UNIT</th>
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<th>FLAG COUNTRY</th>
<th>FISHING GEAR</th>
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<td>China</td>
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Management Unit

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