

# On the Investigation and Handling Rules of Fishery Administrative Law Enforcement Cases

Xvwei Liu, Zheng Xing\*

College of Dalian Ocean University, Dalian, China

\*Corresponding Author: Zheng Xing

## ABSTRACT

Fishery administrative law enforcement plays a crucial role in fishery management, aiming to maintain the sustainable utilization of fishery resources and ecological balance. The purpose of this paper is to explore the investigation and handling rules of fishery administrative law enforcement cases, and analyze their importance and challenges in practical operation.

## KEYWORDS

Fishery Administration; Administrative Law; Case Investigation and Handling.

## 1. OVERVIEW OF FISHERY LAWS AND REGULATIONS

### 1.1. Fishery Laws and Regulations

Fishery laws and regulations are an important legal system to ensure the sustainable utilization of fishery resources and ecological environment protection. Their main contents include regulations on the management, protection, development, and utilization of fishery resources. Through legislative means, the state clearly defines the ownership, use rights, and management rights of fishery resources to ensure that fishery activities are carried out within the legal framework. The formulation of fishery laws and regulations not only involves national laws but also local regulations and industry norms, forming a multi-level legal system.

Among them, the Fisheries Law is the core law, which stipulates the protection of fishery resources, the management of fishery activities, and the rights and obligations of fishermen. The implementation of the Fisheries Law provides a legal basis for fishery administrative law enforcement and ensures the legality and effectiveness of law enforcement actions. In addition, relevant environmental protection laws and resource management laws also have an important impact on fishery activities, emphasizing the balance between ecological protection and resource utilization.

With the increasing depletion of fishery resources and the intensification of environmental problems, the updating and improvement of fishery laws and regulations are particularly important. In recent years, the state has continuously revised and improved relevant laws and regulations to meet the fishery management needs under the new situation. These laws and regulations not only focus on the quantity and quality of fishery resources but also emphasize the sustainability of fishery activities and promote the development of green fisheries.

At the international level, many countries and regions are also actively participating in international cooperation in fishery management and formulating relevant international treaties and agreements to deal with the management of transnational fishery resources. These international laws and regulations

provide references for fishery management in various countries and promote the sustainable utilization of global fishery resources.

## **1.2. Administrative Law Enforcement Subjects**

In fishery administrative law enforcement, the role of law enforcement subjects is crucial. Law enforcement subjects mainly include national fishery administrative departments, local fishery law enforcement agencies, and other relevant departments. The national fishery administrative department is responsible for formulating national fishery policies and regulations, supervising and guiding local law enforcement work to ensure the sustainable utilization of fishery resources. Local fishery law enforcement agencies play an important role in the specific law enforcement process and are responsible for the management of fishery resources and the investigation and handling of illegal activities within their jurisdiction.

The cooperation and division of labor among law enforcement subjects are the keys to ensuring the effectiveness of fishery administrative law enforcement. The formulation of national policies requires the feedback of local law enforcement agencies to adjust and improve relevant regulations in a timely manner. At the same time, local law enforcement agencies need to follow national policies in the implementation process to ensure the unity and standardization of law enforcement actions. Communication and coordination among law enforcement agencies at all levels help to form a joint force and improve law enforcement efficiency.

The definition of the powers and responsibilities of law enforcement subjects is equally important. Law enforcement personnel must strictly follow laws and regulations when performing their duties to ensure the legality of law enforcement actions. At the same time, law enforcement personnel should also respect the legitimate rights and interests of the enforced to avoid abusing their powers. By clearly defining the boundaries of powers and responsibilities, improper behaviors in the law enforcement process can be effectively prevented and social fairness and justice can be maintained.

In the actual operation of fishery administrative law enforcement, the professional quality and law enforcement ability of law enforcement personnel directly affect the law enforcement effect. Therefore, strengthening the training of law enforcement personnel and improving their professional knowledge and law enforcement skills are important measures to improve the level of fishery administrative law enforcement. By establishing a sound training mechanism, it is ensured that law enforcement personnel can master relevant laws and regulations proficiently and enhance the fairness and effectiveness of their law enforcement.

## **1.3. Administrative Law Enforcement Procedures**

The administrative law enforcement procedure is a crucial link in fishery management, ensuring the standardization and effectiveness of law enforcement activities. This procedure usually starts from case-filing and investigation. After receiving a report or discovering an illegal act, law enforcement personnel need to conduct preliminary verification of the situation. The key at this stage is to collect relevant evidence to ensure the authenticity and reliability of the information. Law enforcement personnel should carefully analyze the content of the report and judge whether it meets the case-filing conditions.

During the on-site inspection stage, law enforcement personnel need to carry relevant certificates and enter the suspected illegal fishery activity area in accordance with the law. The content of the on-site inspection includes detailed records of fishing gear, fishing boats, fishing catches, etc., and taking photos and videos for evidence collection when necessary. Law enforcement personnel should maintain fairness during the inspection and avoid conflicts with the inspected to ensure the smooth progress of law enforcement activities.

After completing the on-site inspection, law enforcement personnel need to sort out and analyze the collected evidence and form a case report. The report should detail the basic situation of the case, the basis for investigation and handling, and handling suggestions. After the case report is completed, law enforcement personnel submit it to the relevant decision-making body for review. After the review is passed, the law enforcement agency will make an administrative penalty decision in accordance with the nature and circumstances of the case.

After the penalty decision is made, law enforcement personnel need to inform the punished person of the penalty result in a timely manner and provide corresponding legal basis and appeal channels. The punished person has the right to object to the penalty decision, and the law enforcement agency should accept and review it in accordance with the law. The transparency and fairness of the entire administrative law enforcement procedure directly affect the effect of fishery management and the public's trust in the law enforcement agency.

## **2. BASIC CONTENTS OF CASE INVESTIGATION AND HANDLING**

### **2.1. Basic Principles of Case Investigation and Handling**

In the process of investigating and handling fishery administrative law enforcement cases, following basic principles is an important guarantee for ensuring fair and effective law enforcement.

The principle of fairness requires law enforcement personnel to maintain objectivity and neutrality when handling cases and avoid personal emotions or external pressures from affecting law enforcement decisions. Every link in the law enforcement process should be transparent to ensure that the legitimate rights and interests of the enforced are respected and protected. Fairness is not only reflected in the behavior of law enforcement personnel but also in the standardization of law enforcement procedures, ensuring that all relevant parties can participate in the law enforcement process under the same conditions.

The principle of legality emphasizes that law enforcement actions must be carried out in accordance with laws and regulations, and no law enforcement measures can exceed the limits of the law. Law enforcement personnel need to strictly follow the procedures and standards stipulated by the law when handling cases and ensure that every piece of evidence collected and every penalty decision has a legal basis. Legality is not only a requirement for law enforcement personnel but also a basic requirement for the entire fishery management system, ensuring the authority and effectiveness of law enforcement actions.

The principle of proportionality requires that law enforcement measures should be adapted to the nature and circumstances of the illegal act. Law enforcement personnel should comprehensively consider the severity of the illegal act, its social impact, and the subjective malignancy of the enforced when handling cases and choose appropriate penalty measures. Too severe or too lenient law enforcement actions may lead to adverse consequences and affect the overall effect of fishery management. The implementation of the principle of proportionality helps to achieve the flexibility and humanization of law enforcement and promote the sustainable utilization of fishery resources. By following these basic principles, fishery administrative law enforcement can better maintain fishery order and promote the healthy development of fisheries.

### **2.2. Specific Procedures of Case Investigation and Handling**

The specific procedures of case investigation and handling include multiple links to ensure the standardization and effectiveness of law enforcement. First, after receiving a report or discovering a clue of illegal activity, law enforcement personnel need to conduct a preliminary investigation to confirm whether it meets the case-filing conditions. At this stage, law enforcement personnel should

collect relevant evidence, including on-site photos, video materials, and witness testimony, to provide a basis for the subsequent investigation.

After confirming the case-filing, law enforcement personnel will formulate a detailed investigation plan to clarify the focus and direction of the investigation. On-site inspection is an important link in case investigation and handling. Law enforcement personnel need to carry necessary law enforcement documents and enter the relevant premises in accordance with the law for inspection. On-site, law enforcement personnel should maintain professionalism, ensure that normal fishery production activities are not interfered with, and pay attention to protecting on-site evidence. During the inspection, law enforcement personnel need to record the discovered illegal acts in detail and fix the relevant evidence.

After the investigation is completed, law enforcement personnel will sort out and analyze the collected evidence and form a case investigation report. The report should describe in detail the basic situation of the case, the illegal facts, and the evidence chain. According to the investigation results, law enforcement personnel will decide whether to impose administrative penalties on the illegal act and formulate a penalty decision in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. The penalty decision should clearly state the nature and circumstances of the illegal act and the corresponding penalty measures and inform the punished person of their rights, including the rights to appeal and apply for reconsideration.

After the penalty decision takes effect, law enforcement personnel need to follow up and implement the penalty measures to ensure that the illegal act is effectively stopped. At the same time, law enforcement personnel should regularly review the case, evaluate the penalty effect, and adjust the law enforcement strategy in a timely manner to improve the overall level of fishery management. Through this series of procedures, fishery administrative law enforcement can effectively maintain the sustainable utilization of fishery resources and promote the healthy development of fisheries.

### **2.3. Rights and Obligations in Case Investigation and Handling**

In the process of investigating and handling fishery administrative law enforcement cases, the relationship between the rights and obligations of law enforcement personnel and the enforced is of great importance. Law enforcement personnel enjoy certain rights when performing their duties, including entering the site for inspection, collecting evidence, and interrogating relevant personnel. The exercise of these rights is to ensure the effectiveness and fairness of law enforcement. Law enforcement personnel must exercise their rights within the legal framework, follow procedural justice, and ensure the legality of law enforcement actions.

The enforced also enjoy a series of rights, including the right to know, the right to defend, and the right to object. The enforced have the right to know the identity of law enforcement personnel, the basis for law enforcement, and the relevant laws and regulations involved. During the law enforcement process, the enforced have the right to object to the law enforcement behavior and request an explanation and clarification. The protection of these rights helps to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the enforced and prevent arbitrariness and injustice in the law enforcement process.

In the interaction of rights and obligations, law enforcement personnel should respect the legitimate rights and interests of the enforced and avoid abusing their powers. Law enforcement actions should be transparent to ensure that the enforced can fully understand the basis and process of law enforcement. At the same time, law enforcement personnel should maintain professional qualities during the investigation and handling process, be fair and objective, and avoid being influenced by personal emotions or biases to affect the law enforcement results.

When accepting law enforcement, the enforced should also actively cooperate and provide necessary information and evidence. Cooperating with law enforcement is not only a legal requirement but also

an important way to protect one's own rights and interests. Through good communication and cooperation, a trusting relationship can be established between law enforcement personnel and the enforced, thus promoting the smooth progress of fishery administrative law enforcement. The balance and coordination of rights and obligations can effectively enhance the credibility and enforceability of fishery administrative law enforcement.

### **3. ANALYSIS OF TYPICAL CASES**

#### **3.1. Introduction of Typical Cases**

At 12:00 on June 15, 2021, law enforcement personnel of the Shijiazhuang Municipal Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Affairs found that Sun and a man were fishing by electrofishing in the waters of Xiwangjiao, Lingshou County, upstream of the Huangbizhuang Reservoir during a patrol. After the law enforcement personnel showed their law enforcement certificates and stated their intentions, they conducted a law enforcement inspection. During the inspection, Sun cooperated on the spot, and the other man jumped into the water and escaped. The law enforcement personnel found 1 set of electrofishing equipment, 4 batteries, 1 aerator, and 26.84 kg of fishery products (such as carp and crucian carp) on the boat of the parties and took photos and videos on the spot and made an on-site inspection record. After approval, the law enforcement personnel took measures to register and preserve the relevant evidence in advance. Since the Huangbizhuang Reservoir was in the closed fishing period at the time of the incident, and Sun's electrofishing behavior was suspected of being illegal, the law enforcement personnel filed a case for investigation after approval. At 14:55, the law enforcement personnel interrogated the parties at the Fishery Administration Station of the Shijiazhuang Municipal Comprehensive Administrative Law Enforcement Detachment stationed at the Huangbizhuang Reservoir and made an interrogation record. Sun stated that they knew the fishery notice posted by the fishery administration personnel and that fishing was not allowed during the closed fishing period. Sun and Li (the man who jumped into the water and escaped) started electrofishing operations in the reservoir before 12:00 on June 15, just wanting to electrofish while the fishery administration personnel were having lunch and resting. After seeing the law enforcement personnel's speedboat, they drove the boat to the shore and were caught before docking. The boat and electrofishing equipment belonged to Sun, Li drove the boat, and Sun electrofished and caught fish. They would share the fishery products equally regardless of the amount. This time, the two of them caught a total of 26.84 kg of fishery products (such as carp and crucian carp). After the interrogation, the fishery administration station actively contacted the village committee where the parties were located, obtained proof of their identities and illegal fishing behavior from the village committee, and brought Sun back, waiting for the law enforcement agency to summon him at any time.

#### **3.2. Investigation and Handling Results**

Sun's electrofishing behavior during the closed fishing period violated Article 30 of the Fisheries Law of the People's Republic of China, which states that "It is prohibited to use methods such as explosive fishing, poisoning fishing, and electrofishing to catch fishery products... It is prohibited to fish in closed fishing areas and during closed fishing periods...". It also complies with the circumstances stipulated in Article 63 of the Standards for the Filing and Prosecution of Criminal Cases under the Jurisdiction of the Public Security Organs (I) jointly issued by the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Ministry of Public Security, which states that "For cases of illegal fishing of aquatic products (Article 340 of the Criminal Law), those who violate the laws and regulations on the protection of aquatic resources and fish in closed fishing areas, during closed fishing periods, or using prohibited tools or methods, and are suspected of any of the following circumstances shall be filed for prosecution:... (4) Fishing using prohibited tools or methods during the closed fishing period;...". Therefore, Sun's behavior is suspected of a crime and should be transferred to the public security organ for criminal liability. In accordance with Article 22 of the Administrative Penalty Law of the

People's Republic of China and Article 3 of the Provisions on the Transfer of Suspected Criminal Cases by Administrative Law Enforcement Organs, after approval on June 16, 2021, the evidence and other materials of Sun's suspected crime were transferred to the Shijiazhuang Municipal Public Security Bureau, and a copy was sent to the Shijiazhuang Municipal People's Procuratorate at the same time. The Shijiazhuang Municipal Public Security Bureau designated the Lingshou County Public Security Bureau to have jurisdiction. On June 21, the Lingshou County Public Security Bureau filed a case for investigation in accordance with Article 112 of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China for the fishing case in the Huangbizhuang Reservoir on June 15, 2021.

### **3.3. Case Analysis and Implications**

In the analysis of typical fishery illegal cases, some advantages and disadvantages in the law enforcement process can be found. In a certain case, the law enforcement personnel quickly launched an investigation after receiving a report and took detailed recording and evidence collection measures during the on-site inspection. This efficient response mechanism not only improved the timeliness of case handling but also provided sufficient evidence support for the subsequent legal procedures. The law enforcement personnel communicated with the fishermen on the spot to understand the situation, showing the transparency and fairness of law enforcement. This approach helps to enhance the fishermen's trust in law enforcement and reduce confrontational emotions.

However, some problems were also exposed in the case. Some law enforcement personnel lacked the necessary professional knowledge during on-site law enforcement and did not have a sufficient understanding of the specific situation of fishery resources, resulting in errors in judging illegal acts. In addition, the measures to protect the legitimate rights and interests of fishermen during law enforcement were not perfect enough. Some fishermen felt neglected during the law enforcement process and lacked necessary legal consultation and support. This situation not only affected the credibility of law enforcement but also may lead to the fishermen's resistance to the law.

From these cases, important law enforcement experiences can be extracted. First, law enforcement personnel should strengthen professional training to improve their understanding of fishery resources and relevant laws and regulations to ensure accurate judgments during law enforcement. Second, a sound communication mechanism should be established to ensure smooth information flow between law enforcement personnel and fishermen and enhance the transparency and fairness of law enforcement. Finally, measures to protect the legitimate rights and interests of fishermen should be improved, and necessary legal support and consultation services should be provided to promote the smooth progress of law enforcement. Through these improvements, the effectiveness of fishery administrative law enforcement will be significantly enhanced, thereby laying a solid foundation for the sustainable management of fishery resources.

### **3.4. Impact of Cases on Rule Improvement**

In the analysis of fishery administrative law enforcement cases, it is found that some cases pose challenges to the current investigation and handling rules. These cases reveal the importance of the applicability and flexibility of the rules in actual law enforcement. For example, in some cases, law enforcement personnel face complex environments and unexpected situations during on-site law enforcement, and the existing rules may not be fully adaptable to these changes. In this case, law enforcement personnel need to flexibly use their judgment based on the law to ensure the effectiveness and fairness of law enforcement.

Through in-depth study of the cases, it can be seen that some rules have ambiguous areas in specific implementation, leading to confusion among law enforcement personnel during execution. This ambiguity not only affects the efficiency of law enforcement but also may lead to inconsistent law enforcement results, thereby affecting the public's trust in fishery management. Therefore, in view of these problems, the improvement of the rules is particularly important.

Furthermore, the case analysis indicates that the training and professional competence of law enforcement personnel have a direct impact on the effectiveness of rule implementation. By reflecting on cases, we can discover the skills and knowledge required by law enforcement personnel in handling complex cases, thereby providing a basis for designing training content. Strengthening professional training for law enforcement personnel not only helps to improve their law enforcement capabilities but also enhances their understanding and application of rules, thereby improving overall law enforcement levels.

In the future rule revision, it is suggested to introduce more practical feedback mechanisms to ensure that the rules can keep pace with the times and adapt to the changing needs of fisheries management. Through the insights provided by case studies, practical and feasible suggestions can be made for the improvement of fisheries administrative law enforcement rules, thereby promoting the scientific and standardized management of fisheries.

## **4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **4.1. Research Summary**

In this study, the exploration of the rules for handling fishery administrative law enforcement cases has revealed their significance in maintaining the sustainability of fishery resources and ecological balance. Through the analysis of current laws and regulations, the legal framework for fishery administrative law enforcement and the key aspects in its implementation process have been clarified. The research indicates that fishery administrative law enforcement not only demands legal support but also requires scientific management concepts and effective enforcement mechanisms.

Among the basic principles of case handling, fairness, legality, and moderation are the core elements ensuring the enforcement effect. When carrying out their tasks, law enforcement personnel must strictly adhere to these principles to uphold the authority of the law and public trust. Through the analysis of typical cases, it has been discovered that the current rules have certain limitations in practical operation, particularly in terms of the transparency of the enforcement procedures and the professionalism of law enforcement personnel.

The study also emphasized the collaboration and division of labor among law enforcement entities, pointing out that each law enforcement agency should enhance information sharing and communication to improve law enforcement efficiency. The protection of the legitimate rights and interests of those subject to law enforcement cannot be overlooked. A reasonable communication mechanism can effectively reduce contradictions and conflicts and facilitate the smooth progress of law enforcement.

In future research, it is suggested to focus on the application of new technologies in fishery law enforcement and explore how to utilize modern technological means to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of law enforcement. Simultaneously, the reference of international fishery management experience will also offer beneficial references for the improvement of China's fishery administrative law enforcement. Through the continuous optimization of the rules for fishery administrative law enforcement, it will be possible to better address the increasingly complex challenges of fishery management and promote the sustainable development of the fishery sector.

### **4.2. Policy Suggestions**

In the process of fishery administrative law enforcement, it is particularly important to improve policy suggestions. Firstly, regarding the improvement of current regulations, it is suggested to strengthen the publicity and popularization of fishery laws and regulations.

Through various channels, legal knowledge should be conveyed to fishermen and related stakeholders to enhance their legal awareness and encourage them to voluntarily comply with relevant regulations. This not only helps to reduce illegal activities but also enhances social support for fishery management.

In terms of training for law enforcement personnel, a systematic training mechanism should be established to regularly train them in professional knowledge and practical operations. Through simulated law enforcement scenarios and case analysis, the ability of law enforcement personnel to respond to emergencies and professional competence should be improved, enabling them to better cope with complex situations in actual law enforcement and ensure the impartiality and effectiveness of law enforcement.

At the same time, it is suggested to strengthen the supervision mechanism during law enforcement, establishing independent supervision institutions to conduct regular inspections and evaluations of law enforcement behavior. Through transparent supervision mechanisms, the openness of the law enforcement process should be ensured, enhancing public trust in law enforcement. In addition, encouraging participation from all walks of life in fishery management and establishing a public tip-off mechanism can create a good atmosphere of joint participation by the whole society.

In terms of technology application, it is suggested to introduce modern technological means such as drone monitoring and satellite positioning to enhance law enforcement efficiency and accuracy. The application of these technologies not only improves the coverage of law enforcement but also effectively reduces waste of human resources and lowers law enforcement costs.

Through the implementation of the above policy suggestions, the overall level of fishery administrative law enforcement can be effectively improved, promoting sustainable development of fishery resources, maintaining ecological balance, and ultimately achieving a win-win situation of economic and environmental development.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Guo Wenlu, Huang ShuoLin. Research on Incorporating Fishery Administrative Enforcement Teams into the National Civil Service System [J]. *Journal of Shanghai Fisheries University*, 2004, (3): 235-239.
- [2] Wang XiaoLin. Problems and Countermeasures in Lake Fishery Administration [J]. *Modern Fisheries Information*, 2004, (1): 18-20.
- [3] Huang Huizhong, Ye JianGang. The Leader of Fishery Administrative Enforcement - An Introduction to Bu Jianping, Fishery Inspector, Fishery Inspection and Supervision Station (Supervisor) of Kunshan City [J]. *Modern Fisheries Information*, 2000, (1): 20-21.
- [4] Yu HanXue, He ShuLiang. Analysis and Thinking on the Investigation and Disposal of Illegal and Unlawful Transportation of Pig-related Cases by Using the Method of Trail Reversal [J]. *China Pig Industry*, 2023, 18 (2): 95-97. DOI: 10.16174/j.issn.1673-46452023.02.022.
- [5] Wei Juan, Sun BaoQuan. Investigation and Thinking on an Illegal Practice of Veterinary Medicine Case [J]. *Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science and Technology Information*, 2020, (9): 45-46.
- [6] Yang JunJie, Yang JiaLin. Thinking on a Case of Unauthorized Medical Cosmetic Surgery [J]. *Chinese Journal of Health Law*, 2020, 28 (5): 70-74. DOI: 10.19752/j.cnki.1004-6607.2020.05.015.
- [7] Xu MengXiao. Research on the Difficult Points of Land Infringement Cases Disposal in Xiangfen County, Shanxi Province [D]. *China University of Geosciences (Beijing)*, 2020. DOI: 10.27493/d.cnki.gzdzy.2020.001611.
- [8] Cao Yu, Zhang BingYu, Yang Bo, et al. Analysis of the Investigation of an Unauthorized Production of Feed Case Without a Production License [J]. *Chinese Animal Quarantine*, 2015, 32 (12): 28-29+40.
- [9] Wang Fa-yuan, Liu Xiao-xue. Analysis of the Techniques for Handling Seed Labeling Violation Cases - A Case Study of the "Changsheng No. 1" Rice Variety Processed by the Agricultural Law Enforcement Detachment of Jingzhou City [J]. *Seeds*, 2015, 34 (2): 125-126. DOI: 10.165/90/j.cnki.1001-4705.2015.02.074.
- [10] Lu Yi. Research on Enhancing the On-site Disposal Capabilities of Inspectors [C]// Guangxi Tobacco Association. *Proceedings of the 2014 Annual Conference of the Guangxi Tobacco Association*. Guangxi Guangzhou Tobacco Monopoly Bureau (Company);, 2014: 5.

- [11] Chen Jifei. Difficulties and Countermeasures in Handling Internet Violation Cases [J]. Taiwan Strait Science, 2014, (3): 51-53.
- [12] Niu Wenfang. Current Situation and Analysis of Case Handling in State-owned Enterprises [J]. Science and Technology Horizon, 2013, (9): 163. DOI: 10.19694/j.cnki.issn2095-2457.2013.09.126.
- [13] Zhou Jianming. Thoughts on Strengthening the Investigation of Corruption Cases in State-Owned Enterprises [C]// The Communist Party of NanTong, NanTong Municipal Government. Economic Life - 2012 Chamber of Commerce Economic Research Symposium Papers (Lower). Shanxi Jiante Coal Group Co., Ltd. Discipline Commission;, 2012: 1.
- [14] Qiao Jian. Discussion on the "Case Project" Practical Teaching Model [J]. Public Security Journal (Journal of Zhejiang Police College), 2012, (04): 106-108.
- [15] Liu Qiu. Analysis of the Current Situation and Countermeasures for Investigating Malfeasance Cases [J]. Law and Society, 2012, (13): 124-125. DOI: 10.19387/j.cnki.1009-0592.2012.13.063.