

## *Original Paper*

# Research on the Balance between the Procedural Justice and the Enforcement Efficiency of the Prior Disposal of the Fishery Catch in the Fishery Law Enforcement

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### **Abstract**

*As a vital pillar of global food security and ecological balance, the sustainable development of marine fisheries directly impacts human habitats and socio-economic stability. Addressing enforcement challenges in fisheries administration—particularly the perishability of seized catches and the volatility of their value—this study examines the preliminary disposition procedure. It identifies systemic issues including fragmented legal frameworks, ambiguous activation criteria, inadequate oversight mechanisms, and weak evidence preservation. Through legal text analysis, case studies, and comparative analysis, the paper proposes legislative integration to clarify procedural roles, refine operational standards, establish monitoring and redress mechanisms, and leverage blockchain technology for transparent disposition and evidence fixation. The research aims to provide theoretical foundations and policy recommendations for standardizing enforcement procedures and enhancing operational efficiency.*

### **Keywords**

*fishery administration law enforcement, catch, prior disposal, procedural justice and law enforcement efficiency*

## **1. Introduction**

### *1.1 Research Background*

China's traditional fishery byproduct disposal model primarily follows the "post-port return" approach. When fisheries authorities seize illegal catches, they must transport the materials back to port for legal evaluation, auction, or environmentally safe disposal. However, this model has increasingly revealed

practical limitations: Firstly, live or perishable catches are highly susceptible to spoilage during transportation and storage due to high temperatures and oxygen deficiency, which may lead to evidence loss, value depreciation, and even public health risks. Secondly, the lengthy and costly port return process forces some grassroots enforcement units to resort to makeshift storage methods due to lack of professional cold chain facilities or funding, further exacerbating byproduct losses.

To address this challenge, national and local governments have introduced regulations to establish systems for the prior disposal of fishery byproducts. In 2020, the Ministry of Finance's "Measures for the Management of Confiscated Property" explicitly authorized the prior disposal of perishable, difficult-to-store, or prohibitively expensive items. In 2025, Fujian Province implemented its "Measures for the Prior Disposal of Case-Related Fishery Byproducts," creating a comprehensive system covering live release, harmless treatment, and auction sales. Quanzhou City further refined disposal standards through its "Interim Provisions on the Disposal of Illegal Fishing Byproducts," specifying categories like harmless treatment for under 200kg, competitive auctions for 200-10,000kg, and public auctions for over 10,000kg. While these measures provide institutional foundations, the balance between procedural justice and efficiency remains unresolved. Some regions face issues like inconsistent penalties for similar cases and lack of transparency due to ambiguous standards and inadequate oversight. Others prioritize efficiency by simplifying procedures, often neglecting rights protection and triggering administrative appeals or lawsuits. Therefore, improving enforcement efficiency while ensuring procedural justice has become the core challenge in refining the prior disposal system.

Furthermore, in the field of fisheries law enforcement, the international community has developed disposal models aimed at balancing enforcement efficiency and resource protection, addressing the common challenges of perishable catches and value depreciation. Among these, the practices of Spain and Japan are particularly representative. In Andalusia Autonomous Community, Spain, after the catch is landed, traceability inspections are conducted in two stages. The first stage involves "on-site management by the Natural Resources Protection Association" carried out by general officials (not fisheries inspectors), which checks whether documentation (species, weight, catch status 112, and source data) is complete, identifies deficiencies, and records areas requiring rectification. The second stage of control involves "supervisory inspections" to verify whether existing violations have been corrected. If not, such illegal activities will be recorded and reported to Andalusian authorities to initiate penalty procedures (Fishery Port Monitoring and Catch Traceability: EU Experience-Natural Resources Defense Council). This practice reflects the international trend of achieving efficient and transparent disposal through standardized procedures, providing valuable references for China to improve its pre-disposal system for catches.

## *1.2 Research Significance*

### *1.2.1 Theoretical Significance*

The preliminary disposal of fishery catch combines the urgency of administrative compulsory measures with the temporariness of administrative preliminary disposal actions. However, the legal nature, procedural requirements, and boundaries of such measures have yet to reach academic consensus. This study clarifies the legal positioning of preliminary disposal of fishery catch within the administrative law system by examining its legal basis and analyzing its legal nature, thereby providing a typical case for theoretical research on administrative preliminary disposal actions.

### *1.2.2 Practical Significance*

Current practices in the preliminary disposal of fishery catches exhibit a dual bias: prioritizing efficiency over justice or formalities over substance. This study conducts an empirical analysis of the legality, fairness, and efficiency of existing procedures, identifying root causes (e.g., fragmented legal frameworks, opaque evaluation mechanisms, and excessive paperwork burdens). It proposes targeted optimization measures (e.g., enhancing stakeholder participation mechanisms, adopting blockchain technology, and establishing dynamic monitoring systems) to provide actionable guidelines for grassroots law enforcement agencies.

## **2. Theoretical Basis and Specificity of Prior Disposal of Fishery Products**

### *2.1 Legal Basis and Nature of Prior Disposal of Fishery Product*

#### *2.1.1 Legal Basis of Prior Disposal of Catch*

The legal basis for the prior disposal of fishery catches primarily stems from explicit provisions in national laws, administrative regulations, and local statutes. Firstly, Article 48 of the Fisheries Law of the People's Republic of China establishes a foundational framework for prior enforcement by fisheries authorities during maritime operations, permitting the seizure of fishing gear or vessels under specific circumstances, with subsequent legal processing upon port return. Secondly, Article 14 of the Ministry of Finance's Measures for the Management of Confiscated Property (Cai Shui [2020] No. 54) explicitly states that perishable, difficult-to-store, or excessively costly items may be disposed of prior to being classified as confiscated property, provided the rights holder consents or applies and the head of the law enforcement agency approves. Additionally, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Interim Regulations on Fishery Law Enforcement Work further details operational requirements for prior disposal of fishery catches. Fujian Province's 2025 Measures for Prior Disposal of Case-Related Fishery Catches, tailored to local conditions, has established a comprehensive disposal system covering live release, harmless treatment, auction, and sale, providing concrete operational guidelines for local law enforcement.

#### *2.1.2 Legal Nature of Prior Disposal of Fish Catch*

As a unique administrative enforcement mechanism, the pre-disposal of fishery byproducts combines the urgency of compulsory measures with the temporary nature of administrative actions. This practice

exemplifies the integrated application of administrative power in evidence preservation, risk mitigation, and asset disposition. Legally, it derives from Article 2 of China's Administrative Compulsion Law, which defines compulsory measures as temporary property controls implemented by authorities to prevent illegal activities and evidence destruction. Fishery byproducts, being direct evidence of violations, are perishable and rapidly depreciate in value. For instance, 115 kilograms of seized byproducts in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, would have decomposed entirely under summer heat if processed through traditional port disposal methods, leading to evidence loss. By utilizing the "broadband access to the sea" infrastructure, fisheries officers rapidly sold the byproducts at sea, maximizing their value (Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on Issuing Typical Cases of Law Enforcement in "China Fishery Law Enforcement 2024", 2025). Through on-site sales and environmentally safe disposal, authorities exercised their statutory right to preserve evidence, preventing natural deterioration or human-induced loss of probative value. Furthermore, if the byproducts involved invasive species (e.g., Brazilian turtles or tilapia), their improper disposal could disrupt ecological balance and pose biosafety risks. Under China's Biosecurity Law, enforcement agencies must immediately implement containment measures to prevent such hazards from spreading. While involving property disposition, this administrative measure primarily serves to protect public interests through emergency control. It satisfies the statutory requirements of "temporariness" and "necessity" for administrative compulsory measures, highlighting its urgency as such (Wang, X. H., & Tang, C. Y., 2021, pp. 1-9). The temporary nature of pre-trial disposal is reflected in its role as an intermediate step in the administrative process. Unlike final penalties (e.g., confiscation or fines), pre-trial disposal occurs before penalty decisions are made. Its purpose is not to impose obligations or deprive rights directly, but to provide evidentiary support and procedural continuity for subsequent penalties.

### **3. The Particularity and Necessity of the Prior Disposal of the Catch**

#### *3.1 The Specificity of Fishery as the Object of Law Enforcement*

As direct evidence of illegal fishing activities, the physical and economic attributes of fishery catches pose unique challenges in law enforcement. Biologically, these catches exhibit pronounced biological activity and perishability. Live specimens (e.g., shrimp, crabs, and fish) may perish due to oxygen deprivation, temperature fluctuations, or mechanical damage if not promptly disposed of. Their decomposition not only releases toxic gases like hydrogen sulfide and ammonia, endangering fishing vessel safety, but also risks spreading pathogenic microorganisms and contaminating marine environments (Interpretation of the "Interim Provisions on the Disposal of Illegal Fishing Catch in Quanzhou City"). This time-sensitive nature demands immediate action from law enforcement agencies, as evidence may be lost through natural deterioration otherwise.

The economic nature of fishery byproducts further complicates their disposal. Their value fluctuates dynamically due to seasonal variations, market supply-demand dynamics, and species scarcity. Certain protected species (e.g., Chinese sturgeon and sea turtles) require professional ecological assessments even after death, rather than direct market disposal. This volatility demands disposal methods that are both timely and flexible. Traditional “port return” approaches risk significant value depreciation or complete economic loss during transportation delays. Forced port transfers not only increase enforcement costs but may also cause secondary losses from inadequate storage conditions, potentially triggering administrative disputes.

### *3.2 Necessity of Prior Disposal*

The limitations of the traditional “port return disposal” model have become increasingly evident in law enforcement practice, with its core issues lying in the conflict between timeliness and cost control. Firstly, from a timeliness perspective, the escort time from the seizure of fishery products to their return to port typically ranges from several hours to dozens of hours, during which the value of the catch declines exponentially over time. Secondly, regarding cost control, the traditional model incurs high storage and transportation expenses. Long-term storage of fishery products requires cold chain facilities, yet grassroots law enforcement units generally lack specialized equipment. In practice, most county-level fisheries departments nationwide are not equipped with dedicated cold chain transport vehicles, and many township enforcement points lack refrigerated warehouses, forcing fishery products to be stored in makeshift ways (such as ice preservation or open-air storage), further exacerbating the risk of asset loss. Additionally, transportation costs constitute a significant burden, which becomes even higher in cross-regional enforcement. In contrast, maritime pre-disposal through on-site sale or release can completely avoid storage and transportation costs, significantly improving the efficiency of law enforcement resource utilization.

## **4. The Deficiency of the Balance between Justice and Efficiency in the Prior Disposal of Fishery Catch**

### *4.1 Imperfection of the Current Procedural Justice*

#### **4.1.1 Inadequate Protection of the Rights of the Parties**

The current pre-disposal procedures for seized fishery products present multiple issues in protecting stakeholders’ rights. Article 5 of Fujian Province’s “Measures for Pre-disposal of Seized Fishery Products” stipulates that such disposal requires either the rights holder’s consent or application, along with approval from the law enforcement authority’s head. However, some officers have failed to strictly deliver the notification documents on-site, instead completing the process through post-facto supplementary signing. For instance, during an illegal fishing case handled by Quanzhou Municipal Bureau of Ocean and Fisheries in 2023, officers were unable to deliver the “Pre-disposal Notification for Fishery Products” to the involved party due to maritime enforcement constraints. They only requested the party to sign the confirmation document after returning to the port. While this practice

appears compliant on paper, it effectively deprives the party of the right to raise objections immediately, reducing the rights confirmation process to a mere formality.

Furthermore, the current procedures lack a swift review mechanism when parties contest disposal outcomes. For instance, Article 10 of Fujian Province's "Measures" mandates that disposal records require signatures from both law enforcement officers and parties, yet it fails to specify remedies for disputes over disposal methods or valuation. Quanzhou City's 2022 pilot regulations, while requiring law enforcement agencies to "fully document the entire process of fishery byproduct disposal in accordance with the law," did not establish independent review committees or third-party evaluation mechanisms. In practice, dissatisfied parties typically resort to administrative reconsideration or litigation, a process that is time-consuming and costly. This often leads to small disputes being abandoned, significantly undermining the effectiveness of rights protection.

#### 4.1.2 Lack of Transparency in the Procedures

Taking Fujian Province as an example, in terms of transparency, the "Fujian Province Measures for the Prior Disposal of Case-Related Fishery Products" explicitly requires full documentation and video recording of the disposal process, while stipulating that disposal service providers must submit written reports to law enforcement agencies to establish a complete evidence chain. However, in grassroots law enforcement practice, equipment shortages still lead to implementation deviations. For instance, some local units, due to the lack of high-definition cameras or limited storage capacity, can only record key steps such as weighing fishery products and obtaining signatures from involved parties, while failing to capture video footage of core processes like the sale procedure or the operations of disposal service providers. This "selective recording" results in insufficient transparency during the disposal process, making it difficult to address subsequent disputes.

### 4.2 *Inefficiency of the Current Procedure*

#### 4.2.1 Poor Interdepartmental Collaboration

Maritime administration is inherently complex, often resulting in conflicting policies from multiple departments and overlapping jurisdictions. In enforcement-challenging sectors, this complexity has led to regulatory gaps and inefficient administration (Nan, M. Y., 2025, pp. 38-40). The assessment and disposal of fishery catches involve multiple departments including finance, market regulation, and agriculture, requiring close collaboration, information sharing, and coordinated efforts. However, many regions still lack regular interdepartmental coordination mechanisms, creating communication barriers. When multi-agency assessments are required, this often leads to unclear responsibilities and buck-passing. Finance departments typically focus on asset management, evaluating actual costs and market fair values, while market regulators prioritize transaction rules and price controls. Such disagreements create bureaucratic deadlocks in approval processes. These inefficient procedures not only hinder enforcement efficiency but also undermine the credibility of regulatory authorities.

#### 4.2.2 Lagging Evaluation Mechanisms

In a market economy, the value of fishery products fluctuates with supply-demand dynamics. During the summer fishing moratorium, reduced market supply should theoretically increase their market value. Yet some regions still apply non-moratorium evaluation standards in disposal processes, failing to account for market fluctuations. This widespread disconnect between disposal methods and market needs results in undervalued sales, causing unnecessary financial losses. The evaluation system's inability to adjust standards promptly reflects market changes not only infringes on stakeholders' rights but also undermines the fairness and rationality of enforcement actions.

#### 4.2.3 Excessive Documentation Burden

The current procedures for initial disposal of fishery catches require the preparation of over 10 types of documents, including disposal notices, evaluation reports, and auction records, to establish a complete chain of evidence and accountability system. However, in practice, grassroots law enforcement units often face challenges such as staffing shortages and insufficient capacity for professional document preparation, leading to frequent occurrences of proxy signing and post-filling (Deng, B., & Pei, Z. B., 2025, pp. 40-46). In some regions, due to the lack of dedicated document management personnel, law enforcement officers are required to handle both on-site disposal and document preparation simultaneously. To save time, they often adopt a "disposal first, signing later" approach, with some officers even signing multiple documents on behalf of others. While this practice formally complies with procedural requirements, it undermines the evidentiary value of the documents. In case of disputes, it becomes difficult to reconstruct the disposal process through the document chain.

### 4.3 *The Optimization Path of the Balance between Justice and Efficiency in the Prior Disposal of Fishery Catch*

#### 4.3.1 Strengthening Procedural Justice

##### 4.3.1.1 Improve the Participation Mechanism of the Parties

In the preliminary disposal procedure of fishery catches, the participation mechanism of the parties is a critical link to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests and achieve procedural justice. Improving this mechanism ensures that the parties can fully express their demands during the disposal process, thereby making the disposal decisions more scientific, reasonable, and fair.

In cases involving the disposal of fishery catches, the evolving status and nature of the catch lead to diversified legal liability subjects and increasingly complex legal relationships, often resulting in unclear rights holders (Gao, L. P., Wu, Qiaer, & Ma, S. W., 2021, pp. 43-48). In such scenarios, timely and comprehensive notification of relevant information to potential rights holders becomes crucial to safeguard their right to know and participate. The current public announcement system in some regions has inherent limitations, with short notice periods and limited coverage, leaving many potential rights holders unaware of disposal information and unable to assert their rights. From a legal perspective, fully protecting parties' right to information is a fundamental requirement for procedural legitimacy. Only when parties have adequate access to relevant information can they effectively participate in

procedures and protect their rights. Therefore, the announcement period should be extended to 15 working days. This approach avoids excessive delays in the disposal process due to prolonged notices, which could undermine administrative efficiency, while also ensuring sufficient protection for potential rights holders without overly short notice periods.

When disposing of high-value fishery catches, the substantial economic interests involved and their significant impact on stakeholders necessitate the introduction of a hearing procedure to ensure the rationality of disposal methods. As a core institution in modern administrative procedure law, the hearing procedure safeguards the rights of parties to present statements, defend themselves, and cross-examine evidence. This allows administrative agencies to fully consider stakeholder opinions during decision-making, ensuring fairness and rationality. Implementing hearing procedures in fishery catch disposal aligns with legal requirements for major administrative decision-making processes. As potential owners of fishery catches, right holders have direct stake in disposal methods. Granting them the right to request hearings enables them to fully express opinions and demands during hearings, while raising questions and suggestions about disposal plans proposed by enforcement agencies. This not only protects the legitimate rights of right holders but also encourages enforcement agencies to develop disposal plans more cautiously and scientifically.

#### 4.3.1.2 Enhancing Procedural Transparency and Oversight Mechanisms

Information disclosure is a fundamental requirement for safeguarding citizens' right to know. In the field of fishery byproduct disposal, the public has the right to understand every stage and related circumstances of the disposal process, enabling them to supervise the legality and rationality of disposal actions. In the preliminary disposal procedure of fishery byproducts, enhancing procedural transparency and supervision mechanisms is crucial for ensuring fairness, legality, and public trust in the disposal process. By establishing a multi-dimensional, comprehensive transparency and supervision system, efforts should be made from both internal and external perspectives: On one hand, real-time disclosure of disposal procedures, evaluation reports, auction results, and other information should be implemented to accept social supervision, ensuring that fishery byproduct disposal operates under transparent conditions. On the other hand, relevant supervision platforms and systems should be established within fishery law enforcement agencies to form effective internal supervision and accountability mechanisms (Dong, C. J., & Jia, Y. Y., 2022, pp. 21-30). Additionally, the disclosure of auction results is equally indispensable. Auctions are one of the common methods for fishery byproduct disposal, and the fairness of auction results directly affects the interests of parties involved and public welfare. Public disclosure of auction results allows the public to understand the final transaction prices, buyers, and other information, preventing irregularities such as bid collusion and low-price transactions during the auction process.



#### 4.3.2 Improving the Efficiency of Law Enforcement

##### 4.3.2.1 Simplify Document Workflows and Procedures

The legal framework shall explicitly mandate the “single-form” application model for fishery administrative disposal. This requires either establishing dedicated regulations or amending existing laws to consolidate documents such as notification letters, assessment forms, and auction records into a unified form. The legal provisions must specify all mandatory information elements, including the type and quantity of catch, time and location of seizure, preliminary information of rights holders (if applicable), initial assessment opinions, and proposed disposal methods, thereby preventing procedural redundancies caused by missing data. Furthermore, all fishery enforcement agencies must uniformly adopt this standardized form to minimize duplicate submissions by parties and reduce administrative costs and burdens.

##### 4.3.2.2 Optimization of Technical Approaches for Fishery Bycatch Disposal

Formulate relevant legal regulations to explicitly mandate the integration and application of blockchain technology throughout the entire process of fishery catch from seizure to disposal, while further detailing technical implementation pathways and legal validity determinations.

Regarding technical implementation, the regulations require fisheries enforcement agencies, evaluation institutions, auction houses, and other relevant entities to store critical catch information—including seizure time, location, quantity, assessment results, and auction records—on the blockchain using standardized technical protocols and distributed storage. This ensures data integrity and security throughout the entire process, guaranteeing tamper-proof and traceable records. For legal validity, the provisions explicitly state that if entities accurately and completely store catch information on the blockchain in compliance with legal requirements, and the data remains unaltered, such blockchain-stored information carries the same legal weight as paper documents and can serve as valid evidence for fisheries enforcement.

Meanwhile, a blockchain-based data sharing mechanism should be established to accelerate the integration of command systems with practical operations, closely linking fishery administration practices with command systems to maximize system efficiency. Authorized parties should be permitted to access relevant data within their authorized scope, ensuring their right to information and enhancing the transparency and credibility of law enforcement (Yuan, Z. C., & Zhang, R. S., 2016, pp. 50-54).

#### 4.3.3 Balance between Procedural Justice and Efficiency

##### 4.3.3.1 Clarify the Applicable Conditions for Prior Disposition

Under the current legal framework, the disposal of fishery catches faces challenges such as ambiguous classification standards and subjective value assessments. It is recommended to establish the “Standards for Prior Disposal of Fishery Catches” by referencing experiences from Fujian and Quanzhou, clarifying applicable conditions for prior disposal. Firstly, regarding initiation conditions, prior disposal generally requires either consent from the rights holder or a voluntary application. The

rights holder here refers to natural persons or legal entities with legitimate property rights or other civil rights over the involved items, typically including lawful owners and possessors. However, according to the Wildlife Protection Law, the ownership of rare and endangered aquatic wildlife belongs to the state, and hunting, killing, purchasing, transporting, or selling such animals is strictly prohibited except under specific legal circumstances. Therefore, when parties possess protected species, law enforcement agencies can proceed with prior disposal without obtaining consent. Secondly, prior disposal must be approved by the head of the law enforcement agency, which serves as a critical procedural requirement to ensure legality and standardization. Thirdly, if the rights holder's identity is unclear, public announcements must be made as required. However, considering the "maximization of disposal value" principle established in the "Measures for the Management of Confiscated Property," law enforcement agencies may reasonably determine announcement periods based on actual circumstances to ensure compliance with legal procedures while optimizing asset value. Finally, the management of proceeds from prior disposal should strictly adhere to the "Regulations on the Management of Case-Related Cash" to ensure standardized and transparent fund management (Liu, Z. A., 2025, pp. 0025-0027).

#### 4.3.3.2 Enhance Interdepartmental Collaboration Mechanisms

To address specific aspects and procedures in the law enforcement and disposal of fishery catches, the primary and supporting departments are clearly defined (Hebei Province: Launching a Special Law Enforcement Campaign for Spring Marine Fisheries). For instance, in the value assessment phase, the market supervision department serves as the lead agency, with the agriculture and rural affairs department providing foundational data on catch types, quantities, and quality as evaluation criteria, while the finance department oversees the assessment process. In investigating illegal fishing cases, the agriculture and rural affairs department takes the lead, conducting on-site enforcement and evidence collection, with the public security department promptly intervening upon detecting criminal activity to assist in investigations and arrests. The market supervision department then tracks and investigates transactions involving the seized catches. By clarifying these roles, a coordinated effort is formed to enhance the efficiency of law enforcement and disposal.

Furthermore, attention must be paid to aligning with existing regulations: The "Standards for Prior Disposal of Fishery Catch" must be clearly defined in terms of its legal hierarchy relative to the "Fisheries Law," the "Measures for Identification and Authentication of Items Involved in Illegal Fishing Cases and Assessment and Restoration of Aquatic Biological Resources Damage," the "Fujian Province Measures for Prior Disposal of Involved Fishery Catch," and other local regulations. It should be stipulated that the former is a subordinate law to the latter, with detailed operational guidelines provided. For fishery catches involving rare or endangered aquatic wildlife, priority shall be given to applying the "Implementation Regulations on the Protection of Aquatic Wildlife," with disposal categorized according to protection levels (e.g., Class I protected animals require approval from the National Forestry and Grassland Administration).

#### 4.3.3.3 Implementation of Third-Party Evaluation and Feedback Mechanism

The current system lacks independent oversight, which may result in issues such as undervalued asset appraisals and improper disposal methods. Independent third-party institutions (e.g., accounting firms or asset appraisal companies) could be commissioned to conduct annual audits of disposal outcomes, issuing a “Fishery Disposal Performance Report” that publicly discloses data including disposal costs, value preservation rates, and complaint rates from stakeholders. A feedback and rectification mechanism should be established. Regions identified with audit findings (e.g., undervalued appraisals or improper disposal methods) must implement corrective measures within a specified timeframe and face public criticism. In severe cases, relevant personnel will be held accountable.

### 5. Conclusion

The balance between procedural justice and operational efficiency in the initial disposal of fishery byproducts is not merely a matter of institutional design, but the core principle and pivotal factor in modernizing and legalizing marine fisheries law enforcement. This equilibrium fundamentally adheres to the principle that “procedural justice must not be compromised for efficiency, nor should efficiency be hindered by procedural constraints.” It ensures both the fairness and legality of law enforcement processes while guaranteeing timely and efficient actions. Achieving this balance requires a multi-pronged approach. Strengthening legal foundations establishes a solid legal framework for enforcement, ensuring every step is legally grounded and procedurally compliant. Enhancing stakeholder participation fully respects legitimate rights, making law enforcement transparent and boosting public trust. Optimizing technological tools leverages advanced technologies like blockchain to ensure data integrity and traceability, providing technical support for improving procedural justice and efficiency. Promoting interdepartmental collaboration breaks down information barriers, forming a united enforcement force to avoid inefficiencies caused by poor communication. Only by building a scientific, transparent, and efficient disposal system can we achieve the triple goals of “protecting ecosystems, safeguarding rights, and enhancing efficiency.” This will establish a robust legal framework for high-quality marine economic development, allowing marine fisheries to flourish and thrive under the nourishment of the rule of law.

In the future, it remains imperative to continuously advance legislative refinement to ensure more precise and specific legal provisions; enhance technological empowerment by persistently exploring the application of new technologies in fisheries law enforcement; deepen cross-departmental collaboration to establish a more tightly integrated and efficient coordination mechanism, and comprehensively improve the disposal system for fishery catches, thereby providing stronger legal safeguards for the high-quality development of the marine economy.

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