

## Exploring the Countermeasures for the Governance of Urban Mobile Traders in China

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**Abstract.** With the gradual acceleration of urbanization in China, there is a contradiction between the “face” of the city and the “abdomen” of mobile merchants. Urban mobile traders have become a major problem in urban governance. In order to better break through the bottleneck of urban mobile trader governance and effectively manage urban mobile traders, this paper analyzes the current situation and challenges of urban mobile traders in China, and proposes that China should change the law enforcement concept, strengthen government guidance, and integrate into social organizations and Public participation, and countermeasures for mobile vendors to manage themselves, strengthen the internal construction of law enforcement teams, actively guide mobile traders, and establish a good communication mechanism.

### Introduction

With the rapid development of the economy, China's urbanization process is accelerating. By the end of 2017, China's urbanization rate had reached 58.52%. However, due to the lack of supply of urban jobs in China, the number of laid-off workers and landless peasants who are unable to work in the formal sector due to factors such as age, cultural level, and survival skills has increased, resulting in a group of mobile traders with low entry thresholds, low input costs, and high return on returns. The emergence of mobile traders has eased employment pressure and promoted economic development, but also brought about traffic congestion and environmental pollution. The governance of mobile traders has gradually become one of the important issues in urban governance. At present, the governance of mobile traders is mostly managed by the government alone. But the governance effect is poor. It is urgent to study the governance of mobile traders, especially the subject of governance, so as to alleviate the conflict between urban management and mobile traders, and change the urban issue as an opportunity for development. Therefore, based on the concept of multi-agent collaborative governance, this paper attempts to propose countermeasures to improve the governance of urban mobile traders in China through government-led, social intervention, public participation and the reform of mobile traders themselves. To achieve the goal of improving the management of mobile traders, promoting the coordination of governance entities, easing the inconsistency of mobile traders and urban development, and promoting the healthy development of cities.

### Analysis of the Current Situation of the Governance of Urban Mobile Traders in China

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, with the strengthening of urban governance, urban management as the maintenance of urban order, the conflict with mobile traders has been greatly reduced, and the effect of urban mobile traders has improved significantly. The relationship between urban management and mobile traders has gradually moved from "Irreconcilable" to "peaceful coexistence". However, there are still problems such as the enforcement of urban management violence and the violent resistance of mobile traders.

### **Current Laws and Regulations**

On the one hand, at the national legislative level, Article 8 of the Regulations on the Administration of Individual Industrial and Commercial Households in China stipulates that one of the registration items of individual industrial and commercial households is a fixed business place, and those that do not meet the requirements are not registered.

Urban Cityscape and Environmental Sanitation Management Regulations stipulates that the occupation of roads is prohibited in cities.

Article 2 of the Measures for the Investigation and Prosecution of Unlicensed Businesses stipulates that no unit or individual may engage in unlicensed operation in violation of laws and regulations.

Article 31 of the Road Traffic Safety Law stipulates that no roads may be engaged in non-traffic activities without permission.

On the other hand, at the local legislative level, According to the governance characteristics and governance status of each locality, local governments regulate mobile traders without violating the Constitution. As shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1, Laws and regulations on the management of mobile traders in parts of China (Incomplete statistics)

Laws and regulations	content	legal liability
Article 35, paragraph 1, of the Beijing Municipal Appearance and Environmental Hygiene Regulations	No unit or individual may arbitrarily occupy urban roads, pedestrian crossing bridges, pedestrian crossings and other public places, and affect the city appearance and environmental sanitation.	Ordered to correct, confiscate illegal income and illegal property, and can be fined between 500 yuan and 5,000 yuan.
Article 22 of the Regulations on the Administration of Urban Municipal Facilities in Dalian	Prohibition of occupation of business activities	Order to stop illegal activities, correct within a time limit, and compensate for economic losses, and may impose a fine of not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 20,000 yuan.
Article 22 of the Regulations on the Administration of Cityscape and Environmental Sanitation of Changchun City	No unit or individual may arbitrarily occupy roads, bridges, underground passages and other public places to set up stalls and open markets.	Violation of the regulations, order to correct, and impose a fine of 50 yuan to 300 yuan; if it refuses to correct, it will be compulsory.
Article 5 of the Harbin City Management Regulations	No unit or individual may, without the approval of the competent department of road traffic, refrain from occupying roads for production and processing or setting up stalls for business activities.	A fine of 10 yuan to 30 yuan shall be imposed on the person in charge of the unit, individual industrial and commercial households or individuals.
Article 4 of the Regulations on the Administration of City and Environment and Sanitation of Shijiazhuang City	It is strictly forbidden to set up booths in public places such as roads and squares.	If the illegal branch is set up, the daily fine will be RMB 0.30 per square meter.
Article 16 of the Regulations on the Administration of Nanjing City Appearance	Do not set up booths in prohibited locations and time.	Those who refuse to make corrections after education shall be fined between 20 yuan and 200 yuan; if the circumstances are serious, they may temporarily detain the goods.
Article 18 of the Regulations on Urban Cityscape and Environmental Sanitation Management of Zhengzhou City	No unit or individual may arbitrarily occupy urban roads, underground passages, pedestrian bridges and other public places to set up operations and sell goods.	A fine of not less than 50 yuan but not more than 500 yuan is imposed.
Article 20, paragraph 2 of the Regulations on Urban Sanitary and Environmental Sanitation Management of Nanning City	Urban roads shall not be provided with stalls. If it is necessary to place booths on the streets or roads outside the main roads, the examination and approval procedures shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of laws and administrative regulations.	A fine of not less than 50 yuan but not more than 500 yuan is imposed.
Article 21, Section 8 of the Regulations on Urban Cityscape and Environmental Sanitation Management of Kunming	It is forbidden to sell and illegally set up stalls along the street in the city.	It was banned and a fine of 50 yuan was imposed.
Article 8 (4) of Lanzhou City Urban Appearance and Environmental Sanitation Management Measures	It is forbidden to set up stalls for sale on urban roads and on the sides of sidewalks, public spaces and facilities.	Ordered to stop illegal activities, clean up or dismantle within a time limit, and impose a fine of more than 100 yuan to 500 yuan for individuals, and a fine of 1 thousand yuan to 5,000 yuan for units; if they refuse to correct, they shall be forced to dismantle and confiscate illegal facilities, tools and items.

## Current Initiatives

### *The "12-point system" Mode of Xuanwu District, Nanjing*

At the end of 2005, the Nanjing City Xuanwu District City Appearance Bureau implemented "release" for mobile traders. In 2006, according to the distribution characteristics of mobile traders in Nanjing and the characteristics of urban management in this city, the management model of "12-point system for motor vehicle driving licenses" was planned, and illegal files were established for road stalls. Full implementation of this model in 2007. This model has a complete assessment project, including compliance with discipline, complete license, fixed-point management, service attitude, perfect facilities, neat and tidy, booth hygiene, garbage bag, personal hygiene, and item quality. Like a motorized driver's license, the implementation of the cumulative deduction system, graded progressive law enforcement. In order to vigorously deepen this measure, the Nanjing City Management Department made some dirty and messy booths and clean booth pictures into a slide form, carried out extensive publicity, organized mobile vendors to observe, and played a warning and encouragement role.

### *The "introducing stalls into Enterprises" Mode of Zhejiang Yiwu*

Yiting Town, Yiwu City, Zhejiang Province is an industrial-intensive area with more than 200 companies, and the consumption needs of employees are large. Therefore, the roads near the factory here are occupied by various mobile traders. Due to the huge scale of mobile traders, urban management has a deadlock in its governance. In order to overcome the governance problems of mobile traders, the comprehensive law enforcement management of Yiwu City adopted a new management model for "introducing stalls into Enterprises" for mobile traders, and introduced mobile traders within the jurisdiction to nearby enterprises. In order to effectively implement this model, the Yiwu Comprehensive Law Enforcement Bureau held a symposium on mobile traders. The law enforcement team leader of the General Enforcement Bureau leads the law enforcement team to interview mobile traders and lead the mobile traders to the company for inspection and site selection. Finally, a consensus was reached between the urban management and the mobile traders to register and document the basic information of the mobile traders, and to manage and connect them with the enterprises and sanitation offices. A fixed source of customers and business locations have made mobile traders feel "home" in Yiwu.

### *The "entering the Market" Mode of Suzhou*

The chaos of mobile traders in Muqiao Street, Suzhou High-tech Zone is serious. In order to solve this problem, the city management has taken up the heavy responsibility. Accelerate the construction of supporting commercial infrastructure, successfully establish a hawker center, and guide the mobile traders who originally operated the surrounding roads to enter the market, and create a new model for the management of mobile traders nationwide.

For some stalls with higher rents, provide preferential policies to encourage mobile traders to enter the market. The supporting facilities in each region are all available, with certificate management and standardized management. After entering the market, the mobile traders do not have to worry about the investigation and management of the urban management, and the passenger flow remains unchanged, which guarantees the operating rights of the mobile traders. At the same time, carry out a series of guiding publicity activities, through benign interactions, to close the distance with the masses, and accelerate the formation of a new pattern of diversified urban governance in which all parties in the society cooperate and participate in the public.

## Difficulties and Challenges in the Governance of Urban Mobile Traders

With the increasing differentiation of social class in China and the stricter regulation of law enforcement, faced with the enormous challenges posed by the huge urban mobile traders, the

governance of urban mobile traders in China has made significant progress, but there are still some unsatisfactory places.

### **The Conflict between Urban Management and Mobile Traders is Prevalent**

Entering the keyword "violent law enforcement" or "violent resistance to the law" on the Internet, there will be a large number of cases listed. (See Table 2)

Table 2, 2007-2017 City Management and Mobile Traders Conflict Case List (Incomplete statistics)

Time	The reason	Form of expression and results
September 2007	City management persuaded mobile trader to leave.	The mobile trader stabbed the city management with a knife.
September 2008	Lichee Bay traders occupy the road.	The city management is slightly injured.
March 2009	Guangzhou traders occupy the road.	Four city management were injured.
July 2010	Anhui traders set up stalls in the streets.	The city management beat the traders and one of the pregnant women was injured.
May 2011	Guangzhou manages mobile traders.	City management was violently enforced with batons, resulting in three people admitted to hospital for treatment.
June 2012	City management rectifies mobile traders.	Three people were injured.
July 2013	The melon farmers occupy the road in Hunan.	There was a physical conflict between the two sides, the melon farmers died and the urban management was sentenced.
May 2014	Nanjing City Management Shen Hao persuaded mobile traders to ban stalls.	Shen Hao was slashed by another fruit vendor.
June 2015	Mobile traders trimethylene fire channel occupancy.	The mobile traders threatened the city management with beatings and knives, which led to the injury of law enforcement personnel.
July 2016	Zhengyang's mobile traders occupy the road to sell watermelons.	The mobile traders did not listen to the advice and stabbed the law enforcement officers seriously. The law enforcement officer died after being rescued.
April 2017	Baoan's mobile traders occupy the road to do business.	The mobile trader ran away. Law enforcement officers were injured to varying degrees.

Violent law enforcement and violent anti-law cases similar to the above are common occurrences. In the process of law enforcement, the urban management violates the law enforcement procedures or exceeds the scope of duties stipulated by the law, conducts personal infringement and injury to the mobile traders, and arbitrarily destroys or confiscates their belongings. These acts not only undermine the authority of the government, but also discredit the urban management law enforcement team, seriously affecting the image of urban management civilized law enforcement, and even lead to vicious group events, which threaten the stability and harmony of society.

According to incomplete statistics, there were 257 cases of violent resistance from 2004 to the end of 2016. Of these, 186 acts of violence were committed as a result of the occupation, accounting for more than half of the total, with 213 injured and 16 dead. From January 4, 2017 to October 17, 2017, there were 373 violent resistance law enforcement incidents in China's urban management, 292 people were seriously injured and 6 people were sacrificed. There are also non-violent forms of resistance. For instance, mobile traders are unreasonable or use vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children or pregnant women to obstruct law enforcement officers. These actions have caused law enforcement officials to have concerns during law enforcement, which has led to a stalemate in law enforcement.

### **Administrative Law Enforcement Has a Lot of Discretion**

The so-called discretion refers to the power of state organs and their staff to make judgments on their own, in accordance with the purpose of legislation and the principles of fairness and reasonableness, to determine their own conditions of conduct, to choose their own ways of conduct and to make

administrative decisions freely within the scope of legal authorization. In reality, after the subject and object of the act, the legal facts, and the corresponding administrative procedures have passed, the law can be handled. However, there is a lack of process content and even confrontation strategies between urban mobile traders and urban management. This allows the city management to have greater discretion under the objective facts allowed by law. Due to the low punitive measures taken in most parts of China, the illegal cost in some areas is too low, which will cause the mobile traders to have the luck. But in some places, the punishment is relatively strong. For example, The fine set by Dalian is even up to 20,000 yuan. Lanzhou, Shijiazhuang and other places not only punish the vendors themselves, but also pursue those responsible in the control area. This is a huge loss for mobile traders. But on the other hand, because the illegal cost is too high, the probability of a mobile trader's share can be reduced.

### **Urban Management Law Enforcement Team Chaos**

In recent years, the incident of "violent law enforcement" has been continuously reported in the newspapers, causing public suspicion and resistance to the urban management department. Because of the special nature of urban management work, the requirements for their positions are strict and limited. But some law enforcement officers are "temporary workers". This is enough to show that the city law enforcement team is still to be assessed. The reason is that due to the serious burden of urban governance, the urban management team lacks personnel and can only recruit informal players, which has caused confusion in the management of law enforcement personnel.

### **Weakness becomes a Reason for Illegal Mobile Traders**

In recent years, urban management has stepped up efforts to rectify mobile traders and strive to balance the relationship between "face" and "belly". In the short term of governance, mobile traders will abide by the law. However, due to the low quality and cultural level of most mobile traders, the early efforts were in vain. And the complex human relationship between the urban management and the mobile traders has made the governance unconsolidated. Mobile traders use the banner of "vulnerable groups" to resist the law, and regard law enforcement officials' law enforcement behavior as individual behaviors against such groups, and believe that they reject and despise vulnerable groups. Whether it is violent anti-law or non-violent anti-law, it not only brings great psychological pressure to law enforcement personnel, but also easily incites people who do not know the truth. This will cause "public anger", and the onlookers have become the "backing" of mobile traders. In this process, urban management is like a bad guy, thinking that urban management is not close to human feelings. When the two sides are emotionally dissatisfied, a series of language or behavioral conflicts will inevitably affect social stability.

### **Suggestions on Improving the Management of Urban Mobile Traders in China**

Governance of urban mobile traders is a long-term task. It is not enough to rely solely on urban management. It requires the government, social organizations, the public, and mobile vendors to participate together to form a multi-subject collaborative governance model.

#### **Government-led, Strengthen the Construction of Legislative and Law Enforcement Teams**

The service-oriented nature of the Chinese government determines that the government has the responsibility to govern the urban mobile traders, and to change the notion that mobile traders are harmful and unprofitable, and regard it as an important part of social development. As the defender of social justice, the government should play a leading role in urban governance, help mobile traders reform to conform to the trend of the times and promote the healthy development of cities.

#### ***Establish a New Concept of Governance***

Our government should change from "ban" to "active guidance and control". Punishment is imposed on mobile traders who fail to pass environmental sanitation inspections, fail to meet food safety standards, and often resist the law, so as not to endanger public order and the health of citizens.



For other mobile traders with good behavior and high credibility, the following three types of management can be carried out.

Firstly, the classification refinement management. Mobile traders can be divided into food, daily necessities, services, cultural performances, etc., and these categories can be managed centrally, which can improve work efficiency. Secondly, carry out centralized management of partitions. Drawing on the Korean classification criteria, the urban public space can be divided into prohibited areas, controlled areas and grooming areas. In the prohibited areas, such as the surrounding areas of party and government organs, important urban main roads, and other areas with large traffic volume, the activities of mobile traders are prohibited. In the grooming areas, such as residential concentrated residential areas, urban streets and other places, small-scale management can be carried out, infrastructure can be improved, and management efficiency can be improved. Finally, it is the "Daily" management. In the morning, you can sell in the concentrated area of the residents and on both sides of the street where traffic is not very large. In the evening, you can avoid the peak hours of work and operate in the vicinity of residential areas, but strictly control the surrounding decibels to avoid disturbing the situation.

### ***Improve Laws and Regulations Governing the Management of Mobile Traders***

The government should improve the level of legal effectiveness and unify the content of laws and regulations. At present, China's regulations concerning the governance of mobile traders are limited to legislation at the local level. At the national level, there are only some non-specialized mobile trader legislations such as the "Regulations on the Administration of Individual Industrial and Commercial Households", and the "Urban Cityscape and Environmental Sanitation Management Regulations". And in these laws and regulations, only the provisions concerning mobile traders are mentioned in part. China should introduce a national law on the management of mobile traders, so that the governance of mobile traders has a higher level of law to rely on.

At the same time, we should improve the social security system. Social assistance, social insurance, social welfare and social care constitute the social security system. Social assistance can help relieve the burden of living for low-income people, especially for urban mobile traders. Social insurance helps to improve citizens' ability to resist risks. The economic vulnerability of mobile traders makes their pension, medical care, unemployment and other issues unprotected. Therefore, we should improve the construction of the social security system and reduce the gap between urban and rural social security. Also focus on the protection of urban mobile traders at this stage. In the areas of health care, pension, education, etc., their children and parents enjoy equal treatment and equal social welfare policies. Realizing social justice and socialist superiority, so that the fruits of social and economic development are shared by all the people, and the harmony and stability of society has been achieved and maintained.

### ***Strengthening the Talent Construction of Urban Management Law Enforcement Team***

First, clarify the scope of power of the law enforcement team. Make clear the responsibilities of the city's law enforcement departments and other departments, and clarify the scope of responsibility and the division of functions. Eliminate the functions of overlapping and vague functions between departments, and avoid the phenomenon of shirking responsibility. In the actual law enforcement process, law enforcement agencies should actively cooperate with other departments under the unified leadership of higher authorities, and learn from the expertise and experience of other departments. Implement resource sharing, form a joint force of law enforcement, and improve law enforcement efficiency.

Second, reasonable allocation staff. Publicly recruiting city management law enforcement personnel with high ability and high cultural quality in the society. And appropriately increase the proportion of front-line personnel at the grassroots level to meet the needs of frontline law enforcement work. Within the regulations, law enforcement personnel who perform well and meet national requirements solve the problem of identity establishment and make law enforcement more efficient.

Third, hold regular training and assessment. Strengthen ideological and political training, clarify the service functions of urban management, and adhere to the people-oriented guidelines. Work hard to learn the basic theory of work and legal common sense, master the work skills, and have the ability to handle the crisis. Strengthening mental health training and timely grooming and debugging will help urban management to further effectively carry out urban governance. At the same time, within the scope of responsibility, the mobile traders are assessed. Material and spiritual incentives for those with outstanding performance. Appropriately improve the wages and benefits of law enforcement officers in excellent cities, thus improving the enthusiasm of law enforcement personnel.

### **Social Intervention, with Corporate Organization and Mass Media**

#### ***Give Play to the Role of Enterprises in Society by Adopting the Method of “introducing stalls into Enterprises”***

The mobile traders in the jurisdiction will be introduced into the operation of nearby enterprises, so that the mobile traders will no longer travel. For example, in the experience of Yiwu, Zhejiang, the Comprehensive Law Enforcement Bureau held a symposium of mobile traders to interview mobile traders and lead mobile traders to enterprises for inspection and site selection, so that mobile traders can truly accept this initiative from the bottom of their hearts. A consensus has been reached between urban management and mobile traders. In this way, the traffic management of mobile traders in the city has been solved, the surrounding environment has been significantly improved, and the harmonious coexistence between urban management and mobile traders has also been promoted. At the same time, encourage social organizations such as urban governance associations, non-profit organizations and volunteer teams to participate in the governance of urban mobile traders.

### ***Broaden Effective Communication Channels***

Flexible application of big data technology. In the process of urban mobile traders' management, the urban management can submit the data platform creation to a third party, and use the big data “Internet +” to publicize the process and results of the urban mobile traders. Set up the residents' opinions column, let the citizens participate in the governance, and promptly submit their opinions or suggestions to the city management. After receiving the advice, the urban management will respond and process in time to form a good interaction mechanism. By using big data, we can communicate with multiple parties, obtain a large amount of information, realize digital management, and achieve mutual supervision and mutual restraint. Ensuring the fairness of law enforcement and maintaining the credibility of the government, creating a good environment for law enforcement. At the same time, pay attention to the media role of the media. Fully understand the propaganda and guiding role of various media, produce promotional videos or issue leaflets, explain the functions of urban management, and let the masses better understand the department of urban management and its law enforcement personnel. List excellent governance cases, unravel the misunderstanding of the masses and mobile traders on urban management, and establish a good image of urban management. By motivating residents and mobile traders to change their minds, they strive to make the masses fully understand, understand and recognize and support urban management and their work. Using the media, we will sincerely explain the events, sum up experiences and lessons, clarify the direction of future governance, conscientiously do a good job in public relations, exchange public understanding, resolve image crisis, and minimize doubts.

### **Public Participation, Helping and Supervising Urban Mobile Traders**

#### ***Strengthen Public Supervision of Mobile Traders***

For every citizen, mobile traders in the city are the groups that citizens must reach. Citizens can monitor the behavior of urban mobile traders in a variety of ways. For example, The timely disclosure of environmental pollution caused by traders through mass media such as the Internet has brought pressure to relevant local authorities to enable government departments to make a difference and



reduce the damage of mobile traders to environmental protection. Moreover, citizens can also accelerate the government's introduction and implementation of environmental protection policies. In the actual government work, the democratic openness of decision-making should be improved, and citizens should be truly involved in the construction countermeasures of urban development, and suggestions should be made for the governance of mobile traders in urban development. At the same time, the public itself should continue to enhance its environmental awareness, consciously assume the obligation of environmental protection, and learn to protect its rights and interests within a reasonable and legal scope. The government can include public supervision in the assessment, and the public can report whether the law enforcement officers have acted excessively. If there is an act of ultra vires, the responsibility shall be borne by the municipal administrative department at the same level.

### ***Create an Atmosphere for the Public to Help Mobile Traders***

In today's society, because most mobile traders lack legal awareness, they have caused difficulties in law enforcement, and are more prone to conflicts and chaos, and are not easy to govern. The urban management department should vigorously strengthen the law-enforcement education, fully mobilize the public around the law enforcement and willing to volunteer, and use the multimedia tools to regularly carry out legal education. Concentrate on mobile traders in the jurisdictions, publicize laws and regulations, and make mobile traders aware of the importance of operating according to law and safeguarding rights according to law. And form a good relationship system with the surrounding public. While safeguarding the rights and interests of mobile traders, they fully recognize the superiority of socialist law, form a psychological sense of identity, reduce violent conflicts, and help stabilize social order. The community is a place where mutual cooperation is easy to achieve. In the community, limited by a certain geographical area and population size, it is not difficult to establish a strong or weak social relationship between people in frequent interactions. The community can be used as a unit, and the public in each community forms a small group to provide assistance to mobile traders. The community can also protect and manage the internal ecological environment of the community in a collective cooperation, thus avoiding the inefficiency of government governance and corporate governance.

### **Self-reform , Strengthen the Self-management of Mobile Traders**

#### ***Establish a Mobile Vendor Autonomous Organization***

With the development of society and the deepening of urbanization, the responsibility of the government urban management department is increasing. The government is not omnipotent, so the market will adjust and dominate. However, when the government and the market always fail, it is not enough to rely solely on urban management law enforcement agencies and market self-regulation to control urban mobile traders. In the community or street as a unit, mobile traders should be actively encouraged to form self-organization and self-management. Urban mobile vendors and autonomous organizations can form internal treaties, self-regulate and manage, and play their own role to join the urban governance. This will not only reduce the pressure on urban management, but also bring better governance effects.

#### ***Provide Reemployment Skills Training***

Most of the mobile traders have not received professional skills training and lack the necessary skills. This is very difficult for most mobile traders to enter formal employment. If the government supports it, the mobile traders with older and poorer living and limited technical capabilities can give priority to the placement of booths. For those mobile traders who are younger, have more learning ability, and have skills, help them to contact the labor market or the talent market. At the same time, it will play the role of grassroots organizations, encourage community residents to participate in service work, and concentrate on reemployment skills training for traders with limited skills in their jurisdictions to enhance the employment competitiveness of mobile traders themselves.

## Summary

In short, with the adjustment of China's policies, the continuous improvement of laws and regulations, urban governance is maturing, which provides a better institutional environment for the management of mobile traders. But the governance of mobile traders is gradual. China should re-examine the role and value of mobile traders and promote the harmonious development of society. On the one hand, it requires the government's efforts to change management concepts and improve laws and regulations. On the other hand, it also needs the cooperation of mobile traders themselves to improve their legal awareness. At the same time, it is inseparable from the support of the society and the public. Only by multi-party cooperation and communication can we break through the bottleneck of mobile vendor management.

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