

Analysis on the Training Path of Foreign-related Legal Talents under the Background of Globalization

Zhengyi Zhang^{1*}, Yiwei Dong², Linan Zhang²

¹International Affairs Office, Shanghai University of Political Science and Law, Shanghai, China

²International Law School, Shanghai University of Political Science and Law, Shanghai, China

*Corresponding Author.

Abstract:

In order to adapt to the requirements of internationalizing doing business environment and constructing a new development pattern of domestic and international dual cycle, China needs to train foreign-related legal talents to effectively safeguard our active participation in international cooperation and competition. Although Chinese colleges and universities explore and practice various modes of foreign-related legal talents cultivation, the current shortage of such professionals in China has not been effectively solved. Therefore, China's universities should follow the thought on socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics and the goal of cultivating foreign-related legal talents, strengthen multiple coordination and cooperation and integrate resources to form a new pattern of training with domestic and international linkage, build a diversified evaluation system for cultivation to safeguard the results, and train a high-level foreign-related legal talents team to serve China's opening-up strategy.

Keywords: *New development, International influence, Foreign-related legal talents, Training mode*

I. INTRODUCTION

With the building of a community with a shared future for mankind and the promotion of the Belt and Road Initiative, China plays an increasingly important role on the international scene. Under the background of accelerated internationalization process, the inter-state competition is not only confined to the economic competition, but also should be reflected in the talent competition. Development is the first task, and talent is the primary resource. Therefore, it is urgent and necessary to train foreign-related legal talents, as well as exploring the training mode and path of foreign-related legal talents, which have become the primary task the universities needing to carry out urgently at the present stage.

II. STATUS QUO OF TRAINING FOREIGN-RELATED LEGAL TALENTS IN CHINA

Due to the promotion of the new era background, China has issued a series of policy documents in recent years to provide policy support and direction guidance to the training of foreign-related legal talents. And then the colleges and universities in China have carried out active exploration and practice in the training mode of foreign-related legal talents under the support of national policies.

2.1 The Construction of a New Development Pattern Puts forward New Requirements for Foreign-related Legal Talents

Driven by the strategic layout of comprehensively opening wider to the outside world and jointly building the Belt and Road, China is speeding up the construction of a new development pattern of domestic and international dual circulation. According to statistics from the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China, from January to October 2021, China's non-financial outward direct investment reached ¥568.98 billion to 5,406 overseas enterprises in 164 countries and regions. With the increasing expansion of China's foreign investment and the deepening interdependence with the economies of other states in the world, the addition of foreign-related legal risks also put forward higher requirements for high-quality foreign-related legal services. Consequently, in order to adapt to the internationalized business environment and meet the needs of diversified dispute resolution in the new era, China is in urgent need of training professional foreign-related legal service teams to provide more foreign-related legal talents ensuring China's active participation in international cooperation and competition.

2.2 Diversified Training Mode Provides a New Plan for the Training of Foreign-related Legal Talents

Under the persistent development of the basic guideline of governing the country by law and building a law-based China, most colleges and universities in China have opened up law majors. On the basis of data statistics, there are more than 600 schools having law majors offered in China. Recently, many colleges and universities have explored multiple foreign-related legal talent training modes and achieved remarkable results providing talent guarantee and intellectual support to accelerate the construction of China's socialist rule of law and improve the international discourse of China^[1].

2.2.1 Comprehensive training mode

The training of foreign-related legal talents under the comprehensive training mode is based on the premise of laying the accumulation of legal theories for students. At the same time, students are cultivated legal thinking and application ability by offering legal theory courses and practical courses.

Colleges and universities with comprehensive training mode as the work operation mechanism do not have special courses for the training of foreign-related legal talents. Instead, they have traditional law courses including basic law courses such as civil law, criminal law and administrative law, as well as professional optional courses such as maritime law, trust law and foreign legal history. The application of comprehensive training mode is particularly general in undergraduate training programs, mainly at the grasp of the basic principles of law and comprehensive use of the knowledge of law.

2.2.2 Characteristic experimental class mode

The essence of the characteristic experimental class model is to carry out elite education for different disciplinary direction. And meanwhile, this kind of training mood is the experimental field of education reforms. By converting the traditional teaching method of inculcating with basic legal knowledge to the method of combining the targeted law learning with specialized practical teaching to improve the ability of international exchange and handling the foreign-related legal practice. For example, since 2013, Southwest University of Political Science & Law has opened up experimental classes for foreign-related legal talents, which has strong international characteristics in terms of curriculum setting, teaching content and teaching staff.

2.2.3 Multi-disciplinary training mode

The multi-disciplinary training mode is another experimental mode of characteristic experimental class. Presently, the legal compound training mode implemented by colleges and universities is mainly divided into the mode of “Law+Non-English language” and “Law+Emerging Discipline”. For example, Beijing Foreign Studies University and China University of Political Science and Law have jointly set up the “English+Law Joint Bachelor's Degree Program” to realize the innovative training mode of foreign-related legal talents through two-way cooperative education between colleges and universities. The training mode of compound foreign-related legal talents integrating law and multi-disciplinary education is not only the basic requirement in the National Medium-and Long-Term Talent Development Plan, but also the only way for the training of high-quality foreign-related legal talents under the opening up strategy.

III. THE CURRENT DILEMMA OF TRAINING FOREIGN-RELATED LEGAL TALENTS

In accordance with the status quo and practical effect of foreign-related legal talents training, China's current training of foreign-related legal talents faces many practical dilemma in reality, which is specifically manifested in the following aspects:

3.1 The Policy Supply of Foreign-related Legal Talents Training is in a Scattered State

China's relevant policies for the training of foreign-related legal talents are reflected in A Number of Opinion on the Education Training Plan for the Excellent Legal Talents issued in 2011, The Opinions on Developing the Foreign-Related Legal Service Industry issued in 2016, The Opinion on Adhering to the Education and Training Plan of Combining Morality with Law and Implementing the Education and Training Plan of Excellent Legal Talents 2.0 issued in 2018 and other policy documents. They pointed out that training a group of foreign-related outstanding legal talents is the core priority of adapting to the construction of a socialist rule-of-law country, stressed that our country should cultivate high-level foreign rule of law talents, build a new pattern of foreign rule of law talents as the core goal of education reform, for the national construction and development of high-quality foreign rule of law talents and for our "Belt and Road" and other strategic services. Besides, it also stressed that China should take the construction of a new pattern of foreign-related legal talents as the core objective of the current educational reform, providing high-quality foreign-related legal services needed for the national construction and "Belt and Road Initiative".

Most of the above policy documents are provisions in principle and advocacy, that is, they put forward overall ideas, establish objectives and requirements, and clarify reform tasks. However, provisions on specific implementation measures and reform plans are less, let alone the provisions on the training of foreign-related legal talents in local colleges and universities, which is still in the blank. In 2020, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference carried out a symposium on strengthening the construction of foreign-related legal talent team. It was showed that a specialized policy document would be published to assist in constituting a top-level design of foreign-related legal talents training and improving the relevant rules and mechanisms.

3.2 There is a Large Gap in the Number of Foreign-related Legal Talents

Under the strategic layout of foreign-related rule of law work based on the guidance of the Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, although China has made great achievements in the training of foreign-related legal talents, the number of foreign-related legal talents currently is far from meeting the practical needs of building a new development pattern and the construction of foreign-related laws and regulations. The shortage of quantity and poor quality of foreign-related legal talents are the serious reality that China must face.

In the light of the Notice on the Construction of Foreign-related Lawyers, there are 985 lawyers in the national inquiry system for foreign-related lawyers, accounting for about 0.2% of the total number of practicing lawyers. In line with the UN report, the full amount of UN membership dues undertook by China is not directly proportional to the number of Chinese serving in the UN, and the number of

Chinese employees in the UN system currently accounts for only 1% of the total employees. Moreover, on the basis of relevant data statistics, less than 3% of staff in the international organizations are Chinese. Through the data above, it highlights that China currently faces a significant and huge gap in the number of foreign-related legal talents, resulting that China's existing foreign-related legal talents database fails to adapt to the high-level opening-up pattern and the increasingly diversified needs of foreign-related legal services.

With the deepening of economic globalization and the complex international relations, whether the material development strategies of the country like "Belt and Road Initiative" or the foreign-related trade service cannot be separated from the support of the foreign-related legal talent team. Nevertheless, the status quo of lacking foreign-related legal talents in China has highly hindered our foreign-related legal service level and the fundamental factors of international influence.

3.3 There is a Serious Homogeneity in Foreign-related Legal Talents Training Plan

Foreign-related legal talents are equivalent to the foreign-related compound talents who familiar with international laws and rules and good at handling foreign-related legal affairs. Compared with the traditional training mode of legal talents, the training of foreign-related legal talents needs to build a targeted characteristic training system and a scientific talent training plan. Yet the homogenization of the whole legal professional talent training so far is still very common, namely the same management mode, the same training plan and the same teaching resources. Due to the convergence of training methods and professional course layout in colleges and universities leading to the single and rigid training mode of foreign-related legal talents, China has not yet formed a systematic training system of characteristic foreign-related legal talents on the whole. Simultaneously, at the current stage, there is a trend of "generalized system" training mode of foreign-related legal talents, which obviously fails to meet the requirements of elite training of foreign-related legal talents. The training plan of foreign-related legal talents should be the most appropriate interpretation of "tailored" and the embodiment of the essential application of "specific problem-specific analysis".

Due to the different training objectives and value of foreign-related legal talents, colleges and universities conduct reform and innovation with international characteristics in the curriculum, teaching content, teachers and other aspects on the basis of the traditional foreign-related legal talent training system, in order to strengthen the ability of domestic legal talents through the integration of international vision and Chinese perspective.

IV. THE TRAINING DIRECTION OF FOREIGN-RELATED LEGAL TALENTS UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF GLOBALIZATION

For the sake of suiting the development trend of globalization and the promotion of building a strong country under the modern socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics in the new era, colleges and universities should base on the training goal of foreign-related legal talents, innovate the traditional talent training mode and bring up a number of high-level foreign-related legal talents serving for the opening-up strategy. The training of foreign-related legal talents in China should aim at forming a multi-level foreign-related talent echelon, including the makers of foreign-related rule of law, providers of foreign-related legal services, researchers of foreign-related legal theories, and adjudicators of foreign-related legal disputes^[2].

4.1 The Training Direction of International Organization Talent

Nowadays the international pattern and the global governance system are undergoing profound changes, and the world changes will eventually be reflected in the evolution of the international order and international rules^[3]. The world is undergoing the major changes unseen in the world in a century while also creating challenges to the Chinese nation. As the largest developing country, China should not only be a follower and defender of international rules, but should actively participate in global governance and the formulation of international rules, so as to enhance China's discourse power and international position in international affairs.

International organizations are the coordination center of global governance reform and a special platform to reflect and enhance the country's soft power. The construction purpose of international organizations such as UNIDROIT and UNCITRAL is to promote the unity and coordination of the rules of international private law and the drafting and formulation of international conventions. However, the formulation of international rules is mainly dominated by developed countries and blind to the interests of other countries, resulting in not maintaining the security and development interests of the countries, as well as the rights and interests of citizens and enterprises in foreign exchanges. Although China has made brilliant achievements in economic and social development and qualitatively improved its overall national strength driven by the innovation-driven development strategy, China's influence on the international stage have not reached the same height as the level of economic development. One of the fundamental reasons is that the number and quality of Chinese employees in international organizations are still in short supply.

International organizational talents occupy an important position in China's foreign-related legal talents training system. The Plan to Build the Rule of Law in China (2020-2025) promulgated in 2021 take "strengthening foreign-related rule of law work" as one of the main contents, and emphasized the

need to actively participate in the formulation of international rules to promote the formation of a fair and reasonable international rule system. The policy document is a signal that China is in urgent need to train international organization talents to participate in international rule-making on the international stage. Colleges and universities should take international organization talent training as an important goal, through the integration of discipline advantages and high quality resources to establish a diversified international organization talent training transmission channels so as to achieve the target of participation in global governance and promote the construction of the Community with a Shared Future for Mankind.

4.2 The Training Direction of Foreign-related Legal Service Talents

Broadly speaking, foreign-related legal services talents include foreign-related lawyers, foreign-related arbitrators and other foreign-related legal service providers. Owing to the late start of China's foreign-related legal service market and the small number of high-quality foreign-related legal service talents, it is difficult for China to train and reserve foreign-related legal service talents to meet the needs of the Opening-up strategy. According to relevant data, the Chinese lawyer team has grown to more than 520,000 lawyers, about 34,000 law firms. Among them, there are more than 12,000 foreign-related lawyers, accounting for about 2.3% of the total number and Chinese law firms have more than 150 overseas branches, accounting for about 0.4% of the total.

The Chinese "going global" enterprises provides an unprecedented platform and opportunities for foreign-related legal service personnel. According to the Beijing Research Report on Foreign-related Legal Services released by the Beijing Lawyers Association in 2019, the foreign-related legal business mainly focused on international trade, cross-border investment, foreign-related dispute settlement, private equity and venture investment. The development of foreign-related legal service industry is an important deployment to adapt to the new situation of economic globalization and an objective requirement to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of citizens and legal persons.

The training method of foreign-related legal service talents should be innovated from the perspective of practical needs, breaking down the limitations and barriers of traditional training methods. Foreign-related legal service talents not only need to make a foundation of a solid foreign-related legal knowledge system, but also require to be supported by rich practical experience. Therefore, the *Guidance for the Curriculum of Master of Professional Legal Studied (International Lawyers)* was issued in 2021. It is implemented in the form of publishing departmental rules that the decision and deployment on the development of foreign-related legal service industry to comprehensively improve China's foreign-related legal service.

4.3 The Training Direction of Foreign-related Research Talents on the Theory of the Rule of Law

Theoretical research and practice bring out the best in each other. Practical activities need to be guided based on theoretical research, and theoretical research finds potential problems from practical activities. Under the target of building a socialist country under the rule of law and comprehensively expanding high-level opening up to the outside world, foreign-related legal talents should take on the role of a legal think tank for research on the theory of foreign rule of law, play the pioneering role to provide reference for relevant decision-making departments in view of the major practice issues of the rule of law faced by China.

The world is in an era of global development and cooperation in the rule of law. China not only needs to learn from international advanced legal theories, but also should send China's voice to the whole world and export China's plan reversely. However, for present, China has not formed internationally influential academic research results in the field of international rule of law yet. In virtue of the quantity and quality of existing foreign-related research talents on the theory of the rule of law cannot conform to the extension of the scope of the characteristics and requirements of the foreign-related rule of law theory, the professional academic achievements in the field of foreign-related fail to transform into practical solutions and effective reference experience, hindering the construction of Chinese scholars' discourse power in the field of foreign-related rule of law.

Foreign-related legal theory of rule of law is the legal guarantee to meet with the domestic and international double cycle correctly and promote the combination of foreign rule of law theory and legal practice to serve the national top-level development strategy by strengthening the training of foreign-related research talents on the theory of the rule of law. For example, although China has signed the Singapore Convention on Mediation in 2019, due to the legislation and implementation issues, China has not yet ratified the convention. Accordingly, the way to apply the convention and promote the rule of law system and the effective connection has become the academic frontier exploration and hot issue for legal academic researchers. So it can be seen that the training of foreign-related research talents on the theory of the rule of law is of great significance for building China's foreign-related legal system and strengthening the top-level design of the rule of law in China.

4.4 The Training Direction of Foreign-related Judicial Talents

Foreign-related judicial work is a crucial part of the foreign-related rule of law system. Foreign-related judicial trial not only involves the correct exercise of national judicial sovereignty and the display of judicial image, also involves the open legal environment and regional trade and investment environment, which have strong sensitivity and influence both internal and external. And the training and reserve of foreign-related legal talents with international vision, familiar with foreign laws is the

premise of further improving the level of foreign-related trials as well as an inevitable requirements of international judicial exchanges and cooperation in various fields and foreign-related trials.

In terms of the current situation of foreign-related judicial trial work in China, with the increasing of international commercial trade activities, the number of foreign-related disputes has soared, and China's foreign judicial trial work is facing unprecedented huge challenges. Because the foreign judicial work involves the application of jurisdiction, the identification of extraterritorial law, the standards of judicial review, the recognition and enforcement of the judgments of foreign courts or arbitral awards, we should not only reinforce the foreign-related legal knowledge of the judicial personnel, but also intensify the training of international vision and Foreign-related judicial ability of the foreign judicial personnel.

According to Notice from the Supreme People's Court regarding Issuing the Guiding Opinions on the Services and Guarantees of the People's Courts for Further Expanding Opening-up, China should attach great importance to the training of foreign-related judicial talents with solid foreign-related legal knowledge, broad international vision and excellent foreign-related judicial trial ability, so as to form a ladder pattern of the training of foreign-related judicial trial talents.

V. THE PATH OF TRAINING CHINA'S FOREIGN-RELATED LEGAL TALENTS UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF GLOBALIZATION

In the new pattern of China's international development, the training path of Chinese foreign-related legal talents should be aligned with national strategic requirements and objective development needs, follow the goal of cultivating China's foreign-related legal talents, innovate the traditional talent training mode, and cultivate a high-level foreign-related legal talents team to serve China's opening-up strategy.

5.1 Following the Thought on Socialist Rule of Law with Chinese Characteristics, and Grasping the Correct Political Direction of Training Foreign-related Legal Talents

Developing the rule of law is a highly political and operational work^[4]. the thought on socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics is the guidance for the comprehensive rule of law and the fundamental guideline for the training of foreign-related legal talents. The fundamental purpose of strengthening the cultivation of foreign-related legal talents to enhance our international discourse right and national competitiveness in the globalization competition by training a team of high-level foreign-related legal talents with international vision and taking the national strategic needs as their guide. Therefore, foreign-related legal talents must strengthen their political quality, adhere to the thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics, and safeguard our national sovereignty and interests.

Firstly, our colleges and universities should strengthen ideological and political education to ensure the correct political direction of training foreign-related legal talents. Ideological and political quality is the most important requirement for foreign-related legal talents. However, in the practice of legal education in China, there is a phenomenon of "intellectual education over moral education". China's foreign-related legal talents should not only have rich legal knowledge and outstanding practical experience, but also insist on national security and interests as the center, and be able to apply what they have learned to the development of rule of law. Adhering to the correct political direction as the core of the training of foreign-related legal talents, universities should systematically integrate the thought on socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics, socialist core values, and the socialist rule of law theory with Chinese characteristics into all aspects of the cultivation system, in order to cultivate outstanding foreign-related legal talents who wholeheartedly serve the construction of our country.

Secondly, as the main force of coordinating our domestic and international dual cycle, China's foreign-related legal service industry should take the thought on socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics as the guideline, in order to safeguard and serve the high level of opening-up. With China's accession to WTO and the Belt and Road Initiative strategy, the huge market demand provides an opportunity for foreign-related legal talents to expand their business. These professionals provide legal services for both domestic and foreign enterprises. Therefore, foreign-related legal talents should consciously practice socialist core values and take the thought on socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics as guideline to safeguard Chinese enterprises' overseas interests and create a healthy and orderly environment for the construction of a high-standard competitive market in China. In short, we should build a high-quality foreign-related legal talents team with firm political stance and patriotism, which is an important resource for China's participation in the global governance system and an important force for safeguarding national interests and the legitimate rights and interests of enterprises and citizens.

Thirdly, judicial organs should follow the guidance of the thought on socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics to ensure that judges always maintain the correct political direction in judicial practice and improve judicial credibility. Judicial organs independently exercise the judicial authority in China. Judicial organs' decisions directly reflect the current situation of judicial trial system and the results of the implementation of the rule of law strategy. Therefore, judicial organs should firmly adhere to the strategy of rule of law and the correct political direction, and resolutely resist the interference of wrong ideas and views. Strengthening the ideological building of court is not only reflected in the daily practice of trial, but also require us grasp the purity and advancement of judges, especially the selection and practice of foreign-related judges, whose work reflects China's judicial status the dignity of laws.

In a word, maintaining the thought on socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics is the key step to promote the training of foreign-related legal talents^[5]. Only based on the correct political

direction can foreign-related legal talents make practical goals and directions, gather confidence and motivation to promote the construction of China's foreign-related legal, and contribute their wisdom and value to the construction of China's new development pattern and deeper international cooperation development .

5.2 Oriented by the Coordination and Integration of Resources, Forming a new Pattern of Training Foreign-related Legal Talents with Internal and External Linkage

The training of foreign-related legal talents is a systematic project. Driven by the importance and urgency of this project, universities should realize that only through collaboration and integration of special resources can they train outstanding foreign-related legal talents to meet the demand of the new pattern of China's opening-up for foreign-related legal services.

Colleges and universities, as an important place for training foreign-related legal talents, have a special status and role in the implementation of China's strategy of qualified talents. Universities should summarize and explore the diversified paths for the training of foreign-related legal talents, by combining the current situation of foreign-related legal talents training programs. Our universities should build the training mode of foreign-related legal talents from the following four aspects.

Firstly, universities should integrate and strengthen the resources of faculties, in order to provide guarantee for the training of foreign-related legal talents^[6]. Faculties play a leading role in teaching, so the construction of faculties is crucial. Universities should strengthen the construction of faculties by conducting domestic and foreign academic seminars, organizing communication and visits, and introducing high-quality faculties from home and abroad. Universities should build a high-quality team that corresponds to foreign-related legal education and lay a solid foundation for the cultivation of foreign-related legal talents and the construction of a powerful country in education.

Secondly, universities should deepen inter-university exchanges and cooperation with domestic and foreign universities to optimize faculties and broaden paths for the training of foreign-related legal talents. Under the guidance and support of China's education opening-up policy, these exchanges and cooperation are inevitable for the construction of a powerful country in education, especially for the cultivation of foreign-related legal talents. Inter-university exchange and cooperation programs are implemented by diverse forms such as establishing joint research centers, signing inter-university framework cooperation agreements, carrying out joint training programs and Chinese-foreign cooperation in running schools. By strengthening exchanges and cooperation, universities can continuously diversify teaching models, promote the internationalization reform of the legal education system, expand international resources and advanced teaching concepts for the training of foreign-related legal talents.

Thirdly, universities should strengthen the cooperation with foreign-related legal practice to build a practice platform and create practice opportunities for foreign-related legal talents. The ultimate goal is to train a group of high-level foreign-related legal talents who can actively participate in foreign-related legal practice, solve practical problems and promote the change of global governance rules. Universities should strengthen the importance of practical teaching, integrate theoretical teaching into practical teaching with a problem-oriented approach, actively explore practical teaching methods, and pay attention to the cultivation of students' practical ability in foreign-related legal affairs. At present, Chinese universities are exploring the "university plus industry" training mode for postgraduates majoring in foreign-related lawyers. This mode makes full use of the advantage of foreign-related legal service institutions in market scale, promotes the sharing of foreign-related legal resources, and provide sufficient practical opportunities for foreign-related legal talents^[7].

Finally, colleges and universities should steadily promote the cooperation with international organizations, and provide multiple channels of international internship for foreign-related legal talents. Following China's strategy of "strengthening the training of talents for international organizations and expanding the reserve of talents for international organizations", universities shall keep close contact with international organizations to carry out in-depth cooperation and docking, and build an international learning and practice platform for the cultivation of foreign-related legal talents through the joint cultivation mode of "universities plus international organizations". For example, Peking University has cooperated with many international organizations such as the Hague International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the International Criminal Court, and set up overseas internship bases. The implementation of the talent training program for international organizations not only helps to enhance students' international vision and practical skills, but also creates basic elements for China to train talents for international organizations in order to enhance China's voice and influence in international organizations.

5.3 Examining the Results of Foreign-related Legal Talents Training with a Diversified Evaluation System

The evaluation system has functions of diagnosis, motivation and guidance. Through objective evaluation and analysis of the implementation of the training program for foreign-related legal talents, it can reflect problems in the existing training program, and then provide reference for the improvement and development of the training mode^[8]. Universities should start to build a comprehensive evaluation system that matches the training goals of foreign-related legal talents from various aspects, including evaluation methods, evaluation subjects and evaluation standards, in order to improve the quality of training.

In terms of evaluation methods, universities should break the limitations of traditional methods and stimulate students' learning interests and motivation through innovating diversified evaluation methods. At the present stage, China's universities mainly evaluate the foreign-related legal talents from professional knowledge, practical ability skills and legal thinking, and so on. Professional knowledge evaluation is mainly through written assessment, i.e. using periodic examination to test the mastery of basic legal knowledge; the evaluation method for practical skills adopts scenario simulation, i.e. using the international stimulation competition to evaluate students' ability to react and apply their knowledge in practice. Since each evaluation method has its own characteristics, universities should actively explore diversified evaluation methods and choose appropriate evaluation methods according to the content to conduct comprehensive evaluation.

In terms of evaluation subjects, universities should invite experts from universities and the field of foreign-related legal practice to participate in the formulation of evaluation programs for the training of foreign-related legal talents, then build an evaluation system consisting of multi-level indicators with different weights^[9]. At present, the evaluation subjects in China show a single characteristic. Universities, as the only evaluation subject, make comprehensive assessments. Although universities are the main places for the training of foreign-related legal talents, it is difficult to ensure the impartiality and conviction of their independent evaluation results. Therefore, colleges and universities should take the general idea and reform tasks proposed in the "Opinions on Outstanding Legal Talents Education and Training Program 2.0" as a guide, and fully perform the function of evaluation system in improving the quality and efficiency of foreign-related legal talents cultivation.

Evaluation of talents is an important part of the training mechanism of foreign-related legal talents, and a fundamental part of the training and testing of these talents^[10]. At present, the rigid traditional evaluation system of foreign-related legal talents training, the mechanical evaluation standards, the single evaluation subject and other shortcomings have seriously hindered the application of the evaluation system of foreign-related legal talents cultivation. Therefore, it's essential for the training of foreign-related legal talents to actively promoting the construction of a new evaluation system.

VI. CONCLUSION

China is currently in the situation of building a new development pattern of domestic and international double cycle. The increasing international economic activities and frictions make the demand for foreign-related legal talents and the reserve of relevant talents more and more urgent. They can improve China's international status and international influence in deeper international cooperation and development. Although Chinese universities have actively explored the diversified training mode of foreign-related legal talents and provided a variety of programs, the current shortage of foreign-related legal talents has not been effectively solved. Therefore, under the new pattern of comprehensive

opening-up in education, colleges and universities should follow the guidance of the thought on socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics, stick to the goal and direction of training foreign-related legal talents, strengthen multiple coordination and cooperation and integrate resources to form a new pattern of training with domestic and international linkage, safeguard the results of training foreign-related legal talents by building a diversified evaluation system, and cultivate a group of outstanding foreign-related legal talents who can serve China's opening-up strategy.

REFERENCES

- [1] Han Y H, Qin W Y (2019) "Cultivation of Foreign-related Legal Talents for the Needs of "One Belt, One Road": Current Situation and Prospects," *China Legal Education Research*, no. 1, pp. 79–92.
- [2] Meng Q Y, Li W Z (2021) "The Target Orientation and Realization Mechanism of Cultivating Foreign-related Legal Talents in Local Colleges and Universities: Analysis of Talent Demand Based on the Construction of my Country's Pilot Free Trade Zone," *Hebei Law Science*, vol. 39, no. 8, pp. 67–84.
- [3] Huang H K (2020) "Building a High Qualified Professional Team of Foreign-related Legal Service from a Strategic Perspective," *Chinese Review of International Law*, no. 3, pp. 10–18.
- [4] Ye Q (2021) "Cultivating Legal Talent of All Factors Combined Through Coordinating Both Domestic and Foreign-related Rule of Law," *New Liberal Arts Education Research*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 115-123,144.
- [5] Guo L (2020) "Innovating and Reforming the Education of Foreign-related Outstanding Legal Talents," *Journal of National Academy of Education Administration*, no. 12, pp. 38–45.
- [6] Liu X H (2020) "Exploring the Reform of Legal Talents Training Under the background of the Belt and Road Initiative," *Legal Education Research*, vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 61–73.
- [7] Huang J (2020) "Improving the Systematic Legal Scholarship and Innovating the Training Mechanisms for the Foreign-related Legal Service Professionals," *Chinese Review of International Law*, no. 3, pp. 7–10.
- [8] Dong J, Zhao W (2019) "From Legal Talents to Rule-of-law Talents: A New Change in the Training Target of the Juris Masters," *Academic Degrees & Graduate Education*, no. 5, pp. 21–27.
- [9] Cheng G S (2019) "Construction of Quality Evaluation System for Higher Vocational Talents Training under Multiple Synergies," *Journal of Tianjin Sino-German University of Applied Sciences*, no. 2, pp. 28–32.
- [10] Guo D X (2021) "Analysis of the Cultivation Model of Foreign-related Legal Talents in China," *Journal of Zhejiang Shuren University (Humanities and Social Sciences)*, vol. 21, no. 4, pp. 1–9.