

Current Situation and Improvement of Legal Governance in China's Pilot Free Trade Zone

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Abstract: The rule of law as the State Council's pilot free trade zone construction "three modernizations" requirements of the first, reflecting the State Council to govern the construction of pilot free trade zones in accordance with the law, but also the basic policy of the rule of law is a new practice. After the last phase of the pilot free trade zone rule of law construction, the current rule of law system in China's pilot free trade zone has basically formed. In the next stage, the rule of law in the pilot free trade zone should continue to enhance the rule of law, deepen the rule of law, continued rule of law innovation, maintain a healthy relationship between reform and the rule of law, the formation of more replicable national experience in the reform of the government administrative system.

1. Introduction

Since the international financial crisis in 2008, the global economic situation has continued to deteriorate, and the UK's decision to leave the EU in 2014 and Trump's defeat of Hillary for the US presidency in 2016 both indicate the resurgence of trade protectionism and the emergence of anti-globalization thinking. Against this backdrop of slow global economic growth and gradually high trade barriers, the State Council took stock of the situation on November 12, 2013 to vigorously develop the policy of building pilot free trade zones, with the goal of further deepening the reform of China's administrative system, exploring ways to adapt to the new global economic situation and promoting domestic and external opening. The goal is to further deepen the reform of China's administrative system, while exploring ways to adapt to the new situation of the global economy, promote the opening up of the domestic and foreign markets, promote a better combination of import and export, promote the orderly and free flow of international and domestic factors, efficient allocation of resources and deep market integration, accelerate the cultivation of new advantages in participating and leading international economic cooperation and competition, and promote reform by opening up.

At present, China has set up four batches of 12 pilot free trade zones [hereinafter FTZ], respectively, Shanghai FTZ, Guangdong FTZ, Tianjin FTZ, Fujian FTZ, Zhejiang FTZ, Liaoning FTZ, Henan FTZ, Hubei FTZ, Chongqing FTZ, Sichuan FTZ, Shaanxi FTZ and Hainan FTZ. The 12 pilot zones have formed a new round of reform and opening up from the south to the north, from

the coast to the inland, including the eastern developed areas and the western less developed areas of the overall strategic layout.

The rule of law construction in the FTZ in the past four years has provided a useful attempt to open up China's legal system for foreign investment, but at the same time there are many contradictions and obstacles that need to be further resolved in the future development. With the further development of the reform and opening up of the FTZ, there is bound to be some conflict with the existing laws in terms of system innovation. In the future development of the FTZ, how to balance the relationship between the comprehensive promotion of the rule of law, deepening reform and connecting with international high standard economic and trade rules will be the top priority of the development of the rule of law in the FTZ.

2. A Retrospective on the Development of the Rule of Law in the Pilot Free Trade Zone

The current legal system of FTZs in China is based on the basic structure of "central authorization - local legislation", in which the legislative power is first granted by the National People's Congress to the State Council, and then by the State Council to the local governments of the respective FTZs through the approval of the overall construction plan of the FTZs, and finally by the local governments. Based on the overall construction plan approved by the State Council, the local governments will introduce their own management measures and implementation regulations based on their own location advantages. Based on this, the pilot FTZ has formed a framework with the "authorization decision" of the NPC and the "overall plan" of the State Council as the core, and the "management measures" and "regulations" of each pilot FTZ as the framework. "Regulations" as the framework, with the national and provincial (city) normative documents as the main content of the rule system.

However, the fact that China has not yet had a real sense of the construction of the pilot free trade zone legislation, replaced by the use of the National People's Congress authorized to amend the law and authorized to suspend the implementation of some of the legal provisions of the way. Authorization to amend the law in China's existing legal system supply is obviously lacking, while the demand for institutional innovation is very strong, and reform initiatives need a certain period of experimentation and testing and other multiple contradictions after the superposition of the path of choice. The direct purpose of authorizing the amendment of the law is to solve the problem of contradiction between the opening measures and the existing law in the pilot free trade zone, and the deeper reason is to carry out "trial and error" of legal provisions in the local area without affecting the stability and equality of the law as far as possible, so as to minimize the cost of legal reform, with a certain The "special legal zone" implies [1].

Based on this legislative root, each pilot trade zone has formulated regulations or management measures as the local legal basis for reform and innovation in the pilot trade zone, as shown in Table 1, they all reflect their different characteristics and reform directions to a certain extent.

In recent years, although the legal system of the FZT has made obvious achievements in connecting with the new international economic and trade rules, compared with the expectations of the State Council in the overall plan for the FTZ, the determination of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to further deepen reform and opening up, and the requirements of upgrading China's identity from a participant to a rule maker in global governance, the FTZ is still a long way from connecting with the new international economic and trade rules. There is still a way to go on the way to the new rules. For example, international investment standards have transitioned from pre-access national treatment to national treatment in the whole process of access and disposal, and from direct investment to indirect investment. [2] The opening of trade in services has shifted from the general services trade sector to the opening of key areas. And the current opening of the

FTZ only solves the access problem, followed by the operational phase of the problem is not solved. In particular, the area of trade in services involves the superior laws of various industries, and on the basis of these superior laws, the authorities of various industries have issued many regulatory documents to control the area of trade in services under administrative approval. In addition, there are still gaps in the legal system arrangements for competition neutrality, environmental protection, labor standards, etc. to maintain fair trade and value objectives. Therefore, the rule of law construction in the FTZ should dovetail and integrate with the new international economic and trade rules according to their development trend, and explore the development path of being a leader rather than a follower of international economic and trade governance rules.

Table 1: Features of local legislation in each FTA

FTZ	Features of local legislation
Shanghai	The first local legislation for the FTZ, which is ground breaking and provides a model legislation to be followed.
Fujian	Emphasis on exchanges between Fujian and Taiwan, expand the open areas to Taiwan to promote the study, employment and settlement of Taiwan compatriots, support cross-strait youth innovation and entrepreneurship.
Tianjin	Emphasize the regional development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, and promote cooperation in various fields in the FTA among the three regions.
Guangdong	Actively promote the liberalization of trade in services among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and give full play to the advantages of the "Maritime Silk Road" to carry out extensive humanities exchanges and cooperation with the "Belt and Road" countries along the route.
Liaoning	Further explore the opening of Northeast Asia region based on the location advantage, and upgrade the structural reform of the old industrial base in Northeast China driven by the freedom of foreign trade.
Zhejiang	Take taxation crude oil as a starting point to develop infrastructure for commodity trade and actively explore regional cooperation with the Yangtze River Economic Zone and improve the service environment for international and domestic shipping development.
Henan	Promote modern transportation and logistics system and "One Belt, One Road" construction, promote the development of logistics industry and convenient multimodal transport.
Hubei	Set up a facilitated intellectual property service platform, establish a patent navigation system for key industries and a collaborative protection mechanism for endpoint industries.
Chongqing	Play an important strategic pivot point for the development of the West, the "Belt and Road" and the Yangtze River Economic Belt linkage demonstration drive, explore the establishment of "Belt and Road" policy support system, promote the "Belt and Road" and the Yangtze River Economic Belt linkage development.
Sichuan	Optimize the institutional environment for innovation and entrepreneurship, stimulate innovation and entrepreneurial vitality, and explore the establishment of a comprehensive management system for intellectual property rights to facilitate the introduction of talents.
Shaanxi	Construction of "One Belt and One Road" transportation, trade and express logistics center, joint multimodal transport in relevant provinces in the western region, smooth communication between domestic and foreign, connecting the East and West of the New Asia-Europe Continental Bridge international economic corridor.
Hainan	According to the requirements of the overall planning of Hainan Province, the industrial layout of Hainan Island should be scientifically arranged with the development of tourism, modern service industry and high-tech industry as the leading factor.

3. The Inner Meaning and Outer Logic of Rule of Law Construction in the FTZ

The rule of law is the common theme of China's economic system and government system reform at this stage, and the construction of the FTZ should also be premised on the rule of law. The

goal of the FTZ strategy is to further expand and open up the domestic economic sector and to explore a deeper connection to the international economic and trade system to promote sustained and stable growth of the domestic economy. State leaders have repeatedly stressed that "all major reforms must be based on the law", and they pointed out at the second meeting of the Central Leading Group for Comprehensively Deepening Reform in 2014 that "throughout the reform process, we should attach great importance to the use of the rule of law thinking and the rule of law, to play the role of the rule of law of leading and promoting the role of the rule of law, strengthen the coordination of relevant legislative work, and ensure that the reform is promoted on the rule of law track."^[3] Therefore, the FTZ should promote reform under the rule of law, improve the rule of law in the reform, for the need for early and pilot reform initiatives, authorized by law to carry out pilot work; for the reform initiatives that have proved effective in practice and have the conditions for replication and extension, timely summary of the revision and improvement of relevant laws.

3.1. The Intrinsic Meaning of Rule of Law in the FTZ

Pilot Free Trade Zone is the test bed of China's reform and opening up, is an important window to build a new system of open economy, but also to promote the transformation of government functions breakthrough. With the reform into the hard period and deep water, the higher the expectations of the pilot free trade zone, the heavier the task, the greater the need for bold pioneering, innovation. At the same time, in the context of comprehensively promoting the rule of law, State leaders have repeatedly stressed that all major reforms must be based on the law, which requires the construction and development of the pilot free trade zone must always be carried out on the track of the rule of law, and become an integral part of the construction of China's rule of law. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has also repeatedly authorized the State Council to temporarily adjust the relevant laws and regulations in the FTZ, which provides the necessary protection for the innovative reform of the FTZ from the national legislative level.

From the perspective of the rule of law, the issue of the construction of the pilot free trade zone is to continuously improve the construction of modern rule of law through the construction of the pilot free trade zone, the operation of the economy, society and the supervision of power should be carried out in a rule of law manner. In terms of national governance strategy, it involves the choice of two paths: one is to move forward along the reform path of perfecting the market economy, limiting administrative power and moving toward a market economy under the rule of law; the other is to move forward along the path of state capitalism, which strengthens the role of the government, and moves toward the poor path of power capitalism. ^[4] From the overall layout of the country, the establishment of the FTZ is to use the rule of law to further solve the problem of the relationship between government power and market freedom; it is the determination to force the existing administrative system to carry out deep reforms with greater openness, to delineate the boundary between the government and the market, and to solve the problem that the government has too much power to dominate resources, so that the successful rule of law experience of the FTZ can be pushed to the whole country in the future.

Compared with China's previous reform attempts, the construction of the pilot free trade zone based on early and pilot implementation can be described as a new exploration of China's administrative system reform, the NPC Standing Committee's legislative authorization practice at the national level shows that the pilot free trade zone for early and pilot implementation to provide legal protection, is an innovation in China's legislative technology, but also in the legislative thinking, the concept of innovation. The decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to make timely legislative authorization is a vivid interpretation of the leading and promoting role of legislation on economic and social development by promoting reform and

innovation with the rule of law, and also interprets the great practice of promoting reform and opening up with the rule of law thinking and the rule of law in the new period. On March 15, 2015, the third session of the 12th National People's Congress adopted the "Decision on Amending the < Decision of the Legislative Law of the People's Republic of China >. Article 13 of the newly amended Legislative Law provides that "The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee may, in accordance with the needs of reform and development, decide to authorize the temporary adjustment or temporary suspension of the application of some provisions of the law in some places for a certain period of time on specific matters in the field of administration and management." [5] This is also the solidification of the country's reform achievements in the pilot free trade zone adjusted to the localities and matters.

The construction of the legal system in the FTZ well reflects the basic principle of "major reforms in accordance with the law" and also a good reflection of "better play the leading and normative role of the legal system". Nine years have passed since the establishment of the first batch of Shanghai FTZ, during which the provincial and municipal governments and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the first two batches of FTZ have placed the legislative work in the overall deepening of reform, focusing on the leading and promoting role of legislation in the overall deepening of reform, insisting on promoting reform within the framework of the rule of law, introducing various laws and regulations around the construction of the FTZ, and striving to provide a strong guarantee for In order to implement the major reforms to be based on the requirements of the law, the early and pilot implementation of the FTZ is in urgent need of strengthening the top-level design of the legal level. In view of this, the first two batches of pilot FTZs have issued "pilot FTZ regulations", showing the scientific legislation to lead the exploration path of reform.

In the construction of the pilot free trade zone, the administrative rule of law should be an important construction work. Premier Li Keqiang has been emphasizing the three lists, in fact, is the basis of the administrative rule of law: "On the one hand, to come up with a complete 'power list', what the government should do, 'the law is not authorized to do', so as to prevent This will prevent the abuse of public power and reduce the phenomenon of rent-seeking, so that the government can truly perform its duties to serve the people and the public. On the other hand, to give a 'negative list', the government should let enterprises know what they should not do, what they can do, 'no law can prohibit', in order to form an open and transparent, expected stable institutional arrangements, and promote the re-emergence of enterprise innovation. Another aspect is to sort out the 'responsibility list', how the government should manage the market, 'statutory duties must be done', in order to establish a market environment of honest business and fair competition, to stimulate business momentum and encourage innovation and creativity." Experimental administrative rule of law is concentrated in the following aspects: first, the rule of law requirements for the various reforms and support measures at present, the support passions or various measures bursting out from various sectors due to reforms are fixed in the form of laws or rules with powers, responsibilities and procedures; second, the government needs to effectively comply with the administrative rule of law involving industrial policies and management behaviors such as national treatment, fair treatment, transparency and predictability principles, and the way of implementation should be reasonable and uniform.[6] Third, the policy should be regularly evaluated, the introduction of policies, adjustments, to have the basis for assessment, but also to have the legal procedures.

3.2. The External Logic of Rule of Law in the FTZ

The limitation of law itself is that static and dynamic are in contradiction, social changes, reform and development are always in a state of flux, while rules are always relatively static. It is precisely

because of such a relatively static form that provides the basis for social stability and people's peace of life. In the process of deepening reform, the legal rules are not and should not be rigid and rigid, the law has been promulgated and implemented although it will also show its rigid, stable face, but it establishes the content of the system, but it can be constantly adjusted with the economic, cultural and social changes after birth.

As a bridgehead of national reform and innovation, the FTZ has broken the inherent economic management system, and under the overall requirement of creating a business environment based on the rule of law, all system innovations must be carried out under the premise of the rule of law, and all innovative systems must be supported by law, which requires the FTZ to change the "policy equals law". This requires the FTZ to change the misconception that "policy is equal to law" and form the rule of law reform concept that reform must be preceded by legislation. In China's legal system has been formed today, the matters involved in the pilot FTZ at an early stage, the existing laws and administrative regulations have clear provisions, any substantive system innovation needs to break through the relevant provisions of existing laws and administrative regulations. [7] The enactment of laws and regulations should conform to the general requirements of the development of the rule of law, be carried out within a legal framework, and conform to the specific requirements of the Legislative Law. The Legislative Law, as the basic guideline for law making in China, no law should be made to contradict it, and the system innovation in the FTZ is no exception. As a pioneer of economic system reform, the reform and innovation of the economic system in the FTZ is naturally the top priority of the system reform. However, Article 8, paragraph 9 of the Legislative Law stipulates that "the basic economic system and the basic systems of finance, customs, finance and foreign trade can only be enacted by law", which excludes the possibility of local legislation to innovate in the economic system. At the same time, it will also greatly restrict the establishment of innovative systems in the fields of investment, trade, shipping, finance, and human exchange, further limiting the overall legislative process of the FTZ. Therefore, how to give support to the innovation of various systems in the FTZ at the legislative level becomes the primary task to be solved for the development of the rule of law in the FTZ.

4. Improvements and Innovation in the Development of Rule of Law in the FTZ

The rule of law construction in the FTZ has basically taken shape after the previous stage, forming a model of central government policies and local regulations, but there are still some shortcomings from the perspective of building the legal system of the FTZ, failing to form a unified and extensive system of laws and regulations, which is not conducive to the replicable and replicable requirements of the overall program, and how to institutionalize and replicate the achievements of reform and innovation in the future rule of law construction is the top priority of the next stage of rule of law construction in the FTZ.

4.1. Improvements and Innovations in the Development of Rule of Law in the FTZ

China has currently established 12 pilot FTZs, and the scale of FTZs has been initially reflected. However, the rule of law system of each pilot trade zone presents a decentralized and loose structure rather than under a unified legislative framework. This gives rise to a series of potential legal risks and loopholes, such as the establishment of the FTZs is based on the authorization of the General Plan of the State Council, and the provincial governments where the FTZs are located organize the preparation and management on behalf of the FTZs, and the termination of the FTZs is only provided for by setting a time limit in the General Plan, but there is no provision on how to properly deal with the termination and withdrawal of the FTZs. This leaves a hidden danger for the future treatment of the personnel, funding, survival projects and other related issues after the

expiration of the FTZ. For example, the current FTZ legislative system is based on the regulations or management methods independently formulated by each FTZ, and this degree of autonomy has objectively brought about a certain degree of competition between the respective FTZs, since there is competition, whether the FTZs can be rewarded for making outstanding contributions to the reform of the government administrative system? If so, in what way, by extending the duration of the experiment or by increasing the size of the area to encourage further exploration of the government administrative system reform? There are many similar issues, and the solutions to these issues will undoubtedly enhance the enthusiasm of the respective pilot trade zones to deepen their reform and opening up if they can be provided in a reasonable form in the legal documents. However, from another perspective, this situation of jurisdictional competition is contrary to China's unitary socialist legal system, so the most reasonable solution is to establish a national level rule of law system with unified standards on top of the local rule of law system in each pilot trade zone, i.e. the formulation and introduction of the "China Pilot Free Trade Zone Law". The enactment of a unified China FTZ Law at the national level belongs to the "natural model" of the rule of law framework for the FTZs, although the "natural model" (currently adopted as the authorization to amend the law) temporarily provides the basic principle of "major reforms are based on the law. Although the "real model" (the current one of authorizing legislative amendments) has temporarily found a legal basis for the basic principle of "major reforms based on the law," it is vague and unsustainable in the long run. [8] At the same time, based on the jurisprudence of "special law is better than general law", the China Pilot Free Trade Zone Law, as a special law, will largely solve the problem of conflict between the legal provisions of the pilot free trade zone and the legal provisions outside the zone. The higher legal status compared to the local regulations will also allow the China FTZ Law to regulate the relationship between the respective FTZs from the perspective of "general law" at the national level, and to standardize the administrative system reform of the FTZs with the positioning of "basic law". This will not only save legislative costs, but also improve legislative efficiency by centralizing legislative activities.

4.2. Rule of Law Deepening: Further Improving Rule of Law Facilitation

4.2.1. Establishment of the Court of the FTZ

The international business environment of the construction of the FTZ has put forward new requirements for the trial practice of the people's courts. As shown in Table 2, 7 of the 12 FTZs have set up FTZ courts or tribunals, namely Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangdong, Fujian, Liaoning, Zhejiang and Henan FTZs. The first two batches of four pilot free trade zones have set up pilot free trade zone courts or tribunals, including the Guangdong Free Trade Zone Nansha Area People's Court is the first free trade zone court in the country. Three of the seven FTA pilot zones in the third batch have also set up FTA courts.

The establishment of a free trade court in the FTZ is an effective solution, which can avoid the strife of interests in the administrative division and also unify the application of law and the scale of adjudication in the FTZ. [9] Since the FTZ is an important carrier for China's integration into economic globalization, from the perspective of judicial adjudication, it needs to accurately apply the law, international treaties concluded or participated by China and international commercial transaction practices, and actively play its function for the establishment of a system of cross-border investment and trade rules that meets the requirements of internationalization and rule of law. In addition, according to the practical experience of the first two batches of FTZs, the business forms and transactions of enterprises in the zone are rich and varied, and various new types of financial and trade disputes have emerged, and the impulse of innovation in the capital market has forced the

continuous improvement and innovation of the judicial system. Therefore, in the environment of new cases and new rules intermingling, it is necessary to set up a special FTZ court in the FTZ.

Table 2: The Situation of the Courts or Tribunals in each FTZ

FTZ	Court Name	Establishment Time
Shanghai	Pudong New Area People's Court Free Trade Pilot Zone Court	November 5, 2013
Tianjin	Binhai New Area People's Court Free Trade Pilot Zone Court	December 24, 2015
Guangdong	Hengqin Area Intellectual Property Circuit Court	April 23, 2015
	Nansha District People's Court	January 4, 2016
	Guangzhou Maritime Court Free Trade Zone Circuit Court	May 11, 2017
Fujian	Pingtang Comprehensive Experimental Zone People's Court Pilot Free Trade Zone Court	July 29, 2016
Liaoning	Dalian Intermediate People's Court Pilot Free Trade Zone Trial Court	December 19, 2017
Henan	Luoyang Hi-tech District Court Free Trade Zone Court	December 29, 2017
Zhejiang	Ningbo Maritime Court Free Trade Pilot Zone Maritime Court	January 14, 2018

4.2.2. Exploration the Application of a more Convenient Trial System

According to the judicial practice experience of the first two batches of FTZs, most of the cases are foreign-related, so the introduction of foreign jurors can be explored in the future construction of FTZs, and foreign jurors can be appointed in first instance civil and commercial cases in countries along the "Belt and Road", and even in specific cases when the system is mature. The system of foreign jurors can be explored when the system is mature. In this regard, Zhangzhou, Fujian Province was the first to try this out in its judicial practice, and in August 2009, eight Taiwanese were selected for the first time to serve as people's assessors in Taiwan-related cases, which was then gradually extended to the whole province. In January 2017, the Supreme People's Court published the "Opinions of the Supreme People's Court on Providing Judicial Protection for the Construction of the Pilot Free Trade Zone" (hereinafter referred to as the "Opinions of the Supreme Court"), in which the Supreme Court confirmed the selection of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan in the form of judicial interpretation. The practice of people's assessors. [10] Therefore, the construction of the Pilot Free Trade Zone should seize the opportunity to actively explore the "Belt and Road" foreign juror system, actively play the role of the "Belt and Road" construction, and strive for innovation in the foreign juror system.

In addition, the "Supreme Court Opinions" also confirmed that the people's courts hearing foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-related civil and commercial cases of first instance involving the FTZ, the facts are simple, the legal relationship is clear, you can explore the application of summary procedures. In the judicial practice of the first two batches of FTZs, the courts have strictly enforced the rules of hearing foreign-related and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-related cases by collegial courts, and there are not many cases involving Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and foreign-related cases heard by summary procedures in practice. The opinion of the Supreme Court, in the form of judicial interpretation, determines the legality of the first instance foreign-related, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-related civil and commercial cases with simple facts and clear legal relationships in the FTZ, which is believed to substantially improve the efficiency of the trial cases in practice and has great practical significance in reducing the heavy

pressure of judges in handling cases. Therefore, in the construction of the Pilot Free Trade Zone should actively explore the application of summary procedures in foreign-related cases in the Pilot Free Trade Zone in accordance with the requirements of the Opinions of the Supreme Court, on the basis of which further attempts can be made to improve the efficiency and quality of trials of specific foreign-related commercial cases in the Pilot Free Trade Zone, and to try to explore the abolition of trial supervision procedures in some cases, so as to provide rule of law guarantee for a good business environment from the trial system.

4.2.3. Innovation in the Rule of Law: Improving the Legal Service System

The establishment of a pilot free trade zone, the purpose of which is to carry out early and pilot trials in a certain area, to create a facilitated, rule of law, international business environment, to explore a comprehensive deepening of reform with a replicable and extendable system experience road. Therefore, the rule of law to promote the construction of the FTZ, is the construction of the FTZ is the right thing to do, and only the development of a sound legal system to truly reform results or reform experience in the full implementation of the national scope.

First of all, the legal service industry has gradually become a new economic growth point, and has become an important transnational service trade industry. With the implementation of the "One Belt, One Road" strategy, the legal service market is bound to see greater development. In order to actively play the role of promoting the Silk Road Economic Belt, we will actively welcome the flourishing of this legal market and realize the industrial upgrading of legal service industry by creating a complete legal service system. Second, a complete legal service system can realize the gathering effect of legal talents, and the gathering of legal talents will help the spirit of the rule of law and the awareness of the rule of law in the whole society. At present, China is in the critical period of fully realizing the rule of law, and by creating a complete legal service system, it can provide a good external environment for the construction of rule of law in China and help the cultivation of the humanistic environment of rule of law. In addition, the legal service industry itself has a broad market space, and can also stimulate the development of the hotel industry, tourism, real estate and other surrounding industries. Legal service industry is a knowledge-intensive industry and also a personnel-intensive industry. The more developed the society is, the more diversified the demand for legal professionals is, and a complete legal service system can also drive the absorption of labor in the employment market of the surrounding industries.

To this end, we can explore the establishment of a "Belt and Road Commercial Arbitration Center" in the FTZ to focus on accepting commercial, investment, trade, financial, insurance and other arbitration and mediation cases related to the construction of the Belt and Road, and actively explore investor-host country dispute resolution, ad hoc arbitration. The Center will also actively explore institutional innovations such as investor-host country dispute resolution and ad hoc arbitration, and test the waters for the new generation of investment treaties and FTAs. In addition, a new type of legal service industry gathering area, such as a legal crowdsourcing incubator, can be explored. The incubator could focus on nurturing legal crowdsourcing projects and enterprises with products such as judicial big data, legal information services, legal consulting services and other legal businesses.

A successful model of international regional cooperation requires a sound legal regulation mechanism and a perfect legal service market. With the promotion of the "Belt and Road" strategy, there is an urgent need to build a regional legal service industry that is in line with it. Looking at the "Belt and Road", except for Shanghai and Singapore, which have formed a relatively developed legal service market, the entire "Belt and Road" region still lacks a central legal service node with region-wide coverage, so it is the right time to build a complete legal service system. The time is right to build a complete legal service system.

5. Conclusions

In recent years, the government work report clearly proposed to build a pilot free trade zone of high standard and high level, and fully promote mature experience. In the future, the FTZ should further play a leading role in the rule of law, not only to solidify the early and pilot measures with legal norms, but also to leave room for future system innovation; not only to comply with the domestic system and system, but also to meet the requirements of docking international rules. By speeding up the construction of the rule of law in the pilot FTZ, we can provide guarantee for further deepening reform and expanding opening up in China.

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