

Legal Translation Facilitating High-Quality Overseas Expansion of Zhejiang Enterprises in the Middle East: A Case Study of the UAE

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Abstract

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has garnered a positive reception and strong support from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) since its inception. Leveraging its unique position in the Middle East and its strategic "Look East" policy realignment, the UAE has achieved comprehensive alignment between its national development strategy and China's BRI. China and the UAE exhibit strong economic complementarity, and their pragmatic cooperation has yielded substantial outcomes. The two nations are collaboratively composing a new chapter of mutual prosperity. The UAE has consistently served as China's largest export market and second-largest trading partner in the Middle East for multiple consecutive years. Enterprises and citizens originating from Zhejiang Province constitute a substantial proportion of this economic engagement. While Zhejiang-based enterprises possess considerable growth potential within the UAE and broader Middle Eastern markets, they concurrently encounter significant commercial challenges and disputes, creating a pressing demand for professional legal support. This paper will specifically focus on the critical role of legal translation in the overseas expansion process of Zhejiang enterprises. It will conduct an in-depth analysis of the difficulties and issues pertaining to legal translation and legal services encountered during internationalization. The aim is to propose effective strategies for optimizing the legal translation framework concerning the UAE, thereby facilitating high-quality overseas expansion for enterprises and providing precise and well-founded recommendations for their international endeavors.

Keywords

High-quality Overseas Expansion; Legal Translation; Belt and Road Initiative (BRI); Zhejiang Enterprises; United Arab Emirates (UAE).

1. Research Background

1.1. China-Arab Solidarity, Mutual Assistance, and Mutual Benefit

China and Arab countries have a long history of friendly exchanges. They have known and interacted along the ancient Silk Road, shared hardships in the struggle for national liberation, achieved win-win cooperation in the tide of economic globalization, and adhered to morality in the changing international situation, thus forming the China-Arab friendship spirit of "mutual assistance, equality and mutual benefit, inclusiveness and mutual learning". Peaceful exchanges, openness and inclusiveness, mutual learning and mutual benefit have always been the main themes of historical exchanges between China and Arab countries. The achievements of cooperation benefit the people of both countries.

China's continuous promotion of high-level opening up and the accelerated building of a new high-quality development pattern are inevitable requirements for the development of socialism in the new era. To strengthen the natural partnership with the United Arab Emirates, the Chinese government has launched the "Invest in China Year" campaign, enhancing service and guarantee levels, continuously creating a first-class business environment that is market-

oriented, law-based and internationalized, inviting UAE enterprises to personally experience the vitality and resilience of the Chinese economy, continuously increasing investment in China, striving to deepen capital integration, and jointly building investment partnerships. Jointly build a China-Arab community with a shared future. Centering on building a new open economic system, China and the United Arab Emirates have witnessed a simultaneous increase in both quantity and quality in their outbound investment and cooperation. Investment and cooperation have reached new depths, and both sides have played a remarkable and positive role in promoting mutual benefit and win-win results and enhancing international competitiveness. Based on this, Zhejiang merchants have already established a solid policy support foundation for going global in the United Arab Emirates, enabling them to further expand their business territory without any worries[1-10].

Export Industry Code HS4	2022 Export share	2019- 2022 Share	2019- 2022 GAGR	2016- 2019 CAGR	Export Industry Code HS4	2022 Export share	2019- 2022 Share	2019- 2022 GAGR	2016- 2019 CAGR
Mobile phone	9.7	-4.45	3.3	14.6	Vacuum pump, air compressor	0.6	0.04	20.1	13.7
Computer	6.5	0.32	19.2	3.7	Storage batteries, etc.	0.6	0.06	21.3	6.3
Automobiles	3.2	2.96	173.3	5.8	Clothing set	0.6	-0.40	(1.1)	(10.5)
Automotive Parts	2.3	1.09	45.9	12.3	Petroleum asphalt Extracts	0.6	0.12	26.8	5.8
Photovoltaic and Optoelectronic	1.8	1.08	58.7	33.7	Aluminum foil	0.6	0.13	27.9	9.9
Blended filament yarn	1.6	-0.2	12.7	8.1	Screw nut	0.6	0.11	25.9	(2.0)
Lighting fixtures	1.5	-0.2	12.5	10.4	Microphone, speaker	0.5	0.11	26.5	2.0
TV receiver	1.5	0.14	21.4	-6	Cardboard	0.5	0.02	19.1	28.1
Air conditioner	1.4	0.15	22.0	13.8	television broadcasting	0.5	0.12	27.8	12.3
Rubber shoes	1.3	-0.04	16.2	-11.4	Other machinery	0.5	0.31	64.6	8.6
Tricycles, toy dolls, etc.	1.3	0.25	26.2	-1	Refrigerator Freezer Heat Pump	0.5	0.17	36.6	5.2
Leather goods and miscellaneous items	1.2	-0.21	11.1	0.3	Liquid pump	0.5	0.08	25.1	6.7
Unspecified type of goods	1.1	0.84	88.5	105.0	Base metal fittings	0.5	-0.09	10.5	10.3
Knitted women's clothing	1.0	-0.32	7.2	(21.0)	Printing machinery	0.5	-0.11	9.0	(2.4)
Rubber tire	1.0	-0.45	4.0	7.3	Stainless steel sheet	0.5	0.22	45.3	40.0
Furniture	1.0	-0.18	11.2	-6.6	Sweatshirt	0.5	-0.13	8.0	(2.6)
Iron, iron pipes, iron materials	0.9	-0.15	11.8	25.1	Iron kitchen utensils	0.4	-0.07	11.8	19.8
Coated steel sheet	0.9	0.24	29.2	30.2	Low-voltage equipment	0.4	0.07	24.1	(6.1)
Uncoated steel sheet	0.9	0.93	568.9	32.7	Ceramic kitchen and bathroom	0.4	-0.41	(5.9)	55.4
Seat	0.8	-0.11	12.7	2.5	Plastic kitchen and bathroom	0.4	0.04	21.4	3.7
Valve	0.8	-0.2	9.2	14.5	Precious metals and jewelry	0.4	-0.72	(16.6)	16
Plastic products	0.8	0.21	29.7	4.1	Men's clothing	0.4	-0.18	2.9	(24.1)
Heater	0.8	0.12	23.7	-5	Generator set	0.4	0.14	36.6	(11.4)
Cables, fiber optics	0.8	0	17.2	2.7	Other steel products	0.4	0.05	22.9	20.4
Polyester	0.7	0.45	60.1	35.1	Mechanical parts	0.4	-0.08	9.9	8.3
Entertainment equipment	0.7	0.26	35.8	-2.2	Laminated wood panels	0.4	-0.10	8.2	(14.2)
Power grid equipment	0.7	0.29	39.1	-4.9	Asphalt, etc.	0.4	0.09	29.0	32.5
Electrical graphite	0.7	0.66	200.4	-182	Hydrogen and other non-metals	0.4	0.11	32.1	12.6
Aluminum and aluminum materials	0.7	0.21	32.5	10.6	Women's shirts, nightgowns, etc.	0.4	-0.04	13.0	(15.1)

Figure 1. Details of China-UAE Export Trade

1.2. Deepening Zhejiang-Arab Economic and Trade Cooperation through Mutual Benefit and Complementarity

Under the background of jointly building the "Belt and Road Initiative" and the "China-Arab Community with a Shared Future", cooperation and exchanges between Zhejiang and Arab countries have been continuously strengthened, and economic and trade cooperation has achieved fruitful results.

In recent years, economic and trade cooperation between Zhejiang and Argentina has mainly focused on areas such as equipment manufacturing, biopharmaceuticals, energy and chemical engineering, and commodity trade. In 2020, Zhejiang's total import and export volume with Arab countries was approximately 42.559 billion US dollars. The import and export volume from Arab countries in West Asia to Zhejiang accounted for 74.51% of the total, among which the six Gulf countries (including the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia) accounted for as high as 57.64%. Among the six Arab countries in North Africa (including Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Sudan and Egypt), except for Egypt, Algeria and Morocco which have relatively large trade volumes with Zhejiang, the overall proportion of the other countries is relatively small, accounting for only 4.05% of the total trade import and export volume with Zhejiang. Among Arab countries, Saudi Arabia has the closest economic and trade exchanges with Zhejiang[11-14].

In 2020, the total import and export volume between Zhejiang and Saudi Arabia was approximately 10.638 billion US dollars, accounting for approximately 24.99% of the total

import and export volume between Zhejiang and Saudi Arabia. In the first quarter of 2020, Zhejiang Province's imports and exports with countries along the Belt and Road Initiative reached 229.7 billion yuan, an increase of 3.3%. Exports were 157.43 billion yuan, a decrease of 6.7%, and imports were 72.27 billion yuan, an increase of 34.7%, which were 8.7, 3.7 and 26.1 percentage points higher than the overall growth rate of foreign trade respectively. In the first quarter of the same year, imports and exports, exports and imports related to the Belt and Road Initiative accounted for 36.5%, 35.7% and 38.4% of the province's total value respectively, increasing by 3.1, 1.4 and 7.4 percentage points respectively.

Zhejiang Province, as a strong economic and technological province, leads the world in industries such as digital construction, cross-border e-commerce, new energy, and digital security. However, energy shortage has become a hindering factor affecting its long-term economic and social development. Arab countries, on the contrary, are rich in oil and gas resources and have long-term experience in the petroleum industry chain and the refining and chemical processing of its affiliated products. However, they are in a weak position in terms of technology and need to convert their resource advantages into economic advantages. Under the wave of the third technological revolution, Arab countries led by the United Arab Emirates have a considerable demand and motivation to catch up with the world's technological trends. Zhejiang can provide technological solutions in areas such as digital construction and cross-border e-commerce for the United Arab Emirates, helping the country complete its technological transformation and upgrading. Based on this, the two sides have carried out cooperation in the petroleum industry and import and export trade of petroleum and its affiliated products, which not only makes up for the energy shortage problem in Zhejiang Province, but also promotes the construction of related infrastructure in the Arab region[15-19].

1.3. Legal Translation as an Enabler for High-Quality Overseas Expansion of Zhejiang Enterprises

To address trade frictions, safeguard Zhejiang enterprises "going global", and empower cross-border e-commerce, the Department of Commerce of Zhejiang Province has collaborated with judicial administrative departments and others to create a number of foreign-related legal service scenarios, cultivate a group of foreign-related legal talents, meet a number of legal service demands for foreign trade and economic cooperation, and promote the progress and development of Zhejiang's open economy and foreign-related rule of law.

Judging from the current situation of economic cooperation, the economic and trade relations between China and Arab countries have continued to heat up in recent years and achieved remarkable accomplishments. The exchanges and interactions between China and Arab countries have reached an unprecedented height and are constantly developing in depth. The trade volume between the two sides has continued to grow, and the investment fields have been constantly expanded. Especially with the vigorous construction of the "Belt and Road Initiative" and the implementation of the "going Global" strategy, the cooperation between the two sides in infrastructure construction, production capacity cooperation, financial connectivity and other fields has shown a thriving situation. China has become an important trading partner and source of investment for Arab countries. Cooperation projects between the two sides in multiple fields such as energy, manufacturing, and agriculture have been implemented one after another, injecting strong impetus into the sustained economic growth of both sides.

Traditional economic and trade cooperation often involves a large number of contracts and agreements, and their legal effect is directly related to the rights and interests of both parties and subsequent cooperation. Legal translation ensures that the text of contracts and agreements complies with the legal requirements of both parties in terms of semantics, grammar and format, thereby enabling businesspeople to handle difficult situations calmly and

reducing the legal risks between the two sides. So far, with the strong support of legal translation, the overseas expansion of Zhejiang merchants has been advancing at a rapid pace. In 2023, the sales volume of cross-border e-commerce bonded imports in Yiwu reached 12.42 billion yuan, increasing by 77.6% year-on-year. China Textile City also exports its textiles to 157 countries and regions around the world, and the transaction volume of foreign trade continues to rise, presenting a thriving scene. In short, legal translation, with its unique and professional nature, has become a powerful tool for Zhejiang merchants to stand at the forefront in Arab countries and around the world, and will continue to safeguard economic and trade exchanges in the future.

2. Research on Difficulties and Challenges

In recent years, the overseas deployment of Zhejiang enterprises has evolved beyond low-level, fragmented exports. Instead, it is increasingly characterized by the collective "going global" of industrial clusters representing Zhejiang's manufacturing capabilities, operating through integrated industry chains encompassing both upstream and downstream sectors. However, during their overseas expansion, Zhejiang enterprises have encountered substantial obstacles. These difficulties stem from multiple adverse factors, including significant challenges in legal translation between Chinese and Arabic, pronounced disparities in the investment legal systems of the two countries, and limited progress in official legal cooperation mechanisms. These combined factors have hindered the outward growth trajectory of Zhejiang enterprises.

2.1. Scarcity of Specialized Talent and Significant Translation Challenges

With the passage of time, the surging tide of globalization has led to increasingly frequent exchanges and cooperation among countries. In this process, translation services play a crucial role in cross-cultural communication. Whether in the fields of politics, economy, culture or science and technology, a large number of translators are needed to ensure the accurate transmission of information and the smooth progress of communication. This trend of globalization has provided a broad job market and career development opportunities for translation talents, attracting an increasing number of people to devote themselves to the translation industry.

However, due to various reasons, there are currently more translators who master a single language, while the number of foreign-related legal talents is relatively small across the country and is in short supply. Take the legal profession as an example. Among the nearly 700,000 lawyers in the country, there are only 12,000 foreign-related legal professionals. This data indicates that the proportion of foreign-related legal professionals in the legal profession is seriously insufficient, making it difficult to meet the growing demand for foreign-related legal services. With the acceleration of globalization and the advancement of the "Belt and Road Initiative", the demand for foreign-related legal services is constantly increasing, but there is a shortage of foreign-related legal talents. Moreover, the training mechanism for foreign-related legal talents is still not perfect, which greatly restricts the development pace of foreign-related legal talents.

In the field of translation, the overall scale of translation talents in our country shows a continuous growth trend. The 2024 China Translation Industry Development Report shows that by the end of 2023, the total number of translation talents in China has reached 6.42 million, and the number of translation practitioners has increased by 6.8% compared with 2022. The total output value of domestic translation enterprises continued to grow steadily. In 2023, the total output value of domestic translation enterprises reached 68.64 billion yuan, with an annual growth rate of 5.6%. The scale of translation talents in our country continues to grow. Such great opportunities have attracted more and more people to devote themselves to the

translation industry. The trend of younger age has become a development trend, but what follows is the uneven quality of translation talents.

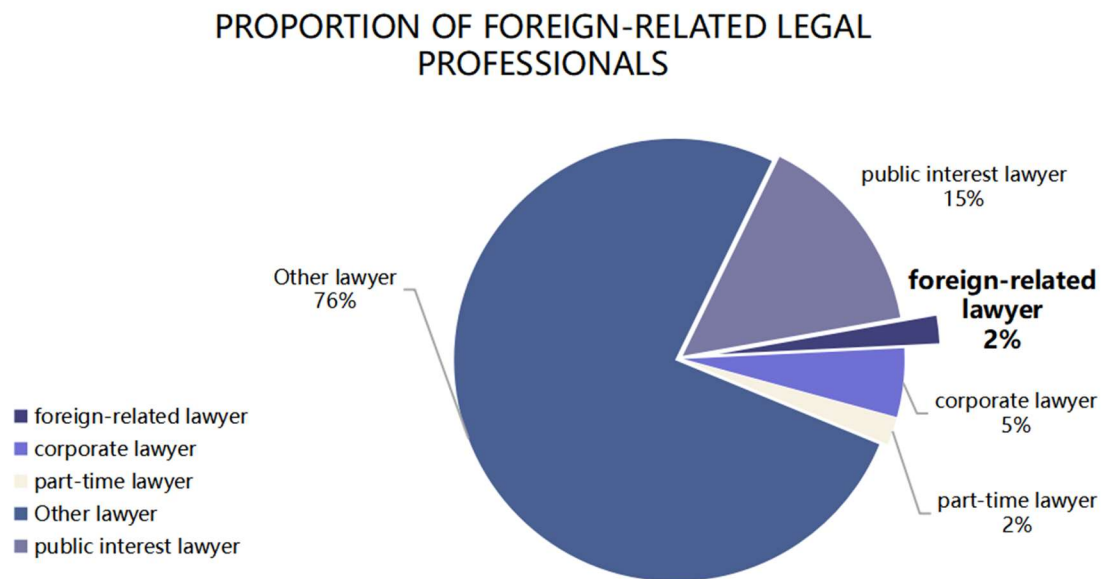


Figure 2. shows the proportion of foreign-related legal talents among the existing lawyers

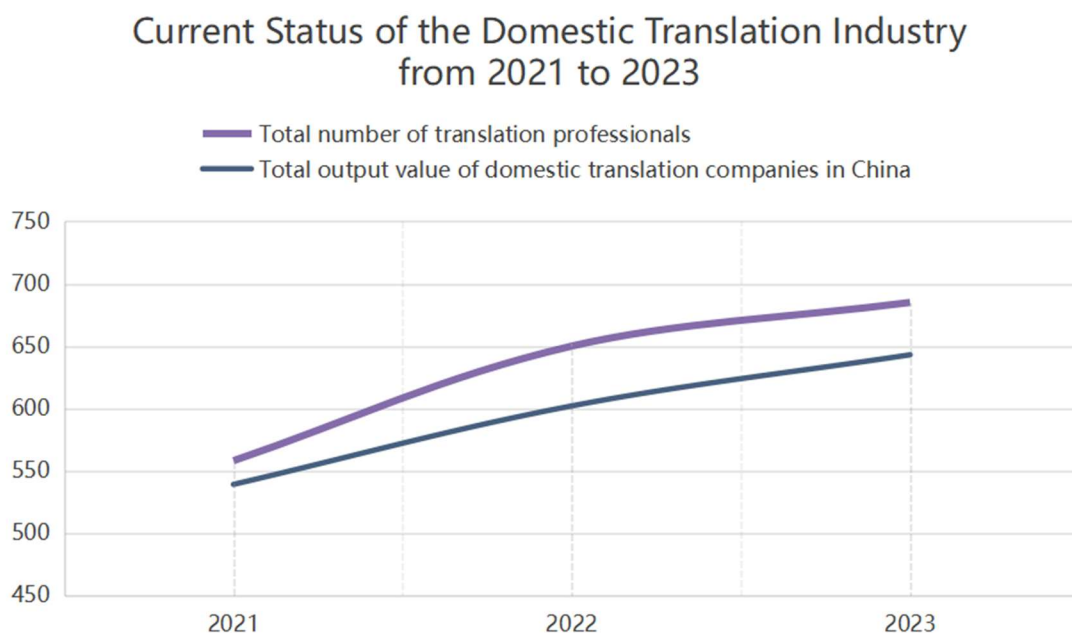


Figure 3. Current Situation of the Domestic translation Industry from 2021 to 2023

Meanwhile, the entry threshold for Chinese and Arabic legal translators is high. Under the current market conditions, practitioners need to be proficient in Arabic. However, from the perspective of current Arabic learners in China, only about 50 people pass the CATTI Arabic Level 2 translation test each year, and such people also need to undergo professional legal training. Only in this way can one become a reserve talent in the field of mutual translation of laws between China and Arab countries. In terms of the current number of legal translators between China and Arab countries, in the case of the United Arab Emirates, there are no more

than a hundred translators who hold the legal translation license between China and Arab countries issued by the Ministry of Justice of the United Arab Emirates. In Saudi Arabia, due to its late opening, the number of translators is even smaller.

In terms of Arabic language institutions in our country, there are only about five universities that offer legal Arabic language courses, and the cultivation of talents is very limited. The dual scarcity of Arabic language experts and teaching institutions has also led to the current situation of a shortage of legal translation talents in the Arab world. Some cases have even been delayed for as long as six months due to the inability to find suitable legal translators.

On the one hand, universities have insufficient investment in foreign-related legal education and the cultivation of foreign-related legal talents, and there is a bias in educational resources. Many course Settings and practical teaching links are still in their infancy. In many universities, legal education still focuses on imparting domestic legal knowledge, while foreign-related legal education is relatively weak. Meanwhile, the practical teaching links also lack cooperation with foreign-related legal service institutions, making it difficult for students to come into contact with real foreign-related legal service cases in practice. They are merely "learning from books is always shallow", and their true nature is easily exposed in practice.

On the other hand, in the context of the lack of effective mechanisms for school-enterprise cooperation and the integration of industry, academia and research, the cultivation of foreign-related legal talents is disconnected from actual demands. Due to various reasons such as information asymmetry, the demand for foreign-related legal talents from enterprises and society is difficult to effectively feed back to universities, and universities also find it hard to transfer the talents they have cultivated to enterprises and society. Under such dual barriers, it is impossible to cultivate a mature chain for the cultivation of compound talents[20-22].

As law serves as a crucial weapon for enterprises to safeguard their own interests abroad, mastering its essence proficiently has become the foundation for conducting business activities overseas. Given its complexity, diversity and variability, it is of vital importance to properly address the issue of understanding legal provisions in the context of evolution. At present, Chinese and Arab enterprises, in the face of the complex and volatile international environment and fact-finding, are very likely to be trapped by the shackles of errors between behavior and the legal system, leading to chaos in business activities and affecting subsequent development. Given the significant differences in cultural traditions and political models between China and the United Arab Emirates, the barriers in language systems and customs between them are particularly prominent when it comes to contract signing and the translation of legal documents, which can easily lead to the emergence of legal disputes and controversies. For instance, there was a real incident that occurred at the Ras Al Maktoum Court in the United Arab Emirates. Once, a Chinese worker who visited his fellow villagers at the Las Haima Labor Camp was arrested and imprisoned by immigration officials on suspicion that he did not have a legal residence status.

Table 1. During the court trial:

Judge: "State the purpose of your presence in Ras Al Khaimah."	لماذا تأتي إلى رأس الخيمة ؟
The interpreter rendered this as: 'For recreational purposes.'	للعب.
The location of your apprehension is neither a recreational facility nor a sports venue. Specify what recreational activities you intended to pursue at this site."	المكان الذي تم القبض عليك ليس للملاهي ولا ملعب، لماذا تأتي للعب ؟

The defendant's intended social visitation (زيارة) was erroneously rendered as 'play' (玩) due to the interpreter's entrenched Sino-centric cognitive bias. This exemplifies pervasive legal

translation deficiencies in China-Arab business contexts-undermining both the professional credibility of cross-jurisdictional legal services and the sustainable development of Zhejiang enterprises' Middle Eastern investments.

2.2. Divergent Legal Systems and Constrained Business Environments

Substantial commercial and civil losses frequently arise from systemic disparities between Chinese and Arab legal frameworks, particularly concerning intellectual property rights, contractual disputes, and maritime commerce issues.

According to data from the Chinese Consulate General in Dubai, the total population of overseas Chinese in Dubai reached approximately 370,000 as of February 2024, with Zhejiang entrepreneurs constituting approximately 10%. Over 8,000 Chinese-funded enterprises operate in the region, among which Zhejiang businesses account for more than 12%. Recent years have witnessed expanding economic, trade, and cultural exchanges between Zhejiang and both the UAE and broader Middle East, with particularly close economic and trade ties between Zhejiang and the UAE.

In 2021, Zhejiang's import-export volume with the UAE market amounted to RMB 50.79 billion, representing approximately 8% of China's total trade volume with the UAE. While Zhejiang contributes significantly to bilateral trade and its entrepreneurs play pivotal roles in fostering mutual benefits, the divergent legal systems persistently generate substantial commercial and civil losses across intellectual property, contractual disagreements, and maritime disputes.

Analysis of 1,683 China-UAE commercial dispute cases-adjudicated in China under Chinese law-retrieved from the Wolters Kluwer legal database reveals the following distribution of primary causes of action:

- 1) Contract and Quasi-Contract Disputes: 1,127 cases (60.43%)
- 2) Intellectual Property and Competition Disputes: 223 cases (11.96%)
- 3) Admiralty and Maritime Disputes: 149 cases (7.99%)

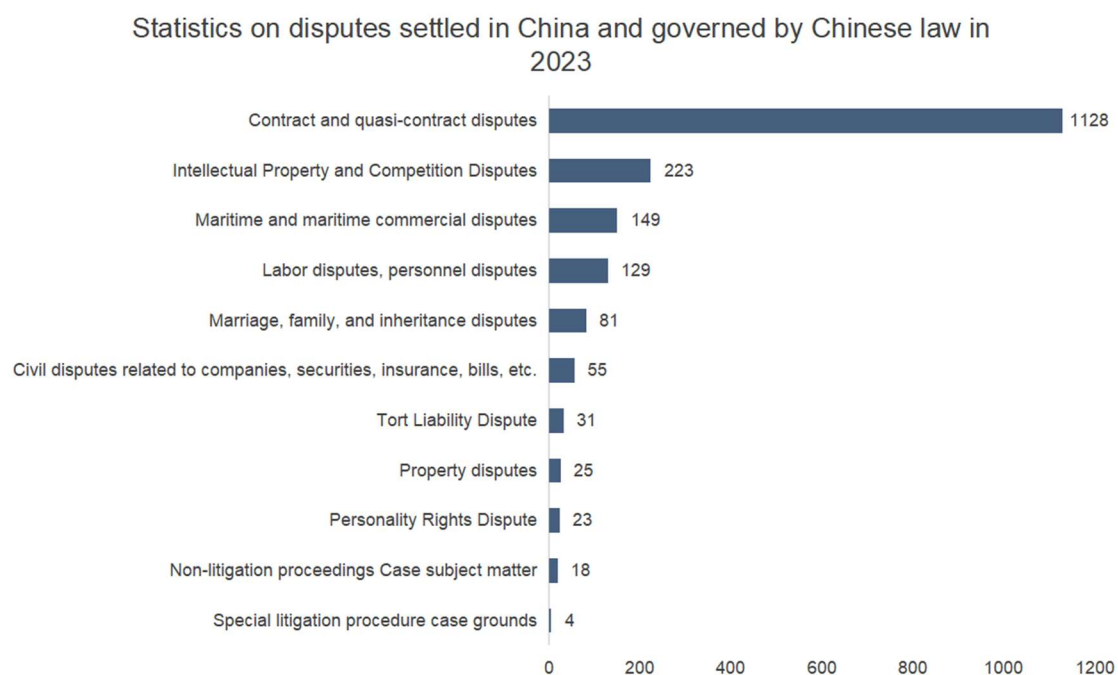


Figure 4. Statistics of dispute cases with China as the place of dispute resolution and subject to Chinese law in 2023

The local government of the United Arab Emirates has also demonstrated its "localized" legal restriction policies in many aspects: in terms of bidding and tendering, some tender projects require bidders to cooperate with local partners or agents in the UAE in order to comply with local regulations and policies. In terms of labor and personnel, the "localization" policy of the United Arab Emirates also requires enterprises to hire local employees to a certain extent. In terms of corporate governance, the New Business Company Law of the United Arab Emirates stipulates that at least one director on the board of directors must be an Emirati citizen. All these "localization" policies will bring certain difficulties to the operation and management of Chinese enterprises.

The new Business Company Law of the United Arab Emirates also imposes stricter requirements on the corporate governance structure, such as the board of directors must consist of at least three members, among whom at least one director must be an Emirati citizen. All listed companies and companies of certain sizes must establish independent audit committees. Listed companies and certain types of companies must appoint a certain proportion of independent directors to ensure the independence and objectivity of the board of directors. Independent directors are not allowed to participate in the daily management of the company and cannot have direct economic relations with it to ensure their impartiality.

This series of problems directly or indirectly hinder the investment and operation of Zhejiang business enterprises in the United Arab Emirates, affecting their high-quality overseas development.

2.3. Legal Cooperation Lags Behind and the Coverage of Legal Services is Limited

At present, when economic and trade exchanges between China and Arab countries are becoming increasingly close, legal cooperation between the two sides still remains in a superficial area. Whether it is the communication and exchange of experiences in the construction of the rule of law at the official level of both sides, or the discussion and research of legal provisions at the university level, or the connection and cooperation of legal cases at the civilian level, no reasonable, effective and sustainable mechanism has been formed. Legal cooperation is more like a unique secret recipe of law firms. The high fees and low efficiency caused by monopolies have also largely restricted the expansion of Chinese-funded enterprises into the Middle East.

On November 27, 2023, during the tenth collective study session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, General Secretary Xi Jinping mentioned: "We should cultivate a group of foreign-related legal talents with firm political stances, excellent professional qualities, a thorough understanding of international rules, and proficiency in foreign-related legal practice as soon as possible." In light of the reality, although legal services were mentioned in the China-Arab States Economic and Trade Forum, for bilateral trade cooperation, the coverage and strength of the simply mentioned legal services are very limited, and a unified legal system framework for China-Arab States economic and trade cooperation has yet to be established. For the overall cooperation and development between China and the Arab League, the contribution of these legal services is very meager. China-arab cooperation, especially China-Arab economic and trade cooperation, urgently needs to establish a relatively complete and universally effective legal system framework in order to guide and direct the subsequent development of China-Arab economic and trade cooperation.

Although the governments of China and Arab states signed the "Agreement on Civil and Commercial Judicial Assistance" on April 21, 2004, which stipulated matters related to civil and commercial judicial assistance between the two countries. However, by repeatedly analyzing the civil and commercial trial cases between China and Arab countries in recent years, it can be found that when making judgments, due to the different requirements for the same case

stipulated by the laws of both sides, the litigation often gets stuck in a quagmire and judicial resources are wasted. If the Shanghai No. 1 Intermediate People's Court ruled to recognize and enforce the civil and commercial judgment of the United Arab Emirates, it was because the judgment of the UAE court did not have the circumstances that should not be recognized and enforced as stipulated in Article 21 of the Agreement between the People's Republic of China and the United Arab Emirates on Judicial Assistance in Civil and Commercial Affairs, which led to the case being repeatedly postponed. This typical case demonstrates the complexity of handling civil and commercial cases caused by the different laws of both sides over a long period of time. Based on this, in order to fully utilize judicial resources, enhance efficiency and promote friendly economic and trade exchanges between the two sides, it is urgently necessary to establish a legal translation system from multiple perspectives to safeguard Zhejiang merchants' overseas expansion into the Middle East.

3. Strategies for Dealing with Difficult Problems

In response to the above issues, after analyzing and summarizing the existing cases, we have proposed the following four coping paths for the pain points of the problems:

3.1. Intensify Efforts in Training and Develop Versatile Talents

Translation, as a specialized activity, requires extremely strong comprehensive qualities and adaptability to adapt to environmental changes. Meanwhile, the China-Arab trade market is in an important stage of rapid development and urgently needs a large number of legal translation talents to meet the job vacancies in emerging markets.

To meet the ever-expanding demand for talents in the international market, it is clearly pointed out that the reform of foreign language teaching in colleges and universities should be deepened, the cultivation of foreign-related legal talents should be strengthened, and the combination of foreign language and professional education should be promoted. On October 28, 2023, Fudan University, the China Association of Higher Education and the Association of Arab Universities jointly held the China-Arab Forum on global development and governance. At the forum, Professor Lin Fengmin, a doctoral supervisor from Peking University, delivered a keynote speech titled "China-Arab Legal Cooperation under the Background of the Belt and Road Initiative", in which he mentioned: Carrying out legal cooperation between China and Arab countries is an inevitable need for the construction of the Belt and Road Initiative, a practical need for the China-Arab community with a shared future, an inherent part of mutual learning among civilizations, and also a cooperation between language and legal disciplines as well as among legal talents. Many renowned scholars have jointly called for discussions and research on the paths and methods to improve the level of legal translation from aspects such as teaching materials, teaching objectives, faculty, curriculum design, teaching arrangements and training systems, with the aim of laying a foundation for the cultivation of professionals in foreign-related rule of law.

In terms of specific talent cultivation plans, the universities undertaking the cultivation work should strive to equip a team of high-quality Arabic legal experts and teachers, and introduce social talent resources to provide social practice guidance for teaching, jointly improving the two-way exchange mechanism between professionals and teachers in the cultivation of foreign-related legal talents. At the same time, it is necessary to enhance the intersection and interaction of multiple disciplines, break down the original disciplinary barriers, and introduce legal professional teachers to explain and supplement the vocabulary used in relevant judicial practice cases.

Secondly, in the process of teaching and learning, colleges and universities should gradually establish relatively authoritative, practical and effective corpora and terminology databases for

Arabic legal translation, so as to feed back and guide teaching in the later stage. At the same time, the construction of the legal Arabic series of textbooks should be advanced simultaneously, and the selection of textbook examples and theoretical knowledge practice references should be strictly controlled.

Finally, a multi-level and all-round professional curriculum setting should be established. A qualified legal translator must also be a qualified legal interpreter. The translator not only needs to overcome the barriers of legal language but also the gap of legal culture, standing at the height of legal interpretation, so as to carry out legal translation with ease.

3.2. Establish Unified Standards to Standardize the Professional System

Translation standards are not only the yardstick and norms that translation activities must follow, but also the measure and standard for evaluating the quality of translations. Moreover, they are the goals that translators should strive to achieve. In the face of a complex and ever-changing international environment and fact-finding, the lack of a unified translation standard for China-Arab legal translation will to a large extent restrict the development of the industry. At the same time, due to the significant differences in cultural traditions and political models between China and the United Arab Emirates, the barriers in language systems and customs between them are particularly prominent when it comes to contract signing and the translation of legal documents, which can easily lead to the emergence of legal disputes and controversies. At present, China has a team of experts and scholars led by Professor Zou Lanfang and Associate Professor Deng Suning from the University of International Business and Economics. Relying on the disciplinary background and professional advantages of the university in the field of economic and trade legal system, they have translated a series of laws from Arab countries, including "the Saudi Company Law", "the Saudi Foreign Investment Law", "the Federal Commercial Company Law", and "the Kuwait Company Law". Associate Professor Deng Suning participated in the major project of the National Social Science Foundation of China, "Translation, Research and Database Construction of Legal Texts in Countries along the Belt and Road", and was responsible for the translation and research of legal texts in Arab countries along the Belt and Road and other major research achievements in legal translation between China and Arab countries, providing sufficient and solid theoretical basis for the establishment of a unified standard for legal translation between China and Arab countries.

On this basis, the construction of the legal translation system has also attracted the attention of many well-known scholars in China. Zhang Falian and Li Wenlong (2021) analyzed and discussed the construction path of professional ethics for legal translation practitioners in response to the market demand for legal translation. Xie Hui (2020), Zhao Junfeng et al. (2023) called for attaching importance to the practice of legal interpretation in China and strengthening research on issues such as the professionalization of legal interpretation, the qualification certification and training of interpreters, and the formulation of interpretation norms. It is also suggested to improve the legislative technical specification system, build a standardized terminology database for legislative translation, improve the legislative language review system, and perfect the legislative translation review and proofreading system.

In this context, vigorously promoting the formulation of relevant industry standards based on the particularities of vocabulary, grammar, and sentence meaning expression, ensuring that both parties reach an agreement on legal factors such as semantic traceability and accurate information communication and transmission, can not only break down the barriers of information asymmetry and reduce additional legal disputes, but also help enterprises improve the efficiency of handling legal-related business. Accelerate the legal connection speed between Chinese-funded enterprises and their target customers in Arab countries, assist them in expanding their business territory and related businesses in the global environment, and at the

same time achieve the effect of standardizing the legal norms of the China-Arab trade market and safeguarding the healthy development of the China-Arab trade market.

3.3. Rely on Emerging Technologies to Improve the Business Environment

With the rise of the information age, a host of high-tech fields such as big data, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence have developed rapidly. They not only reshape the global economic landscape but also profoundly influence legal cooperation and exchanges among countries.

By leveraging advanced legal information tools such as the China-Arab Legal Translation Corpus, a large number of accurate legal text samples are provided for translators, helping them better grasp the expression differences and rules among different legal systems, thereby enhancing the accuracy of translation. Relying on legal information databases such as "Wkor Pioneer" and "PKULaw", which integrate functions such as regulations, cases, and practical guidelines, through real-time bilingual legal information, enterprises can comprehensively understand the differences between the legal systems of both sides, be aware of the latest laws and regulations of the investment destination, and provide comprehensive and timely information support for enterprises to go global.

At the same time, on the basis of integrating and utilizing this information resource, AI large models can be introduced and their multi-threaded processing of massive data can be utilized to quickly identify and understand the complex relationships among different legal systems, further enhancing the accuracy of legal translation. By understanding and capturing important data from the legal information database and the legal translation corpus, generate guide reports that are of reference value and practical use for enterprises' overseas investment. At the same time, it assists in comparative legal research and, through the analysis of historical data, predicts the trend of legal development in a forward-looking manner, updates investment guidelines in real time, and better serves enterprises' international economic and trade cooperation, improving the unfavorable business conditions that enterprises encounter when going global in the Middle East at present.

In conclusion, the efficient utilization of legal information tools will provide more accurate and comprehensive information support for China-Arab commercial and trade legal work, assist legal professionals in efficiently resolving cross-border legal issues, promote China-Arab economic and trade cooperation to a new level, and build a fairer and more transparent international business environment.

3.4. Strengthen Official Cooperation and Promote the Construction of the Rule of Law

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued a document stating that China's cooperation with Arab countries adheres to mutual benefit and win-win results, actively promotes trade and investment facilitation, and drives two-way investment and economic and trade cooperation between China and Arab countries to achieve multiple growth. China should accelerate the signing of bilateral trade and investment protection treaties with Arab countries. By stipulating consultation mechanisms, investment protection and other popular measures, it provides multi-channel and full-process coverage solutions for bilateral trade and business issues. Expand the functional scope of the "China-Arab States Trade Dispute Settlement Advisory Committee", deepen exchanges between the two sides, mobilize relevant departments of both sides to actively connect, and promote the mediation of commercial and trade laws at the national level.

Meanwhile, China and Arab countries can cooperate to promote the establishment and development of the China-Arab Trade Mediation Center, give full play to the important role of the China-Arab Chamber of Commerce in bilateral trade, and jointly create a favorable legal environment for China-Arab enterprises to carry out economic and trade cooperation. In the

event of economic and trade disputes during commercial activities, multiple departments such as the legal consultation office of the mediation center and the convenient communication window can also leverage their respective core advantages to mediate and resolve the disputes. In addition, China should expand the scope of countries that have signed civil and commercial judicial assistance treaties, strengthen the formulation and implementation of standards for the determination of jurisdiction in foreign-related civil and commercial litigation, the service of judicial documents abroad, and the recognition and enforcement of judgments based on investigation and evidence collection abroad, so as to clarify the legal system of cross-border litigation between China and Arab countries and smooth the channels for the recognition and enforcement of judgments.

4. Conclusion

Driven by the wave of globalization, economic and trade cooperation between China and Arab countries has become increasingly close, providing unprecedented opportunities for Zhejiang businesspeople to venture into the Middle East. Legal translation, as a bridge spanning language and cultural barriers, is of self-evident significance in promoting economic and trade cooperation between China and Arab countries. An accurate and professional legal translation document not only ensures the smooth progress of the cooperation between both parties, but also provides a solid legal guarantee for the enterprise at critical moments. Therefore, strengthening the professionalization of legal translation and improving translation quality have become an indispensable part of promoting high-quality overseas expansion of Zhejiang merchants to the Middle East.

Looking back, although our country has achieved certain accomplishments in the field of legal translation, in the face of the growing demand for international economic and trade cooperation, the cultivation and reserve of legal translation talents are still insufficient. The increase in single-language translators contrasts sharply with the shortage of legal translators. This not only restricts the in-depth development of economic and trade cooperation between China and Arab countries, but also affects China's say and influence on the international stage. Therefore, intensifying the cultivation of foreign-related legal talents and promoting the development of a compound talent training system have become urgent issues to be addressed at present.

Looking ahead, with the in-depth advancement of the "Belt and Road Initiative" and the continuous development of economic and trade cooperation between China and Arab countries, legal translation will play an even more important role in promoting international economic and trade cooperation. We look forward to seeing more scholars and experts pay attention to research and practice in this field, and jointly contribute wisdom and strength to promoting the sustained and healthy development of China-Arab relations. Meanwhile, we also hope that Zhejiang businesspeople can make full use of the important tool of legal translation to continuously enhance their international competitiveness and achieve higher-quality and more sustainable overseas development.

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