

Research on Basic Status, Preliminary Analysis and Optimization Suggestions for the Synergistic Development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

Based on the Current Situation of Cooperation between Cities

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ABSTRACT

GBA is an important growth pole for global economic development and a source of new technologies, new industries and new business models, and is a highland of innovation development in the world. With advanced port clusters, complete industrial clusters, developed city clusters, and the formation of high-quality resource factor habitats and innovation ecological networks, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has the development advantages to become a world-class economic bay area, an important engine for regional economic growth, and a gateway hub for China's opening to the outside world. The key to the construction of the Bay Area is to achieve mutually beneficial cooperation and collaborative development. Regional synergistic development requires the concept of building on strengths and complementing weaknesses, open interaction and common development, promoting cities and regions from each exhibiting their strengths to synergistic progress, from each being wonderful to creating prosperity together, and enhancing the overall strength and competitiveness of the region. However, the Bay Area is still facing a series of challenges, such as institutional differences and cultural deviations, in terms of deeper integration. Therefore, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao need to build a regional cooperative development mechanism, strengthen collaboration in various aspects such as optimizing the layout of industrial division of labor, gathering talent resources, improving financial services, promoting innovation cooperation, deepening external opening, and strengthening infrastructure interconnection, so as to further stimulate the innovative development potential of the Bay Area, enhance international competitiveness, and jointly build a world-class Bay Area city cluster.

Keywords: *Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA); Inter-city cooperation; basic features; suggestions for optimization.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is a plan by the central government to connect Hong Kong, Macau and nine cities in Guangdong, with the aim of turning the Pearl River Delta region into a world-beating innovation hub to rival the San Francisco Bay Area and Tokyo Bay Area.[1] It will become China's future economic growth engine, overcoming infrastructure bottlenecks and administrative barriers to enable the free flow of goods, people and even information. The synergistic development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has

the following characteristics: 1) one-way policy measures benefiting Hong Kong and Macao are the main policy supply direction; 2) policy supply is highly concentrated in public services and industries; 3) the policy network of synergistic development of the Greater Bay Area has not been fully accessed by the district and county levels and local professional departments; 4) the policy relationships and spatial connections among the four major central cities of Hong Kong, Macao, Guangzhou and Shenzhen and other subjects in the Greater Bay Area are 5) The policy links among cities in the Greater Bay Area interact frequently within the metropolitan area scale, while the cross-metropolitan

area policy links are relatively loose. Finally, the following suggestions are made: the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area can further strengthen the two-way policy linkages among neighboring cities, neighboring districts and counties, specialized departments, and the two central cities of Guangzhou and Shenzhen, and coordinate the policies for Hong Kong and Macao, so that the policy supply can be further adapted to the governance structure of the Greater Bay Area.[2]

2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT SITUATION OF SYNERGISTIC DEVELOPMENT AMONG CITIES IN THE GBA—TWO VERY DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENT MODELS

Within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the policy ties among different cities show a change in policy posture from one-way relations to bilateral and multilateral relations, as well as a change in spatial distance from "co-city", "twin-city" and "metropolitan area" to cross-neighboring areas.[3] By analysing the policy linkage status of Foshan and Shenzhen, the 2 central cities designated as policy subjects in the Outline of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Development Plan, the current spatial linkage characteristics among cities in the GBA are reviewed.

2.1. Shenzhen: metropolitan area proximity alliance + proximity opening to Hong Kong

Since the 1980s, when Shenzhen was established as one of the first special economic zones, it became the main recipient of manufacturing industries transferred from Hong Kong, and thus embarked on the path of industrialization. At this time, Shenzhen can only rely on foreign enterprises to provide production technology and orders, rely on Hong Kong to shorten the market gap, and therefore embedded in the global garment manufacturing production network in a dependent manner. late 1980s, the electronics industry in the labor-intensive industries began to occur in the second round of international transfer, from East Asia to Southeast Asia and mainland China. [4] Shenzhen seized this opportunity to enter the electronics processing manufacturing industry. Although the garment manufacturing industry in Shenzhen was still in a dependent state at this stage, Shenzhen attracted a large number of multinational companies, domestic IT companies and entrepreneurs because of the take-off of the electronics manufacturing industry. These startups and entrepreneurs promoted the industrial upgrading of Shenzhen and gave birth to a number of excellent high-tech enterprises, including Huawei, ZTE, Lenovo, Tencent, etc.. These enterprises have gradually narrowed the technological and market gap with multinational enterprises through continuous independent

technological innovation and going abroad, making Shenzhen the core city of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

2.2. Foshan: small city as glue

Foshan is located west of Guangzhou, and its location is slightly disadvantaged compared to other cities in the Pearl River Delta. However, the Foshan region has a rich industrial and agricultural industrial base, with modern industrial enlightenment since the late Qing Dynasty, and after the founding of the People's Republic of China, it has become famous in China for its mulberry-based fish ponds and other special farming models. Under the support of this industrial atmosphere, after the reform and opening up, the Foshan region did not go completely to the Dongguan mode of "three to one to make up", but actively cultivated local enterprises while absorbing foreign capital, and made attempts to develop and innovate products for the domestic market, thus gaining a greater development initiative and gradually embarking on the city in the process of globalization. [5] The road of bonding. Shunde's home appliance industry is a typical representative. At the beginning of the reform and opening up, Shunde enterprises obtained the opportunity of OEM production of home appliances through Hong Kong channels, and in the process of OEM, they adopted the strategy of "reverse engineering", while introducing, digesting and absorbing advanced technologies, and selling the same type of home appliances but with their own brands to the domestic market, from simple electric fans to air conditioners, refrigerators and other From simple electric fans to complex home appliances such as air conditioners and refrigerators. This mode of providing processing and marketing services for foreign enterprises, while using the knowledge and technology learned to create their own brands in China is known as the "Shunde model", creating a number of famous national brands of home appliances such as Midea, Granz, Kolon, etc.

3. BASIC FEATURES OF SYNERGISTIC DEVELOPMENT AMONG CITIES IN GBA

Based on the main contents of regional synergistic development policies, it reveals the new pattern of spatial connection in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and provides a new perspective to understand the current policy mechanism of GBA with the following characteristics.

3.1. Direct policy access and the dissolution of local boundaries

Compared with the previous regional policies under the name of "Pearl River Delta" and "Greater Pearl River Delta", the new round of regional actions under the name of "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area" has seen a strong policy gesture from the central

government. The policy intervention at the national level has broken the previous situation of local entities in the Pearl River Delta pursuing their own interests and lacking coordination, and has transformed the development mechanism of the Greater Bay Area from a locally-led cooperation to a national strategy, which has been reflected in a large number of policy documents issued by the central government and its departmental agencies in recent years.

From the legal point of view, due to the institutional environment of **"one country, two systems and three gateways"**, [6]some coordination involving inter-city relations in the Greater Bay Area needs to be carried out through the central authority, and the policy supply at the central level has objectively enhanced the strategic consensus of local governments, strengthened the consistency of local actions at the goal level, and enhanced the central government's mobilization capacity to localities in the regional scenario. The policy supply at the central level also objectively enhances the strategic consensus of local governments, strengthens the consistency of local actions at the goal level, and improves the mobilization capacity of the central government in regional scenarios. From the results of policy analysis, the Greater Bay Area has initially formed a policy operation logic of "national top-level design, provincial-level coordination and promotion, and municipal-level implementation", [7] which has objectively eliminated the traditional local administrative boundaries through the downward transmission of high-level policies, and transformed the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area from a relatively fragmented urban block into a The policy logic of "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area" has objectively eliminated local administrative boundaries in the traditional sense by transferring them downward.

3.2. Lack of two-way interaction between Guangzhou and Shenzhen

The Guangzhou and Shenzhen are the two largest cities in the GBA in terms of population and economic scale. Previous studies have shown that Guangzhou and Shenzhen have strong market economy linkages with close business ties and relatively misaligned development of leading functions. However, there is a lack of policy-level interaction and coordination between Guangzhou and Shenzhen, which directly affects the construction process of cross-metropolitan/economic circle collaboration mechanism within GBA[8], resulting in the policy linkage network of the Greater Bay Area city cluster is still relatively loose, and the "9+2" cities in the Greater Bay Area are still in the "policy polycentric" development status.

4. SUGGESTIONS OF OPTIMIZING POLICY MECHANISMS FOR THE COLLABORATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF GBA

4.1. Enhance the level of policy interaction and match the two-way development demands

Based on the existing one-way relationship-based collaborative development policies, we encourage cities and counties to improve the level of active policy response from the target recipient cities and counties to the main policy-making cities and counties, and improve the status quo of one-way policy supply but no two-way policy interaction in local areas. Break the inertia of local passive response under the transmission of master-slave relationship, build a cross-administrative dialogue mechanism, open up communication channels, realize the unity of the main body of consultation and implementation, and expand two-way policy supply on the basis of matching two-way development demands; play the guiding role of public policies, take cross-border cooperation platform or cross-border infrastructure planning and construction as a catalyst to carry out small-scale bilateral policy cooperation pilot, through joint policy Promote the reasonable flow and optimal allocation of factor resources, and accelerate the dissolution of borders.[9]

4.2. Adequate integration of various types of policies at all levels to Hong Kong and Macau, to enhance the relevance and effectiveness of the policy

Integrate the public policies for Hong Kong and Macao target recipients around the Greater Bay Area, analyze the effectiveness level of the relevant policies, effectively solve the current policies for Hong Kong and Macao in the Greater Bay Area to a certain extent, the supply side of the disorder and poor information exchange between the supply and demand side, policy inefficiency and other problems, enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of communication between the 9 cities in the Greater Bay Area and Hong Kong and Macao in the management of affairs, to avoid the emergence of Hong Kong and Macao residents to come to the Mainland to develop actions Bottleneck. In particular, it is necessary to further coordinate the relationship between the policies of the Mainland-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation platforms, such as Qianhai, Hengqin and the Loop, and the policies of other cities, districts and counties towards Hong Kong and Macao, and to promote the opening up of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area with major cooperation platforms as the core of the spatial order of cooperation through the adjustment and optimization of policy content and priorities.

5. CONCLUSION

GBA is an important growth pole for global economic development and a source of new technologies, new industries and new business models, and is a highland of innovation development in the world. With advanced port clusters, complete industrial clusters, developed city clusters, and the formation of high-quality resource factor habitats and innovation ecological networks, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has the development advantages to become a world-class economic bay area, an important engine for regional economic growth, and a gateway hub for China's opening to the outside world. [10] At this stage, there is still a certain mismatch between the supply of regional synergistic policies and the multi-level governance structure in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Therefore, the next stage of policy action should, while continuing to play the role of high-level policy transmission, increase the two-way policy interaction as much as possible, especially strengthening the policy linkage between neighboring cities, districts, counties and specialized departments, as well as between the two central cities of Guangzhou and Shenzhen. In addition, it is also necessary to strengthen the coordination of policies for Hong Kong and Macao, to solve the problem of numerous and complicated policies, and to make the policies for synergistic development within urban clusters better play the role of guiding the rational and orderly flow of factor resources.

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