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Research on Social Psychology and Young People's Action in the Construction of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*

Yang Liao¹, Li Meng²

¹School of Public Management, South China Agricultural University Guangzhou 510642 China

²News Center of South China Agricultural University Guangzhou 510642 China

Abstract

Based on a review of relevant literature, this article analyzes how different administrative management entities "same frequency resonance" from the perspective of symbiosis, and makes a "market theory" of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area proposed by Professor Zheng Yongnian of the National University of Singapore. A simple response. At the same time, the article also discusses the possibility and method of "same frequency" in the innovation-driven development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. It is believed that the "same frequency" in the innovation-driven development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area may come from the scientific and technological fields or intellectuals in areas such as technology, education and medicine where young people are concentrated. To this end, it is necessary to focus on investigating the attitudes, opinions, and action practices of young people in Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao, especially those in colleges and universities, and responding to the demands of young people, in order to better help the effective realization of national strategic goals. When discussing the issue of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, "one country, two systems" is a topic that cannot be bypassed. The implementation of "one country, two systems" is a pioneering initiative to solve China's sovereignty. However, the governance of state sovereignty is different from the governance of SAR affairs. From the perspective of social ecology and governance, "one country" should be the governance of state sovereignty, and "two systems" should be the governance of the SAR society. The different social ecology of Hong Kong and Macau affects different social attitudes and action practices of young people.

Keywords: The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Social Psychology, Young People, Attitude and Action

I. Introduction

The construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is a major strategic decision to promote the in-depth integration and development of the Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions

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and the Mainland of China. The study of the social mentality and young people's actions and practices in the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area not only helps Guangdong The concerted efforts of Hong Kong and Macao for development will also help deepen the theoretical study of "one country, two systems".

At the same time, important documents such as the Outline of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Construction Plan and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China "Supporting Shenzhen to Build a Socialist Pioneering Demonstration Area with Chinese Characteristics" have been released one after another. The social attitudes of the people of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau to the construction of the Greater Bay Area deserve attention.

The social mentality and young people's action practices in the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area involve many aspects, and many issues are worthy of in-depth discussion and analysis. This article focuses on three levels of theory, operation, and practice.

II. Brief review of related literature

The Bay Area economy is an advanced form of regional economic development, which is essentially an open economy and an innovative economy. Mao Yanhua and Rong Jianxin(2018) believe that under the strategic background of the country's "two-way" opening, the "Belt and Road" construction and the transformation of the economic development mode, the planning and construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area should focus on consolidating regional cooperation consensus and innovating regional cooperation. Starting from five aspects, including institutional mechanisms, fostering a benefit-sharing industrial value chain, co-building a high-quality living area in the Bay Area, and improving the coordination mechanism for the development planning of the Bay Area, a pattern of coordinated development in the Bay Area has been formed to accelerate the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area into a world-class Bay Area and World Class City Cluster.

Zheng Yongnian(2018) believes that the establishment of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area indicates that "one country, two systems" has entered the era of the Greater Bay Area 3.0. The Greater Bay Area is to consider the next development of the Pearl River Delta together with the next development of Hong Kong and Macau. From this perspective, the Greater Bay Area is also known as the "internal EU". In China's future development, the Greater Bay Area is not only an economic project, but also not only the interconnection of transportation, but also the cooperation between enterprises and society, and ultimately achieves balanced urban development.

Liu Xiaobin and Zhong Jian(2018) used panel data from 44 cities in the Three Bay Areas of China in the late industrialization period (2004-2015) as a sample to conduct an empirical test on the financial capital output efficiency of the Three Bay Areas, and found that There is a large difference in the efficiency of financial capital output in the late industrialization period of the industrial zone. The financial capital efficiency of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is 1.73 times that of the Bohai Rim Greater Bay Area. Structure, the order of financial capital output efficiency is: low income group> middle income group> high income group. The higher the income group, the lower the financial capital output efficiency. maximum. Lin Changhua (2018) analyzed the collaborative development level and trend performance of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area by constructing a distance collaborative combination model based on TOPSIS comprehensive evaluation method.

Ou Xiaojun(2018) believes that the three world-class Great Bay Areas of New York, San Francisco and Tokyo have formed their own unique cluster development models, that is, the New York Bay Area has formed a "multi-center + axis" university cluster development mode; the San Francisco Bay Area has formed Multi-center

complementary university cluster development model; Tokyo Bay Area has formed a "central + frontier" university cluster development model.

China is a unitary country. The central government has full power to govern Hong Kong, the Macao Special Administrative Region and nine cities in the Mainland. Wang Yu(2018) believes that "one country, two systems" is the hard core of the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. "One country, two systems" is not only the institutional advantage of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area construction, but also constitutes serious legal conflicts and institutional obstacles in some aspects. The construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is a regional cooperation in domestic law, and comprehensive governance power is the legal basis for the construction of the rule of law in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The path of the rule of comprehensive governance theory in the construction of the rule of law in the Greater Bay Area can be summarized as the path of interregional law and the path of district law. With the gradual advancement and in-depth development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area construction, it is necessary to build a set of interregional law and the theory system of regional law under the "one country, two systems".

Ecological sensitivity evaluation and analysis is an important method to study the potential problems of regional ecology, and plays an important role in regional ecological planning and management. Gan Lin et al.(2018) selected 7 sensitive factors from the aspects of natural ecology, urban expansion, and ecological services, and constructed a hierarchical index system of sensitive factors. Using the analytic hierarchy process (AHP), a single factor and comprehensive ecology were obtained under the GIS analysis platform Results of sensitivity evaluation analysis.

Ma Zhongxin and Shen Yong(2018) believe that China's current development of the Bay Area economy already has a certain institutional-cultural basis, but compared with the world-class Bay Area, there are still certain gaps in the quality of market economy systems and the maturity of immigrant culture. Market economy system supply affects the level of economic development in the Bay Area through the path of "transaction costs-excess profits-prime agglomeration", while immigration culture affects the level of economic development in the Bay Area through the path of "entrepreneurship and inclusiveness-innovative ability-technological progress". The efficient system-cultural supply and the endowment advantages of the Bay Area economy itself form a superimposed effect, thus playing an engine role in the economic development of the Bay Area. China's implementation of the "Great Bay Area Economic Development Strategy" should focus on building urban clusters, accelerating the system and cultural supply of the Bay Area, promoting the symbiotic resonance between the Free Trade Area and the Bay Area, and forming a high-level economic form of "Free Trade Port + Bay Area" to cultivate a high degree The Bay Area immigration culture is open, deeply inclusive and has a higher degree of maturity. It enhances the "soft power" of the Bay Area, gathers global elites, and forms a new pattern of opening up and economic development led by the Bay Area economy.

Liu Zuoqing and Chen Jie(2019) analyzed the development status and practical experience of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Talent Cooperative Demonstration Zone in the context of the coordinated development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Strategic direction of innovation and development in the cooperative demonstration area. As one of the world-class Greater Bay Areas, the Tokyo Greater Bay Area is not only an important engine of Japan's economic growth, but also a science and technology innovation center in Japan and an important area leading the development of global science and technology innovation. Yang Dongliang and Li Chunfeng(2019) hold that Japan's legal plan to support innovation and policies and measures aimed at talents, finance and taxation, intellectual property rights, industry-academia-government cooperation are important guarantees for the innovation and development of the Tokyo Bay Area, which is the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Developing innovative policies provides useful lessons.

Inter-city links are the basis for developing regional cooperation. The closer the inter-city links in a region, the more favorable the development of inter-city cooperation. Zhong Yun and Mei Min(2019) used gravitational

models, social network analysis, impulse response analysis, and Baidu index analysis to analyze the inter-city connections of Macau in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. It is believed that Macau should strengthen its inter-city connections, enhance its functional status, and promote the integration of Macau into the Greater Bay Area for coordinated development; unite surrounding cities to develop tourism, enhance Macau's urban characteristics, and enhance its urban functions; play a platform role and enhance technology with the Greater Bay Area Innovative connections and more.

Chen Jie et al. (2019) analyzed the talent synergy development situation in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and found that there are non-coordination issues in talent development, talent introduction mechanism, talent flow, platform carrier, etc. in the Bay Area talent development, talent exchange and cooperation, international headhunting training, platform carrier construction, smooth talent flow, talent environment optimization and other six aspects of the talent coordination mechanism proposal.

Xie Baojian and Hu Jieyi(2019) analyzed the opportunities and challenges faced by the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the youth development of Hong Kong and Macau, and proposed the main ideas for the development of Hong Kong-Macao youth in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, including strengthening youth development policy coordination And guidance to create an international and legal business environment; promote youth participation in regional collaborative innovation and improve Hong Kong and Macao talent policies; tap the development opportunities of Hong Kong and Macao youth directors; play the role of enterprises and industry groups to promote the organizational integration of Hong Kong and Macao youth The development of the Bay Area and encouraging young people from Hong Kong and Macao to play an active role in sharing the dividends of the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

The return of popular hearts is the core of the return of Hong Kong and Macao. Subject to the original system setting, it is difficult for Hong Kong youth to share the fruits of national development. Peng Chunhua(2019)holds that the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area as a national strategy is to integrate the advantages of Hong Kong, Macao and the Mainland, take Hong Kong's youth integration as a guide, and promote system-oriented GSP for young people through system innovation, so that Hong Kong youth can fully participate in the country We will promote the return of people's hearts and realize the common development of Hong Kong, Macao and the country.

Youth is an important group of entrepreneurship. Youth entrepreneurship can stimulate the creative vitality of a country. Tan Kai (2019) believes that the introduction and implementation of the "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Development Planning Outline" will provide a rare historical opportunity for youth entrepreneurship, which is of great significance to youth entrepreneurship, which is specifically reflected in four levels: The vast capital market provides a broad platform for youth entrepreneurship; the second is the strong development momentum of characteristic financial industries, the convergence of high-tech industries and cultural industries, and the provision of multiple entrepreneurial options for youth entrepreneurship; the third is the gradual improvement of the infrastructure and a positive entrepreneurial platform Construction, to provide assistance for youth entrepreneurship; Fourth, the government supports in various aspects and supports the introduction of entrepreneurship policies, which provides a guarantee for youth entrepreneurship.

Liang Liwen(2019) believes that based on the integration experience of the International Bay Area and the European Union, the focus is on deepening the development of the Greater Bay Area from the perspective of social integration. The Bay Area is not only an economy with a high concentration of factors, but also a synonym for high-quality living circles. Due to the lack of authority, regional integration difficulties, the "two systems" difference restricting public product supply and cooperation, administrative divisions restricting the free flow of factors in the region, and internal competition weakening the incentive for intergovernmental talent cooperation, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is not yet mature. The functions, structure and internal operation mechanism that urban agglomerations should have. It is necessary to innovate the

cooperation and coordination mechanism of the Greater Bay Area, build an economic and social community in the Greater Bay Area, build a livable and livable high-quality living circle, expand the effect of regional talent gathering, and strive to build the Greater Bay Area into the world's best livable and livable life Circle, and then become the world's most attractive economic circle of talent and capital.

Lu Wenwen and Zou Pingxue(2019) believe that young people in Hong Kong have a high degree of recognition for the entrepreneurial atmosphere, government support and preferential measures in the cities in the Greater Bay Area, but most of them are still in the initial stage of entrepreneurship and face challenges in company operations and development. More difficult. In addition, it takes time and energy to become familiar with the entrepreneurial environment in the Mainland, which brings additional costs. Youth entrepreneurship requires long and patient cultivation in both places. The Greater Bay Area can solve the two major pain points of talents and the market for entrepreneurs and will continue to attract Hong Kong entrepreneurial talents in the future.

Zhu Feng and Chen Yonghua(2019) believe that youth development in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is complex and youth development policies have multiple policy objectives. Under the conditions of a new era in which the youth development policy system and working mechanism with Chinese characteristics are gradually being perfected, youth development will be placed on a more prominent strategic position in the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and top-level design will be implemented to realize the youth development policy of the Greater Bay Area urban agglomeration. The holistic construction and precise design will become the inevitable way for the reform and innovation test zone and international demonstration zone of the Youth Development Policy in the Greater Bay Area.

Jianfa Shen & Xiaolong Luo(2013) analyzed the various external and internal economic, political and social factors that led to the emergence of a government-led regional integration strategy in Hong Kong. It has been found that reaching consensus among the government, political parties, other interest groups and Hong Kong residents contributes to regional integration.

By applying the theories of state rescaling and city-cluster formation, Hong Yu(2019) intends to conduct a case study of the GBA to examine the state-initiated plan for city-cluster formation in China, to analyse the Chinese central and local governments' efforts to put this plan into action and the hurdles they face in formatting this city-cluster. The formulation of the GBA development plan for integrated development reflects a dynamic process of upscaling and downscaling of various levels of state power.

In summary, the current discussions on the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area are mainly Chinese scholars, and foreign scholars pay less attention. Relevant research results are also mainly published in Chinese. Although academic journals outside China have also published some related papers, they are still published in English by Chinese scholars or in English by Chinese scholars outside China. The existing research results of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area were mainly published during the period 2018-2019. A small number of results were published from 2014-2016 and increased in 2017, but the sharp increase in 2018-2019 may still be there after 2020 increase.

The research results of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area are currently focused on economic, scientific and technological, political, cultural and other related fields, and some of the results involve the study of youth-related issues. However, it seems that the research on the discussion of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area issue from the perspective of social ecology and youth action practice has not been seen.

III. How do different administrative management entities in the Greater Bay Area “resonate” from the perspective of symbiosis?

In March 2017, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang first proposed in the "Government Work Report" the construction of the "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area" urban agglomeration, marking the formal rise of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area development strategy as China's national regional development strategy. On July 1, 2017, under the witness of Chinese President Xi Jinping, the "Framework Agreement on Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation to Promote the Construction of the Greater Bay Area" was officially signed in Hong Kong.

The construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is a major national strategy planned, deployed and promoted by Xi Jinping. There are regional characteristics of "one country, two systems, three customs zones, three currencies, three legal systems, and four core cities." "How to achieve deep interconnectivity, including governance coordination, policy convergence, and talent mobility, under the complex conditions of the coexistence of one country, two systems, and three customs zones. Become an important factor affecting the future development of the Bay Area. "(Zhu Feng,2019) To this end, it is necessary to strengthen the foundation of "one country", make good use of the benefits of "two systems", and promote the protection of the rule of law in the three places; Mechanism, public participation cooperation mechanism, etc., to form a perfect regional government cooperation mechanism. (Huang Yalan,2019)

There are differences in the political, social, cultural, and economic systems of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Not only are there significant differences between the nine cities in Guangdong Province and Hong Kong and Macau, but also the differences between Hong Kong and Macau. Relying solely on the "market" power of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is difficult to bridge the various institutional differences within the Bay Area, and the profitability of the capital market also affects the economic, political, social, cultural and other aspects of Bay Area institutional integration.

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is an organic combination of "two systems" regions into a "regional development community" within the framework of "one country". The key to building the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is to correctly grasp the positioning of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in China's national development strategy. The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area internally should minimize the system operation cost caused by the "two systems" difference, and externally should use the system difference to provide multiple system interfaces.(Chen Xinxin,2019)

With the implementation of the Framework Agreement on Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation and Promoting the Construction of the Greater Bay Area, the construction of the collaborative governance mechanism of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area will enter a new stage. It is necessary to strengthen regional overall planning and build a "quartet agreement + Greater Bay Area Development Cooperation Committee + Joint conference + special cooperation" to improve the legal framework of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in order to advance the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area into a world-class bay area.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially after the return of Hong Kong and Macau, the changes in the relationship between Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macau and the evolution of collaborative affairs have been achieved. Cooperation in various fields such as property rights protection, border area cooperation, social security, emergency management, etc., and gradually established a policy-oriented regional collaborative governance mechanism guided by "administrative agreement + joint meeting + task force", and promoted the sustainable and healthy development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao relations. The signing of the "Framework Agreement for the Construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area" in July 2017 indicates that the collaborative governance of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao has risen to the level of China's regional governance. Based on the new mission given by the country to the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the particularity of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao relationship, under the general policy of national political mobilization, to strengthen the overall planning of the Greater Bay Area and build a "administrative agreement + rule of law framework" concurrent governance mechanism Promoting the

construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has become an important guarantee for the world-class bay area.(Li Jianping,2017)

From the perspective of symbiosis, the main players in the construction of the Bay Area under different administrative systems should be based on the China's overall national development strategy, focus on economic construction, seek technological innovation to drive the development of the same economy, and maintain political, social and cultural systems. Only minor differences can effectively achieve the "same frequency" and "resonance" of the economic construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, avoid market failures, and realize the direction and success of social construction.

IV. "Co-frequency" Possibility, Method and Method in Innovation- Driven Development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

According to the Hong Kong Statistics Bureau, about 520,000 people in Hong Kong currently live in Guangdong Province for a long time.(Anonymous,2018) Over the past three years, more than 15,000 Hong Kong students have gone to colleges and universities in mainland China each year. In 2016, there were more than 200 million person-to-person contacts between Guangdong and Hong Kong, with an average of more than 60 person-per-day contacts.(Anonymous,2017) Hong Kong's industrial structure is uneven, and the tertiary industry, which is dominated by the four major industries of transportation, real estate, trade and finance, accounts for more than 90% of Hong Kong's economy for a long time. The industrial structure affects the employment structure. Although the employment rate in Hong Kong is very high (unemployment rate is only 3%), a large number of young people are concentrated in low- and mid-end positions such as retail and catering. White-collar workers lack a rising channel. Young people are not very optimistic about their employment prospects, especially Hong Kong's middle class is feeling powerless and hopeless. At the same time, due to the scarcity of land resources and the high cost of entrepreneurship, young people in Hong Kong are more inclined to seek stable employment opportunities from the financial and real estate industries, which has led to Hong Kong young people's poor entrepreneurship. Surveys show that more than 80% of youth have no plans to start a business. In addition, young people believe that Hong Kong's entrepreneurial space is limited, which further causes a gap in entrepreneurial talent.(Liu Wei et al,2018)

On May 2, 2018, a survey of youth employment intentions in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area released by a youth group in Hong Kong revealed that 75% of respondents were optimistic about the development prospects of the Greater Bay Area; 57% of young people were unwilling to go to development. 57.2% of young people do not know the Greater Bay Area, and 42% of young people do not want to be too far away from Hong Kong. The channels for young people in Hong Kong to obtain information are different from those in the Mainland. Local young people in Hong Kong rarely use *Weibo* and *WeChat*. Instead, they use *Instagram*, telegram, and *snatchat*. Television is rarely watched and newspapers are not read. Therefore, there is no way to know the situation in the Mainland, especially the construction of the Greater Bay Area. For example, as mentioned above, some young people "do not want to be too far away from Hong Kong" so that they do not consider going to the Greater Bay Area for development. When everyone understands the latest progress in transport infrastructure to the Greater Bay Area, distance is not a big issue.

With the opening of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the Hong Kong section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link and the new land crossing of Liantang-Xiangyuanwei in the coming year, a "one-hour living circle" in the Greater Bay Area will be created. Although there are no language and cultural barriers between Hong Kong and the cities of the Pearl River Delta, there are many differences in economic systems and mechanisms between Mainland China and Hong Kong, which makes it inconvenient and cost-effective to operate. Taking taxation as an example, Hong Kong's tax system is simple and straightforward, with few taxes and low tax rates. Mainland China's taxation is a relatively high tax area relative to Hong Kong. As Hong Kong people have been in the Mainland of China for more than 183 days, they need to pay taxes to the Mainland, which is a burden for entrepreneurs going to the Mainland of China. The head of a local youth

organization in Hong Kong said that this is one of the reasons why young people are deterred. The Chief Secretary for Administration of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Zhang Jianzong said that Hong Kong's young people have an international perspective and are a powerful new force for the development of emerging industries, especially science and technology innovation and cultural and creative industries. Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao will jointly promote the construction of youth entrepreneurship and employment bases and gather young talents, which will bring opportunities for entrepreneurship and employment development for young people.(Wang Yinghui,2018)

Although Hong Kong's young people are more willing to start a business, their business in Hong Kong faces several problems, such as higher rents and labor costs, a smaller and more conservative market, and relatively late development of innovative finance. Hong Kong young people going to start businesses in the Greater Bay Area also need to overcome the differences between the two places in terms of policies and laws, intellectual property protection, social culture and other areas. In this regard, the government can work with the business community to provide corresponding preferential policies and consulting services, and provide supporting measures for young people to live and settle in the Mainland, travel and transportation, and medical and health care.(Lin Zhiying,2018)

From the four dimensions of space, industry, system, and internal and external connectivity, the key to the coordinated development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is to solve the "one country, two systems", "three customs zones", "three jurisdictions", and "multi-center" issues of Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macau. Multi-synergy issues such as multiple synergy mechanisms, while building a modern industrial system of benefit-sharing value chains, a coordinated development pattern for polycentric cities, promoting the cross-border flow of factors, and promoting the formation of a unified market with internal and external linkages are key areas that require coordination.(Research Group of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Research Institute of Guangdong University of Foreign Studies,2019)

Industry, science and technology innovation, enterprises and infrastructure are important components of the Bay Area. The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area should adhere to an international perspective, follow the industrial laws, and accelerate the construction of an industrial new industry led by the "three belts and one group" sentence, with the "science and technology corridor" as the highland, driven by the "pole", and supported by the "network" Layout to promote high-quality industrial development in the Bay Area. The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has initially formed an industrial system dominated by electronic information and equipment manufacturing industries, supported by home appliances, petrochemicals, new materials, textiles, biomedicine and other industries. The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is rich in science and technology innovation resources, there are many colleges and universities, and the company has strong research and development capabilities. It has initially formed the characteristics of Hong Kong and Guangzhou as science and education centers, Shenzhen as a technology innovation center, and other areas of science and technology innovation. From the perspective of enterprise layout, the characteristics of division of labor and cooperation in Foshan, Zhuhai, Dongguan and other places are formed with Shensui as the core. The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has a large number of strong leading companies such as Huawei, Tencent, Midea, Gree, and Guangzhou Automobile, as well as individual champion companies focusing on subdivided fields, forming a complete supply chain system upstream and downstream. From the perspective of infrastructure layout, it has the characteristics of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong as the core, airport-port-rail-road "sea-land-air network" linkage, and initially formed the airport-port-railway-bridge-road "sea-land-air network" linkage Traffic pattern. The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area needs to seize the opportunity of deep integration of the Internet, big data, artificial intelligence and the real economy to promote the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries in cities such as Dongguan, Zhongshan, Foshan, and accelerate new industries, new formats and new models in Hong Kong, Macau, Cultivation and growth of Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai and other places promote the integration and development of advanced manufacturing and modern service industries.(Kang Mengyue et al,2019)

In short, the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area must change the mindset of "new bottles and old wines" and shift from functional regional integration to institutional regional integration in a timely manner.(Zhang Jingen,2018) In the process of all-round development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, development opportunities exist in many areas, creating more opportunities for the employment and entrepreneurship of contemporary youth. With the further development of the Greater Bay Area, the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau need to address a series of supporting policy issues such as social security, provident funds, medical care and housing in the process of employment development, innovation and entrepreneurship for young people from Hong Kong and Macau. Hong Kong and Macao youths working and living provide protection.

As young people in Hong Kong and Macau, they should seize the development opportunities in Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao, further strengthen the cooperation between Hong Kong, Macau, and the sense of belonging in the Mainland of China. Seize the opportunity to go out of the country and achieve your own employment goals and entrepreneurial dreams. As a Mainland Chinese youth, we should seize this opportunity more firmly, in the context of the "Belt and Road" initiative; under the macro policy of the "Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Greater Bay Area"; Youths have established a new youth exchange and cooperation platform with complementary advantages, bringing together young people from different professional fields, establishing a cross-regional exchange system, and providing young people with more employment and entrepreneurship opportunities. At the same time, it will use its comprehensive knowledge of economy, technology and various fields to support the motherland, bring vitality and creativity to the Chinese younger generation, and further push the charm of Chinese traditional culture to the world.(Chen Jianshuo,2018)

V. Attitudes and actions of young people from Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau participating in the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

Young people are the main force in the construction, reform and opening up of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Supporting the development of Hong Kong-Macao young people in the Chinese mainland is an important task in the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The "Community of Communist Youth League of Guangdong" and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Development Research Institute of *Sun Yat-sen* University conducted a "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Youth Development Index Report" and found that there was a lack of awareness of the Hong Kong and Macao youth in the Greater Bay Area and youth exchange activity resources. Insufficient overall planning, insufficient supporting services for the integration of Hong Kong and Macao youths into the construction of the Bay Area, and insufficient excavation of the existing internship needs of Hong Kong and Macao youths.

Huo Qishan, Member of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial Political Consultative Conference and Deputy Director of the Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Committee, Executive Chairman of the Hong Kong Guangdong Youth Federation, and Vice President of the Huo Yingdong Group, said at the second meeting of the 12th Guangdong Provincial Committee of the CPPCC held on January 26-29, 2019. "Guangdong, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Greater Bay Area Youth Opportunities" put forward proposals to start with youth education, employment guidance, talent settlement, intercity transportation facilities, etc., set up a good youth exchange platform between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Greater Bay Area, and promote exchanges and cooperation among youth in the Greater Bay Area. In particular, it is necessary to deepen the "Youth Concentric Circle Plan", focusing on advancing youth exchanges and cooperation in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; strengthening the construction of a service system for young people from Hong Kong and Macau to visit Guangdong; promoting the substantive operation of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Youth Action Alliance; Youth internship scale, etc.

According to information released by the official website of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, the key projects for youth exchanges between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao before and after the implementation of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

Strategy were mainly focused on youth internships, education and training, culture and arts, sports tourism, innovation and entrepreneurship, Comprehensive services. See Table 1 for details.

Table 1 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Youth Exchange Program

Item category	Project theme	Project organization department	Date
Youth Internship	Hong Kong Youth Service ¹	The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council of China, and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League	2011
	Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program Coordination Matchmaking	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province and Home Affairs Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	2015.05.12
	Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program "launched" ²	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province and Home Affairs Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	2015.06.06
	Deputy Director Ye Weiyuan visits Hong Kong university students in summer internship in Guangzhou	Hong Kong and Macao Office of Guangdong Province	2015.07.03
	Director Liao Jingshan visits Hong Kong students internship in Zhongshan, Foshan during the summer	Hong Kong and Macao Office of Guangdong Province	2015.07.09
	Guangdong and Hong Kong jointly visit Hong Kong university students in summer internship in Shenzhen	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2015.07.23
	2016 "Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program" successfully launched ³	Representatives of relevant government departments of Guangdong and Hong Kong, and Hong Kong contractors	2016.06.11
	Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program ⁴	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Bureau of Dongguan City	2016.07-08
	Deputy Director Ye Weiyuan visits Hong Kong university students in summer internship in Shenzhen	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Home Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, Hong Kong Youth Affairs Commission	2016.07.11
	Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program Summary Exchange Meeting	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2016.10.12
	2017 Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office	2017.05.10

¹ The "Hong Kong Youth Service Corps" program is a project organized by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, and the Youth League Central to launch volunteer services in mainland China. The scheme, which started in 2011, aims to strengthen the will of young people in Hong Kong, develop their potential, encourage them to serve others, and promote the spirit of voluntary work. The Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League of China and Shaoguan City and Meizhou City fully support it. After the first three phases of the plan were successfully implemented in Shaoguan City, the fourth phase from September 2013 to July 2014 was extended to Meizhou.

² 2015 was the first time that Guangdong and Hong Kong co-hosted the "Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program", which aims to respond to the country's innovation-driven development strategy on the theme of "mass entrepreneurship, innovation by all people", and promote young people of the two places to strengthen exchanges and learning and jointly explore the dream of innovation and entrepreneurship. During the internship in Guangdong, young people in Hong Kong will be guided by experienced instructors, and will participate in special training, entrepreneurship lectures, business inspections and other activities.

³ In order to support more Hong Kong youths internships in Guangdong, in 2016 Guangdong's internship cities expanded from five in Guangzhou to seven in 2015, providing high-quality internships in areas such as finance, accounting, law, and community services.

⁴ The Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program has been implemented since 2015. Since 2016, more than 1,100 Hong Kong youths have been organised for internships in Guangdong. It has become a key project for the governments of Guangdong and Hong Kong to strengthen exchanges and cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong youths.

	Internship Program Coordination Matchmaking	of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	
	2017 Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program Launching Ceremony	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2017.06.03
	2017 Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program Promotion Video (Cantonese) ⁵	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2017.06.13
Youth Internship	"Joining Hong Kong, Macau and Enjoying Foshan" Summer Internship Program Sharing Session	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, and relevant government departments of Foshan	2017.07.06
	2017 Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program Promo Video in Mandarin	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2017.07.08
	Director Liao Jingshan visits Huizhou to visit Hong Kong interns	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2017.07.13
	Deputy Director Ye Weiyan visits Hong Kong students in Guangzhou	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2017.07.19
	Liao Jingshan went to Zhuhai to visit Hong Kong summer internship students	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2017.07.27
	2017 Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program (Dongguan) Exchange and Sharing Session	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2017.08.11
	"Suigang and Hong Kong join hands to make a wonderful future-Guangzhou 2017 Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program Sharing Session and Guangzhou Guangdong-Hong Kong Internship Program Documentary Premiere"	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2017.08.21
	Deputy Director Ye Weiyan visited Zhongshan to visit Hong Kong interns	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2017.08.22

⁵ Beginning in 2015, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the People's Government of Guangdong Province and the Home Affairs Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government jointly led the "Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program" to organize Hong Kong university students aged 18-29 who are studying in Hong Kong, the Mainland or overseas, and some working Hong Kong youths to make use of Summer internships in cities in the Pearl River Delta, Guangdong, to gain a deeper understanding of the economic and social development of the Mainland, to experience the employment and entrepreneurship environment and workplace culture in Guangdong, to expand the space for employment, entrepreneurship, innovation and development in the Mainland, and to experience the charm of Lingnan culture. During the period, the internship organization arranges experienced instructors to provide job guidance to help intern students become familiar with the position as soon as possible to adapt to the corporate culture. After-work weekends, the local Hong Kong and Macao departments assist in organizing visits, special trainings, entrepreneurship lectures, networking and other activities. The Hong Kong side is responsible for the daily management and services of recruitment, interview and internship of the internships. The Guangdong side is responsible for coordinating local well-known enterprises and industry leaders to provide internship positions, covering finance, law, accounting, communication, administrative management, creativity, Design, social services, etc. Since the implementation of the "Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program", it has exerted extensive influence in the society of Guangdong and Hong Kong. It has become a beautiful brand for the exchanges and cooperation between the youth of Guangdong and Hong Kong. In 2015 and 2016, more than 1,000 Hong Kong youths participated in the "Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program". 2017 is the third year of project implementation. It is expected that about 900 young Hong Kong students will go to Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, and Zhongshan for a 4-week to 6-week internship activity to deeply experience the University of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau. Opportunities for the development of Bay Area urban agglomerations.

Youth Internship	2017 Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program Summary Exchange Meeting	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2017.10.17
	2018 Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macao Greater Bay Area Macao Youth Internship Program Launching Ceremony	Hong Kong and Macao Office of Guangdong Province, Macao SAR Government Talent Development Committee	2018.06.29
	The Hong Kong Youth Mainland Internship Program	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, Guangdong Provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce	2018.07.23
	2018 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Macao Youth Internship Program Sharing Session	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2018.07.31
	Zhongshan City Holds Sharing Session on Hong Kong Youth Internship Program in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area	Hong Kong and Macao Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, etc.	2018.08.17
	Macau youths share internship experience at the Palace Museum	Hong Kong and Macao Office of Guangdong Province, Macao Cultural Bureau	2018.08.27
	"Suigang and Hong Kong join hands to build a dream flower city", 2018 "Hong Kong Youth Internship Program in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2018.09
	2018 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Hong Kong Youth Internship Program Summary Exchange Meeting	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2018.10.31
	2019 Hong Kong and Macao young students Nansha "hundred enterprises and a thousand people" internship program	Guangzhou Nansha Free Trade Zone	2019.03
	2019 Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Greater Bay Area Hong Kong Youth Internship Program	Hong Kong and Macao Office of Guangdong Province, Home Affairs Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, Hong Kong Youth Development Committee	2019.06.14
	2019 Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Youth Vocational Training Camp	Department of Human Resources and Social Security of Guangdong Province	2019.07.15
Education and training	2019 Beijing-Hong Kong-Taiwan University Student Exchange and New Fields • New Milestone Youth Internship Program	Clifford Group	2019.08.02
	2019 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Hong Kong Youth Internship Program (Guangzhou) Summary Sharing Session	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2019.08.22
Education and training	Guangdong and Hong Kong sister schools conclude plan ⁶	Sponsored by the Guangdong Provincial Department of Education and the Education Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative	2016.11.04

⁶The "Guangdong-Hong Kong Sister School Consolidation Plan" provides a good platform for deepening the exchanges between teachers and students between primary and secondary schools in the two places. As of early November 2016, a total of 436 pairs of sister schools in Guangdong and Hong Kong have been concluded, accounting for about 70% of the total number of contracts between Mainland China and Hong Kong. Since Shenzhen participated in the "Guangdong-Hong Kong Sister School Concluding Plan", and the 34 pairs of schools signed this time, the city has 210 pairs of Guangdong-Hong Kong sister schools.

		Region Government, and sponsored by the Shenzhen Education Bureau	
	Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao University Alliance Annual Meeting & Principals' Forum	26 universities in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau	2017.06.07
	Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Guangdong-Hong Kong) Medical Institution Development and Medical Talent Training Seminar	Relevant divisions of the Guangdong Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission, the Health and Family Planning Commissions (Bureaus) of cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Hong Kong Food and Health Bureau, Department of Health, Hospital Authority, Guangdong Economic and Trade Office, Public and private medical institutions, etc.	2018.08.06
	2018 Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Youth Exchange and Cooperation Business Training Course	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Civil Affairs Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2018.09.12-14
	Director Liao Jingshan went to Hong Kong to meet with Yang Runxiong, director of the Education Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	Hong Kong and Macau Office of Guangdong Province, Education Bureau of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2018.09.18
	Mainland China and Hong Kong Sister School Experience Exchange Event and 2018 Guangdong-Hong Kong Sister School Conclusion Event	Supported by the Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Affairs Office of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Education and the Liaison Office of the Central Government in Hong Kong, jointly organized by the Education Department of Guangdong Province and the Education Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2018.12.14
Culture and art	The first "Shenzhen-Hong Kong Youth Fashion Festival"	Shenzhen Committee of China Communist Youth League, Hong Kong Youth Federation	2014.04.26
	2014 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Youth Cultural Tour Summary Party ⁷	Guangdong Provincial Department of Culture, Hong Kong SAR Government Home Affairs Bureau and Macau SAR Government Higher Education Support Office	2014.07.18
	"2015 Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau Youth Cultural Tour" Summary Party	Guangdong Provincial Department of Culture, Hong Kong SAR Government Home Affairs Bureau and Macau SAR Government Higher Education Support Office	2015.07.25
	2015 "Youth Concentric Circle Plan", "Love Me China" Cross-Strait Youth Meetings	Guangdong Youth Federation, Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups, Macau Youth Federation, Hong Kong and Taiwan Youth Exchange Promotion Association, etc.	2015.07.26
	The Hong Kong and Macau Office of Shaoguan City and the Macau Shao-Macao Youth Association successfully hosted the 2017 Youth Patriotism Exchange Event for the first time	Hong Kong and Macau Office of Shaoguan City, Macau Shao-Macao Youth Association	2017.11.10-12
	2017 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao	ong Kong and Macau Affairs Bureau	2017.12.09

⁷ The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Youth Cultural Tour has been held since 2009. University students from the three places have conducted 10-day cultural inspections, experiences, and exchanges in Hong Kong, Macau, Guangdong, and the Pan-Pearl Province. By 2014, there were nearly 600 Hong Kong and Macau university students Participation increased the understanding of the different ethnic cultures, folk customs and socio-economic development in the Chinese mainland, cultivated the feelings of family and the country, and built a friendship bridge between university students in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, which was generally welcomed.

	(Zhaoqing) Youth Cooking Exchange Competition	of Zhaoqing City, Tourism Bureau of Zhaoqing City	
	Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Music Education and Art Development Alliance established in Guangzhou	24 alliance members of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau	2017.12.12
	The Second Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area Youth Camp Opens in Shenzhen	Tencent, New World Group	2018.07.23
	Young artists from Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau create special exhibitions	Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cultural and Creative Industry Experimental Park-Songshan Lake Productivity Building, HONG KONG OS Hong Kong Youth Self-Service Platform	2018.08
	2018 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Zhaoqing) Tourism Food Carnival and Youth Cooking Exchange Competition	Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Bureau of Zhaoqing City, Tourism Bureau of Zhaoqing City	2018.12.01
	Guangzhou-Hong Kong Youths "Time Back in Hong Kong" Performance Ceremony	Hosted by Hong Kong Repertory Theatre, supported by Hang Seng Bank	2018.12.28
	"Guangdong-Hong Kong Youth Cantonese Opera Art Show" received rave reviews	Guangdong Dance and Drama Vocational College, Zhongshan Xiangshan Cantonese Opera Research Institute, Hong Kong Shenghui Cantonese Opera Research Center	2019.04.12-14
	Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Youth Exchange and Concert to Commemorate the 100th Anniversary of May 4th Movement Held in Guangzhou	Jointly sponsored by the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the Youth Federation of Guangdong Province, the Guangzhou Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Youth Work Department of the Hong Kong China United Office, and the Education and Youth Work Department of the Macau China United Office	2019.12.24
	2019 Guangzhou-Hong Kong-Macao Youth Cultural Exchange Season kicks off in Guangzhou	Guangzhou Culture, Radio, Television and Tourism Bureau	2019
Sports and tourism	Members of the Hong Kong Youth Service Corps visit the Hakka Wai Mansion	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Shaoguan City, Shaoguan City Committee of Chinese Communist Youth League	2015.06.28
	Hong Kong youths trace the history of Mr. Sun Yat-sen	Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Committee of the CPPCC of Guangdong Province, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Hong Kong New Energy Think Tank	2016.11.5-6
	Deputy Director Lu Xingzhou Attends the Departure Ceremony of the Cross-Strait Youth Congregation Train Regiment	Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, Guangdong Youth Federation, Hong Kong Youth Exchange Promotion Association, Hong Kong and Taiwan Youth Exchange Promotion Association, Chinese Young Entrepreneurs Association (Taiwan), etc.	2016.07.16
	2017 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Youth Cultural Tour Summary Party	Guangdong Provincial Department of Culture, Hong Kong SAR Government Home Affairs Bureau, Macao SAR Government Higher Education Support Office	2017.07.19

	The signing ceremony of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Youth Action Framework Agreement	Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, Guangdong Youth Federation, Hong Kong Youth Exchange Promotion Association, Hong Kong and Taiwan Youth Exchange Promotion Association, Chinese Young Entrepreneurs Association (Taiwan), etc.	2017.07.23
	Shaoguan Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office invites members of Hong Kong Youth Service Corps to visit Danxia Mountain	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Shaoguan City	2017.11.12
	"China's New Homeland Greater Bay Area Tour" was successfully held	Unknown	2018.04.19
Innovation and entrepreneurship	Guangdong and Hong Kong universities jointly hosted the "Challenge Cup" national college student extracurricular academic technology competition for the first time	China Communist Youth League Central Committee, China Science and Technology Association, Ministry of Education, National Student Union and Guangdong Provincial People's Government co-sponsored, Guangdong University of Technology, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	2015.11.17
	Tutors from 8 universities in Hong Kong visit Shenzhen Innovation and Entrepreneurship Base	HKSAR Government Education Bureau	2016.05.06
	Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao College Alliance	The Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the Ministry of Education, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in Hong Kong, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in Macao, etc.	2016.11.15
	2017 Guangdong "Chongchuang Cup" Entrepreneurship and Innovation Competition Enters Online Registration Stage ⁸	Guangdong Provincial Department of Human Resources and Social Security led 14 units including Guangdong Development and Reform Commission, Guangdong Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office	2017.04.12
	"Finding the Roots and Dreaming, Walking Together" Youth Forum 9	Hong Kong Chinese Import and Export Chamber of Commerce, Guangdong Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation Promotion Association	2017.06.15
	"Striving for youth and letting your dreams fly together-building a Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Youth Forum"	Relevant departments of the Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao governments	2018.10.12-13
	Hong Kong and Macau Youth Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Foshan Shunde) Base and Hong Kong University of Science and Technology-Bo Zhilin Joint Research Institute Unveiling Ceremony	People's Government of Shunde District, Foshan City, Bozhilin Robot Experimental Center, Shunde, Foshan, Guangdong	2019.04.09

⁸ This competition is divided into six individual events: science and technology (returnee) personnel pilot competition, college student sailing competition, skill craftsman competition, disabled public welfare competition, mass entrepreneurship and wealth creation competition, rural e-commerce competition. Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and overseas personnel who are interested in starting a business in Guangdong and those who have already started business in Guangdong can apply.

⁹ To celebrate the 20th anniversary of the return of Hong Kong, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Hong Kong promoted the "root-seeking dreams, walking together" program, which arranged 6 Hong Kong youths to visit five cities in China including Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Shenzhen, etc. last stop. 500 Hong Kong students studying in Guangdong universities, Hong Kong student representatives internships in Guangdong, 3 Hong Kong young entrepreneurs starting a business in the Mainland attended the forum and discussed how Hong Kong youths can seize the "Belt and Road", Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau Bay Area construction opportunities seek development and realize dreams.

	Guangzhou Nansha will provide over 1,200 internships for Hong Kong and Macau young students	Guangzhou Nansha's "One Hundred Enterprises and One Thousand People" internship program also jointly launched the "Tomorrow's Strength" training program for Hong Kong prospective college students jointly with the Hong Kong Cultural and Artistic Development Center, the Chinese Education Association of Macau, and the Macau Development Strategy Research Center.	2019.04.11-13
	Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Macao Launch "5A Action" for Youth Professional Development in the Greater Bay Area	Guided by the Central Government Liaison Office in Hong Kong, the Central Government Liaison Office in Macao, the All-China Youth Federation, the Communist Party Committee of the Communist Party of China, and the Guangzhou Municipal People's Government, sponsored by a total of 7 social organizations in Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Macau	2019.04.24
	Hong Kong Financial Secretary Chen Maobo: Many funding schemes support young people's development	Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	2019.05.12
	Shenzhen-Hong Kong Start-up Internship • Exchange Program ¹⁰	Greater Bay Area International Innovation Institute	2019.07.24
	Hong Kong and Macau Youth Home headquarters opened in Tianhe District Zero rent settled in Guangzhou "Nathan Road" Hong Kong Young Entrepreneurs Guangdong Economic Mission	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Home Affairs Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2019.10.22
General Service	Hong Kong Young Entrepreneurs Guangdong Economic Mission	Guangdong Youth Federation	2014.2.28-3.2
	One to one" in-depth communication	Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, Hong Kong Youth Federation	2016.09.23 起
	Guangdong-Hong Kong Youth Key Cooperation Project	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Education Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, and Home Affairs Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2016.12.13
	Hong Kong Guangdong Youth Association	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Guangdong Youth Association of Hong Kong, etc.	2016.12.13
	The Hong Kong Youth Service Corps Old Students' Association visits the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office of Guangdong Province	Related Offices of Guangdong Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office	2017.04.13
	Director Liao Jingshan met with representatives of Hong Kong Youth Association	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Mingzhi Youth Service Association of Hong Kong, Asia Pacific Hong Kong Innovation Alliance	2017.05.18

¹⁰ The program is organized by the Greater Bay Area International Innovation Institute (co-founded by the Hong Kong Polytechnic University and Shenzhen University), and includes field visits to start-ups, multinational technology companies and creative cultivation bases in Hong Kong and Shenzhen, and investor arrangements for participants And entrepreneurial mentors, guiding entrepreneurial ideas, etc., attracted 76 young people from Hong Kong, mainland China and overseas to help them develop innovative entrepreneurial horizons and promote youth entrepreneurship in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

	Director Liao Jingshan met with a delegation from the Guangdong Youth Federation of Hong Kong ¹¹	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Hong Kong and Guangdong Youth Federation	2017.08.25
	Director Liao Jingshan went to Hong Kong to meet with the Director of the HKSAR Government's Home Affairs Bureau Liu Jianghua and the Director of the Education Bureau Yang Runxiong	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Home Affairs Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2017.09.14
	The 1st Anniversary of the Establishment of the Hong Kong Guangdong Youth Association and the First Guangdong-Hong Kong Youth Forum	Department of Administration of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Hong Kong China Joint Affairs Office, Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Hong Kong Special Administrative Bureau, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the Guangdong Province, United Front Work Department of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, Guangdong Youth Federation, Hong Kong Guangdong Youth General meeting	2017.12.13
	Director Liao Jingshan travels to Hong Kong to discuss work with Director Liu Jianghua	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Home Affairs Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	2017.12.19
	Deputy Director Ye Weiyuan Meets with Delegation from Hong Kong Federation of International Chamber of Commerce	Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province, Hong Kong Federation of International Youth Chamber of Commerce	2018.06.26

Source: "Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Youth Exchange" section of the official website of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the People's Government of Guangdong Province, <http://hmo.gd.gov.cn/ygaqsnjl/>

The statistical data in Table 1 show that the effectiveness of youth exchange work in Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao has been relatively obvious in the past decade, and has received support from all parties.

Opening up internship channels needs to provide more convenient conditions for Hong Kong and Macao youths to find employment and start businesses in the Mainland. First, the government guided the study and formulation of employment and entrepreneurship internship programs for young people from Hong Kong and Macao in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area to provide effective support for young people from Hong Kong and Macao to conduct employment and entrepreneurship internships in cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The second is that government administrative departments, institutions, etc. provide some suitable positions to allow Hong Kong and Macao youths to gain internships in civil servant positions in the Mainland of China to better understand Mainland China's system reform, economic development, urban construction, environmental protection, people's livelihood services, social management and

¹¹ In recent years, about 2,000 Hong Kong youths have participated in the "Guangdong-Hong Kong Summer Internship Program", which has further deepened their understanding of Guangdong's economic and social development, experienced Guangdong's employment and entrepreneurship environment and workplace culture, and their impression of the Mainland has changed a lot. He hoped that the Guangdong Youth Federation of Hong Kong (referred to as "Yongzong") would actively understand the urgent needs of Hong Kong youths and take the initiative to make use of the channel and resource advantages of Yongzong's 21 cities in Guangdong Province. Opportunities for the development of the urban agglomeration in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The Chief of the Youth Commission said that the association is cooperating with national policies and the construction and development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area to conduct research on the entrepreneurial development of young people in Hong Kong and the Mainland. It hopes to provide relevant suggestions and help the governments of Guangdong and Hong Kong launch Policies and measures for youth development in Guangdong and Hong Kong. At the same time, the president hopes to deepen the communication between the youth of Guangdong and Hong Kong and use the advantages of the funds of the association to build a development platform for Hong Kong youth in the Greater Bay Area.

other aspects. Specific practices. The third is that large state-owned enterprises provide suitable positions for professional counterparts from Hong Kong and Macao internships to help Hong Kong and Macao youth understand the operating characteristics of public-owned enterprises in Mainland China. The fourth is to encourage and guide the relevant units of the Federation of Industry and Commerce of the cities in the Greater Bay Area to provide suitable positions for employment and entrepreneurship internships for Hong Kong and Macao youths, expand channels for Hong Kong and Macao youths to work in the Mainland, entrepreneurship internships, accumulate work experience in the Mainland, and establish an extensive network of contacts. , And gradually integrate into the social and economic development of the Greater Bay Area.(Huo Qigang,2019) "Young entrepreneurs in Hong Kong all said that after starting their business in Shenzhen, they completely changed their previous views on the Mainland of China. The advantages of the Mainland of China are not only low cost, but also rich information that closely follows the demands of the international market. Young partners with experience in innovation and entrepreneurship, continuous improvement of policy and support services provided by the government and the park, and broad market space. "(Department of Social Affairs, Guangdong Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong Province,2016)

The construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is a new attempt to promote the formation of a new pattern of comprehensive opening-up in the new era and a new practice to promote the development of the "one country, two systems" cause. Enhancing the enthusiasm of Hong Kong and Macao youth is the key point to promote the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The problem is that "Suigang, Hong Kong and Macao youth have formed a development view that has both commonality and characteristics under different economic, social, and cultural development environments. Seventy percent of the young people in the three places hold the same view on environmental protection. Pursue economic growth and sacrifice the environment. In terms of the focus and attention of socio-economic development, the differences between the youth development concepts in Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Macau are obvious. The youth development concept in Guangzhou is more homogeneous, which values social stability and economic development. Insufficient awareness of participation; Hong Kong's youth development concept is more complex, and it values freedom of speech and participation in decision-making, but it lacks national identity and attention; Macau's youth development concept has the most diversified characteristics. It values both economic development and other social policies and political rights. "(Deng Zhiping & Zhao Daojing,2017)

Promoting the integration of Hong Kong and Macao youths into the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is of great significance to politically strive for a new force that is beneficial to us and to promote politics through the economy. It is necessary to build more platforms and more ladders for the development of Hong Kong and Macao youths, help them solve practical difficulties and problems encountered in academics, employment, entrepreneurship, etc., and create a social environment that is conducive to the realization of young people's dreams in life. Comparatively speaking, Macau has a patriotic historical tradition, and Macao young people have more patriotic genes. However, under the current confluence of "Hong Kong independence" and "Taiwan independence", it is necessary to be highly vigilant of the negative impact of "Hong Kong independence" and "Taiwan independence" on the youth of Macao. In conjunction with the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, it is necessary to provide Macao youths with political and economic development opportunities, and cultivate and strengthen Macao youths' cultural identity to the motherland.

The important starting point for the youth exchange between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao is project cooperation, and the important object of promoting and supporting the cooperation mechanism is the backbone of young entrepreneurs. While providing services, the government must give full play to the role of the market in allocating resources and clarify the power and responsibility relationship for employment of young people from Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau in the Greater Bay Area. Neither can the "green light" blindly cause dissatisfaction among the young people in the Mainland, nor can they "lazy" and "do nothing", and miss the opportunity to attract Hong Kong and Macao young people to develop in the Chinese mainland.

Attach great importance to cultivating the backbone of Hong Kong and Macao youth who have both morals and talents in the process of integration into the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. In the course of working with Hong Kong's youth, "Everyone who benefits is good, but the best is scattered." Only those highly motivated young people who are highly recognized by the country can better serve Hong Kong and Macao tomorrow. Effectively break the bottleneck of Hong Kong and Macao youth's employment and entrepreneurship in the Mainland. The main problem in Hong Kong is economic, not political. With the economic problems resolved, the lives of Hong Kong people improved, and the political problems were solved. The crux of the current problem in Hong Kong is the lack of land, which leads to high property prices and expensive rents.

It is worth noting that when we consider the prospects of Hong Kong and Macao youths integrating into the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area from a strategic perspective, we must pay more attention to attracting young people at the grass-roots level, paying attention to the issues and difficulties encountered by young people at the grass-roots level. Establish a platform for youth employment and entrepreneurship, so that young people in Hong Kong and Macao have a sense of belonging and belonging, and facilitate their living and working in the Greater Bay Area, and then attract them to identify with the country, gain development space and development momentum from the development of the country, and jointly compose a great rejuvenation Times chapter.(Sun Cuiping,2019)

In order to further solve the institutional and institutional problems encountered by young entrepreneurs in Hong Kong and Macao, the advantages of the "one country, two systems" system need to be brought into play, the continuity and applicability of the Hong Kong and Macao youth entrepreneurial mechanism guaranteed, the combination of government guidance and the fundamental role of the market, and the establishment of support Coordination mechanisms and institutions for youth entrepreneurship in Hong Kong and Macao, strengthening the construction of publicity and dissemination mechanisms for youth entrepreneurship policies in Hong Kong and Macao, and implementing solutions to the issue of entrepreneurship treatment for youth in Hong Kong and Macao.(Fang Muhuan,2019)

To make up for the shortcomings of innovative talents in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, it is necessary to transform the institutional differences in the Greater Bay Area into institutional advantages, adhere to the foundation of "one country", make good use of the benefits of "two systems", and face international competition and cooperation, and future strategies Layout, actively planning the current and future development of the field of talents and education, and making breakthroughs in increasing talent introduction, creating a "soft environment" for talent introduction, deepening the integration of production and education, and giving education more autonomy.(Yan Yugui,2019)

As a high-frequency term in the Outline of the Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the word "talent" appears 39 times, far exceeding the "funds" element that only appeared 8 times. Forming an efficient and convenient flow of production factors in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is an important challenge for the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The core lies in promoting the efficient flow and concentration of talent factors. As a highly competitive city of talents in the "9 + 2" cities of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Shenzhen should continue to promote three organic combinations: organic integration of talent concept change and institutional innovation; market integration and government guidance; The organic combination of ecological cultivation can continue to be a "pioneer" in the context of the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.(Liu Jiancui & Chen Rui,2019)

In August 2018, relevant departments of the Chinese Central Government announced a number of measures to facilitate the development of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots in the Mainland, which ranged from buying train tickets to employment and social insurance. They responded to Hong Kong citizens living, studying and employment in the Mainland And other concerns. On December 18, 2018, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs

Office of the State Council of China announced policies and measures to facilitate the study, employment and living of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots in the Mainland of China, including housing provident fund treatment, Hong Kong and Macao student scholarships, and Hong Kong and Macao researchers working in the Mainland of China can apply to the state agency. Section Fund and other aspects.(Anonymous,2019a)

In July 2019, the "Implementation Opinions on the Implementation of the" Outline of the Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area "" (hereinafter referred to as "Implementation Opinions") issued by the Guangdong Provincial Government proposed that the construction of social security systems should be improved to promote the People's livelihoods such as medical care, pensions, and housing enjoy the same treatment as residents in the Mainland of China. Taking pensions as an example, we support Hong Kong and Macao investors to set up social service agencies such as old-age pensions, sole investment, joint ventures or cooperation in the Pearl River Delta in accordance with regulations. Hong Kong and Macao investors set up pension institutions in Guangdong to enjoy the same treatment as private pension institutions in the Mainland. The software and hardware facilities are constantly being improved, and retirement in the Mainland has become a new choice for many Hong Kong and Macao residents. In the field of education, the activities of sister schools in Guangdong and Hong Kong primary and secondary schools have continued to advance, with a total of 721 pairs concluded at the end of 2018. At the same time, we support Hong Kong primary and secondary school teachers and preschool teachers to obtain teacher qualification certificates and teach in Guangdong, and continue to send outstanding teachers to Hong Kong for teaching Instructor; The policy of "welcome enrollment, treat all persons equally, and enter the nearest school" is implemented for children of Hong Kong and Macao residents attending schools in the Bay Area compulsory education stage. (Anonymous,2019b)

Promote high-quality development with the Guangdong-Hong Kong Industry-University-Research Alliance. Drawing on the successful experience of the Shenzhen Research Institute of the City University of Hong Kong, the 13 universities in Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Vocational Training Council, the Productivity Promotion Bureau and other institutions jointly discussed the establishment of the "Guangdong-Hong Kong Industry-University-Research Innovation Alliance" to form the "Incubator-Accelerator-Industrial Park" Level incubation system. Learn from the practice of the Guangdong-Hong Kong Robotics Research Institute, innovate the "campus + industrial park", "campus + enterprise" cooperation model, bring into play the driving effect of attracting talents and attracting talents from Hong Kong-funded enterprises, and actively guide Hong Kong young people with innovation and entrepreneurship needs to participate in the innovation drive In the strategic construction, through the establishment of graduate schools, science and technology information laboratories, and the support of knowledge talents, Hong Kong universities are responsible for day-to-day management, project research and guidance, and fostering high quality of practical ability, innovation ability and international competitiveness. Compound talents, engaged in applied research, industrial incubation, etc., to get through the "last mile" from theoretical research to applied practice. The governments of Guangdong and Hong Kong, Guangdong and Hong Kong enterprises, universities, and research institutes have jointly invested resources to create a research platform to promote the transformation and upgrading of Hong Kong enterprises in the Pearl River Delta and rely on innovation to drive the road to high-quality development. The success of Shenzhen DJI Innovation Technology Co., Ltd. lies in fully integrating the advantageous resources of Guangdong and Hong Kong. With the "Hong Kong Education + Shenzhen Innovation + Dongguan Smart Manufacturing" innovation model, it has reached the peak of the drone field. Relying on the Guangdong-Hong Kong Industry-University-Research Alliance as a platform link and based on the accumulated production strength of Hong Kong-funded enterprises, the rapid transformation of the concept of high-tech elements from laboratories to market products in Guangdong and Hong Kong has been promoted to promote the seamless connection of achievements with the social market. Promote the transformation and upgrading of the Guangdong-Hong Kong industry from quantitative change to qualitative change, and reshape the new driving force for the development of Hong Kong-funded enterprises.(Kong Jianzhong,2018)

Strive to be led by the Ministry of Science and Technology, build a consultative management mechanism between the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, science and technology departments and other

relevant functional departments, explore the establishment of a Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Science and Technology Co-development Leading Group, and establish Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Technology Innovation Joint meeting, comprehensively coordinating the science and technology development strategy and planning of the Greater Bay Area, supporting policies, and solving some key issues encountered in the process of cooperation; studying and formulating management measures for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area science and technology innovation cooperation project management and the open sharing of science and technology resources Management measures, etc. At the same time, a cooperation network for intellectual property protection in the Greater Bay Area will be established, a pilot program for mutual recognition of intellectual property rights in the Greater Bay Area, and a public service platform for intellectual property information in the Greater Bay Area will be established. Promote the efficient and free flow of talents. Establish a high-level research university such as the University of Science and Technology of the Greater Bay Area from a high starting point to strengthen exchanges and cooperation among young people in the Greater Bay Area; explore the "dual-appointment professor" mechanism to attract first-class scholars from Hong Kong and Macau to be recruited to universities in the Mainland for long-term simultaneous employment; The scope of practice has been extended to the entire Greater Bay Area, increasing areas of mutual recognition of professional qualifications. Aiming at the residence permit holders of Hong Kong and Macao residents enjoying public services such as education, medical treatment, sports, law, and social insurance in the Mainland, the relevant regulations or operating rules shall be issued as soon as possible to meet the working and living needs of Hong Kong and Macao residents in the Mainland. Build Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macau youth innovation and entrepreneurship platforms in cities such as Foshan, Dongguan, Zhongshan, explore the establishment of the Greater Bay Area Youth Innovation and Entrepreneurship Base Alliance with Hong Kong and Macau, regularly organize a series of youth week activities in the Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macau Greater Bay Area, and establish a one-stop promotion and service platform. Support Hong Kong and Macau young talents and college graduates to carry out innovation and entrepreneurship in the Bay Area. Explore the formation of a think tank for science and technology development in the Greater Bay Area, focusing on the theoretical and applied decision-making research on global technological innovation governance, and create a social innovation governance pattern of pluralism, co-governance, and common prosperity.(Li Zhijian & Ye Maogui,2019)

Generally speaking, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area provides rare development opportunities for young talents in Hong Kong, Macau and Guangdong. However, the true innovation practice of youth in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao also requires the country and Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau to provide good entrepreneurship Social ecological environment.

VI. Conclusion

The united front work in the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area involves many aspects, and many issues are worth in-depth discussion and analysis. However, attention should be paid to the issues of political construction and direction in the economic construction of the Greater Bay Area. From the perspective of symbiosis, the question of how the main bodies of the construction of the Greater Bay Area under different administrative management systems "same frequency" and "resonance" should be A response to the "market theory" of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area proposed by Professor Zheng Yongnian of the National University of Singapore.

The "same frequency" in the innovation-driven development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area may come from the scientific and technological fields or intellectuals in areas such as technology, education and medicine where young people are more concentrated. To this end, it is necessary to focus on investigating the attitudes, opinions, and action practices of young people in Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao, especially those in colleges and universities, and responding to the demands of young people, in order to better help the effective realization of national strategic goals.

When discussing the issue of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, "one country, two systems" is a topic that cannot be bypassed. The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is another national strategy that has persisted and improved the "one country, two systems" over the past two decades since the sovereignty of Macau and Hong Kong returned to China. It is of great significance to promote the great rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation. However, many residents in Hong Kong and Macau lack a correct understanding of "one country, two systems". In fact, "one country, two systems" is an organic whole, "one country" is the premise of "two systems", and "two systems" are "two systems" based on "one country", which cannot be discussed "Two systems" without "one country". The implementation of "one country", "Two systems" is a pioneering initiative to resolve the issue of sovereignty. However, the governance of state sovereignty is different from the governance of SAR affairs. From the perspective of social ecology and governance, "one country" should be the governance of national sovereignty, and "Two systems" are the governance of the SAR society. In addition, the social and cultural environments of Hong Kong and Macau are different. Protestantism in Hong Kong is more prevalent, and values of universality are valued. Catholicism in Macau is relatively conservative. From the perspective of the legal system, Hong Kong is a marine law system, and Macau is a civil law system. The influence of the department on social ecology is different. The law system of Macau and the law system of the mainland of China are both civil law systems. Therefore, the social ecology of Macau is closer to that of mainland China than Hong Kong.

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