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On the United Front Work Mechanism of Hong Kong and Macau in the Integrated Development of Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macau Bay Area*

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Abstract

The construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area presents a new era issue for the United Front Work of Hong Kong and Macao. On the basis of combing the related literature, the article analyzes the united front dilemma faced by the integration and development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and proposes a possible path for the innovation of the Australian united front work mechanism. The author holds that from the perspective of the united front, the main difficulties facing the integration and development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area are economic "symbiosis", cultural "combination" and social "linkage". The united front work in Hong Kong and Macau should keep pace with the times and innovate working mechanisms in the integrated development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Keywords: Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Integrated Development, United Front Work on Hong Kong and Macau, Working Mechanism

I. Statement of Issues

As a major development strategy of China, the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is not only economic, but also comprehensive construction including social construction, cultural construction and ecological construction. Professor Zheng Yongnian (2019) regards the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area as China's reform Open version 4.0 and version 2.0 of "One Country, Two Systems". In fact, the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area should also contain the question of how to better develop Hong Kong and Macau 50 years after their return to China in 2047 and

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2049. How to find the greatest common divisor of the symbiosis and coexistence of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao in the differences between political systems and social systems is worth exploring. Therefore, how to promote the social and cultural "combination" of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao through the economic "symbiosis" of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and then promote the innovative development of the political level of "One Country, Two Systems" is an important topic that should be paid attention to in the theoretical research of the United Front Work of Hong Kong and Macao.

II. A brief review of the literature

In recent years, scholars have made many achievements in the study of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, but the results of the Hong Kong-Macao united front work involving the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area are not too many. Related results such as Hung-Ying Chen & Lachlan Barber (2020) used the concept of "topological structure" from the perspective of urban psychology to explore the social space and psychological structure of Hong Kong in recent years from the three aspects of seeking liberation, seeking freedom, and seeking freedom. Paul Morris and Ian Scott (2003) discussed Hong Kong's education reform and its policy implementation. Sivanes Phillipson et al. (2010) analyzed Hong Kong English and its role in Hong Kong's cultural identity.

Weinreich, P., Luk, CL and Bond, M. (1996) From the perspective of people's intergenerational identity and its relationship with the different degrees of identity of stereotyped alternative ethnic groups, and the consequences for their self-esteem and identity transmission, The issue of national identity and "cultivation" under the multicultural background is studied. Ann Gillian Chu (2019) believes that many protest leaders in Hong Kong believe in Christians, and that Christian theology not only inspires political participation in the pursuit of social justice, but also gets rid of this actual confrontation. IEONG MENG U (2017) believes that due to the great differences in the level of social mobilization and government coercion in Macau and Hong Kong, their political development trajectories are therefore different. Lukasz Zamecki (2020) analyzed the "inlandization" process of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region from the perspective of China's political vision, policy paradigm, procedures and norms transfer and institutionalization process.

Lee, Kim Ming and Wong, Hung (2004) believe that when the economy is undergoing structural transformation caused by globalization and industrialization, the Hong Kong government takes a more passive stance towards the lower classes. On the one hand, the Hong Kong government has tightened its social welfare and social security expenditures, but did not provide a safety net for marginal chemical workers. On the other hand, it ignores the negative impact of flexible management on workers. This has further worsened the strong will of the marginal chemical workers in Hong Kong and made their lives more difficult. STEPHAN ORTMANN (2016) believes that the development of Hong Kong politics is the result of the failure of democratization. Xu, Cora Lingling (2015) believe that the identity construction of mainland Chinese students in universities in Hong Kong provides a bright spot for global student mobilization and provides a unique internal perspective on the integration process of Hong Kong and mainland China.

Chan Yuk Wah regards Hong Kong's death management as a continuation of the politics of dead space since Hong Kong was colonized, and believes that it is now playing a role in the field of local political elections. The space where the physical and metaphorical representations of Hong Kong residents' deaths are intertwined continues to be triggered in modern Hong Kong. Controversy over social regulation of land use and dead space. Some people believe that "the number of people participating in street protests has decreased significantly in the past few months due to various reasons, but the survey results reflect that citizens who have participated in demonstrations still firmly support fierce protests." They may "support" them. "In Parliament, by vetoing all government bills, the government is forced to implement administrative reforms." In recent years, "fighting with valor" has become a phenomenon of concern in Hong Kong society, especially after the "Occupy Central" in 2014 and the Mong Kok incident in 2016, "fighting with valor" has also become a topic of discussion by some Hong Kong scholars. Li Zuqiao (2018) analyzed the relationship between Hong Kong intellectuals and the concept of violence/force from a cultural perspective. He believes that "the cultural differences between Hong Kong and the Mainland are not only caused by British imperial colonialism, but also because Hong Kong is

often entangled with contemporary Chinese souls, holding a set of national memories formed by the accumulation of injustices, and cannot do it for power. Stable and easy to abandon the dead. From this perspective, Hong Kong's civil society is not only an area constructed by the so-called "Western ideology", but also an association movement that bears the spirit of China's injustice-the living will pursue injustice for the injustice. Injustice souls empower the living, cross the yin and yang boundaries together, and fight against the injustices of the world. "

Pertinence J. van Schalkwyk (2010) explored some of the moral issues that arise in the provision of psychological services in Macau's multicultural society. Jose Manuel Simões and Porto University, Porto, Portugal (2017) believe that "Macau is a region characterized by a strong multiculturalism, where different communities and their characteristics coexist. This situation optimizes the existence of a very special media system. Because despite the small area of the territory, communication methods such as newspapers, radio and television stations broadcast content in different languages (mainly Chinese, Portuguese and English)." IEONG MENG U (2017) investigated the origins of the 2014 Macau protests on the "Retirement Package" to answer whether Macau is experiencing a governance crisis like Hong Kong. He believes that Macau and Hong Kong have very different levels of social mobilization and government enforcement capabilities. They are unlikely to follow the same political development trajectory. Sharif Shams Imon (2008) started with an analysis of the historical environment of Macau, discussed the advantages and disadvantages of Macau's current urban management system, and proposed a framework for sustainable urban development in Macau.

Eilo Yu Wing-yat and Natalie Chin Ka-man (2012) believe that the pro-democratic opposition in Macau is relatively weak, and the realization of democratization depends on the opposition's ability to integrate into civil society and generate momentum from the grassroots. The opposition must be assimilated into civil organizations to initiate authoritarian confrontation negotiations or reach conventions necessary for democratization. When they integrate into the democratic movement, Macau can take steps towards democracy. Liang Jiajun (2012) advocates to find a channel for the benign interaction between the government and civil society, and finally form a dynamic, responsive and highly politically efficient civil society to respond to the current development requirements of Macau society.

On the whole, domestic and foreign scholars' research on Hong Kong and Macao society has the characteristics of multi-disciplinary and complex themes. Research on the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is basically focused on the economic field, and the political and united front work that is embedded in the economic field. The research results of is relatively rare.

III.The United Front Dilemma in the Integrated Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area faces many problems in the integration and development of the Greater Bay Area. From the perspective of the united front, economic "symbiosis", cultural "community", and social "linkage" should be the three major dilemmas facing the current united front work.

1.The united front dilemma of economic "symbiosis" in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area: The industrial chain, supply chain and value chain have not yet been organically integrated

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has two systems, three customs zones, and three currencies within a region of 56,000 square kilometers, which objectively restricts the free flow of production factors such as talent flow, material flow, capital flow, and information flow. It has caused many obstacles in the deep integration of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. There are still differences in the concepts, perceptions, and actions between Hong Kong and the Mainland in the implementation of CEPA and other policies. There are phenomena such as hot in the Mainland, cold in Hong Kong and "big doors open, small doors do not open", "glass doors", and "spring doors". Conducive to the construction of a highly integrated Greater Bay Area city cluster."In today's world, global value chains and supply chains are developing in depth. You have me in you

and you are in me. The economic integration of various countries is the general trend" (Xi Jinping, 2020:209-210). This is also true for the economic "symbiosis" of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

How to use information and technology as the starting point to promote the formation and growth of new economic formats in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, young scientific and technological talents "collaborative" innovation-driven development model, path and the bottleneck problems they face urgently need to be solved. For this reason, some experts pointed out that the talent strategy is the most important part of the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. While accelerating the gathering of various high-end, leading and innovative domestic and foreign talents, it is possible to establish a "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao City University" targeted to serve the region, and achieve targeted and purposeful industrial chain-innovation chain-capital chain- The entire chain of the talent chain is organically and seamlessly connected, making the Greater Bay Area a high ground for talent policy, talent training, talent gathering, talent growth, and talent development. Make effective use of the advantages of Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and other cities in basic scientific research capabilities, scientific and educational innovation capabilities, technology incubation and application, and the creation of technology enterprises, to make use of their strengths, complementary weaknesses, innovative ideas, build platforms, and consolidate bases , Give full play to advantages; achieve innovation leadership, transform innovation results, promote the vigorous marketization of new energy, new materials, new manufacturing and other emerging industries, and build the Greater Bay Area into a new Chinese "Silicon Valley" (Anonymous, 2018).

On July 21, 2020, the "Standard Chartered Hong Kong SME Leading Business Index" released by the Hong Kong Productivity Council for the second quarter of 2020 showed that 41% of surveyed SMEs use electronic/online platforms for sales or promotion; and The most used electronic/online platforms to sell or promote industries are accommodation and catering services (75%), real estate (59%) and retail (51%). In addition, 84% of the interviewed SMEs hope that companies can get assistance in promoting digital transformation; the assistance they most want is appropriate tools and system recommendations, corporate network security support, and related training courses (Anonymous, 2020a). This also shows that although the economy and society in Hong Kong are developed, there are still shortcomings in information, technology and related industrial chains and supply chains.

It is worth noting that the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has begun to guide and promote cooperation between Hong Kong and Macao youths and Mainland youths through internships and internships. Since 2016, Nansha has held the "Hundred Enterprises and Thousand Talents" internship program for 5 consecutive years. The plan has become an important carrier and platform for the integrated development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. More than 1,500 young people from Hong Kong and Macao learned about Nansha's unique advantages and future from this window. It is worth noting that in 2020, Nansha also launched the employment-oriented "Workplace Elite" employment internship program for Hong Kong and Macao fresh graduates for the first time in 2020, and developed more than 100 exclusive jobs for Hong Kong and Macao youths with high salaries, attractiveness and strong competitiveness. Positions include not only the positions of the Bureau of Commerce and other relevant government functional departments, but also the "Chinese character head" central enterprises, financial institutions and the "One Academy and Five Institutes" of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, especially in combination with the development direction of Nansha's industry, in artificial intelligence and biomedicine, such as small A large number of high-quality jobs have been developed in top companies in the industry such as Ma Zhixing, HKUST Xunfei, and Dark Matter Energy. At present, more than 50 Hong Kong and Macao young people have signed up for the 2020 Hong Kong and Macao fresh graduates "Workplace Elite" employment internship program (Anonymous, 2020b).

There are 32 Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan youth innovation and entrepreneurship bases established in Guangzhou so far, and more than 200 enterprises have been successfully incubated. Among them, 5 bases including the Hong Kong and Macao Youth Home in Tianhe District and the Guangdong-Macao International Youth Innovation Industry Accelerator have been approved by the provincial government. Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Region governments have identified them as key support bases, ranking first in the province. In addition, Guangzhou City selected the first batch of 5 Hong Kong and Macao youth innovation

and entrepreneurship demonstration bases, each giving 1 million yuan in operating subsidies each year, and issued a guide for the application of Hong Kong and Macao youth innovation and entrepreneurship subsidies in Guangzhou, and Guangzhou-Hong Kong cooperative research and development projects can receive up to 4.5 million yuan. With financial support, the "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Hong Kong/Macao Youth Internship Program" and the "Hundred Enterprises and Thousand Talents" internship program for Hong Kong and Macao students have been implemented, and the "Going into Guangzhou" internship activity has been carried out (Anonymous, 2020c).

Of course, young people from Hong Kong and Macao are in their infancy for monthly internships, internships or entrepreneurship in Qianhai, Shenzhen. How can young technology talents in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao promote the industrial chain, supply chain and value chain in the economic "symbiosis" of the Greater Bay Area Organic integration is still a difficult problem, and it is also a dilemma that needs to be resolved in Hong Kong and Macao's united front work.

2.The united front dilemma of cultural "community" in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area: regional cultural integration has not yet been completed, and the value chain beyond the regional society of the Bay Area has not yet been formed

Due to social system, historical and cultural reasons, Hong Kong and Macao are quite different from the Pearl River Delta in terms of legal system, legal traditions, legal concepts, and trade rules. There are obstacles to judicial cooperation, and people's ideological and cultural concepts are also relatively different. The big differences have caused the in-depth exchanges and integration of the economy, society, and culture among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to be insufficient. "Hong Kong was governed by the United Kingdom in the past. After the return, the implementation of 'one country, two systems' has changed the economy, politics, and culture. It is difficult for the mainland to integrate with Hong Kong in a short period of time. Economic and trade integration is beneficial to Hong Kong. Yes, there is no reason to oppose it. However, it is relatively difficult from the point of view of the integration of popular sentiments, and the radical opposition often deliberately vilifies the importance of the country to Hong Kong, making a lot of misleading remarks, which interferes with the integration of popular sentiments" (Lai Kaiyun,2017). This is certainly not conducive to the cultural integration of Hong Kong and the Mainland.

The study found that "Guangzhou, Hong Kong, and Macao youths have developed a development outlook that is both common and characteristic under different economic, social and cultural development environments. Seventy percent of the youth of the three places hold the same outlook on environmental protection and believe that environmental protection should be prioritized. Pursue economic growth at the expense of the environment. In terms of the focus and attention of social and economic development, there are obvious differences in the youth development outlook of Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Macao. Guangzhou's youth development outlook is relatively homogeneous, and values social stability and economic development, but social participation and political Insufficient awareness of participation; Hong Kong's youth development outlook is more complex, focusing on freedom of speech and decision-making participation, but lacks recognition and attention to the country; Macau's youth development outlook is the most diversified, focusing on economic development as well as other social policies and political rights" (Deng Zhiping & Zhao Daojing, 2017). The different development outlooks of young people will undoubtedly bring challenges and influence on the cultural integration of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Some people have proposed that the cultural integration of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area should take advantage of the educational technology and talent training of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area University Alliance, integrate Lingnan cultural resources, and create distinctive cultural industries and cultural tourism products based on the "geographical context" of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao cultures. The "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao one-hour cultural circle" and life circle will realize the "globalization" of the in-depth, experiential and technological integration of the social culture of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Although these views have certain truths, they are mainly based on the cultural integration within the region. They have not considered the external cultural value of the Guangdong-

Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, nor have they considered the cultural, economic and social aspects of the Bay Area from the perspective of the value chain. The meaning of "super domain". This is undoubtedly shortsighted for the study of the united front work in Hong Kong and Macau and its theoretical policies, and it is also not conducive to the institutional innovation of united front work in Hong Kong and Macau.

The integrated development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is inseparable from the cultural "community" of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and this cultural "community" is based on economic "symbiosis". Without cultural "community", the value chain of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area cannot be formed. "The challenges faced by the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area are unprecedented in many aspects. The biggest challenge is the coordinated development of cities under the 'one country, two systems'. ... How to break the stereotype of 'one acre and three divisions of land' and establish three places The new governance thinking of 'hold together and do it together' makes the 'hardest things' the greatest advantage, which is a key consideration for Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao" (Zhang Shenglei, 2020). The integrated development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is not a single integration of regional resource integration and integration, "but it should be reflected in the mutual transformation and promotion of strategic cooperation and coordinated development, and seek "global positioning" from the turbulence of regional coordination. "It is connected with the world at a deeper level and wider scope. This requires the national level to conduct more detailed dislocation competitive considerations on the development positioning of different regions in the formulation of regional strategic plans. In this regard, we cannot rely solely on Market regulation also requires the government to play a visible role to provide necessary supplements" (Zhang Shenglei, 2020). In other words, the cultural "combination" of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is not only the cultural integration within the region, but also the question of whether regional cultural integration can generate greater cultural power and value chain from the level of national strategy.

From the perspective of the united front, whether and how the cultural "combination" of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area can form a value chain and promote the innovative development of the industrial chain and supply chain through the value chain is a problem that needs to be addressed in the current united front work of Hong Kong and Macau. "One country, two systems", Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong, Macao people administering Macao, and a high degree of autonomy mainly solve the political problem of Hong Kong and Macao's return to China; the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is a major strategic move by the central government to integrate Hong Kong and Macao into national development and strengthen overall governance. Economic construction promotes the deep integration of Hong Kong and Macau's economy, society, and culture with the Mainland, especially the Guangdong region. In addition, the central government supports Shenzhen to build a pilot demonstration zone for socialism with Chinese characteristics, which has injected new vitality into the integration and development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and has made innovations and attempts in institutional mechanisms.

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is an important strategic fulcrum of the "Belt and Road", especially the "Maritime Silk Road Economic Belt". Therefore, the cultural "combination" of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area should not be limited to cultural integration in the region, but a "global positioning" should be sought in the mutual transformation and promotion of strategic cooperation and coordinated development, forming a different form of the New York Bay Area. , The San Francisco Bay Area of the United States, and the Tokyo Bay Area of Japan, enabling them to play a role in connecting with China's domestic domestic environment and adverse conditions such as the continuous spread of the new crown epidemic, the countercurrent of economic globalization, and protectionism and unilateralism still prevailing. , The role of the international double cycle, to build a safer and more effective international industrial chain, supply chain and value chain.

Since the 21st century, with the continuous deepening of economic globalization and international cooperation and division of labor, countries around the world and global market entities have risen a wave of resource allocation on a global scale, and the global industrial chain, supply chain, and value chain system are also constantly deepening and expanding.

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping has attached great importance to the important position and role of the industrial chain, supply chain, and value chain in economic and social development. He has published and proposed relevant information on industrial chain, supply chain, and supply chain on many important international and domestic occasions and conferences. The series of important expositions on chain and value chain have very important guiding significance.

As early as November 18, 2015, President Xi Jinping delivered a keynote speech at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Business Leaders Summit in Manila, Philippines, and proposed that industrial upgrading should be accelerated, and scientific and technological innovation should drive product, management, and business model innovations. The position of Asia-Pacific economies in the global supply chain is to build a shared, coordinated, open and inclusive global value chain. Through interconnection, it is necessary to realize the exchange of production factors among regions and countries, the complementary advantages of industrial production capacity, and mutual learning and mutual learning of development experience. It is necessary to optimize the Asia-Pacific supply chain, industrial chain, and value chain, form the Asia-Pacific economies of scale and linkage effects, and realize the overall revitalization of the Asia-Pacific economy. On November 17, 2018, President Xi Jinping put forward in his keynote speech at the APEC Business Leaders Summit, "As countries are becoming increasingly interdependent, global supply chains, industrial chains, and value chains are closely linked, and all countries are in the global cooperation chain. One link in China is increasingly forming a community of interests and a community of destiny" (Xi Jinping, 2020:456).

On November 5, 2019, Xi Jinping put forward in his keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Second China International Import Expo, "In today's world, the global value chain and supply chain are developing in depth. Integration is the general trend. The closer the distance and the more exchanges, there will inevitably be bumps and bumps. In the face of contradictions and frictions, consultation and cooperation are the right way. As long as equal treatment, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, there is no problem that cannot be solved. We should stick to it. Open for development, deepen exchanges and cooperation, insist on 'handling' instead of 'letting go', insist on 'removing walls' instead of 'building walls', resolutely oppose protectionism and unilateralism, continuously reduce trade barriers, and promote global value chains and supply The chain is more perfect, and the market demand is cultivated together" (Xi Jinping, 2020: 209-210). The construction and integrated development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is to form a value chain that transcends regional society through the cultural integration of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, participate and communicate to promote the development of economic globalization, and promote the construction of an open world economy and the destiny of mankind.

3.The united front dilemma of the "three-community linkage" in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area: the need to transform government service functions to truly realize the "same frequency resonance" of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao grassroots community construction, community governance and community services

It is generally believed that the "three-community linkage" is a community governance process and mechanism under the leadership of the government, with the community as the platform, social organization as the carrier, and social work as the support to realize the mutual support, coordination and interaction of the "three social organizations".

Due to historical reasons, the community structure and social organization of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao are different, and social work methods are also different. Cities in the Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area have difficulty in overall coordination in terms of integration of transportation infrastructure, dislocation development of emerging industries, intensive use of land resources, co-governance and sharing of the ecological environment, and equalization of public services. There are homogeneous competition and resources in some areas. Mismatch does not form an urban agglomeration effect. While promoting their own optimization and development, the relatively developed cities such as Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Hong Kong should also promote the rapid development of other underdeveloped cities in the Greater Bay Area, and jointly build a

world-class city cluster and a world-class bay area that must be faced in the future development of the Greater Bay Area. The real problem. Although young people in Hong Kong have a higher desire to start a business, they face several major problems such as higher rent and labor costs, a small and conservative market, and the relatively lagging development of innovative finance. Young people in Hong Kong who want to start a business in the Greater Bay Area also have to overcome the differences between the two places in the areas of policy and law, intellectual property protection, and social culture. 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 live in the Mainland, travel and transport, and medical and health care (Lin Zhiying, 2018). The construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area must change the mindset of "new bottled old wine" and shift from functional regional integration to institutional regional integration in due course (Zhang Jingen, 2018). In a sense, it can also be said that the "three-societies linkage" is a "barometer" of social integration of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao.

It is worth noting that in August 2018, the relevant central authorities announced a number of measures to facilitate the development of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots in the Mainland, ranging from buying train tickets to employment and social insurance, and pragmatically responded to Hong Kong citizens living and studying in the Mainland. , Employment and other aspects. On December 18, 2018, the Hong Kong and Macao Office of the State Council issued policies and measures to facilitate the study, employment and living of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots in the Mainland, including housing provident fund treatment, Hong Kong and Macao student scholarships, Hong Kong and Macao researchers working in the Mainland can apply for the National Social Science Fund, etc. (Anonymous, 2019a).

In July 2019, Guangdong Province issued the "Implementation Opinions on the Implementation of the "Outline of the Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area", which stated that it is necessary to improve the system construction in the field of social security and promote Hong Kong and Macao residents to enjoy the benefits of medical care, elderly care, and housing. The same treatment as mainland residents. Taking elderly care as an example, Hong Kong and Macao investors are supported to set up social service institutions such as sole proprietorship, joint venture or cooperation in nine cities in the Pearl River Delta. Hong Kong and Macao investors set up elderly care institutions in Guangdong and enjoy the same treatment as private elderly care institutions in the Mainland. With the continuous improvement of hardware and software facilities, going to the Mainland for elderly care has become a new choice for many Hong Kong and Macao residents. For example, starting from July 1, 2019, Zhuhai City has taken the lead in launching the pilot program for non-employed Macao residents resident in Hengqin to participate in the Zhuhai City Basic Medical Insurance. On January 1, 2020, it has further expanded to include non-employed residents with residence permits in the city. Employment of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan residents. According to statistics, in the first half of 2020, Zhuhai added 2,100 Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan residents with residence permits. As of the end of June 2020, 5,591 people from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan who are employed in Zhuhai are insured (Anonymous, 2020d).

In the field of education, the Guangdong-Hong Kong primary and secondary school sister school activities have continued to advance, and the total number of conclusions reached 721 at the end of 2018; at the same time, support Hong Kong primary and secondary school teachers and kindergarten teachers to go to Guangdong to obtain teacher qualification certificates and teach, and continue to send outstanding teachers to Hong Kong to teach Instructor; for the children of Hong Kong and Macao residents studying in schools in the Bay Area during the compulsory education stage, the policy of "welcome to school, treat all students equally, and enroll in the nearest school" is implemented (Anonymous, 2019b).

With the development of economy and society, the acceleration of social mobility and the changes in social structure, community governance presents the characteristics of diversified needs, diversified subjects, enlarged space, and gridded functions. The difficulty and methods of governance have become more complex. Inland community governance mainly has problems such as the tendency of over-administration, the distortion of the supply structure, the poor participation of social forces in the organization of channels, the poor allocation of resources, and the urgent need to improve professional service capabilities. In this gathering place involving the

vital interests of the residents, how to restore functions, make up for shortcomings, and balance supply and demand has aroused the thinking and high attention of the theoretical and practical circles. The experience of building a friendly community for the elderly in Hong Kong shows that community building is a cross-field and cross-community project. To achieve results, it requires the joint efforts of the Hong Kong government, non-governmental organizations and related enterprises (Kang Yue, 2014).

After the political and social preparation period before the 1970s, the golden development stage from the 1970s to the mid-1990s, and the mature development after the mid-1990s, Hong Kong's elderly services have formed an elderly home with community care and support services. With the system supplemented by homes, service applications involving long-term care are all set up in accordance with the "selective" welfare model, accepting unified evaluation of elderly services and entering the central waiting list. The supply of elderly service systems in Hong Kong is diversified, and constitutes a main structure of service supply that is dominated by the government, the third sector and the market sector provide specific services, and the elderly actively participate in it. The rights and responsibilities between the main bodies are clearly defined, forming a "triple Partnerships (Zhang Nannan & Zhao Tingting, 2018).

Similar to Hong Kong, community governance and services in Macau are composed of the government, social forces, and the people participating in the governance process and interacting with each other. The government mainly plays a role in policy formulation, planning and design, strengthening supervision, financial assistance, guiding and supporting the development of community organizations, etc., and establishes the leading position of government departments in community governance and services. The community governance and service functions of government departments are mainly undertaken by the Social Work Bureau and its subordinate departments, divisions, centers and other departments. In addition to self-run service organizations, the SAR government attaches great importance to cooperation with private organizations, and supports private organizations in providing services through technical support, financial assistance, and facility transfers, and promotes the complementary advantages of government resources and private forces. In addition, residents are also an important subject of community governance. In 2008, the Macao Special Administrative Region Government established the Social Service Advisory Committee to attract community residents to participate in consultations on community affairs by soliciting public opinion and communicating information, increasing the scope of community residents and community organizations participating in policy affairs, and deepening their participation. Degree (Xu Yamin, 2018).

The construction and governance of the "three-societies linkage" community in Mainland China is different from that in Hong Kong and Macao. It mainly provides professional services through the government's purchase of social work organizations. It is inevitable that there will be such a problem: if Hong Kong and Macao residents who are accustomed to the existing community services in Hong Kong and Macao go to Guangdong Province to provide for the elderly, how can they adapt to the community management and services in the Mainland? This requires the Mainland, especially in Guangdong, to learn from the experience of Hong Kong and Macao community construction, community management and community service, and accelerate the organic integration and integration of the "three-community linkage" in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, so that young people and the elderly in Hong Kong and Macao are not only willing to go to Guangdong Entrepreneurship, employment and retirement, and make them feel at ease, comfort and comfort, and continuously improve their sense of security, sense of gain and happiness.

IV.The possible path of innovation in the work mechanism of the Australian united front in the integration and development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

The work of the united front is mainly the work of being a man, especially the work of the heart. Therefore, it is very important and necessary to seek common ground while shelving differences, build consensus, expand the scope of consensus, and enhance the recognition of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots with China, the Chinese nation, and Chinese culture. For Hong Kong and Macao, "'One Country, Two Systems' is the biggest advantage, national reform and opening up is the biggest stage, and the implementation of national strategies such as the joint construction of the 'Belt and Road' and the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay

Area are new major opportunities" (Xi Jinping, 2020:399). The united front work of Hong Kong and Macau should keep pace with the times and innovate mechanisms in the integrated development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The possible basic path is as follows:

Firstly, starting from the industrial chain, supply chain and value chain, through the deep integration of the economy, society and culture of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, promote the construction of the Hong Kong-Macao united front work chain. Facing the uncertainties of the international environment in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, we will promote the formation of a shared, coordinated, open and inclusive global value chain through the "Belt and Road" cooperation. Hong Kong and Australia should actively integrate into the overall situation of national development. Hong Kong and Macau have long been the largest sources of investment in Mainland China. As of the end of 2017, Mainland China had accumulated US\$1.02 trillion in Hong Kong and Macau funds, accounting for 54% of the total capital introduced by Mainland China (Xi Jinping, 2020:396).

Industry, science and 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 laws of industry, and accelerate the construction of a new industrial innovation led by the "Three Belts and One Group", the "Science and Innovation Corridor", the "Extreme" as the driving force, and the "Internet" as the support. layout. On this basis, promote high-quality industrial development in the Bay Area.

At present, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has initially formed an industrial system dominated by electronic information and equipment manufacturing and supported by industries such as household appliances, petrochemicals, new materials, textiles, and biomedicine. The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is rich in science and innovation resources, many colleges and universities, and strong corporate R&D capabilities. It has initially formed the characteristics of taking Hong Kong and Guangzhou as the science and education center, Shenzhen as the technological innovation center, and the characteristic development of science and innovation in other regions.

From the perspective of enterprise layout, it has formed the characteristics of division of labor and cooperation in Foshan, Zhuhai, Dongguan and other places with Shensui as the core. The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has a large number of large-scale and powerful leading companies such as Huawei, Tencent, Midea, Gree, and GAC, as well as single champion companies focusing on subdivided fields, forming a complete upstream and downstream supply chain system. From the perspective of the infrastructure layout, it has the characteristics of the linkage of the "sea, land and air network" with Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Hong Kong as the core, and the airport-port-railway-road "sea, land and air network" linkage has been initially formed. Traffic pattern. The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area needs to seize the opportunity of the deep integration of the Internet, big data, artificial intelligence and the real economy, promote the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries in Dongguan, Zhongshan, Foshan and other cities, and accelerate the development of new industries, new formats and new models in Hong Kong, Macau, The cultivation and growth of Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai and other places will promote the integrated development of advanced manufacturing and modern service industries (Kang Mengyue, Hou Yanquan, Li Yang, 2019).

The Hong Kong Trade Development Council released a survey result on September 14, 2020, showing that senior managers in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area generally believe that Hong Kong has a sound legal system, an open business environment, a free economic system, and a sound infrastructure. With the advantages of transportation systems, and an international business hub with first-class international talents, the interviewees suggested to promote capital circulation in the Greater Bay Area, enhance the protection of data and information security in the Greater Bay Area, and enhance Hong Kong's scientific research capabilities (Such as encouraging the application of scientific research activities and emerging technologies), work with other Greater Bay Area cities to achieve tax simplification and coordination, and work with other Greater Bay Areas to enhance the transparency of market supervision and other measures to consolidate Hong Kong's international presence in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Position as a commercial hub. The survey report suggested that Hong Kong should introduce new measures to better play its role as an

international financial center, legal and dispute resolution center, logistics and transportation hub, trade center, innovation and technology center, and business headquarters. At the same time, Hong Kong must vigorously support the development of technology and innovation industries, create an ecosystem of complementary and coordinated development of cities in the Greater Bay Area, and introduce venture capital institutions to further strengthen Hong Kong's advantages as an innovation and technology center (Pricewaterhouse Coopers Consulting Services Ltd., 2020). To this end, we need to develop from the "Asia-Pacific" industrial chain, supply chain and value chain to the global industrial chain, supply chain and value chain, and from "three chains" to "four chains" and "five chains" to open up the digital economy of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. Digital governance, digital united front new technologies, new industries, new business forms, and new models promote the effective connection of industrial chains, supply chains, innovation chains, capital chains, service chains, and value chains in the economic "symbiosis". Generation and extension to promote the innovative development of the Hong Kong and Macau united front working mechanism.

Secondly, make use of institutional and market advantages to innovate the new mechanism of united front work in Hong Kong and Macau through the "six guarantees" of employment, people's livelihood, market players, food and energy security, industrial supply chain stability and grassroots operations.

On September 16, 2020, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized the need to do a good job in the united front of the private economy. The economy of the Hong Kong and Macao Special Economic Zones is different from that of the Mainland, and its economy is mainly a "private" economy. Only by doing a good job in the united front work of the private economy in Hong Kong and Macau can we ensure the stable development of the Hong Kong and Macau economy and consolidate the foundation for the "six guarantees" of Hong Kong and Macau. "Development is the eternal theme, the foundation of Hong Kong, and the golden key to solving various problems in Hong Kong.... At present, the task of development should be more focused. Young people want to grow up happily, youth want to display their talents, and mature people want success in their careers. The elders hope to spend their old age in peace, and this needs to be achieved through development"(Xi Jinping, 2017:436). Hong Kong and Macau are a pluralistic society. It is possible to have different opinions or even major differences on certain specific issues, but it cannot fall into the whirlpool of "pan-politicization" and artificially create opposition or confrontation. Hong Kong and Macau are a pluralistic society. It is possible to have different opinions or even major differences on certain specific issues, but it cannot fall into the whirlpool of "pan-politicization" and artificially create opposition or confrontation."From the central government's point of view, as long as we love our country and Hong Kong and sincerely support the principle of 'one country, two systems' and the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, we are willing to communicate with it regardless of political opinions or propositions"(Xi Jinping, 2017:437). In the post-epidemic era, countries and global market players need to actively explore and innovate new models of global industrial chain, supply chain, and value chain governance, and accelerate the construction of a global industrial chain and supply chain featuring open integration, co-construction and sharing, security, stability, and mutual benefit, Value chain community system, to jointly build a global community of human interests and a community of human destiny.

"One country, two systems" is an inevitable requirement for realizing the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao. It is also an important part of realizing the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. It is in the fundamental interests of the people of all ethnic groups in the country and the long-term interests of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. Xi Jinping emphasized: "We must firmly adhere to our fundamental purpose of 'one country, two systems', jointly safeguard national sovereignty, security, and development interests, and maintain the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao; we must adhere to the rule of law in Hong Kong and the Olympics in accordance with the law, and guarantee the practice of one country, two systems' in accordance with the law. The principle of "one country" and the respect for the difference of "two systems" must be organically combined, maintaining central power and guaranteeing a high degree of autonomy in special administrative regions, giving play to the strong backing role of the motherland and enhancing the competitiveness of Hong Kong and Macao" (Xi Jinping, 2017:427). The central government has unswervingly implemented the "One Country, Two Systems" policy in a comprehensive and accurate manner to ensure that the practice of "One Country, Two Systems" in Hong Kong and Macau will not be deformed, deviated, or shaken. In the new era of united front work in Hong Kong and Macau, it is still necessary

to make full use of the system advantages of "one country" and the benefits of "two systems". On the basis of ensuring employment and entrepreneurship and people's livelihood in the Bay Area, it is necessary to give play to the advantages of export-oriented economy and market. Promote the innovation of the united front work mechanism of Hong Kong and Macao in the domestic and international markets.

Thirdly, interconnection, mutual learning and mutual learning, to build a community of interests of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao and a sense of a community of shared future for the Chinese nation.

The future of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area lies in the youth. "We must put the strengthening of patriotism education for young people in a more prominent position, and bury the seeds of loving China in the depths of every child's heart. We must firmly grasp the initiative and dominance of public opinion, and let the Internet become a building for all ethnic groups. Spiritual homeland, forging the greatest increase in the consciousness of the Chinese nation's community" (Xi Jinping, 2020:301). "A country, a nation, to move forward with one heart and one mind must be supported by common ideals and beliefs" (Xi Jinping, 2017:323).

The people of all ethnic groups in the country, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Taiwan compatriots, and overseas Chinese have all strengthened their sense of community of the Chinese nation, and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation can be truly realized. With the rapid development of the Internet, netizens such as new media practitioners and Internet "opinion leaders" have emerged in large numbers. "It is necessary to bring the representative of these people into the vision of united front work, establish regular practice channels, strengthen online interaction and offline communication, guide their political views, and enhance their political identity" (Xi Jinping, 2017:325). Guide public opinion through the Internet, reflect public opinion, build consensus, and form concentric circles online and offline. "The formation of a good online public opinion atmosphere does not mean that there can be only one voice and one tone, but that one cannot tell right and wrong, reverse black and white, spread rumors, illegal crimes, and cannot exceed the limits of the Constitution and laws" (Xi Jinping, 2017:327). Love the country and love Hong Kong and love the country and Australia should become the mainstream values of Hong Kong and Macao society.

The foundation of the united front work in Hong Kong and Macao lies in the grassroots, and the hope lies in the youth. It is necessary to provide more opportunities for Hong Kong and Macao youths to study, employment, entrepreneurship, and exchanges in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and create better conditions, so that the grassroots of Hong Kong and Macao, especially the young generation, can promote the integrated development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation The important force of.

Fourthly, strengthen the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao united front work on science, technology and culture, and promote the transformation and integration of humanities and thoughts in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area through technological innovation.

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has a large number of universities and research institutes with strong technological innovation capabilities. It is necessary to link Hong Kong and Macao united front work through technological innovation in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area so that the education, technology, culture and society of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area form a linkage and closed loop. To promote policy integration, people-to-people connectivity, and cultural integration, and the implementation of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area's economic, technological, and cultural consensus domain has been expanding and strengthening.

At present, universities in Hong Kong and Macao cooperate with universities in Guangdong Province to run schools, or research institutes in mainland China to jointly tackle key problems, which not only contributes to scientific and technological innovation and talent training in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, but also helps young people in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area understand,

recognition and integration of each other's cultures have played a better role in the united front of science, technology and culture.

Fifthly, Hong Kong and Macao's united front work must be methodological, and we must respond to the situation, move in response to the situation, follow the trend, make the best of the situation, be flexible, and bring forth new ideas.

As early as May 2015, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized, "To do a good job in the united front under the new situation, we must master the laws, adhere to principles, and pay attention to methods. The fundamental thing is to uphold the party's leadership" (Xi Jinping, 2017:303). The leadership of the party is mainly political leadership, party committee leadership and collective leadership in terms of political principles, political directions, and major policies. At the same time, "to do a good job in the united front under the new situation, we must correctly handle the relationship between consistency and diversity" (Xi Jinping, 2017:304). The key is to require common ground while reserving differences, consolidate existing consensus, and form a new consensus. On the basis of sticking to the political bottom line, draw the largest concentric circle with an inclusive diversity radius, or find the greatest common divisor for seeking common ground while reserving differences.

For non-Party people in Hong Kong and Macau, "we must get in touch, talk more, help more, talk about respect, equality, and sincerity, don't hurt each other's self-esteem at will, and don't overwhelm others with force." "You must be principled, disciplined, and disciplined. You should not treat non-party people as personal resources, but you should be open to the party and make a large number of non-party friends who care about each other"(Xi Jinping, 2017:305).

To do a good job in the united front work of Hong Kong and Macau in the new era, we cannot do a simple "political spectrum" analysis of all classes, groups, and organizations in Hong Kong and Macau SAR, let alone follow the upper-level line of the traditional establishment, but should be de-labeled. To win over the "pan-democrats", through the multi-dimensional linkage of the upper, middle, and lower levels, to strive for the largest people's hearts in Hong Kong and Macao, jointly create and build the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and strengthen the sense of community of the Chinese nation.

At the same time, the Hong Kong-Macao united front work in the integration and development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area should not be limited to daily affairs. It should also predict the development trend of "one country, two systems" and Hong Kong-Macao united front work after 2050. After 30 years of hard work and development, the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation was finally realized.

V. Conclusion

Through the previous discussion and analysis, we can draw the following preliminary conclusions:

1. From the perspective of united front work, the united front dilemma faced in the integration and development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is mainly that the industrial chain, supply chain and value chain in the economic "symbiosis" of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area have not yet been organically integrated; cultural "combination""The integration of regional culture in"has not yet been completed, and the value chain that transcends the society of the Bay Area has not yet been formed; social "integration" requires the transformation of government service functions, and the "same frequency resonance" of the construction of grassroots communities in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, community governance and community services has not been truly realized.
2. The Hong Kong-Macao united front work mechanism innovation in the integrated development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area should start from the industrial chain, supply chain and value chain, and promote the construction of the Hong Kong-Macao united front work chain through the deep integration of the economy, society and culture of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

3. Make use of institutional advantages and market advantages, through the “six guarantees” of employment, people's livelihood, market players, food and energy security, industrial supply chain stability and grassroots operation, innovate the new mechanism of united front work in Hong Kong and Macao; To build a community of interests of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao and the sense of a community of shared future for the Chinese nation.

4. In the integration and development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, it is necessary to strengthen the united front work of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao technology and culture, and promote the transformation and integration of humanities and thoughts in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area through technological innovation.

5. The Hong Kong-Macao united front work in the integration and development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area must emphasize methods, seek in accordance with the situation, move in response to the situation, follow the trend, guide the situation, be flexible, and bring forth new ideas. In particular, through the multi-dimensional linkage of different political factions, different classes and different levels in Hong Kong and Macao, we must strive for the greatest popular support in Hong Kong and Macao, and jointly create and build the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and strengthen the sense of community of the Chinese nation. After 30 years of development, the ultimate goal Realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

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