Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Bay Area Development - Overview

Dr. Lewis T.O. Cheung
Assistant Professor
Department of Social Sciences
The Education University of Hong Kong
The Action Plan For the Bay Area of the Pearl River Estuary
prepared by officials from Hong Kong, Macau, Shenzhen, Dongguan, Guangzhou, Zhuhai and Zhongshan

2016
13th Five Year Plan (2016-2020)
Idea of a city cluster in Southern China was reinforced

2017
Framework agreement
was signed by China’s top policy-making body, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau
Cities in the GDHKMC Bay Area

Zhaoqing
Area: 14,891 km²
Population: 4.12 mn
GDP: USD 32.56 bn

Foshan
Area: 3,798 km²
Population: 7.66 mn
GDP: USD 141.29 bn

Zhongshan
Area: 1,784 km²
Population: 3.26 mn
GDP: USD 51.05 bn

Jiangmen
Area: 9,505 km²
Population: 4.56 mn
GDP: USD 39.80 bn

Zhuhai
Area: 1,736 km²
Population: 1.77 mn
GDP: USD 37.95 bn

Macau
Area: 31 km²
Population: 0.65 mn
GDP: USD 50.36 bn

Shenzhen
Area: 1,997 km²
Population: 12.53 mn
GDP: USD 331.99 bn

Guangzhou
Area: 7,249 km²
Population: 14.50 mn
GDP: USD 318.15 bn

Huizhou
Area: 11,347 km²
Population: 4.78 mn
GDP: USD 56.68 bn

Dongguan
Area: 2,460 km²
Population: 8.34 mn
GDP: USD 112.18 bn

Hong Kong
Area: 1,106 km²
Population: 7.41 mn
GDP: USD 341.63 bn

Macau
Area: 31 km²
Population: 0.65 mn
GDP: USD 50.36 bn

Hong Kong
Area: 1,106 km²
Population: 7.41 mn
GDP: USD 341.63 bn
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Land Area (km²)</th>
<th>Population (mn)</th>
<th>GDP(^1) (US$ bn)</th>
<th>Per-capita GDP (US$)</th>
<th>GDP share of tertiary industry (%)</th>
<th>Export (US$ bn)</th>
<th>Utilised FDI (US$ bn)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Bay Area</td>
<td>55,904</td>
<td>69.58</td>
<td>1,513.64</td>
<td>21,760</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>1,090.16</td>
<td>140.687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>7.41</td>
<td>341.63</td>
<td>46,220</td>
<td>92.2(^2)</td>
<td>497.29</td>
<td>117.40(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macau</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>50.36</td>
<td>77,600</td>
<td>93.4(^2)</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.477(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangzhou</td>
<td>7,249</td>
<td>14.50</td>
<td>318.15</td>
<td>22,320</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>85.70</td>
<td>6.289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shenzhen</td>
<td>1,997</td>
<td>12.53</td>
<td>331.99</td>
<td>27,120</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>244.62</td>
<td>7.401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foshan</td>
<td>3,798</td>
<td>7.66</td>
<td>141.29</td>
<td>18,450</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>46.66</td>
<td>1.623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dongguan</td>
<td>2,460</td>
<td>8.34</td>
<td>112.18</td>
<td>13,530</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>103.97</td>
<td>1.719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huizhou</td>
<td>11,347</td>
<td>4.78</td>
<td>56.68</td>
<td>11,880</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>33.04</td>
<td>1.144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhongshan</td>
<td>1,784</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>51.05</td>
<td>15,750</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>30.41</td>
<td>0.509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangmen</td>
<td>9,505</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>39.80</td>
<td>8,740</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>15.91</td>
<td>0.511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhuhai</td>
<td>1,736</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>37.95</td>
<td>22,100</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>27.86</td>
<td>2.433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhaoqing</td>
<td>14,891</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>32.56</td>
<td>7,940</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>0.181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Improve the level of cooperation within the region
• Identifying the core competitive advantages of the cities within the bay area
• Exploring ways for them to complement one another
Natural Resources in the bay area

Nature Reserves
• Guangdong Neilingding Futian National Nature Reserve
• Zhujiang River Estuary China Baihaitun Nature Reserve
• Dinghu Mountain National Nature Reserve
• Xiangtoushan National Natural Reserve
• Hui Donggangkou Haigui National Nature Reserve

Mountain Ranges
• Lianhuashan Range
• Luofushan range
• Jiulianshan range
• Qingyunshan range
• Luokeshan range
• Tianlushan range

Rivers
• Xizhi River
• East River
• Zeng River
• Liuxi River
• North River
• West River

Natural Resources in the bay area
Guangdong becomes China’s first carbon market to green-light

Guangdong’s future comes with green tint

Guangdong’s future comes with green tint

Guangdong has set the goal of turning all nine cities in the Pearl River Delta green by 2020, building the country’s first conglomeration of state forest cities. The province, a manufacturing giant, plans to increase its forest coverage from 50.6 percent in 2020 to 60.3 percent by 2020, according to a government work report on the province’s “13th” Five-Year Plan (2016-20).

Guangdong Governor Zhu Xiaodan delivered the report at the opening of the annual local legislative session in Guangzhou, the provincial capital, on Monday. The session will last until Saturday.

Three of the nine Pearl River Delta cities—Guangzhou, Huizhou, and Dongguan—have been given state-level forest city status by the State Forestry Administration.

To obtain the title, a southern city must have at least 30 percent of its land forested. A northern city must have at least 20 percent forested. Both must meet higher standards for ecological services.

Guangdong Gets Tough on Air Pollution and Emissions Violations

13 September 2017

New measures for controlling and combatting air pollution have been introduced by the Guangdong Provincial Government. In total, 18 new initiatives have been formally adopted, including stricter regulatory requirements for several of the province’s high-emission industries.

In line with the new requirements, all of the cities within Guangdong that have failed to meet the stipulated air quality standards—such as Guangzhou, Foshan, Dongguan, Zhaqing, Jiangmen, and several others—are now obliged to conduct comprehensive checks on their thermal power, chemical, ceramic, glass, and papermaking facilities, as well as on all other industrial establishments deemed likely to be emitting volatile organic compounds. Following this, plans must then be put in place to eliminate all such toxins and, where necessary, to relocate the transgressing sites.
Objectives of Cooperation

- Implement the principle of “one country, two systems” fully and accurately
- Improve and innovate the cooperation mechanism
- Establish a mutually complementary cooperation relationship to take forward the development of the bay area
Goals of Cooperation

- Reinforce its roles as the nation’s pilot zone for reform and opening up
- A main propeller of economic growth
- Develop technology and industrial innovation centres
- Advanced manufacturing and modern service industries base

- Consolidate and enhance its status as international financial, transportation and trade centres
- Strengthen its status as a global offshore Renminbi business hub and an international asset management centre
- Promote the development of its professional services and innovation and technology industries
- Establish a centre for international legal and dispute resolution services in the Asia-Pacific Region

- Develop as a global tourism and leisure centre
- Establish an economic and trade cooperation platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries
- Establish an exchange and cooperation base with Chinese culture as its mainstream and the co-existence of different cultures
- Foster the appropriately diversified and sustainable development of the economy
Principles of Cooperation

- To be guided by openness and driven by innovation
- To achieve a win-win situation through complementary cooperation
- To be led by the market and driven by the government
- To adopt the early and pilot implementation approach and make breakthroughs in key areas
- To prioritise ecology and pursue green development
Key Cooperation Areas

• To promote infrastructure connectivity

• To enhance the level of market integration

• To build a global technology and innovation hub

• To build a modern system of industries through coordinated development

• To jointly build a quality living circle to provide an ideal place for living, working and travelling

• To cultivate new strengths in international cooperation

• To support the establishment of major cooperation platforms
The roles of Hong Kong

- Global Supply Chain Management and Logistics Centre
- Advanced Production and Innovation R&D Centre
- Building the Belt and Road
Questions to be asked and answered.

- How and why does the development benefit us?
- How and why geographers’ view on such development?