

## The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area: A Development Opportunity for Macao

Wang Fuqiang

(pp. 87)

*The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area is a new important strategy in China's regional development of today. It will create an ample space for Macao's development. While Macao enjoys a stable social development with robust financial reserves, favourable business environment, global market links, a blooming tourism sector and generous support from the central government, there are still challenges such as a unitary economic structure, limited physical space, small economy, high external economic dependence and insufficient effectiveness in its cooperation with Guangdong. The Bay Area will provide Macao with development opportunities, such as an extension of its development space and diversification in employment and economic structure. It will provide a solid foundation for Macao's development in the future, and will be able to clarify which sectors Macao can further develop, namely the health sector, professional training and financial services.*

## On the Transformation of regional Integration of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

Zhang Jingen

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*In terms of economic volume and development conditions, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has been qualified to become the international first-class bay area and world-class urban agglomeration on the material basis. However, under the "one country, two systems", there are huge gaps of the economic, legal and administrative system among the bay cities, which has led to the real integration among the bay cities after the traditional labor cooperation division model of "front shop, back factory" has been weakened, and has severely restricted the expected collaborative development effects. The existing research is still limited to the traditional model of regional integration patterns, even "old wine in new bottles". During the construction of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, due to the lack of transformation of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, including the construction of the bay area is facing obstacles. Therefore, the construction of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area must change the mindset of "old wine in new bottle", and shift from the functional regional integration to the institutional regional integration.*

## Study on the Relationship Between the Overall Jurisdiction and High Degree of Autonomy

Feng Zehua Zhan Pengwei

(pp. 127)

*The overall jurisdiction share rather interdependent and integrated with high degree of autonomy than in conflict with it. Overall jurisdiction is an internal sovereignty which stipulated in the Constitution and basic law that the country can dominate and administrate the local. The high degree of autonomy is a high degree of authority in Hong Kong and Macau that they can freely administrate themselves under the one country, two systems policy, and it should not overstep the Constitution and Basic Law. These two power constitute the power hierarchy of the one country, two systems policy. The overall jurisdiction is the cornerstone and guarantee of high degree of autonomy. The original intention of the central government didn't mean to abolish the high autonomy of Hong Kong and Macau, but to exert its power to modify and interpret the basic law in the full use of right to govern, to examine the provisions of the basic law and improve its implementation mechanism so that the freedom and democracy of Hong Kong and Macau can truly guaranteed. As a special right of local autonomy, the high degree of autonomy is the way to exercise overall jurisdiction, and it belongs to overall jurisdiction. Studying the relationship between this two authority is of great value for promoting the implementation of one country, two systems policy, which can also perfect the implementation mechanism of Basic Law and help people understand the relationship between Hong Kong and Macau and the central government accurately.*

## Apogee and downfall of the teaching of Portuguese language in Hong Kong

Francisco Pelicano Antunes

(pp. 145)

*The migratory flow of Portuguese from Macao to Hong Kong since 1841, attracted by the economic booming of the British colony, was the origin of the establishment in the neighboring territory of a significant number of schools where Portuguese was a language of instruction or curricular subject. For those young migrants whose mother tongue was Macao's Creole, Portuguese remained a foreign language. This linguistic reality, the social integration of the Luso-Asian community in the Emporium and the educational policies implemented by the Colony government, have resulted in the gradual loss of the importance of the Portuguese language in Hong Kong.*

## Information Literacy and Building a Smart City

Xie Jingzhen

(pp. 159)

*Being a product of the evolution of information technology, information literacy was first formulated in 1974 and has been actively put into practice in various countries afterwards. Information literacy is increasingly considered an essential asset of citizens and embodies a country's soft power. This article discusses the naissance of information literacy, its development, its implementation by governments and international organizations, as well as information literacy in Macao relating to its launching of smart city mission.*

## The Legislations and Policies on Preventing Epidemic of Plague in Hong Kong and Macau during Late Qing Period (1894-1895): A Comparison

Wong Ngan Hong

(pp. 177)

*The plague raged Hong Kong and Macau in the period of 1894-1895, a large amount of people infected, causing severe casualties and serious economic losses. This article compares the laws and regulations promulgated by the Hong Kong and Macao governments aiming to cope with the epidemic during that period, explores the different policy orientations of the two governments, resulting different social responses and different performances on the relationship between government and civil society.*

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