

# The Institutional Opening-up of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone from the Perspective of New Quality Productive Forces: Connotational Characteristics, Logical Evolution, and Path Selection

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**Abstract:** The rapid changes led by new quality productive forces are impacting today's society, bringing unprecedented challenges to the construction of an institutional opening-up system in Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone. The development of new quality productive forces and the institutional opening-up of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone promote each other. Meanwhile, the institutional opening-up aimed at new quality productive forces faces numerous challenges in the planning and development of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone, including institutional barriers, insufficient resource allocation, and an unstable international environment. Enhancing the industrial linkage between Hengqin and Macao, increasing Macao's elements in Hengqin, fully leveraging Macao's platform advantages, attracting high-quality industries, and cultivating professional talents suitable for the new quality industries are effective approaches to tackle these challenges.

**Keywords:** New Quality Productive; Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone; Institutional Opening up.

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## 1. Introduction

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping has repeatedly emphasized that to achieve the goal of strengthening the country and national rejuvenation, we must firmly promote high-quality development and high-level opening up. In this context, Hengqin's transformation from one of the Guangdong Free Trade Zone areas to the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone is a unique institutional innovation that combines China's high-quality development with high-level opening-up under the guidance of the principle of "one country, two systems". On the premise of retaining the advantages of the original free trade zone, it has further optimized the industrial structure of Guangdong and Macao, deepened the integration of Macao's economic development with the mainland, and established a high-frequency open innovation system.

However, with the acceleration of the great changes in the world unseen in a century, the world economic recovery is weak, the trend of anti-globalization is rising, unilateralism and protectionism are on the rise, global problems are intensifying, and the risks and impacts of the turbulence of the external environment on China's economic and social development continue to increase. At the same time, internal challenges such as the slowdown in economic growth, the intensification of social aging and declining birthrate, the dilemma of land finance, and the weakening of market demand also require China to more effectively take into account the overall development situation at home and abroad, build a higher-level open economic system under the guidance of the new theory of productive forces, and promote the balanced growth of China's economy in terms of quality and quantity by promoting the development of social

productive forces and expanding opening up to the outside world on a larger scale, in a wider field and at a deeper level. This is not only to adapt to the profound changes in the international environment, but also an inevitable requirement for the transformation of China's economy to high-quality development.

## 2. The Relationship between New Quality Productive Forces and the Institutional Opening-up of Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone

### 2.1. The Connotation and Characteristics of New Quality Productive Forces

The emergence of new quality productive forces signifies a transformation in the nature of productivity. Led by innovation, it deviates from traditional economic growth paths and trajectories of productivity progress, exhibiting characteristics of high technology, high efficiency, and high quality. It represents the cutting-edge productivity that aligns with the development concepts of the new era. The appearance of this new form of productivity stems from disruptive technological breakthroughs, innovative combinations of production factors, and deep industrial transformation and upgrading. It is based on the optimal allocation of labor, tools, and objects of labor, with the main feature being a significant increase in total factor productivity. New quality productive forces are centered on innovation, with quality advantage as the key, and are essentially an advanced form of productivity.

From the perspective of innovative technology, new quality productive forces are primarily driven by scientific and technological innovation, meeting the demands of high-

quality development and led by the development of emerging and future industries. Technological advancements not only change the way products and services are manufactured but also redefine market structures and labor market demands. Therefore, new quality productive forces can be seen as a fundamental shift driven by the latest technological revolution, encompassing new industries, new models, and new drivers related to production. This shift involves the combination of new production factors and methods, urgently requiring innovation in talent cultivation methods. Against this backdrop, skilled workers and college students form the main force of the new type of labor force, demonstrating the core role of high-quality labor in contemporary competition, especially high-quality labor focused on intellectual work, which has become a key factor in the development of productivity.

## **2.2. The connotation characteristics of institutional opening up in the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone**

Institutional opening-up usually refers to the continuous reference to internationally accepted standards and rules in the process of promoting economic development and expanding opening-up, so as to promote institutional innovation and implement the strategy of opening up. Since the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China's high-level opening-up has changed from an opening-up based on the flow of commodities and factors to an institutional-type opening-up, which is a major strategic deployment made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in a timely manner in response to changes in the international and domestic development environment. This open model is in line with China's objective needs for the transformation from relying on factor dividends to obtaining institutional dividends, and it is to support China's economic structure from manufacturing-led to service-led institutional adjustment, and it also adapts to the new trend of restructuring international economic and trade rules.

On 5 September 2021, under the strategic guidance of General Secretary Xi Jinping's strategy of "accelerating the construction of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin with the promotion of Macao's moderate economic diversification as the main line", the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council jointly issued the "Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin", which clarified that the implementation scope of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin (hereinafter referred to as the "Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone") is an area of about 106 square kilometers of customs supervision between the "first line" and the "second line" of Hengqin Island. The official inauguration of the administrative body of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone is a typical case of the implementation of institutional opening-up in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. First of all, the Guangdong-Macao Intensive Cooperation Zone in Hengqin has adopted a novel "Four Commons" management model, namely joint consultation, joint construction, joint management and joint sharing, which is neither similar to the management system of Hong Kong and Macao, nor different from the management model of China's mainland, showing institutional innovation. Secondly, the Guangdong-Macao In-

Depth Cooperation Zone actively promotes the development of industrial industries with Macao characteristics, such as scientific and technological research and development, high-end manufacturing, and traditional Chinese medicine, as well as the development of four emerging industries, namely cultural tourism, convention and exhibition, commerce and trade, and modern finance, which are in line with Macao's actual situation and deeply aligned with Macao's "1+4" moderately diversified development strategy. At the same time, in promoting the integrated development of Hengqin and Macao, the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone has continuously strengthened the convergence of rules in terms of laws and regulations, trade facilitation, financial services, industrial cooperation, talent flow, social security system, data and information circulation, and sharing of education and medical resources, so as to form a development pattern that can echo each other in various fields. In addition, the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone has also been developed by extending the economic rules of the Macao Free Port to realize the efficient and convenient flow of elements between Hengqin and Macao, providing a basis for policy synergy and institutional innovation for cooperation with Portuguese-speaking countries.

## **2.3. The Intrinsic Connection between New Quality Productive Forces and the Systematic Opening-up of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone**

There is a clear two-way complementary relationship between new quality productive forces and the systematic opening-up of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone. On one hand, new quality productive forces provide clear directional guidance and a foundation of momentum for the systematic opening-up of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone, prompting the open system to more effectively adapt to the requirements of technological progress and industrial transformation. On the other hand, one of the core characteristics of high-level opening-up to the outside world is systematic opening-up. The systematic opening-up of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone is an inevitable path for the development of new quality productive forces. It involves institutional and systemic reforms in key areas of external exchanges and cooperation such as investment, trade, finance, and innovation. By deepening reforms in these areas, it is possible to improve supporting policy measures and actively enhance the level of opening-up to the outside world, thereby promoting the development of new quality productive forces. The intrinsic connection between new quality productive forces and the systematic opening-up of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone not only reflects the response capability of Guangdong and Macao to new technologies and new industries but also expands the boundaries and depth of high-level opening-up measures. This provides a more open and convenient environment for the development of new quality productive forces in Guangdong and Macao, which is conducive to attracting the flow and aggregation of international talents, capital, and technological innovation elements. In the process of developing new quality productive forces, the role of the systematic opening-up of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone is particularly critical. It not only enhances the economic strength of the mainland but also provides new momentum for the moderate diversification of Macao's economy.

### **3. The Intrinsic Logical Evolution of Systematic Opening-up in the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone from the Perspective of New Quality Productive Forces**

#### **3.1. The Innovation of Systematic Opening-up in the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone Promoted by New Quality Productive Forces**

The development of new quality productive forces, led by high technology, high efficiency, and high quality, has brought profound impacts to the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone. The advancement of information and network technologies has provided great convenience for the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone to connect with the laws and regulations of Macao and Portuguese-speaking countries, and has also facilitated the ease of customs clearance in the zone. The facilitation of customs clearance allows for the efficient flow of personnel and materials between Hengqin and Macao, which is crucial for the development of new quality productive forces. For example, the "first line open, second line controlled" segmented management policy implemented at the Hengqin port allows eligible Macao residents to carry goods through the "first line" into the cooperation zone, while implementing VAT and consumption tax rebates on goods entering the cooperation zone from the mainland through the "second line." This significantly reduces corporate operating costs and enhances market competitiveness. The development of cross-border e-commerce enables enterprises to more conveniently access international resources and markets, promoting the development of scientific research and high-end manufacturing industries. the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone has organized cross-border e-commerce enterprise delegations to Brazil and Portugal on multiple occasions to carry out economic and trade exchanges, promoting cross-border e-commerce cooperation between the zone and countries along the "Belt and Road." The upgrading of digital technology and the popularization of mobile payments have facilitated the convenient cross-border circulation of currency in the zone. the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone allows enterprises within the cooperation zone to import payments in RMB to be directly exchanged and paid to foreign exporters abroad, saving enterprises the cost of remittance.

#### **3.2. The Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone Adapts to and Promotes the Development of New Quality Productive Forces**

the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone has significantly promoted the concentration of high-skilled talents, high-tech enterprises, and high-quality businesses through its unique administrative status and preferential policies. With the convergence of numerous universities, research institutions, and technology and financial enterprises, the zone has developed a regional innovation system characterized by frequent interactions among universities, businesses, research institutions, educational departments, and financial institutions. This system enables the

Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone to continuously adapt to the technological and industrial advancements of the new era and to continuously generate new innovative vitality.

the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone has achieved a deep integration with Macao's industries and culture. In particular, it has been strategically positioned as a new platform to promote the moderate diversification of Macao's economy, a new space providing more convenient living and working environments for Macao residents, and a new demonstration under the "one country, two systems" framework to drive the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone has facilitated the official launch of the "Macao Monitored Manufacturing," "Macao Monitored Production," and "Macao Design" labels, marking a close collaboration with Macao's "1+4" diversified industrial development strategy. Taking the Molecular State Traditional Chinese Medicine Health Industry Development Co., Ltd. as an example, the company has obtained the "Macao Monitored Manufacturing" series of labels, achieving a new positioning of "Macao medicine, Hengqin manufacturing." By leveraging the zone's advantages in space and labor costs, the company has improved production efficiency and significantly reduced costs, resulting in a 40% to 50% decrease in labor and rental expenses.

#### **3.3. The Two-Way Interaction Relationship between New Quality Productive Forces and the Systematic Opening-up of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone**

The institutional openness of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone and the new quality productive forces have formed an interactive and dependent two-way relationship, influencing and promoting each other's development. The institutional openness plays a core role in attracting talent, technology, and capital, serving as a conduit for the development of new quality productive forces by providing high-tech talent, financial support, and technological backing. This is achieved through higher education institutions, research units, and talent introduction and incentive policies to cultivate and attract the technical talent needed in the zone. Additionally, the zone fully leverages its platform role of deep integration with Macao's industries and culture, strengthening institutional connections with Hong Kong, Macao, Portuguese-speaking countries, and ASEAN countries, and utilizing its advantageous administrative status to provide the market with high-quality technical talent, business environment, and innovative momentum that can drive corporate technological innovation and production efficiency.

Driven by new quality productive forces, the market, in turn, injects resources and support into the institutional openness of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone. This includes the creation of the China-Portugal cross-border e-commerce platform, the establishment of multi-functional free trade accounts (EF accounts), and the Guangdong-Macao Cooperation Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Industrial Park, among others, providing new tools and resources for the institutional openness of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone.

## **4. The Real Challenges of Systematic Opening-up in the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone from the Perspective of New Quality Productive Force**

### **4.1. Institutional Challenges**

The most notable aspect of institutional innovation in the Hengqin Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone is the inclusion of the Macao Special Administrative Region Government in the management system of the cooperation zone. However, there are significant differences between the Hengqin cooperation zone and the Macao Special Administrative Region in terms of core industries and the development and training systems for technical talents. Firstly, the development of new quality productive forces emphasizes the innovative allocation of production factors, which requires the Hengqin cooperation zone to establish a broader and closer connection with Macao. Although the implementation of the cooperation zone and the "dual director" system has alleviated the previous institutional connection and cooperation difficulties between Hengqin's Zhuhai and Macao due to unequal administrative status, there are still divergences between the two sides in development strategies, laws and regulations, personnel circulation, and statistical data, especially Macao's concerns that excessive development of the Hengqin cooperation zone will lead to industrial hollowing out, intensified talent outflow, and marginalization of its status. This results in the Macao government's low proactivity in participating in the development and construction of the Hengqin cooperation zone, with only 30 civil servants currently working in Hengqin, leading to an extremely unbalanced configuration of the "hybrid" organizational structure's administrative management team.

Secondly, the core indicator of new quality productive forces is the improvement of total factor productivity. The mainstream industries planned for the Hengqin cooperation zone are "four new" industries dominated by high-end manufacturing, traditional Chinese medicine, cultural tourism exhibitions, and modern finance, while Macao still faces the dilemma of the dominance of the gaming industry. Although Macao is actively participating in the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, integrating into the national overall development strategy, promoting integrated development with Hengqin, and striving to achieve moderate economic diversification, the contribution rate of the gaming industry to Macao's socio-economic is still as high as 55%. Moreover, Macao also faces multiple challenges in terms of the scale and quality of talent resources and other production factors. In the second quarter of 2024, Macao's total labor population was 383,000, with 376,400 employed, of which 70,300 were employed in the gaming industry, accounting for 18.6% of the total employment, with a median monthly income of 21,000 Macao patacas, second only to the 22,000 Macao patacas of financial industry workers. However, the former has much lower personnel quality requirements and industrial technology content than the latter, and the number of employees is five times that of the latter, which seriously inhibits the development of Macao's "1+4" diversified industries and the industrial and institutional connection with the Hengqin cooperation zone and the development of new

quality productive forces in the Hengqin cooperation zone.

### **4.2. Resource Challenges**

From the perspective of new quality productive forces, the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone faces significant resource constraints in advancing its institutional openness, which represents a marked improvement compared to the traditional modes of openness focused on the flow of goods and factors. Firstly, the integration of technology under new quality productive forces sets stricter standards, especially in the introduction of cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence and big data. This implies a substantial financial outlay for constructing and upgrading hardware facilities, developing and applying software, training professional talents, and subsequent maintenance work. It also includes deeper technological integration costs than traditional openness models.

Secondly, new quality productive forces emphasize the comprehensive abilities of talents, highlighting the need for interdisciplinary thinking, innovation capabilities, and team collaboration spirit. This necessitates greater educational resource investment, including the establishment of multidisciplinary teaching teams and the provision of diverse practical opportunities. This includes strengthening the education and training system, enhancing the comprehensive quality of talents, and attracting high-end domestic and international talents through preferential policies and a favorable working environment.

Lastly, green development is the foundation of high-quality development, and new quality productive forces are inherently green productive forces. Therefore, while promoting economic development, the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone must also consider the protection of the ecological environment and the sustainable use of resources, achieving a balance between economic development and environmental protection. This requires the support of green technological innovation. It includes promoting the development of strategic emerging industries and future industries such as new energy, new materials, advanced manufacturing, and electronic information, as well as promoting the application of advanced and efficient lighting, air conditioning, elevators, and other equipment.

### **4.3. International Environmental Challenges**

From the perspective of new quality productive forces, the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone faces particularly significant international environmental challenges in its institutional openness. These challenges are mainly reflected in the complex and volatile global political and economic situation, the rise of trade protectionism, changes in global trade rules, and geopolitical conflicts, all of which impact the zone's cross-border investment and trade activities.

In recent years, with the strengthening of unilateralism and protectionism, international trade rules have faced severe challenges. Some countries protect their industries by increasing tariffs and establishing trade barriers, which may increase the difficulty of foreign investment and thus affect the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone's ability to attract foreign direct investment, especially in areas requiring international capital participation, such as modern finance, technology research and development, and high-end manufacturing. Additionally, the global supply chain may be impacted by the rise of trade protectionism, posing a threat to

the daily operations and production activities of enterprises in the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone, particularly in technology research and development and high-end manufacturing that rely heavily on the stability of the global supply chain.

With the rapid growth of the digital economy, digital trade has become a key part of international trade. Globally, the proportion of digital service trade in service trade continues to rise, and digital trade rules have become a core issue in global trade negotiations. The regional trade agreements submitted by World Trade Organization members include numerous clauses on e-commerce, reflecting the high priority countries place on establishing digital trade rules. A key task in the construction of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone is to build an international hub port for digital trade, promoting the digitalization of industries and the industrialization of digital services. This requires the zone to adapt to changes in digital trade rules, innovate in systems such as market access, cross-border financial management, and cross-border data flows, and strengthen legal system construction to provide a fairer and more transparent legal environment for digital trade.

Currently, the Asia-Pacific region has undoubtedly become the core area of global geopolitical competition. Countries including Japan, India, South Korea, the Philippines, and Australia have incorporated support for the U.S. Indo-Pacific strategy into their new national security strategy maps. At the same time, as the world's two largest economies, the interactions between China and the United States continue to produce extensive geopolitical and geo-economic impacts. The competition between the two countries in areas such as technology, trade, economy, media, public opinion, cyberspace, information flow, and ideology are becoming increasingly intense. Geopolitical conflicts may lead to increased instability in the cross-border investment environment, affecting the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone's ability to attract foreign investment, especially for industries dependent on international capital flows, such as modern finance, technology research and development, and high-end manufacturing.

## **5. Path Selection for Systematic Opening-up of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone from the Perspective of New Quality Productive Forces**

### **5.1. Promoting Industrial Integration between Hengqin and Macao**

The improvement of the "Hengqin-Macao Integration" development mechanism is a general requirement proposed by the "Master Plan for the Hengqin Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone." In this process, adjusting the industrial structure to achieve healthy and sustainable development of Macao's economy is a key goal of Macao's economic adjustment. Therefore, the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area can be utilized to promote the moderate diversification of Macao's economy, helping Macao reduce its over-reliance on current industries, promoting the opening up of Macao's financial market, and strengthening the connection between financial markets within the Greater Bay Area to avoid the ineffective circulation of funds in existing dominant industries.

Additionally, financial leverage can be built according to the needs of the four emerging industries planned in the "Overall Plan for the Construction of the Hengqin Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone" by providing long-term low-interest loans, construction bonds, and other financial instruments to promote the development of Macao's local secondary industry and the "Hengqin-Macao Integration" process. This would use capital flows to drive Macao's economy towards moderate diversification, thereby shifting from a gaming economy to a real economy to some extent.

However, from a macroeconomic perspective, Macao's economic development needs to be appropriately adjusted based on its own economic characteristics and advantages. The gaming industry, as an important pillar of Macao's economy, is significant and cannot be ignored, so its status and role cannot change drastically in the short term. Currently, by enhancing the "Macao content" of products in the Hengqin cooperation zone through the "Macao Monitored Manufacturing," "Macao Monitored Production," and "Macao Design" labeling management methods, and promoting the internationalization of Macao's brands, the cooperation zone should also consult with the Macao Special Administrative Region Government under the "dual director" framework of the cooperation zone. They should progressively promote complementary advantages between Hengqin and Macao, leading Macao's economy towards a healthier industrial structure, more comprehensive economic development, and a new economic form that is more integrated with the international market, while also promoting the overall development level of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

### **5.2. Fully Utilize the Macao Platform to Attract Advantageous Industries**

As a key city in the construction of China's Maritime Silk Road, Macao must play the role of a "bridge" and "fulcrum." Based on its unique historical background, Macao has close ties with Portugal, Southeast Asia, and the EU. In the current international relations characterized by realism and a trend of "de-globalization," Macao's role as a communicator between Portuguese-speaking countries, ASEAN countries, and EU countries is particularly important. By leveraging its positioning as "one center, one platform, one base," Macao actively utilizes the trade and economic cooperation service advantages between China and Portuguese-speaking countries to promote the connection between China's mainland industries and the markets of Portuguese-speaking countries represented by Portugal and Brazil. This continues to steadfastly advance the globalization process under the current circumstances, and even to some extent, offset the reduction in trade and markets caused by some countries' geopolitical and hegemonic needs for "de-globalization." At the same time, with Macao as a hub and relying on its geographical location and institutional advantages, Macao strengthens its relations with ASEAN, EU, and other countries, actively promotes economic diversification, seizes opportunities in the digital economy fields such as e-commerce and service trade, utilizes Macao's connection advantages to expand its platform functions, develops a financial industry with Macao's characteristics, and plays its role as a window connecting Portuguese-speaking countries.

### 5.3. Focus on Talent Cultivation to Adapt to New Quality Industries

To support the development of the four emerging industries in the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone and to build an environment suitable for Macao residents to live and work, talent support is crucial. Due to issues such as Macao's relatively industrial structure and insufficient overall talent planning, Macao needs to use the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone to build its own talent pool. Firstly, Macao should focus on the development trends of these four emerging industries, seize the "window period" of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone construction, actively attract talents related to these industries, and enhance its attractiveness to high-end talents. Secondly, under the cooperation framework of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, achieve talent mobility and sharing within the Bay Area, reduce Macao residents' concerns about foreign talents, while protecting the employment competitiveness of local residents. Additionally, it is necessary to enhance the ability of enterprises within the Hengqin Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone to serve as talent platforms; only by building the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone into an international talent center can its development potential be maximized. On one hand, efforts should be made to promote cooperation between the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone and universities and research institutes in Macao, Hong Kong, Portuguese-speaking countries, ASEAN countries, and EU countries, to jointly build training bases and advance the

alignment of both sides' vocational skill recognition standards with national vocational skill standards, facilitating talent mobility between both sides. On the other hand, it is essential to ensure the convenience of global talents working, living, and accessing education and social security in the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone, accelerate the construction of a multi-level housing guarantee system, introduce high-quality medical resources, encourage social capital to develop high-level medical institutions, and introduce high-quality educational resources from home and abroad, and speed up the planning and construction of basic education schools (kindergartens).

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