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The Problems and Countermeasures of the Agglomeration and Development of Private Higher Vocational Education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

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Abstract: At present, the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is mainly due to insufficient institutional mechanisms, insufficient exchanges, insufficient cooperation, differences in concepts, insufficient characteristics, insufficient major research platforms, obvious lack of technological innovation, and differences in legal systems, etc. problem. Under the background of "One Country, Two Systems", to build high-level private higher vocational colleges with Chinese characteristics and embodying Chinese spirit, it is necessary to promote the agglomeration and development of private higher education, because this is in the accumulation of talents, resource sharing, platform co-construction, innovation and leadership. Knowledge spillovers, etc. It will play a very important role in promoting the goal of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area to build a world-class bay area. Judging from the development experience of the world-class Bay Area, if private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area achieves agglomeration development, it is necessary to liberate educational productivity from the system and mechanism, strengthen the construction of major research platforms from the perspective of cross-border thinking, and strengthen from the aspect of technological innovation. The research of innovation theory promotes the agglomeration of innovative talents and seeks more possibilities for collaboration and cooperation from the differences in legal systems.

Keywords: Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; Private higher vocational education; Agglomeration development; World-class bay area; Liberation of educational productivity.

1. Introduction

The agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is not to compare volume, quantity, and ranking, but to compare characteristics, quality, and innovation. Its core task is to promote innovation, distinctiveness, high quality, and innovation. The agglomeration and development of high-level private higher vocational education will eventually realize the shift from enrollment expansion, mergers, and upgrades to coordination, integration, and symbiosis. First-class education makes a first-class Bay Area, and the first-class Bay Area feeds back first-class education. At present, there is no clear definition of "agglomeration of private higher vocational education". The author believes that the agglomeration of private higher vocational education refers to the numerous private higher vocational colleges that are closely connected, independent, mutually influencing, and interdependent in a specific spatial field. The main purpose is to enhance competitive advantage and cultivate innovative advantages. As the key path, gathering human resources as an important starting point, and the in-depth integration of "government, industry, universities (scientific research institutions), users, intermediary services, and capital" as the necessary means, and ultimately achieve close integration with the regional environment and close economic society A unique phenomenon of interconnected and highly concentrated development. The agglomeration of private higher vocational education is the product of close interaction and interaction between private higher vocational education and regional social and economic development.

2. The development of private higher vocational education agglomeration in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

At present, academic research on the development of education agglomeration in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is mainly focused on the development of higher education clusters, such as Xu Changqing and Guo Kongsheng (2019) from the perspective of international experience on the development of higher education clusters in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area In research [1], Chen Xianzhe and Chen Xueqin (2019) explored the challenges and solutions of higher education clusters in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area from the perspective of multi-center integration and innovation [2], and Sun Lixin (2020) passed the world's three major bay areas The comparison of, clarified the basis, gap and catch-up strategy for the development of higher education clusters in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area [3]. These representative results. However, there are relatively few studies on the development of higher vocational education clusters. Zheng Bin's "Advantages, Obstacles and Countermeasures of the Integration of Vocational Education in an Industrial Cluster Environment" (2017) [4] and "Vocational Education Industry in an Industrial Cluster Environment in Guangdong "An Analysis of the Mode of Integration of Education" (2019) [5] are representative results of research on the development of vocational education clusters from the perspective of

industrial clusters and integration of production and education. However, the research results specifically for the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education are very scarce. Therefore, this article will research and discuss the influencing factors or deep-seated problems that hinder the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education based on the current research by many scholars on the development of higher education and higher vocational education clusters, and then propose solutions to the existing problems, Policy and feasible way.

After the author's research and combing, I found that among the current private higher vocational colleges in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, there are mainly insufficient systems and mechanisms, insufficient exchanges, in-depth cooperation, differences in concepts, insufficient characteristics, insufficient major research platforms, and technology The obvious lack of innovation, differences in the legal system and other issues, the author mainly elaborated from the following four aspects.

2.1. The institutional mechanism for the development of private higher vocational agglomeration in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is not sound enough

"One country, two systems, and three tax zones" is the most prominent system feature of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. This feature is not only a rare advantage, but also a prerequisite for characteristic development. However, there are many obstacles to the practical operation of the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education. Although there are many exchanges and cooperation between Hong Kong, Macao and 9 cities in the Mainland, from the private level to the high-level government, the cooperation system has not been sound, effective, coordinated and orderly.

First , there is a lack of thinking and mechanism of "aggregate development". The core and essence of the collaborative development of private higher education cluster development and industry cluster is the collaborative cooperation of high-tech talents. However, in the current development process of private higher vocational education, the thinking of "aggregate development" is very lacking. The scientific research and academic personnel of private higher vocational colleges also undertake very heavy teaching tasks or other tasks. This will cause a great obstacle to the concentration of academic and scientific research personnel for a period of time and the development of collaborative cooperation with industry clusters, which will also seriously affect the liberation of educational productivity.

Secondly, there is a lack of talent assessment and evaluation standards for "clustered development". At present, private higher vocational colleges mainly use the amount of teaching hours or workload of teachers in school as assessment and evaluation criteria, and the evaluation system index that uses "cooperation effect" as the evaluation criterion is very rare. Among private vocational colleges, the performance of the university is mainly measured through a ranking index system. Because of the lack of a diversified evaluation system, these private vocational colleges have to deal with various unnecessary assessments every day. As a result, it is unable to develop its own characteristics, nor to gather talents.

Third, there is a lack of systems and mechanisms for "aggregation, coordination, and innovation". Private higher vocational colleges should pay more attention to technological innovation and social services than ordinary colleges and universities. Technological innovation must step up cooperation and coordination with industry. Only in deep cooperation with enterprises can collaborative innovation become a reality. However, agglomeration of private universities and industrial clusters to carry out in-depth collaborative innovation activities must have sufficient funds, time and space as a guarantee. The biggest problem with the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational colleges is the need for necessary venture capital injection, but the biggest problem now is that there is no supporting venture capital access and supporting systems.

2.2. Insufficiency of major research platforms for the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

The problem of insufficient research platforms for the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, The main manifestations are the lack of cross-industry cooperation platforms, the lack of innovative research platforms, and the lack of platforms for incubating and transforming scientific and technological achievements.

From the perspective of cross-border cooperation platform, if there is no joint participation of the six elements of government, industry, universities (scientific research institutions), users, intermediary services, and capital, we will work together and innovate together. Then there is no way to form a new pattern of collaborative innovation, complementary advantages, and mutual benefit for the development of private higher vocational education. Only based on a platform for cross-border cooperation between government, industry, universities (scientific research institutions), users, intermediary services, and capital, can the communication and integration of all stakeholders be better realized. At present, there are very few cross-border platforms based on "government, industry, universities (scientific research institutions), users, intermediary services, and capital " in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, which simply cannot meet the current strong demand for innovation and development.

From the perspective of innovation and entrepreneurship platform, General Secretary Xi Jinping has pointed out very clearly: "The direction of my country's scientific and technological development is innovation, innovation, and innovation!" [6] However, the integration of educational resources in innovation and entrepreneurship in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is still relatively weak. The cross-industry integration of government, industry, universities (scientific research institutions), users, intermediary services, and capital is not enough. The policy chain, innovation chain, and technology chain are still in a loose structure. The resource sharing platform that embodies the omni-directional, three-dimensional, unbounded, and "multi-span + multi-integration" concept is still seriously insufficient.

From the perspective of the incubation and transformation platform of scientific and technological achievements, At

present, the platform for scientific and technological research and development and achievement transformation has moved from tradition to modernity, and an important starting point for technological achievement transformation is the construction of platforms and bases. For example, the pilot test base is a brand-new concept. The most important reason for the low conversion rate of scientific research results in my country is the lack of pilot test bases. Pilot test is the most critical link for laboratory products to enter enterprise mass production [7]. Without pilot test verification, it is difficult to guarantee the stability, reliability, durability, and cost-effectiveness of products transformed from scientific and technological achievements. In recent years, although the incubation and transformation platform of scientific and technological achievements has shown a rapid growth trend, However, the incubation and transformation platform of specialized scientific and technological achievements supported by a certain university or department is still insufficient.

2.3. Insufficient technological innovation in the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay

The lack of technological innovation in the development of private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is mainly manifested in the backwardness of technological innovation concepts, the lack of world-class technological innovation talents, and the lack of world-class innovative research universities.

From the perspective of scientific and technological innovation concepts, without advanced scientific and technological innovation concepts as the forerunner, there will be basically no high-quality scientific and technological innovation results. However, the current concept of technological innovation still lags behind the world-class bay areas such as the New York Bay Area, San Francisco Bay Area, and Tokyo Bay Area. Integration of innovation concepts, environmental protection innovation concepts, cluster innovation concepts, crowd innovation concepts, triple helix innovation concepts, collaborative innovation concepts, strong and weak relationship innovation concepts, structural hole innovation concepts, etc. are all advanced technological innovation concepts. However, there are problems such as insufficient research and insufficient supply.

Judging from the number of world's top scientific and technological innovation talents, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has a serious shortage of scientific and technological innovation talents. There are three main reasons for this. First, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has a weak base of talents for technological innovation, and the starting point is significantly lower than that of other world-class bay areas. The second is that my country's emerging first- and second-tier cities "grabbing talents" have brought great challenges and pressures to talent gathering in the Bay Area [8]. Third, the number of top international talents is limited, and there is great pressure to introduce top international talents. From the perspective of the total number of domestic talents, the total number of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is significantly different from that of Beijing and Shanghai.

From the perspective of the number of world-class innovative research universities, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has a significant shortage of world-class high-level universities, innovative research-oriented universities, high-level private higher vocational colleges, and private universities. Looking at the world-class bay areas, we can see that each bay area has a group of world-class innovative or research-oriented universities that have formed an agglomeration effect. These top-level universities in the world can not only provide a large number of outstanding innovative talents for the development of behaviors, enterprises, and industries, but also make full use of the advantages of agglomeration of high-level universities and research institutions to provide industry-university-research collaboration in the region. And industrial development provides innovative support and knowledge base.

2.4. There are differences in the legal system for the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

In order to realize the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, cooperation is the prerequisite for success, and institutional innovation is the breakthrough point for success. The success of 9+2 cooperation in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area depends on mutual integration and docking. To realize the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the connection between the legal system and the details of the policy is fundamental and indispensable. The biggest dilemma in the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is that the systems cannot be connected.

The biggest test facing the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is that other domestic regional cooperation or even the world-class bay areas will not encounter problems. The problems that can be solved by private international law are difficult to solve in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Before the return of Hong Kong, the academic circles had conducted in-depth discussions on the "Interregional Conflict Law"[9], and raised some theoretical questions: Is the formulation of rules for resolving interregional conflicts to solve substantive issues or procedural issues; in terms of specific rules, how to resolve them Legal identification conflicts, public order retention, legal evasion, and other issues. Can the differences of the "two systems and three jurisdictions" of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao be coordinated, coordinated or compromised? This is a question worth exploring. Conflicts of laws in the three places have always existed, mainly manifested in constitutional legal conflicts, criminal legal conflicts and disputes over jurisdiction, Hong Kong residency cases and mainlanders' right of abode, state immunity and state-owned enterprise immunity, etc.

Some experts pointed out that the core legal issue in the construction of the rule of law in the Greater Bay Area is the "difference" between unity and diversity. The difference between the "two systems" constitutes the dilemma of legal cooperation. Therefore, the problem that needs to be solved is whether the differences can be coordinated and coordinated.

At the same time, the construction of the Greater Bay Area is also faced with problems in the culture and level of rule of law, such as "gradient differences" in the development of rule of law in the Greater Bay Area, large differences in the recognition of the rule of law between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and neglect of public participation in the practice of rule of law. Therefore, the cognition of the rule of law and system construction have become one of the obstacles to the integration of the Greater Bay Area.

3. Countermeasures for the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

Under the background of "one country, two systems", if private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is to achieve agglomeration and development, it must learn from the advanced experience of the world-class bay area, give full play to the leading role of technological innovation, and maximize the radiation effect of knowledge spillover. It is necessary to use "group innovation" to liberate educational productivity from the institutional mechanism, strengthen the construction of major research platforms from cross-border thinking, strengthen the research of innovative theories from the perspective of scientific and technological innovation, promote the accumulation of innovative talents, and seek more coordination from legal differences The possibility of cooperation and other aspects can take more corresponding countermeasures.

3.1. Fully liberate educational productivity from the institutional mechanism

According to common sense, private universities should have a more flexible school-running mechanism than public universities. In fact, this is not the case, because private universities are all self-financing, and their funding sources are far less abundant than public universities. Therefore, private universities control the expenditure of various funds more strictly. It is this process of strict control of funds that limits the development of teachers to a certain extent and becomes an obstacle to the liberation of private higher education productivity. Under the framework of "one country, two systems", the primary task for private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area to achieve agglomeration development is to fully liberate educational productivity from the institutional mechanism.

One is to form a mechanism for emancipating educational productivity from the thinking of "aggregate development". The core and essence of the collaborative development of private higher education cluster development and industry cluster is the collaborative cooperation of high-tech talents. High-tech talent is a key element of higher education productivity. Therefore, the key to liberating the productivity of private higher education is to liberate teachers. Based on the thinking of "aggregate development", the scientific research and academic staff of private higher vocational colleges have more time to engage in scientific research, and teachers who are willing to undertake classroom teaching have more energy to do well in classroom teaching, and every job All are subdivided, and all adopt the most "professional" operation mode. Each teacher is engaged in his own "most professional" work, and solves the problem of emancipating the productivity of private higher vocational education from the system and mechanism.

The second is to liberate educational productivity from the talent assessment and evaluation standards of "aggregate development". In the talent assessment and evaluation system, the amount of class hours and workload of teachers in private higher vocational colleges is only a regular assessment and evaluation standard, and the "effectiveness of collaboration" is another very important assessment standard. This evaluation index system based on the thinking of "aggregate development" takes "cooperation effectiveness" as a very important measurement. This is a multiple evaluation system. Usually, some official evaluations and annual assessments are assigned by designated personnel. Teachers The most important evaluation criteria are "professional" and "collaboration", and the most important evaluation criteria of colleges and departments are "gathering outstanding talents" and "developing their own characteristics."

The third is to liberate educational productivity from the perspective of the supporting system of "agglomeration, coordination and innovation". The experience of cluster innovation in the world-class Bay Area is that the technological innovation and social services of universities must carry out in-depth collaborative innovation activities with industrial clusters, and at the same time inject strong venture capital funds into universities. The most urgent problem we need to solve now is to formulate Venture capital access and supporting systems, It includes not only a sound risk guarantee system, but also the establishment of laws and regulations for risk investment and guarantees. The modern credit system is improved through credit investigations and credit rating assessments, and a risk compensation system is established to provide a good institutional environment for risk investment and financing.

3.2. Strengthen the construction of major research platforms from cross-border thinking

Aiming at the problem of insufficient research platforms for the development of private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, policy recommendations are mainly made in terms of accelerating the construction of cross-border cooperation platforms, integrating high-quality innovation resources from multiple parties to building innovation and entrepreneurship platforms, and strengthening the construction of technological achievements incubation and transformation platforms.

The first is to accelerate the establishment of a platform for cross-industry cooperation, multi-channels, multi-methods, multi-actions to build a "knowledge-driven economy, global allocation of resources" as the characteristics of government, industry, universities (scientific research institutions), users, intermediary services, and capital to participate in joint innovation, A platform for innovative cross-border cooperation to ensure the smooth communication and integration of all stakeholders of the cross-border cooperation platform, forming a deep integration of government, industry, enterprises, universities, scientific research institutes, users, achievement transformation intermediary service institutions, and capital departments "Innovation clusters", while enhancing the radiation of high-tech innovation in the entire Bay Area, continuously strengthen the quality of cross-border

cooperation platforms, and build a special technological innovation zone for cross-border cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao.

The second is to integrate high-quality resources to build a platform for innovation and entrepreneurship. Under the background of the new round of industrial revolution, the source of innovation has quietly changed from technological innovation to technological innovation. There are three main forms of building a science and technology innovation platform. One is to build the innovation platform in the enterprise, the other is to build the innovation platform in the university, and the third is to build the innovation platform into a university science park and technology incubator. No matter what kind of formation it is, it is ultimately to better realize the cross-border integration of government, industry, universities (scientific research institutions), users, intermediary services, and capital resources, and then realize the close connection of the policy chain, the innovation chain, and the technology chain. A comprehensive, three-dimensional, unbounded, "multi-span + multi-integration" innovation and entrepreneurship resource sharing platform will be established in an all-round way.

The third is to strengthen the construction of the platform for incubation and transformation of scientific and technological achievements, and learn from the advanced experience of the world-class Bay Area. Currently, some new R&D institutions that are funded by local governments and are responsible for the formation of professional research teams by universities to provide technology R&D and achievement transformation services for local enterprises have been appear. This new type of R&D institution, supported by the government, with the participation of professional researchers from universities, and sufficient funds, has been widely favored by enterprises. In addition, the construction of a pilot base is also an important link to provide reliable guarantee for the transformation of scientific and technological achievements. Without the verification of the pilot test, the reliability and stability of the laboratory products cannot be guaranteed. Therefore, the pilot test is a key link for laboratory products to enter enterprise mass production.

3.3. Strengthen the research of innovation theory from the aspect of scientific and technological innovation, and promote the agglomeration of innovative talents

Technological innovation is the first driving force for the development of private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Technological innovation is the most important key factor in enhancing the competitiveness of the entire Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Multi-channels and multi-methods attract more world-class scientific and technological innovation talents, and building a world-class innovative research university from the perspective of gathering innovation has become the most urgent task of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay.

The first is to strengthen the research on the world's advanced scientific and technological innovation theories. If there is no advanced scientific and technological innovation concept as a guide, there will be no high-quality scientific and technological innovation results. Therefore, we must closely follow the pace of world-class bay areas such as the New York Bay Area, San Francisco Bay Area, and Tokyo Bay Area, and step up in-depth research on the world-class bay areas. In the process of research, the author discovered that the theory that marks a major shift in the innovation research paradigm is the "innovation ecosystem" theory, which is also a mainstream theory in the current innovation research field. The biggest advantage of this theory is that it has changed from focusing on the static composition of innovation elements to focusing on the dynamic effects between innovation elements, innovation systems and the environment [10]. Compared with other traditional innovation theories, the "innovation ecosystem" theory has a stronger explanatory power for the innovation process of the current technological revolution.

The second is to attract the world's top scientific and technological innovation talents. The world's top talents are a necessary condition for private higher education. Without the world's top talents, there will be no world-class private higher education, and vice versa. Judging from the successful experience of the world-class Bay Area, the Bay Area with the most top private universities in the world is the New York Bay Area. The important experience of the New York Bay Area to attract talents is: all-round cooperation and exchanges between universities, generating original scientific and technological achievements, and building The university's brand and competitive strength will attract more talents to the higher education clusters and form a benign interaction. "University is the master", academic masters standing at the forefront of science and technology not only determine the development level of a university, determine the quality of a university's talent training, but also determine the level of basic research in a city, and a region's original high-tech field Innovative quality.

The third is to speed up the construction of world-class innovative and entrepreneurial universities. Innovative and entrepreneurial universities mainly include five important characteristics such as knowledge capitalization, interdependence, relative independence, mixed generation, and self-reactivity. Knowledge innovation has become a key source of modern economic growth, and universities are deeply dependent on government, industry, enterprises, research departments, intermediary service agencies for the transformation of results, and capital departments. The dynamic adjustment, change and development of innovative and entrepreneurial universities are all in order to better realize the mission of the university and to better adjust the direction of teaching and research. Looking at the world-class bay areas, each bay area has a number of world-class innovative or research-oriented universities, which have formed a clustering effect. This is also the mission of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area to build a world-class bay area.

3.4. Seek more possibilities for coordination and cooperation from differences in legal systems

In the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, in order to realize the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education, it is necessary to have a system and mechanism for mutual integration and cooperation, and the connection between legal systems and policy details is the most basic.

(1)Make full use of the advantages of the "two systems" to solve the problem of the legal system in the Bay Area. First of all, it must be noted that 23 years since the return of Hong Kong, the two places have accumulated rich experience in

mutual legal assistance cooperation, but the scope of mutual legal assistance is still limited, which only occurs in the fields of civil, commercial and arbitration, that is, the fields of private law and procedural law. . Secondly, we must "think outside the box" and make full use of the advantages of "two systems" to solve the difficulties in the construction of the Greater Bay Area [11]. Whether the highly internationalized Hong Kong laws and systems have been used and referenced, and whether they can break the shackles of the two systems and establish a universal system for the purpose of building a world-class bay area. The construction of the Greater Bay Area can start from the "four dockings", and a higher-level permanent institution can be tried to coordinate the system docking. For example, the establishment of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Interregional Cooperation Steering Committee, authorized by the central government (National People's Congress), led by the central government, with the participation of the SAR government, the Guangdong provincial government, and the nine city governments to continuously promote the formulation of laws and major decisions and coordinate Administrative affairs, to resolve administrative and legal conflicts.

(2)To legislate for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area to achieve "laws to follow". This is not only an important prerequisite for the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, but also an important foundation for the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The signed framework agreements and cooperation outlines, as well as various memorandums signed between the provincial and local governments of the two places, are all "soft laws", which are generally considered to be only policy declarations in Hong Kong, and the Hong Kong government does not have legitimate operating rights. Therefore, the central government should legislate and change the guiding document into a national law. It is recommended that the National People's Congress formulate the "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Cooperation Construction and Development Framework Law" in accordance with the "Legislative Law" to authorize the principles and methods of the tripartite cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and comprehensively solve the legality problem.

(3)Clearly authorize the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to formulate local laws. The national legislature should clearly authorize the provincial governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to formulate provincial and district-level local laws to implement the development plan of the Greater Bay Area; at the same time, under the framework of the Greater Bay Area, it is also necessary to authorize the nine Guangdong city legislatures to formulate as needed Local regulations. With the "Law of Authorization", not only can the problem of the rule of law in cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao be solved, but also the problem of simultaneous legislation can be solved, which will benefit the balanced development of 9+2 cities.

(4)Establish the Greater Bay Area Conflict Court. This is a bold vision. The Greater Bay Area Conflict Court is administratively independent from the Special Zone Court and the Guangdong Provincial Court. The formulation and promulgation of interregional conflict laws should be based on the principle of resolving issues of jurisdiction and the application of applicable law. Or appoint a court in the Greater Bay Area to apply Hong Kong and Macao laws, in particular the common law.

(5)Establish an interregional arbitration center in the Greater Bay Area. The arbitration center only accepts interregional disputes that occur within the 9+2 city limits and involve the Bay Area. This is relatively easy, because there is a practical basis, there are basic rules that are mutually agreed, and there is no language barrier. It is also possible to designate one or two arbitration institutions in the Bay Area as the interregional conflict of laws arbitration center, and apply the mutually recognized arbitration rules and the applicable law agreed by the related parties.

(6)Open the door for lawyer cooperation in the Greater Bay Area. All parties should agree to lower the barriers to entry for lawyers and realize the cross-border practice of lawyers in Hong Kong and Macao. On the basis of CEPA rules, further relax the resolution of agency issues, joint venture issues, the "national treatment" issues of Hong Kong and Macao lawyer status, and the recognition of Mainland lawyer qualifications by Hong Kong and Macao and the methods and methods of practicing in Hong Kong and Macao. The training of professional lawyers for professionals in the industry, strengthening the exchange and learning between lawyers of the two places, and formulating certain standard industry documents for common use are also worth promoting.

4. Conclusion

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has a lot to do in order to realize the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education and to hit the grand goal of "the world's first bay". For example, in terms of industrial docking, many industry docking issues including the financial industry, information service industry, and logistics industry need to be explored. In terms of innovation platform docking, how should the scientific research cooperation and education cooperation between the Mainland and Hong Kong and Macao be carried out? In terms of the "difficult" action of policy docking, it is even more impossible to do it overnight, because the differences in policy understanding between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao have made it difficult for policy formulation and implementation processes and policy content to be docked. In terms of system connection, it is even more an important and sensitive topic, which is complicated by political factors. Because these "four dockings" depend on the flow of people, logistics, capital and information, especially whether the information flow is unblocked. Therefore, the agglomeration and development of private higher vocational education in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay, and even the agglomeration and development of higher education as a whole, is a very innovative and challenging subject, which requires the joint efforts of all colleagues.

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