

# Conflict and Coordination: Analysis of the Rule of Law Construction in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

## -- It is based on the New Concept and New Requirements of "One Country, Two Systems"

Wen Li\*

East China University of Political Science and Law, Shanghai, China

\*hdzflw@icloud.com

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### ABSTRACT

Under the system of "one country, two systems", the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is characterized by "one country, two systems and three legal regions" and is prone to interregional legal conflicts. The so-called inter-regional legal conflict refers to the conflict in the application of law brought by the implementation of relevant social, political and economic activities due to the different legal provisions, which will hinder the high-quality development of economic and social stability. To resolve interregional legal conflicts and realize the coordinated development of the rule of law in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao are the key tasks of "one country, two systems" in the new era. The rule of law coordination between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao has its policy and economic foundation. Although many achievements have been made in the coordinated development of the rule of law in the Greater Bay Area, it cannot meet the needs of the coordinated and in-depth development of the rule of law in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in the new era. Referring to the path of building a law-based society, the coordination of the rule of law in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area mainly involves three links: the construction of the rule of law coordination organization, both the carrot and the stick, the convergence of rules and the construction of the mechanism for resolving disputes.

### KEYWORDS

Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; "One Country, Two Systems"; Interregional Legal Conflicts.

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## 1. PREFACE

The report to the 19th CPC National Congress pointed out: " We should support the integration of Hong Kong and Macao into the overall development of the country, with the focus on the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao regional cooperation, comprehensively promote mutually beneficial cooperation between the mainland and Hong Kong and Macao, and formulate and improve policies and measures to facilitate the development of Hong Kong and Macao residents in the mainland. Xi Jinping also stressed, " We must uphold peace and one country, two systems."It can be seen that in the new era, " one country, two systems " has more richer practical connotations and will inevitably move towards a more open and inclusive development model. It is no longer only a solution to the problems left over from history

in Hong Kong and Macao, but also the basic premise and guiding ideology for promoting the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

In 2019, the CPC Central Committee and The State Council issued the Outline of the Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (hereinafter referred to as the Outline), indicating that the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is not only a new attempt to promote the formation of a new pattern of all-round opening-up in the new era, but also a new practice to promote the development of the cause of "one country, two systems". It will help enrich the practical connotation of "one country, two systems", further promote exchanges and cooperation between Hong Kong and Macao and the mainland, and provide strong support for the long-term social prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and Macao. A large bay area of Guangdong development also faces many challenges, under the "one country, two systems", a large bay area of Guangdong and the rule of law environment presents a country, two systems, the characteristics of the three law, large bay area internal development gap is still larger, collaborative, inclusive remains to be strengthened, parts and areas also exist homogeneity competition and resource mismatch phenomenon. Hong Kongs economic growth lacks sustained and stable support, Macaos economic structure is relatively single and its development resources are limited, and the market economic system of the nine PRD cities needs to be improved."The economic base determines the superstructure, and the superstructure reacts on the economic foundation."The construction of the rule of law belongs to the superstructure, and the high-quality development of the economy cannot be separated from the guarantee and support of the construction of the rule of law. The geographical environment and economic environment of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area have its unique characteristics, and its coordinated and orderly development cannot be separated from the guarantee of the rule of law.

In this regard, under the existing framework of "one country, two systems", we need to clarify the following questions: Why should the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area implement the coordinated development of the rule of law? Is it necessary and feasible to implement the coordinated development of the rule of law? How to explore the path of the coordinated development of the rule of law? These basic theoretical problems will be analyzed in this paper.

## **2. THE ORIGIN OF THE COORDINATED DEVELOPMENT OF THE RULE OF LAW IN THE GUANGDONG-HONG KONG-MACAO GREATER BAY AREA ARISES**

In the context of "one country, two systems", the biggest barrier to the coordinated development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is the interregional legal conflict caused by the legal differences between the three regions. In a general sense, the interregional legal conflict refers to the conflict of legal application brought about by the implementation of relevant social, political and economic activities between different regions within a sovereign state due to its different legal provisions. The reasons are as follows: (1) the historical problems of the Greater Bay Area has the characteristics of "one country, two systems and three types of legal systems", and the differences of the legal systems of the three regions lead to the diversity and complexity of interregional legal conflicts. The three regions are both local administrative regions of a sovereign state, but they belong to different legal systems. The mainland implements a legal system similar to the mainland law system. Hong Kong largely follows the colonial British legal system and implements the common law system, while Macao retains a large number of Portuguese legal systems and implements the mainland law system.(2) The legislature and the judicial organs operate separately, and lack common superior authorities. The Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region enjoy the legislative power. The legislative power is an important part of the autonomy of the Special Administrative Region. It is different from the local legislative power under the peoples congress system of China and is a legislative power of local

autonomy. The Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR enjoy independent judicial power and the power of final adjudication, and their judicial organs are systematic.<sup>(3)</sup> According to the Basic Law, except for the national laws listed in Annex III of the Basic Law, other national laws will not be implemented in the Hong Kong and Macao SAR. Hong Kong and Macao will continue to retain the original legal system that does not conflict with the Basic Law and exercise a high degree of autonomy. Accordingly, the Hong Kong and Macao special zones have unique legal systems in terms of civil and commercial, criminal and administrative management, which makes the content of the interregional legal conflicts between the three regions more complex than that of any other sovereign state.

If this inter-regional legal conflict is not resolved, it will seriously affect the social and economic development of the three regions, cause an increase in transaction costs and inefficiency, and affect the long-term economic and social prosperity and stability of the three regions. Due to the incident caused by the interregional legal conflict, it has been shown in many cases. For example, in the judicial review case of the Hong Kong SAR Court over the environmental impact report of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the HKSAR government finally won the case, but the lawsuit still led to the suspension of the progress of the Hong Kong section of the bridge and increased the cost. The issue of "one place, two inspections" in Hong Kong has caused many Hong Kong citizens to worry that mainland personnel will cross-border law enforcement and that the implementation of "one place, two inspections" will damage "one country, two systems". A number of pan-civilian lawmakers questioned the "one country, two systems" or the enforcement of mainland law enforcement officers in violation of the principle of "one country, two systems" of the Basic Law. In the face of interregional legal conflicts, the three regions lack institutions and paths to coordinate and resolve conflicts. Although the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has been included in the national development plan, how to coordinate and solve interregional legal conflicts will be a topic that scholars need to discuss.

To coordinate to solve interregional legal conflict of law, the first thing to understand the characteristics of interregional legal conflict, about the characteristics of a large bay district international conflict of law, academic circles have different expression, Xie Shisong think: (1) although there is a central authority, but the central authority of most of the law can only apply to the mainland this parallel with Hong Kong and Macao under the case of interregional legal conflict.<sup>(2)</sup> The most extensive interregional legal conflict.<sup>(3)</sup> The most complex inter-regional legal conflict in the content.<sup>(4)</sup> Interregional legal conflicts with non-legal factors. Han depei and huang jin believe that Chinas interregional legal conflict has its own distinct characteristics: (1) the interregional legal conflict in China is a special interregional legal conflict within a special unitary state.<sup>(2)</sup> Chinas interregional legal conflict between both belong to the legal conflict of the same social system, namely the class nature conflict between the law, such as the legal conflict between Hong Kong, Macao and the mainland, and the social system fundamentally different laws between the legal conflict, namely the socialist law and capitalist law the conflict between the two different nature of law.<sup>(3)</sup> Interregional legal conflicts in China include legal conflicts between the laws of the same legal system, and also legal conflicts between different legal systems.<sup>(4)</sup> The interregional legal conflict in China is not only the conflict between the local laws of different regions, but also the conflict between the local laws of different regions and the international treaties applicable to other regions and the international treaties applicable to different regions.<sup>(5)</sup> Each legal domain has its own court of final appeal, and there is no highest judicial organ above each legal domain. Therefore, there is no highest judicial organ to coordinate the settlement of inter-regional legal conflicts.<sup>(6)</sup> In terms of legislative jurisdiction, there is no central legislative jurisdiction and the division of legislative jurisdiction of each law region. The author agrees with Xie Shisong, Han Depei and Huang Jin, and combining with the new practice of "one country, two systems" in the new era, that the inter-legal conflicts in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area also have the following characteristics: inter-regional legal conflicts not only occur in the field of civil and commercial affairs, but also exist in the field of public law, such as administrative law and criminal law.

### **3. A FEASIBILITY STUDY OF LEGAL COORDINATION IN THE GUANGDONG-HONG KONG-MACAO GREATER BAY AREA**

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area covers "two systems, three legal areas and multiple legislative powers". It needs a coordination mechanism to fully implement all plans and policies, so as to achieve long-term, high-quality and stable economic development of the Greater Bay Area. "One country, two systems" has been proved in practice to be the best solution to the problems left over from history. All activities in Hong Kong and Macao should be carried out within the framework of "one country, two systems". In this regard, it needs to be made clear whether the legal coordination of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area violates the high degree of autonomy enjoyed by the HKSAR under the "one country, two systems" policy? What is the basis for the coordinated development of the rule of law in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area under the "one country, two systems" policy?

First, the coordination of the rule of law in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area does not violate the high degree of autonomy enjoyed by the HKSAR under the "one country, two systems" policy. To implement the coordinated development of the rule of law between Hong Kong, Macao and the mainland, on the one hand, "one country, two systems" is a great initiative to solve problems left over from history and the best guarantee for the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao. According to the Basic Law of Hong Kong and the Basic Law of Macao, Hong Kong and Macao enjoy a high degree of autonomy and enjoy administrative power, legislative power, independent judicial power and final adjudication power. Will the coordinated development of the rule of law in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area violate the high degree of autonomy enjoyed by the Hong Kong and Macao SAR within the framework of "one country, two systems"? To answer this question, we should first look at how to define the connotation of "one country, two systems"? And within the framework of the "one country, two systems", the relationship between the overall governance of Hong Kong and Macao and the high degree of autonomy of Hong Kong and Macao? General Secretary Xi Jinping has pointed out that "one country" is the root, deep roots; "one country" is the foundation, the root is strong. "Two systems" is subordinate and derived from "one country" and unified within "one country". On the basis of "one country", the relationship between "two systems" can be fully harmonious and mutually reinforcing. On the premise of upholding "one country", Hong Kong and Macao will maintain their original capitalist system and way of life for a long time and enjoy a high degree of autonomy. It must be pointed out that "one country, two systems" is not rigid and constant, but a developing institutional system. If the country needs it or the local situation changes, and some aspect of the SAR system is not adaptable, the central government has the responsibility to reform the relevant system to ensure that it meets the requirements of Article 31 of the Constitution and meets the "specific situation". The final decision to judge what system applies and how to modify the relevant system is in the central government. "After more than 20 years of the great practice of "one country, two systems", "one country, two systems" has developed new concepts and new requirements, and is moving towards a more open and inclusive development model. Hong Kong and Macao should not stay complacent, but should be upright and innovative, actively understand the new changes in the relationship with the mainland, and enter the 2.0 version of "one country, two systems". As Chief Executive Li Jiachao said, "In the next five years, I will lead the government team. We should unite the forces of all sectors of society, actively leverage the fine tradition of inclusiveness and seeking common ground while shelving differences, seek happiness for the people and the development of Hong Kong, and make the pearl of the East wider and wider.

Under the situation of "one country, two systems", how to define and divide the relationship between the comprehensive governance of the central government and the high degree of autonomy of Hong Kong and Macao is a hot issue of controversy among scholars. The central ownership of the governance of the special administrative region is based on the restoration of sovereignty over Hong

Kong and Macao. The restoration of sovereignty means the restoration of the power of governance over Hong Kong and Macao. It is precisely because of the restoration of the governance power over Hong Kong and Macao that the central government has delegated part of the governance power to the SAR, forming a high degree of autonomy for the SAR. In the past, the "sovereignty-authorization" model was applied to explain the formation process of a high degree of autonomy in special administrative regions. Under this mode of interpretation, it is difficult to explain the source of high autonomy in Hong Kong and Macao. The application of "restoring sovereignty", "enjoying comprehensive governance power", "authorization" and "exercising high autonomy" can better explain the source of high autonomy in Hong Kong and Macao. Special administrative region enjoys a high degree of autonomy is under the central comprehensive governance exercise, not independent, in the process of promoting the construction of the bay area, the past practice, too much emphasis on the high degree of autonomy of the Hong Kong special administrative region and the Macao special administrative region, and ignore the central comprehensive governance, is bound to cause to ignore a country, highlight the situation of the two systems. China is a unitary country. In terms of vertical relationship, the central government gives the power to all localities, and each localities enjoys the governance and management of national public affairs and social affairs in the region. In terms of horizontal relations, Hong Kong, Macao and the nine PRD cities can also grant the Bay Area through the transfer, so as to better serve the construction of the Bay Area. Governance can be understood from two perspectives of jurisdiction object and jurisdiction mode. The administrative power in the sense of the object of jurisdiction is the administrative power, which refers to the specific scope of the governing power, which can be divided into the central power, the local power and the central and local common power. The power in the sense of jurisdiction is the power, which refers to the specific form of power shown by the power, such as legislative power, administrative power and judicial power. In terms of vertical relations, the Bay Area entities transfer governance powers based on public firms, such as environmental governance. The high degree of autonomy enjoyed by Hong Kong and Macao is not the matters that need to be transferred. have jurisdiction over In terms of ways, the subjects of the Bay Area can coordinate and distribute the public affairs directed to the power without destroying the high degree of autonomy of Hong Kong and Macao. Therefore, in the process of promoting the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the high degree of autonomy in Hong Kong and Macao will not be destroyed by promoting coordinated regional development

The second question is the basis for the coordination of the rule of law in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area. At present, the construction of the Greater Bay Area is in the stage of further promotion. With the vertical promotion of development, there will inevitably be a higher demand for the rule of law coordination. The coordinated development of the rule of law in the Greater Bay Area has its own policy and economic foundation.

(1) Policy basis: The development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is a national strategy planned, deployed and promoted by General Secretary Xi Jinping himself. The relevant national policies issued for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area aim to promote legal cooperation in the Greater Bay Area. Since the 21st century, the vision of the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is in full swing. In 2016, the 13th Five-Year Plan proposed to support Hong Kong and Macao in playing an important role in regional cooperation in the Pan-Pearl River Delta region, and promote the development of major cooperation platforms in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and inter-provincial regions. In 2019, the Guangdong a large bay area development plan outline, marks the construction of large bay area is in the longitudinal development stage, promote the construction of a large bay area of Guangdong goal is to establish a market high level connectivity, all kinds of resources efficient and convenient flow, regional coordinated development, business environment first-class vitality and international competitiveness of first-class bay area and world-class urban agglomeration. As a national strategy, the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area must

adhere to the current rule of law in all aspects of its work, which has a deeper need for regional rule of law coordination.

(2) Economic basis: When the economy within a region develops to a certain extent, there will be an inherent requirement to integrate the scattered economies of the region and then unify it. Regional economic integration inherently requires the improvement of the level of the rule of law construction. After the return of Hong Kong and Macao, the economic exchanges between the three places have become increasingly close, and the disputes arising from the economic exchanges need to be solved by law.

(3) Legal basis: At present, the academic community is exploring the legal basis of the Greater Bay Area from multiple perspectives. The legal basis for the construction of the Greater Bay Area should be a multi-level collection of norms, rather than a single domestic law or international law. First, as the fundamental law of the country, the Constitution, is an important symbol and symbol of the country, and has the highest effect. The status of the fundamental law of the Constitution and the highest legal effect are reflected in the policy and practice of "one country, two systems", which have at least three aspects. First, the Constitution is the constitutional basis for the establishment of the Special Administrative Region. Article 31 of the Constitution of the Peoples Republic of China stipulates that the State may establish special administrative regions when necessary; second, the Constitution is the legislative basis of the basic law. Article 31 of the Constitution of the Peoples Republic of China stipulates that the system implemented in the special administrative region shall be prescribed by law by the National Peoples Congress in accordance with specific circumstances. Third, the Constitution provides fundamental compliance for the application and interpretation of the Basic Law. The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is designated in accordance with the Constitution of the Peoples Republic of China in accordance with the specific circumstances of Hong Kong, and is in accordance with the Constitution. As a fundamental law, the Constitution is not only the constitutional basis for Hong Kong and Macao, but also should have the highest legal status and the highest legal effect within the territory of the Peoples Republic of China, including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Constitutional laws refer to those including the Constitution and the laws that play their functions. In Hong Kong and Macao, the Basic Law of Hong Kong and the Basic Law of Macao, together with the Organic Law of the Local Peoples congresses and local Peoples Governments of the mainland, form the basis of the constitutional laws in the Greater Bay Area. There is something in common between the two, which provides a basis for the legal coordination between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. Second, WTO rules are the basis of international law in the Greater Bay Area. WTO is the product of competition and compromise between developing countries and developed countries. It is an international legal rule that belongs to the category of international law and involves the legal subject and the government and its behavior. It is characterized by compulsion, principle and flexibility. Hong Kong and Macao were included as separate customs territories. On the one hand, Hong Kong and Macao have the status recognized by international law in dealing with the foreign trade in the region. It has independent autonomy, on the other hand, it belongs to the sovereign state and is under the political jurisdiction of the sovereign state. Other entities in the Bay Area are not separate customs territories, and their economic and trade cooperation with Hong Kong and Macao must be bound by WTO rules. Third, CEPA and its supplementary agreements are the soft legal basis for intergovernmental cooperation in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. There are two basic manifestations of hard law and soft law, among which "hard law" refers to those legal norms that need to rely on the national force to guarantee the implementation, while "soft law" refers to those laws whose effective structure may not need to rely on the national force guarantee, but can produce social effectiveness. CEPA and its supplementary agreements are mainly signed by the governments of the mainland and Hong Kong and Macao in order to promote the facilitation of economic and trade fields. As the soft legal basis, CEPA and its supplementary agreements choose cooperation due to the needs of all parties in practice, so they lack of implementation guarantee mechanism and its effectiveness

#### **4. ANALYSIS ON THE COORDINATED DEVELOPMENT PATH OF THE RULE OF LAW IN THE GUANGDONG-HONG KONG-MACAO GREATER BAY AREA**

Although many achievements have been made in the coordinated development of the rule of law, they cannot meet the needs of the coordinated development of the in-depth rule of law in the Greater Bay Area in the new era. Under the background of "one country, two systems and three legal areas", resolving the inter-regional legal conflicts in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and realizing the coordinated development of the rule of law in the Bay Area have become a hot topic among academia and practitioners in recent years, among which there are many research achievements. To investigate the unique legal environment of the Greater Bay Area and refer to the path of building a law-based society, the legal coordination of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area mainly involves three links: the construction of the rule of law coordination, the combination of carrot and stick, the guidance of rules and the construction of dispute resolution mechanism.

##### **(1) Establishment of regional legal coordination organizations**

Regional organization is a concrete manifestation of regional development mode and management mode. According to the practical experience of external coordination and management, it is concluded that the establishment of special coordination agencies and semi-official local joint organizations are typical ways of regional organizations. We can learn from outside to set up a special coordination agency, through the legislature of Guangdong, signed interregional agreement set up regional legislative agreement, the agencies main responsibility is to coordinate the legislation, participate in the planning, usually by the special coordination agencies cooperation or coordination proposal, after solicit opinions from the modification, submitted to a vote through and enacted.

##### **(2) Use both carrot and stick: compatibility and cohesion**

From the point of existing research, there are mainly the following three mechanisms: hard mechanism, soft method mechanism and loose mechanism as mentioned above, the hard law is need national coercive security, reflect the national will is mainly longitudinal, the indirect democratic consultation mechanism to exercise the power of the public institutions directly will cover or weakening, coupled with its high, outside, the lack of pertinence, thus easy to gap and fresh public domain practice. In the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, it is difficult for the hard law to recognize its needs, so it is mostly hindered in the coordination of the rule of law. Soft law has many advantages in the coordination process of the rule of law. On the one hand, from the perspective of building a country under the rule of law, we should rely on the rule of soft law. The modern rule of law should seek more consultation and achieve higher freedom with less coercion. On the other hand, through negotiation, more legal identity can be gained. Loose legal coordination is a problem of legal conflict between local legislative subjects through information exchange, exchange and discussion, which has the characteristics of unconventional, non-certainty and non-enforcement. The loose structure of the legal system coordination can only be used as the auxiliary means of the coordinated development of the rule of law, and cannot be used as the development path of the coordination of the rule of law in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao.

Based on the characteristics of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, a standard system of applying both carrot and stick should be chosen. Soft method has the function of supplementing the hysteresis of hard method and making up for the absence of hard method. In form, the carriers of soft law norms in the Greater Bay Area are diverse, such as programs, cooperation agreements and supplementary agreements. It is worth noting that in the coordinated development of the rule of law in the Greater Bay Area in the future, it is necessary for us to improve the soft law to make it more standardized and systematic. While ensuring the democratic nature of the soft law, the enacting procedure of the soft law should also be standardized through the corresponding hard law,

and make detailed provisions from the subject, authority, procedure and content of the formulation, so as to make it "rigid" into the track of the rule of law. In terms of public governance, soft law has advantages that hard law cannot match, but it does not mean that hard law does not need to stipulate the governance of the Bay Area. In specific fields, it relies on hard law to support the foundation in specific areas, such as intellectual property rights, environmental governance and other areas related to public interests. At the same time, the effective soft method in practice will be transformed into hard method in time, and the corresponding linkage mechanism should be established.

### (3) Rules guide

Conflict of law will directly affect the construction and development of a large bay area of Guangdong, solve interregional legal conflict is key to have clear rules to guide and guarantee, which requires us from the purpose of promoting and maintaining national unity follow the principle of "one country, two systems", practice under the premise of equality and mutually beneficial cooperation, find a practical way. As for the coordination of inter-regional legal conflicts between Hong Kong, Macao and the Pearl River Delta region, there is nothing more than inter-regional conflict law and unified substantive law approach. In terms of the path of unified substantive law, there are many inconveniences. First, due to the institutional barriers in the three regions, the laws in the mainland have a socialist nature, which is very different from the laws implemented in Hong Kong and Macao, which leads to the complexity and universality of the legal conflicts among the subjects within the Greater Bay Area. The path of formulating a unified substantive law is a long and long process, which cannot be accomplished overnight, but only gradually. Second, both Hong Kong, Macao and the mainland have their own courts of final appeal, and there is no highest judicial organ above each jurisdiction, which cannot promote the unification of substantive laws in the trial of cases in the process of foreign judicial organs. Third, through the formulation of unified substantive law to solve the regional legal conflict, it can only solve a local legal conflict, can not completely and comprehensively solve the problem. It is important to note that even to formulate unified entity law specification, also impossible through the central unilaterally for special unified entity law specification, and only by the bay area subject parties on the basis of full consensus, formulate the content is only on some issues to realize the unity of the entity law, is not a comprehensive unity. For example, in the fields of international trade, intellectual property and other fields, unified substantive law norms can be formulated. As for the provisions of the rights and obligations of families and citizens which are closely related to the social system, it is not appropriate to formulate unified substantive law norms.

On the way of inter-regional conflict law, each subject in the Bay Area will formulate a unified inter-regional legal conflict code for rule of law coordination, which is compatible with the design of "one country, two systems". Based on the system design of "one country, two systems", the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region implement special social, political, economic and legal systems, which have remained unchanged for 50 years. Therefore, for a long period of time, the interregional legal conflicts between the three regions will not disappear, but will intensify with the frequent economic and trade transactions. The Joint Statement on Hong Kong and the Joint Statement on Macao stipulate that the National Peoples Congress and its Standing Committee may enact the Basic Law and relevant laws on national defense and foreign affairs implemented in Hong Kong and Macao, but it is unclear whether other laws may apply to Hong Kong and Macao. That is, it is impossible for the central government to unilaterally formulate unified conflict legal norms and substantive law norms. The available path is to formulate a unified interregional conflict code by the Bay Area subjects. On the one hand, it reflects the equality and independence of all parties under the "one country, two systems". On the other hand, the consensus of the Bay Area subjects is more legal identity and effective. With the equal participation of all parties, the unified inter-regional conflict code recognized by all parties is formulated through consultation, which brings clear guidance to the resolution of inter-regional legal conflicts.

### (4) Dispute resolution mechanism: multiple relief mechanism

Multiple dispute resolution mechanisms play an indispensable role in the coordination of law in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The dispute resolution mechanism is divided into informal settlement mechanism and formal settlement mechanism. There are various forms of informal settlement mechanisms, including social organizations as the subject of dispute settlement and state organs as the subject of dispute settlement. The disputes in the Greater Bay Area are diverse, and a single dispute resolution mechanism cannot meet the increasingly complex needs of dispute resolution."In the more than 20 years of cooperation, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao lack the dispute resolution mechanism, which has always been regarded as the institutional defect of the cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao". According to the subject of disputes, disputes can be divided into the following categories: (1) disputes between members of society and the government; (2) disputes between state organs and state organs; (3) disputes between members and members of society; the diversity and complexity of disputes determine the diversity of dispute settlement. Social disputes may be appealed to the state judicial organs or resolved by means of social mediation and consultation.

The establishment of multiple relief mechanism can be started from the following aspects: First, to establish an arbitration mechanism and mediation mechanism in line with international standards. At present, Qianhai and Nansha New Area have set up the Shenzhen International Arbitration Court and Nansha International Arbitration Center respectively, and corresponding mechanisms have been set up to attract social professionals from Hong Kong and Macao to participate in dispute settlement, providing talent support for the construction of the Greater Bay Area. In addition, we can learn from Hong Kongs experience and build a credible arbitration system in the Bay Area. Hong Kongs arbitration legal experience has been recognized internationally. It has the advantages of world-leading arbitration rules, efficient arbitration execution rate and language diversity, and the quality of international arbitration services is no less than that of European countries or regions. At the same time, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area should also improve the corresponding mediation institutions, mediate the mediation subjects in the middle, and achieve intelligent development with the help of big data. Second, improve the credibility of the judiciary and deepen judicial cooperation. Justice is the last line of defense to solve disputes. Improving the credibility of justice will be the key to dispute settlement in the Bay Area. We will strengthen judicial cooperation between the mainland and Hong Kong and Macao, establish a mechanism for sharing information, and achieve information symmetry. In the future, a judgment exchange mechanism should be established to effectively avoid the problems of repeated acceptance, repeated judgment and repeated execution.

## 5. EPILOGUE

A large bay area of Guangdong to the rule of law coordination facing "one country, two systems, three legal system" complex situation, under the new development of "one country, two systems", the bay area of interregional legal conflicts need to be effectively resolved, on the basis of the "one country, two systems", the concept of the rule of law society, from the organization establishment, soft and hard law, rules, the path of multiple relief mechanism implementation interregional rule of the goal, on the one hand, rich" one country, two systems " in the new period of the practice connotation, on the other hand, for the coordinated development of the rule of law, promote a large bay area of the rule of law construction innovation influence.

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