



Non-Fiction

Group 1

Future Adventures of the Greater Bay Area

Regents Primary School of Shenzhen, Lu, Nero – 8

I am very excited to hear that China's leaders have plans to launch a GBA project, which stands for the Greater Bay Area. The GBA consists of nine Chinese mainland cities (Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhuhai, Zhongshan, Jiangmen, Foshan and Zhaoqing) and two special administrative regions (Macao and Hong Kong).

I have always dreamed of being a tour guide and planned to be a little tour for my friends when they visit these great cities. When the GBA is launched, we can have a great adventure!

We will all meet at the Shenzhen Futian railway station in one of our school summer holidays. I will help them purchase the train tickets from Futian to Kowloon in Hong Kong. This will only take about 15 minutes. Our first stop will be the Hong Kong Science Museum. We will be able to see and play with some of the latest technology video games and watch the latest 5D movies. Our next stop will be even more exciting! We will go to Disneyland! We can enjoy many exciting and scary rides there. Definitely we will watch the Lion King show which is one of our favourites. We will never miss the evening parade and the night fireworks. Hong Kong is a food paradise. I will introduce many delicious foods to my friends. We will have dim sum in the morning. I will take them to Mongkok and we will have our lunch and dinner at the Street Market. Besides being a food paradise, Hong Kong is also a shopping paradise. Unfortunately, we are all too young to have enough money to do much shopping.

Hong Kong is connected to Zhuhai and Macao with a bridge called the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge. The bridge is 55km long and built with very highly technological equipment. It is going to be very exciting to travel in a coach over this bridge across the sea. My friends and I can sing and play games inside the coach.

Our next stop will be Zhuhai. Zhuhai is famous for its beaches and delicious seafood. I will bring my friends to play at the beach and eat some nice seafood for dinner. Our next and final stop will be Macao. This is a small city with a population of about 635,000 people. However, this is a very exciting place with many 5 stars hotels and casinos. We are too small to go into the casinos so we will visit some of the interesting places like the Wall from the destroyed cathedral (Ruinas da Antiga Catedral de Sao Paulo), the Macau Tower and Macau Museum instead.

I believe our journey will be very exciting with the convenient transport within the GBA and I look forward to the day that my dream will come true – I can be a little tour guide for my friends!



Non-Fiction

Group 2

Future Adventure of the Greater Bay Area

Ching Chung Hau Po Woon Primary School, Kwok, Ho Yu – 12

‘What is Greater Bay Area?’ ‘Where is it?’ ‘When and why did Greater Bay Area appear?’ These are the questions that usually knock my brain and drive me to explore more about this “mysterious zone”!

In fact, more than half of Hong Kong’s young people have never heard about the “Greater Bay Area”’s(GBA) development plan, this kind of ignorance means we are continually missing the development opportunities there – what a pity!

I would like to sum up certain truths and facts I have researched as below :

1. GBA’s master plan concept was primarily announced on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the return of Hong Kong to China.
2. Greater Bay Area (GBA) physically is neither a city or province, for easy understanding we can describe it as a ZONE.
3. GBA consists of total eleven cities which encircle Pearl River Delta area, nine of them are situated in Guangdong Province. These eleven cities include :
 Hong Kong
 Macau
 Guangzhou
 Shenzhen
 Zhuhai
 Foshan
 Jiangmen
 Zhaoqing
 Huizhou
 Dongguan
 Zhongshan
4. More than 70 million people are living in GBA – nearly 10 times more than Hong Kong’s people right now!
5. Total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in GBA reach RMB 10.49 trillion, comparable to the world’s tenth largest economy.
6. The GBA development plan is not only a local and regional strategy, in fact it is a long-term plan at the national level led by China government.

So what are the new opportunities and challenges can we dig out from this important plan? And the impacts towards Hong Kong? I believe we need to analyze these issues in the following aspects :

1. Complimentary effect among cities
 Each city has its own special strength and characteristics – Hong Kong is famous in finance, logistics, professional service and asset management; Guangzhou, Dongguan and Foshan are well-known for their large scale production plants; Shenzhen, needless to say, has turned into “Silicon Valley” in China – see how well Tencent, Huawei and DJI perform in the world stage; and we are always easily entranced by

Macau's fantastic tourism industry. In GBA, each city can contribute her advantage and strength, complement other's weakness for the aim of spurring the mutual economic growth. This is especially important for Hong Kong as can concentrate effort in developing certain industries, but without considering some in-born hindrances such as land and manpower shortage.

2. Seamless connection of infrastructure facilities and public services
With the completion of a series of infrastructure projects such as Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge, and the continuous development of high-speed rail, all eleven cities in GBA are easily connected – which mean we can enjoy greatly improved traffic convenience in the future, the so-called 3 hours living zone! Besides of the close connection of infrastructure facilities, it is important to connect and integrate public services among cities as well, e.g. education, medical care etc, so as to speed up the rapid growth of production as quickly as possible, and finally achieve an integrated single market in GBA! We can imagine how large the potential it will unleash!
3. Development of financial and innovative industry
In an era of globalization, it is imperative for us to develop world-leading industries thus to maintain our competitiveness in the world. Hong Kong, besides being named the “Pearl of Orient”, has matured into a well-established finance centre since the 1970s, while our home country, China, has also shown tremendous progress in technological sector (look at your mobile, check your social media apps, see how you shop in Internet!) for recent decades. If cooperation among GBA cities can be strengthened, our world-leading financial and technology position will definitely be further secured.
4. The Belt and Road
This modern “Silk Road” covers more than 70 countries which enables China to deepen cooperation and connection with other Asia, Europe and Middle-East countries, no matter in economy (broaden the market coverage), culture (West-meet-East fusion), environment protection etc. GBA's development plan facilitate China's southern cities to jointly open a platform to the world which exposes our global presence. Imagine one day you might be invited to participate in a forum held in Saudi Arabia, just because you invented an innovative product which sold there via The Belt and Road! What an amazing experience!
5. Limited natural resources, esp. in Hong Kong and Macau Vs Quality of life!
Hong Kong and Macau are sometimes notorious as one of “The most difficult place to live”. Why? This is the truth that Hong Kong and Macau are such tiny cities, but with a dense population. People there find life is always not easy – so polluted, so crowded, so expensive, it is hard to find a solution at all! For the GBA development plan, cities are all linked up. We can share our natural resources together – think about to living in Guangzhou, or take a break in Zhaoqing village, or have a nice meal with family in Zhongshan - just by 1 or 2 hours travelling! Or think about our retirement life, cities in GBA with relatively low living cost and ideal living environment can attract retirees from other cities to move in – making them suitable for the development of high-end elderly care services.
6. Development of integrated shopping and tourist centre
In every year, eleven cities in GBA receive more than 400 million tourists which contribute revenue around RMB one trillion in 2016. However the major cities are almost independent with each other in terms of tourism destination – an integrated

single market has not yet been established! For the closer cooperation in GBA, e.g. faster interconnection among cities, people can reach other tourist sites within two to three hours, this would definitely enhance our tourism industry.

China has showed to the world her tremendous growth in past three decades – reformed from remote country into one of the world’s most dynamic and exciting regions. Within GBA, we share a similar dialect – Cantonese, we have similar appearance but the most important point is, we all Chinese have the heart and determination to build up a better future for our home country – China!

My Family and the Greater Bay Area

Diocesan Girls' Junior School, Ngai, Ching Audrey – 10

What is Greater Bay Area (GBA)?

Guangdong–HK–Macau Greater Bay Area (GBA) is an initiative from the Chinese government to link up Hong Kong, Macau and 9 cities in Guangdong Province to form a big cohesive metro area to foster growth by developing technology and innovation, boosting infrastructure and increasing financial links between the cities¹. The GBA has a combined population of 70 million in 2017². To me, it is like bringing 11 individual people with different skills together to create stronger companies and more comfortable living condition. Let me introduce the cities to you in my eyes and how they can work together to bring out the best of all regions!

First of all, Hong Kong is my home. It's full of people, high-rise buildings, malls, and convenient transportation. Hong Kong also has highest quality in financial, legal and professional services. My father always tells me that he needs to work with Hong Kong banks to provide cheap loans to support his business.

My family's duty-free trading business has an office in Futian, Shenzhen, right above the high-speed train station. I went with Daddy to Futian many times by the high-speed train, which only takes 14 mins from West Kowloon to Futian, it is so fast I didn't even have time to finish my pastry! There, I don't need to pay cash for anything; people just need to scan a QR code from Daddy's phone, even when you take taxi! To me, Shenzhen is like a technological inventor, with high speed train, 5G mobile phone network, and all taxi are electric cars. It offers lots of technology innovations for better living.

Dongguan is right next to Shenzhen with factories everywhere. I have been there two times to visit handbag manufacturing factories as my mother owns a handbag label Esemblē. Mommy took me there to understand how things were made. The staff even taught me how to weave bracelets out of three strings! It is like a LEGO master builder, who can build anything.

Next is Guangzhou. I went there in 2016 to visit my great grandfather's old home, which is now a historical building. My great grandfather grew up in Thailand but returned to China in 1949. He eventually became a politician but he lived in Guangzhou when Daddy was young. Guangzhou is just a massive city with lots of people everywhere (Guangzhou has a 14.5-million population which is the highest in GBA³) and most well known for food.

I also went to Macau a few times, and we stayed in gigantic hotels mimicking Paris and Venice, with large pools and lots of children adventure. Macau is also full of casino that children are forbidden to enter. It's an entertainment heaven!

Zhuhai is next to Macau. Daddy drove us across the longest bridge in the world - Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge (Bridge)- in just 40 mins! We went to a big mall and also visited Daddy's office in Zhuhai. I also went to Hengqin during Christmas to go to Lionsgate VR park. Everything seems cheaper and is less crowded in Zhuhai.

I have been to 6 out of 11 GBA cities already and I know them quite well!

How my family business benefits

My family has been running duty free product trading business in China and Thailand for decades. Duty free is the zone between borders, and there are more than 100 duty free zones within GBA.

My grandfather opened the first duty free store in 1979 in Shenzhen Luohu port. In its first 35 years, LongTime was a mid-sized Hong Kong and Thailand company, but in 2018 things changed quite dramatically because of the opening of the high-speed rail between Hong Kong and China and the Bridge between Hong Kong, Zhuhai and Macau. It enabled Daddy to move the warehouse to Zhuhai and also open an office in Shenzhen to improve product finding and connect all high-quality factories in Shenzhen and Dongguan. Therefore, the business has expanded quickly into a “Greater Bay Area” business with 4 offices in 2 years, while achieving higher revenues and lower costs. Hong Kong office remains to be the headquarter with all finance and accounting and legal professional resources based in here. LongTime will continue to grow rapidly to cover the 100 duty free zones in GBA, as fast as the high-speed train!

You see how businesses can grow quickly through this GBA initiative, and how infrastructure and technology enable my parents to manage their businesses outside of Hong Kong while taking good care of me and my younger brother.

The Future and I

I imagine when I grow older I will go to Shenzhen, Guangzhou and Macau for a day trip with friends for fun, cash-free carrying just our phone around to pay and commute. There will be more cross border inter-school activities for cultural exchange in which I will participate. My parents will continue to travel between cities as businesses continue to expand all over GBA. In fact, Daddy is planning to open another office in Foshan because faster ferries between Foshan, Hong Kong and Macau will be open soon. We can even afford a big weekend home in Zhongshan, since Zhongshan’s home price is a lot cheaper than Hong Kong and the 30-mins highway between Zhongshan and Shenzhen will be opened in 2024. When I take over Mommy’s business in the future, I will take advantage of the GBA gateway to grow the business to all over China so that everyone will own an Esemblē bag! I will open a shop in Guangzhou since population is highest there. Everyone in GBA benefits out of it by bringing the best out of each city together! How wonderful!

¹ BBC.com, “Greater Bay Area: China’s ambitious but vague economic plan”, 26 February 2019

² SCMP.com, “Greater Bay Area: 10 facts to put it in perspective”, 1 April 2019

³ SCMP.com, “Greater Bay Area: 10 facts to put it in perspective”, 1 April 2019

The Greater Bay Area

Dulwich College Beijing, Li, Damien – 9

The Greater Bay Area is a dynamic megapolis with a vibrant economy, splendid geographical features, and fascinating traditions. It consists of eleven different cities: Macao, Hong Kong and 9 more cities located in Southern China including Shenzhen and Guangzhou.

The new region will have more land than Switzerland, more population than Canada, and the business will be larger than the whole of Australia. In this report, you will be experiencing what it feels like to live in the Greater Bay Area.

Balanced lifestyle

As a pioneer of a four-day workweek, the Greater Bay Area promotes a balance between work and leisure.

From Monday to Thursday, life is fast paced. Starting from Thursday night, relaxing weekend mode turns on.

Go to a Cantonese pop concert, admire the magnificent city skyline, immerse into a high-end shopping mall, try your luck in a bustling casino in Macau, enjoy precious family time in Disneyland, or pay an educational visit to Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant...city life is always rich and colorful!

If you prefer to soak in nature, the Greater Bay Area will not disappoint you either. With winding coastlines, beautiful mangrove forest and endless mountains, sunbathing on a tranquil beach or hiking on a strenuous trail is just one step away.

Crazy housing price is not an issue for Hong Kong anymore. As a result of the vast land supply and the speedy and convenient transportation system, young people choose to settle in suburbs in Guangdong. Living in a three-floor house or a spacious apartment is not a luxury. Those tiny pigeon-cage-like low cost housing has become part of the Great Bay Area History Museum.

Advanced Technology

Rivalling with Silicon Valley, the Greater Bay Area is a globally influential technology hub where leading science, innovation and bio-tech giants such as Huawei, Tencent and Dajiang Innovations thrive. It possesses abundant resources to pave a way to our bright future, full of artificial intelligence and modern technology.

With a 5G connection, you can download a two-hour Jackie Chan kung-fu movie in just a few seconds, wear an interpreting headset and chat with your Arabic friend from Dubai without any language barriers, or watch the live alpine skiing race of 2022 Winter Olympics from different angles.

Autonomous driving is not a dream anymore. Speak to the smart screen, the driverless car will automatically take you to the destination safely.

In the Greater Bay Area, technology is rapidly advanced and constantly reshapes everyone's daily life.

Scrumptious cuisine

After a full day of hard work, feeling like some authentic Cantonese dish such as steamed fish or barbecue roasted pork? Or craving for some elegant French cuisine or delicious Italian

steaks in Michelin-starred restaurants? As a “Gourmet Paradise”, the Greater Bay Area has everything you expect to taste.

Local people have a strong passion for food, especially the classic Cantonese breakfast, Dim Sum. Shrimp Dumplings, Siu Mai, Rice Noodle Rolls, Pineapple Butter Buns, Steamed chicken Feet... hundreds of exquisitely cooked dishes are just dazzling and tempting!

Clean Environment

The GBA citizens have a strong awareness of environmental protection. Garbage classification is a must. Water recycle allows you consume minimal fresh water. Thanks to the big leap in clean energy, gasoline cars are now antique displayed in museums. Electric cars with solar panel roofs can be charged in minutes.

Historical sites and traditions

Although surrounded by glamorous skyscrapers, amazing historical sites and culture relics play a vital role in the Greater Bay Area.

Strolling in the Historic Center of Macau, a World Cultural Heritage, you will hear the harmonious conversation of China and the Western from these oldest and largest buildings with co-existing Chinese and Western architecture characteristics,

Kaiping Diaolou and Villages, another World Cultural Heritage, is perfect for exploring the history of overseas Chinese in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Traditional rituals and celebrations are well preserved. People perform lion dance during the Chinese New Year to bring good fortune. Families reunion on the Mid-Autumn Festival to enjoy egg yok moon cakes while admiring the full moon. People celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival with dragon boat racing and eating zongzi.

A typical day for kids

An 8-year-old’s typical day will be like this.

After a healthy breakfast, my driverless car takes me to a golf course for a 45-minute practice. When I arrive at school, my study will start with a Chinese professor from Zhongshan University giving a Madarin lecture on Li Bai and Traditional Tang Poems. Next, I will do an online self-taught math course on Internet, and then discuss Shakespeare with my English teacher, a PHD from Oxford. After lunch, I might have a virtual trip either to Mars or Xi’an, the Capital City of Tang Dynasty in Ancient China. Finally, I can finish school with a show and tell on the 3D print of my art design. Sometimes after school, I have to practice Kung-fu or piano. But luckily, we have no-homework and no-after-school-tutoring rules, and I only go to school four days a week.

“In 20 years, the knowledge we learn today may be obsolete, the popular jobs may be taken by robots, so how can we prepare for the unknown future?” This question that our Headmaster always asks is probably the only “homework” I need to solve.

FUN FACTS

- The Phoenix bird represents a symbol of good luck
- The Greater Bay Area has a population of 70 million, more than the whole of the U.K and twice that of Canada
- The Greater Bay Area stretches for 56,000 square kilometers
- The Greater bay Area only takes up one percent of China’s whole space
- Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge is 55 kilometers, the longest sea crossing link in the world

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Greater Bay Area is a thriving and vigorous area where Chinese meets Western, and past connects with future. It may well become great, but the question is, will it become the greatest in the world?

The Greater Bay Area

Dulwich College Beijing, Yang, Carrie – 11

What is the Greater Bay Area?

Have you ever you ever dreamed about a new region being formed? Do you want to explore the excellent qualities, appealing landmarks and luxurious sights of an imaginative scene? If you do, then read on! A new region has been established! The Greater Bay Area has been created from several different places, Hong Kong, Macau, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Zhongshan, Dongguan, Huizhou, Jiangmen and Zhao Qing. This futuristic region will have land more than Switzerland, people more than Canada, and will contain more business than the whole of Australia! Get ready to discover something you've never come upon before!

Hong Kong awaits!

Ever thought of the most exciting place to visit, where there are delectable dishes, and Stunning skylines of cities? If yes, then come and visit, Hong Kong awaits you!

- **Mouthwatering specialties you must try!**

The food for everyplace is the most important, Laughter is the brightest, where food is the best! Hong Kong's cuisine is not only an exotic bonding of Eastern and Western taste but is also a great variety of creative delights. Want to find the perfect traditional Hong Kong treat?! You might want to try dim sum! This mouthwatering meal was originated from this region and means "Touch the heart". Hong Kong has many famous dishes, including sweet sour pork, wonton, roast goose, Hong Kong styled milk tea etc. Now it's your turn to attempt the appetizing, scrumptious specialties of Hong Kong!

- **Find the unforgettable wonders of your trip!**

Do you like the secure feeling of watching the stunning skyline before your eyes? Want to catch more than a glimpse of the most amazing moment of your life? Hong Kong has the most pleasant skyline like no other countries, becoming qualities of a serene scene and a view that would be never forgotten. The Peak Tram is Hong Kong's most popular tourist attraction – and one that will bring you to the best vantage point to enjoy the city's skyline, with extremely tall skyscrapers and lush greenery – but it's worth seeing this at least once in your life. Just be prepared to wait for your ride. More instantly, Hong Kong's Big Buddha is 34-metres high. It was the largest outdoor sitting Buddha now of its raising. It's said that on a (rare) clear day, the Big Buddha can be seen from as far as Macau. Make sure to pack plenty of water for the 268-step climb you need to accomplish before you reach the base of the Buddha. Be sure to explore more of Hong Kong's wonders, including Tian Tan Buddha, Victoria Peak, The Avenue Stars, Hexagonal Rock Columns etc.

- **History**

Kowloon means nine dragons Folklore tells us that a young emperor the areas eight hills and named the land "eight dragons". Then a servant reminded him that the emperor himself was too a dragon. This made nine. 'Kow' sounds like "gua" or nine dragons in Cantonese, and 'Loon' is like "Lung" or dragon

Macau for now!

Been to Hong Kong and now trying to find somewhere else to explore? Want to find the new Las Vegas, where you can chill, have fun and spend your tranquil holiday? Macau has been famous for being the ‘Las Vegas of the east’ because of so many casinos! Furthermore, the second wealthiest territory in the world! Get comfortable in your seat, because this will be a real treat...

- **Flavorsome food you will miss back home!**

Macau is well-known for its flavor-blending culture, and current Macanese cuisine may be considered a type of mixture cuisine. Macanese food is seasoned with numerous spices including turmeric, coconut milk, cinnamon, and dried cod, giving special scents and tastes. These also includes Pork Chop buns; Opinions change when it comes to this delicacy. Chee Chong Fung, Portuguese styled custard tarts, Minchi, Bakkwa etc. are all main specialties of Macau.

- **Resplendent landscapes!**

Explore scenes from big too small. Are you ready? The Ruins of St. Paul’s is ranking top and the most tempting tourist spot Macau (Mazu Temple), which located on the southwest tip of the Macau, this landmark is the most ancient and famous in Macau. It has a history of over 500-year, back to 1488. In ancient times, people believed that Mazu was the “Goddess of the Sea” and the “Protector of Fishermen”, so they built this temple to show their sincere. The Venetian Macau, Golden Lotus Square, Senado Square, Macau Fisherman’s Wharf are all Macau’s famous landmarks. The five best casinos in Macau are Venetian Casino Resort which is the biggest resort in the world, City of dreams, The sands, Wynn Macau and Grand Lisboa. Macau has been famous for being the ‘Las Vegas of the east’ because of so many casinos!

- **Language/Region**

The language spoken are numerous, therefore Macau is multilingual. These contains Cantonese 87.9%, Hokkien 4.4%, mandarin 1.6%, other Chinese dialects 3.1%, other 3% The regions are Buddhist 50%, Roman catholic 15%, none and other 35% (1997 est.)

What would life be like in the Greater Bay Area?

Greater Bay area would be a place where lots of business happened, as home to Huawei, Shenzhen would be a heart of technological invention, while Macau would encourage tourists and trade with Portuguese- speaking countries like Portugal and Brazil.

By combining what’s best in all cities, continents and countries the area will be more successful than each of these individual countries on their own.

Enjoy Convenient Transportation in the Greater Bay Area

Regents Primary School of Shenzhen, Chen, Jun Dao Johnny – 11

In February 2019, the State Council of China issued the outline of the Guangdong-Hongkong-Macao Greater Bay Area development plan, which defines the strategic positioning of the Chinese government. It will become a world-class city cluster, an international scientific and technological innovation center, an important support for the ‘One Belt And One Road’, a demonstration zone for in-depth cooperation between the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao, and a high-quality living circle.

The Greater Bay Area is built under the conditions of one country, two systems, three customs zones and three currencies, including many aspects of planning and construction, but I am most interested in the construction of transportation. Because my cousin lives in Zhuhai, my aunt lives in Macao, my grandmother lives in Zhongshan, and I live in Shenzhen, but I was born in Hong Kong. With convenient transportation, my time to and from these cities will be greatly shortened, the transportation options are more extensive and the journey is more comfortable. Getting to these cities is as convenient and fast as getting from one district of Shenzhen to another today. The frequency of family reunion will be increased, it is a wonderful thing!

Transportation is the foundation of the construction of the Greater Bay Area. The transportation construction targets of the Greater Bay Area, includes the one-hour intercity travel circle, world-class airports, passenger and bus interconnections.

According to the statistics, by the end of 2018, the density of the expressway network in the Greater Bay Area has reached 7.96 kilometers per 100 square kilometers, making it one of the densest areas in the country. The density of the expressway network in the core area is higher than that in the three bay areas of New York, Tokyo and London. An intercity railway network with Guangzhou as the core, running from the north to the south and connecting the east and the west has basically taken shape. Hong Kong port, Guangzhou port and Shenzhen port are the top ten container ports in the world. The passenger throughput of civil aviation is 215 million, ranking first in the global bay area. In September 2008, the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong high-speed railway was officially opened to traffic, marking that Hong Kong joined the national high-speed railway network formally and entered a new era of high-speed railway. The opening of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao bridge in October 2018 is of great significance to further enhance the comprehensive competitiveness of the pearl river delta region and ensure the long-term prosperity and stability of Hongkong and Macao. With the construction of world-class airports on the fast track and the coordinated development and comprehensive utilization of resources among the airports of Guangdong, Hongkong and Macao, it will become an important aviation gateway for China’s opening up and an important aviation hub for the world.

In terms of daily travel, based on the construction of livable, industry-friendly and high-quality living circle, port connection facilities and combined transport services in the Greater Bay Area will be integrated, high-speed passenger ship routes between Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Hongkong, Macao and other cities will become densely, and combined transport

by sea, land and air will be more convenient. Greater Bay Area intercity passenger transport bus operation. All these make me feel that living in the Greater Bay Area is to live in an extremely convenient transportation network.

I'm honored to live in the Greater Bay Area. When I finish my studies and enter the society ten to twenty years later, I will become an ordinary builder of the Greater Bay Area and a beneficiary of its reform and development. Although ten to twenty years later, it seems that we still have some years to go, however, with the rapid development of science and technology and the rapid development of the Greater Bay Area, we may take a nap and wake up the next day to find that everything has changed. For example, the sharing economy, mobile payment and Internet shopping are all things that we could not have imagined ten or twenty years ago.

In the tide of development of the Greater Bay Area, we have to work harder to learn new skills today. We can participate better in the construction of the Greater Bay Area in the future and we will be more qualified to enjoy the carnival that brings to us by this flourishing era! Let's witness the wireless possible wonderful Greater Bay Area!



Non-Fiction

Group 3

Role of Hong Kong in Greater Bay Area

GT (Ellen Yeung) College, Chan, Cheuk Yin Cheri – 13

According to the “*Outline of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau Greater Bay Area Development Planning*”, Hong Kong, Macau, Shenzhen, and Guangzhou are designated as the four major central cities of the Greater Bay Area. As the core engine of regional development, the goal is to build a world-class bay area by 2035. Some scholars have pointed out that Hong Kong’s planning in the Greater Bay Area has been taken very seriously. From the presentation, Hong Kong was held as the venue, and relevant provincial and municipal leaders appeared, and Hong Kong was one of the four core cities. The number of times and so on shows that Hong Kong is highly valued, as the commentator described, the Central Government gave the Greater Bay Area to Hong Kong. The question is, what are Hong Kong’s real strengths and how can they make the most of it?

As an intellectual property trading hub in Asia, Hong Kong attracts overseas technology R & D, creative, design and manufacturing companies. It can introduce the intellectual property rights of overseas technologies for companies in the Greater Bay Area, and at the same time push the results of regional scientific research to the international market.

As an international shipping center, Hong Kong is familiar with the operation and rule-making process of international trade activities. Coupled with the government’s recent efforts to develop high value-added maritime services (such as ship financing and management), it can provide high-quality shipping services to the Greater Bay Area and assist in the development and management of mainland ports.

As the world’s largest offshore RMB payment settlement center, it processes approximately 70% of offshore RMB payment transactions worldwide. When companies in the Greater Bay Area plan to expand their overseas operations, Hong Kong can support related offshore RMB settlement, financing and fund management needs.

At present, the integration of the two places is the general trend. Hong Kong people, especially young people, should broaden their horizons. Faced with the various possibilities and challenges of the development of the Greater Bay Area, how should young people equip themselves? It is believed that many Hong Kong people who have the professional knowledge and experience of the previous generation have already established development networks internally and have work contacts or developments with mainland enterprises. They have already adapted in all aspects. But the future is a world of young people. The government should do more to encourage young people to actively equip themselves to meet the challenge of more integration between the two places in the future.

Hong Kong has many professionals with financial experience and knowledge, has transparent regulations and sound supervision, and values information security. It can work with the technical talents of the Greater Bay Area to develop relevant financial technologies.

Hong Kong has talents in professional consulting, legal, accounting and finance, which can meet the talent needs needed for the transformation and upgrading of companies in the Greater Bay Area.

Hong Kong is the world's major IPO center and the second largest private equity market in Asia. With its advantages in the capital market, it can provide companies in the Greater Bay Area with comprehensive financing options, help them reduce financing costs and support their continued growth.

Hong Kong's aviation industry not only has advantages in airport hardware and management, but also has a professional and technically demanding aircraft maintenance industry. It can provide one-stop aviation services to the Greater Bay Area, and its experience can also help improve the industry in the region.

Hong Kong's scientific research is mainly led by universities and has excellent talents, mainly engaged in cutting-edge upstream research, but lacks midstream transfer and downstream production. In contrast, Shenzhen's scientific research is dominated by industry, focusing on applied research in the middle and lower reaches. Dongguan and Huizhou in the Pearl River Delta can play a role in manufacturing products. Each city in the region has complementary advantages and can establish an international innovation and technology center that runs through the upstream, middle and downstream of the innovation and technology park.

In recent years, medical tourism in Asia has developed rapidly. Chief Executive Officer said that despite Hong Kong's potential, it was limited by its sparse population. If the plan is transferred to the Greater Bay Area, Hong Kong-branded hospitals can be established in Zhongshan, Zhuhai and other places. It is also convenient for local tourists.

Many Hong Kong people want to work or retire in the Mainland, but they have reservations due to lack of medical support. Through the planning of the Greater Bay Area, more medical facilities managed by Hong Kong and Hong Kong can be built, making it easier for people living or retiring in the mainland. This will also help alleviate the pressure on Hong Kong's aging society.

On the other hand, since the introduction of the planning outline, some people are worried that Hong Kong's resources will be thinned. For example, in terms of medical treatment, patients living in the Mainland can be arranged to go to Hong Kong for medical treatment, although the Chief Executive has explained that it is targeted at Hong Kong residents living in the Greater Bay Area. People, but still not enough to dispel doubts; there are also voices fearing that the Greater Bay Area will bring inbound people, cars, etc. indefinitely, which Hong Kong cannot afford. In the end, the development of the Greater Bay Area, which involves Hong Kong, Macao Special Administrative Region and nine cities in the Pearl River Delta, covers an area of 56,000 square kilometers, has a total population of about 70 million, and a total economic volume of 10 trillion Yuan. What will Hong Kong bring to the future? How should Hong Kong people meet the development opportunities and challenges of the Greater Bay Area?

Principals of different universities suggested that Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao can co-operate to create a "Bay Area Union University" to break the institutional barriers to higher education exchanges and cooperation under the framework of one country, two systems, and promote the coordinated development of higher education in the Greater Bay Area. Counselor of the Guangdong government, proposed to introduce well-known universities to run schools in the Greater Bay Area; and promote the sharing of educational resources in the three places, such as sharing online book resources, sharing teacher resources, and sharing laboratories.

So, what are the reasons that make Hong Kong an irreplaceable place of the Development of the Greater Bay Area?

Taking legal services as an example, Hong Kong legal professionals can assist different companies in the region with their business activities, such as corporate restructuring, multinational corporations and asset acquisitions. If companies in the Greater Bay Area wish to use Hong Kong as a “going global” bridge, they can also use Hong Kong’s legal advisory services to obtain more diverse advice and services.

The Financial Secretary said that the Greater Bay Area could set up an “international medical donation trial zone” so that Hong Kong people could retire in the Mainland. He suggested setting up advanced hospitals in Hong Kong and Macao, setting up branches in the test area, and incorporating the medical data of Hong Kong and Macao citizens into the big data connection in the Greater Bay Area.

The Greater Bay Area includes two special administrative regions (Hong Kong and Macau) and nine cities in Guangdong Province (Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, etc.). The GDP of the Greater Bay Area is about 1.5 trillion US dollars, equivalent to South Korea, the world’s 11th largest economy, and it accounts for about 13% of China’s GDP. In 2017, GDP increased by nearly 8% year-on-year.

The Hong Kong industry is more familiar with international technology trends and technology standards, which can help the mainland’s scientific research achievements expand to overseas markets. It can also introduce suitable foreign technologies for Mainland enterprises for local application.

Upstream or Downstream? More Questions than Answers for China's Great Bay Area

Harrow International School Hong Kong, Wang, Jade – 13

The Pearl River Delta has captured the interest and imagination of many historians and artists in the past. This famous estuary, where the Pearl River flows into the South China Sea, has once again captured our attention and awareness. Not just whether its water is flowing upstream or downstream but what future lies for the cities in the Pearl River Delta.

The Greater Bay Area Initiative is China's national drive to turn nine cities and two special administrative regions of the Pearl River Delta into an economic powerhouse. The eleven metropolia shall serve as the core of a megalopolis for the region's political, economic, communications, infrastructure, and urban development. The initiative is not a new invention of sorts. There are more prominent megalopolises in the world, such as "BosWash" or "So-Cal" in the United States and may have inspired China's initiative in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The main objective is to improve and innovate the mechanisms of cooperation, complementarian and relationship to develop the cities of Hong Kong, Macau, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Zhongshan, Dongguan, Huizhou, Jiangmen and Zhaoqing into an integrated Greater Bay Area.

Think of it like a present-day Industrial Revolution where each area has a different goal according to their characteristics. Hong Kong, for example, with its status as international, financial, transportation and trade centre, will further strengthen its status as a global offshore business hub and an international asset management centre. Macao, on the other hand, shall take forward its development as a global tourism and leisure centre and foster the appropriately diversified and sustainable development of the economy of Macao.

However, China's Greater Bay Area Initiative also raise more questions than answers. Will there be true integration amidst income and wealth inequality? What will happen when people from a high Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita city like Hong Kong and Macao live and work with those from a low Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita city like Zhaoqing and Jiangmen? Will the integration cause massive migration to enjoy the benefits of "richer" cities like Hong Kong and Macau, forcing existing residents to "share" their infrastructure and other social benefits with migrants? Further, as there are different tax structures of the cities in the Greater Bay area, will the initiative give businesses more options to avoid paying tax? When that happens, will this force the government to alter their tax systems just to solve this problem and do so at the expense of upsetting the existing way of doing business in that city?

As a citizen of Hong Kong, we must regard the initiative, not as a heedless observer but an attuned stakeholder. The Greater Bay Area may have unique perspectives and ambitions to become a world leader in manufacturing, innovation, shipping, trade and finance by 2030. It is buoyed by potentials. Nevertheless, just like a river in a mountain or a hill, the fast running water cuts away at the rocks. Although the Greater Bay Area Initiative has many benefits for all the regions, there is one problem: cultural and political diversities of each region. A higher

number of Hongkongers remain deeply divided about the Greater Bay Area plan. Many feel multi-billion-dollar infrastructural projects like the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau mega bridge and the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link threaten the city's freedoms, as China's embrace grows tighter and tighter. Hong Kong has a democracy and its own legal and political system under the "one country, two systems" arrangement. This high degree of autonomy was promised Hong Kong until 2047. Hongkongers, nevertheless, fear the city is slowly losing its unique identity. In 2017, for example, Beijing decided it would pre-screen the candidates standing for Hong Kong's Chief Executive. It sparked the Hong Kong democracy protest called "The Umbrella Movement", who say Beijing's decision as a violation of the "one country, two systems" principle. A public opinion survey conducted by the University of Hong Kong's Public Opinion Program showed distrust in Beijing's Central Government in the first half of 2018 hit the second-highest level since the handover. Results from the poll of 1,000 people revealed the younger the respondent, the less proud they felt about becoming a Chinese national citizen, and the more negative they were about the Central Government's policies on Hong Kong.

In other similar initiatives such as San Francisco Bay in the Northern California and Greater Tokyo in Japan, there were no different laws, to begin. That is not the case here. There are three distinctly different laws in this Greater Bay Area. Will this mean trouble for many aspects of life? Only recently, Mainland Chinese tourists visited Tung Chung in large numbers on Sunday via the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, sparking complaints from residents. Shops and restaurants in Tung Chung, the area closest to the bridge's pier, were filled with tourists, as residents raised concerns about overcrowding. Tung Chung resident Mr Ng said the area "no longer looked like Hong Kong." Thus, the high influx of visitors has sparked complaints from residents, with local community group Tung Chung Future launching a "Reclaim Tung Chung" action group to report illegal tour groups. Upon the other hand, a dozen members of the pro-Beijing group "Treasure Group" launched a counter-protest in Tung Chung urging residents to welcome mainland tourists, since Hongkongers and mainland people are "compatriots."

Indeed, many great towns and megacities are built on the riverside. The direction in which the Greater Bay Area Initiative is "flowing" is met with some curves, rocks and pebbles along the way. Will the Pearl River Delta's Greater Bay Area Initiative be an immense success and astonishing economic growth? We may have some answers, some theories, but the most basic are lots of questions. Only the future can tell if the Greater Bay Area Initiative will flow upstream and be China's greatest economic redevelopment; or downstream to nowhere and be China's most notable failure.

Future Adventures of the Greater Bay Area

Korean International School, Tsu, Lok Yee Xylia – 12

The postmodern world is not only continually urbanising to fast-growing metropolitan regions and cities but also multiple neighbouring areas with integrated functionalities and connections. The emergence of these vast regions ignites interdependence plans that increase the possibility of facilities and firms to be established in them. Regional associations are significant and advantageous in the development of businesses. On that note, the Chinese government revealed on 18th February 2019 a blueprint announcing plans to create the Greater Bay Area (GBA), a ‘Mega Region’ to enhance technology and business along with with Macau, Hong Kong as well other nine cities in Guangdong Province (Chen and Chen). The completion of the GBA would be China’s representative in global industrial competitions as well as providing internal opportunities in economic transformations. Therefore, the strategic construction of the larger Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area would substantially offer new levels of development due to its adoption of a Megalopolis concept based on its relevant features such as its natural conditions and good geographical location (Xuejun et al. 724). Besides its proximity, the Mega Region calls for new regional-scale operations, governance, investment, and planning. Consequently, this study justifies the thesis that the management, diversification of industrial sectors, proximity, and innovation capability in the Greater Bay Area propels a new economic growth in China, although it faces multiple challenges.

The Greater Bay Area’s (GBA) governance provides plans of action and vivid structures that could enhance the development of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). The GBA concept was commenced through *The Action Plan for the Bay Area of the Pearl River Estuary*, a study jointly developed in 2011 by Pearl River Delta, Macau, and Hong Kong governments. In March 2016 the 13th Five-Year Plan was endorsed, and the city cluster ideology was expanded in Southern China. Afterwards, in 2017 President Xi Jinping witnessed the preparation geared towards the signing of a framework agreement on constructing the GBA. The document titled as *The Framework of Agreement on Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation in the Development of the Greater Bay Area* was signed collectively by the Macau and Hong Kong Chief Executives, and the Head of the National Development and Reform Commission. Through joint governance, the GBA initiative elicited a prioritised and top national policy aimed at constructing a universally leading megacity. The new area has a considerably large size and population in comparison to other previously developed bay areas. By illustration, the Greater Bay Area has the highest population of sixty-nine million, five hundred thousand people compared to the Tokyo Bay Area with forty-four million people, New York city twenty-million, and San Francisco Bay Area seven million (Chen and Chen). Besides, GBA boasts of fifty-five thousand square kilometres, the largest land size amongst other bay areas.

Further, overseas and domestic Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) could thrive in GBA. Markets on bonds have significantly indulged in the construction of infrastructure in GBA. For instance, the Guangdong government-supported over five hundred of the megacity’s projects by issuing bonds amounting fifty billion yuan (Hua). Similarly, an

exclusive corporate bond was launched by Shenzhen Investment Holding Co Ltd to mark GBA's first official bond launch. The collaborative governments' support of local bond issuances could enhance the attraction of long-term and middle investors with additional innovative products and patent technology into the region.

The GBA primary aim is becoming the leading hub in innovation and technology. Shenzhen, one of the eleven merging cities in GBA, was singled out during the 1980s as a Special Economic Zone that acted as an experimenting base to practice Chinese characteristics of socialism termed as market capitalism. After that, Shenzhen proliferated to become a world factory currently called China's Silicon Valley, a residence to ZTE, Tencent, Huawei among other renowned Chinese technology firms. Shenzhen hosts nearly two million private organisations inclusive of China's largest companies. By illustration, Huawei is based in the city with sixty thousand employees. On that account, the Chinese government turned Shenzhen as a technology and innovation hub that could be compared to Silicon Valley in San Francisco. Therefore, through the arrangement of GBA 9+2, China could strategically take part to facilitate technological advancements in the GBA by indulging top technologies and talents to propel the development of innovation in the megacity (Chen and Chen). In addition to Shenzhen's base of deployment and high-quality technology in the manufacturing industry, the Hong Kong-Shenzhen bond would act as a springing board for global postmodern techniques that would intrigue the area to accelerate to a future leading universal technology and innovation hub. The objective was supported through the July 2018 Shenzhen University-The Hong Kong Polytechnic University collaboration that established GBAI3 (The Greater Bay Area International Institute for Innovations). Consequently, with the fusion of the universities, GBA would be developed to a world-class competitive hub for technological innovation and advancement, entrepreneurship, and knowledge transfer by partnering with top-notch global corporations, governments, and learning institutions.

GBA's excellent geographical location, capability in great innovation, and muscular economic strength, the region would serve as a strategic hub to construct the Belt and Road (B&R). The construction of the megacity could influence integration in regional and global economies by enhancing cross-border economic cooperation resulting in mutual and equality benefit (Xuejun et al. 723). GBA's proximity is grounded on a coastal zone with adjacent lands, land areas adjacent to bays as well as coastlines that face inland depressions. Hence, through the regions Urban Cluster embedded with independent towns and cities of various functions and sizes, GBA serves as the growth pole for both regional and national economies. Through the pole of growth, although among the eleven cities of the urban cluster do not develop sequentially, their differences in growth intensities spread onto various channels that also finally impact the entire economy differently. Besides, the collaborative talent, technology, and government capital are some of the factors that are transmitted via multiple ways to the hinterland where diverse growth on the pole area is radiated and driven to the realisation of overall regional development (Xuejun et al. 724). Therefore, in comparison to the economy of a global bay area, GBA is advantageous in that it has a heightened degree of openness, right location conditions, and a massive economic aggregate as well as an essential condition to build a world-class bay area economy. Also, through the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement framework, the cooperation of Macao, Hong Kong, and Guangdong has boosted progress in regions of investment liberalisation, trade in services, and trade in goods. The B& R strategy has sparked GBA construction. Even though the area has provided a conducive and favourable environment for institutions to aid its development among other affirmative aspects mentioned herein, it faces different challenges.

Even though GBA is a world-class bay area, it lacks vital technologies such as in the semiconductors sector. In 2018, sanctions from the U.S on ZTE nearly toppled this leading company in telecommunications by exposing the Chinese weakness in chips and semiconductors (Chen and Chen). Therefore, China's delay to a breakthrough in this sector could lead to dependence on foreign companies for the survival of the tech in the manufacturing industry, especially by GBA and the larger China. Luckily, to curb the raging challenge, efforts have borne fruits after Hisilicon Huawei company designed five chips whose capability is equated to that of foreign companies. Also, Guangzhou has successfully manufactured chips on foundries and fabs. Secondly, GBA is challenged by barriers in regional administration. The geographical location of the region could result in the eleven cities to face internal competition when obtaining economic favours and resources, leading to funds being allocated inefficiently. Lastly but not least, the GBA economic aggregate is massive, while the value of its output per capita is low compared to that of San Francisco. The region does not appear among the one hundred universally acclaimed institutions in innovations. It exhibits a previous change whose capacity is demanding, and the integration of Hong Kong and Shenzhen should be increased even if the strength of their global finance ranks highly globally(Xuejun et al. 725).

Overall, the Greater Bay Area is an innovation and technology hub comprising of eleven cities. The region is among the global bay areas such as Tokyo Bay Area, New York metropolitan, and San Francisco Bay Area. Besides, the megacity has both vast land size and population. GBA's development strategies include collective governance which provides plans of action and vivid structures that propels the development of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises both regionally and globally. It continually aims to become the leading hub in innovation and technology through Shenzhen that host tens of thousands of tech manufacturing industries. Additionally, GBA is advantageous in that has increased openness, right location conditions, and a massive economic aggregate, among other merits. Nevertheless, it should increase integration between Hong Kong and Shenzhen cities.

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The Greater Bay Area

St. Paul's Co-educational College, Li, Cheuk Yan – 12

Let the adventures begin!

The Greater Bay Area (GBA) is a new business entity comprising 11 cities in Southern China, namely Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen Zhaoqing, and the two special administrative regions, Hong Kong and Macao.

It has a population of 70 million inhabitants and a combined economic output estimated at US\$1.5 trillion. The objectives of the Greater Bay Area are to further enhance the cooperation among the Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau regions with a view to developing a world class bay area for living, working and traveling. It will definitely become the coolest trend to shop, eat, hang out, and explore this exciting hub because it can cater to a wide range of tourists' different needs.

WELCOME TO THE FASCINATING GREATER BAY AREA!

What is so attractive about the Greater Bay Area?

The Greater Bay Area is a great platform that can provide a wide range of potential opportunities, attractions and activities for businesses, investors and tourists. On the tourist attractions, within this bay area, you can find everything, ranging from the family-oriented theme parks and shopping hotspots, to the historical heritage of ancient Chinese history. No matter who you are and what you are looking for, there will be something for you and your family!

Tourist hotspots

Given the wide spectrum of activities and tourist destinations on offer, we thought it would be convenient to list out some of our recommended activities and tourist spots into the four following categories.

The Greater Bay Area is the next big exciting thing on the tourism map and the excitement will only grow in the years to come. Come and visit us at the next opportunity and you will not be disappointed!

If you're family-oriented...

If you are travelling with your family, these tourist spots should be on your must-go list.

Foshan Ancestral Temple – In this temple, the art of Chinese Kung-Fu has been brought back into the spotlight – if you are a Kung-Fu lover, you simply must visit this place! This elegant temple is also known as a folk museum as there are extensive displays of folk relics, and this famous temple offers martial art culture, Kung Fu and Lion Dance performance.

The Peak, Hong Kong (day/ night view, Peak Tram, Souvenirs) – when you ask any tourist who has been to Hong Kong, among the first things that they will say to you is that they will have been fascinated by the famous view of the Victoria Harbour from the Peak. From this vantage point, you will be able to see both sides of the Victoria Harbour, with world-renowned skyscrapers within your sights! From inside the tram you can truly feel the slope of the famous Peak and the elevation makes it a fun ride, especially when you are riding it for the first time!

Lantau Island – you will find the Big Buddha, the Po Lin Monastery and Tai O Fishing Village where you can get a real sense of the old Hong Kong village life from over 100 years ago. The famous Ngong Ping 360 Cable Car from Tung Chung Town will provide a gorgeous view of the China South Sea and the scenic views nearby. You will no doubt be intrigued by this experience!

If you're a foodie and a shopper...

Yum Cha – it is almost a mandatory ritual for every tourist to try the famous dim-sums when they visit southern China, and in the Greater Bay Area you will have the chance to taste the well-known dim sums such as pork buns, steamed shrimp dumplings and siu mais from the hundreds of Chinese “tea-houses” on offer. You can be assured that the taste will be second to none!

Michelin star restaurants – there are hundreds of Michelin-rated restaurants in the Greater Bay Area. You will never run out of options to savour delicacies of a variety of cuisines in the Greater Bay Area, from French Cuisine to all types of Chinese Cuisine such as Shanghainese, Cantonese and Sichuan Cuisine. The hardest part will be to decide how to fit them all into your itinerary!

Causeway Bay and Tsim Sha Tsui – Hong Kong – as one of the famous duty free shopping centres in the world, Hong Kong is renowned for its shopping. In shopping districts like Causeway Bay and Tsim Sha Tsui, you will find anything and everything for you, ranging from local brands to the famous luxury brands. If you are a keen shopper, you definitely shop till you drop!

Temple street night market, Hong Kong – this is one of the most famous tourist sites because it offers a lot of items for tourists to see and buy, and aside from the food and drinks, shoppers can look for local special souvenirs such as jewelery and chopsticks. It is also proximate to other famous streets such as the Ladies Street and the Birds' Street in Mongkok. With most shops open till well after midnight, you will be entertained long into the night!

If you're looking for adventures...

Chimelong Theme Parks – Of a dozen of prominent PRC theme parks in the Greater Bay Area, Chimelong Paradise in the Panyu District in Guangzhou and the Chimelong Ocean Kingdom in Zhuhai should be on every adventurer's bucket list. With a plethora of activities such as amusement rides, animal shows, aquariums and water parks, you will find some of the most exciting rides in the world in these theme parks.

Hong Kong theme parks – the world-renowned theme parks including Ocean Park and Disneyland are two of the favourite tourist spots in Hong Kong. These spots are not just for kids either – from toddlers to adults, everyone will find these places interesting!

Macau casinos – since the Macanese government opened up the casino industry around 20 years ago, it has developed into one of the leading casino resorts in the world. And it is not just for the gamblers – in fact you don't have to gamble at all – with new and world-class hotel facilities and convention centres, all members of the families will have a fulfilling experience without doubt!

If you're looking for cultures...

Ruins of the St. Cathedral in Macau – This is perhaps the most iconic site in Macau and you will find a picture of it on most of the Macanese postcards. This beautiful church was severely burned down in a fire in 1835 and the only remnant was the artistic granite facade

ad the grand staircase entrance. It was officially listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2005 and continues to be crowd favourite.

Splendid China Folk Village – Travel China in One Day – this famous place in Shenzhen comprises of two areas including the Splendid China Miniature Park and the China Folk Culture Village. At the Splendid China Miniature Park, there are 82 reproductions of the various famous places in China ranging from the grand architecture, historical sites and traditional dwellings in China. At this place, you can do a fast-track visit of China in less than a day! At the China Folk Culture Village, there is a museum of 56 ethnic groups of China where you can find the various clothes of the various ethnic groups and enjoy the Chinese folk dancing up close.

Museum of the Mausoleum of the Nanyue King – Seek the History of more than 2,000 years ago – In this museum in Shenzhen you can explore the Chinese heritage of the past 2,000 years as this museum traces back to Nanyue King (204 BC to 112 BC) in the West Han period but also a 2000 year old stone chamber tomb of the Emperor.



Non-Fiction

Group 4

A Dream not Shared by All

Harrow International School Hong Kong, Webb, Stephanie – 15

Imagine a utopia. A place where bullet trains and monorails glide effortlessly, winding in and out of different districts. A place where towering skyscrapers stretch miles into the sky, creating a labyrinth of glass and concrete. A place where robots, instead of humans, offer their services in restaurants and stores. An urban cluster of cities where anything can be made possible, with a population twice the size of Canada.

This is already becoming a reality. It will be known as the Greater Bay Area (GBA). It is Mainland China's ambitious plan to establish an international all-in-one innovation/entertainment/ financial hub.

How do they plan to do this?

The plan entails integrating and developing the nine cities of Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Foshan, Dongguan, Zhuhai, Zhongshan, Huizhou, Zhaoqing, Jiangmen in Guangdong Province and the two special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau.

Although this seems like a lot of cities, it only really takes up 0.6% of China's land mass with the population of the GBA, exceeding 69 million, accounting for 5% of China's total population.

However, what is most impressive about the Greater Bay Area is that its monetary output (Gross Domestic Product or GDP) per capita (or per person) at US\$23,000 already exceeds the two other major Chinese city clusters of Jing Jin Ji (Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei) at US\$13,000 and Yangtze River Delta at US\$11,000.

With further development, the Greater Bay Area could become the powerhouse of the whole of China, accounting for an even more significant percentage of China's GDP than its current 12%. With further integration supported by government policies, the GBA is expected to rival or even overtake the three largest bay areas in the world - Tokyo, New York and San Francisco!

In order to fully understand how China is planning on accomplishing this ambitious task, we will examine the blueprint of the GBA plan carefully.

The fundamental idea is to leverage on the existing strengths of the various cities, so that each complements the others, rather than competing.

Hong Kong and Shenzhen will play the role of the international finance centres.

As it stands, Hong Kong already operates the world's largest offshore Renminbi (RMB) business and financing centre. Generally speaking, when companies in the Mainland want to expand their businesses, instead of borrowing money from banks, they might consider raising this money through listing on the stock markets, known as Initial Public Offerings (IPOs), or selling bonds, a type of debt, to investors.

This is where Hong Kong comes in with its unique financial service offerings. Mainland China does not allow free exchangeability of RMB into other currencies such as the US dollar (USD). In addition, the Mainland also restricts capital inflow/outflow i.e. how much money can be brought in and out of China. This has given Hong Kong an opportunity to become an important financial intermediary that connects the Mainland to the rest of the world. Hong Kong has helped many mainland companies tap into a vast pool of foreign investors by conducting their IPOs on the Hong Kong stock market as well as selling

Mainland companies' bonds to global investors. The total amount of capital raised from IPOs in Hong Kong and Shenzhen combined has ranked the highest in the world since 2015.

In addition, Shenzhen is expected to be the incubator for technology companies such as Huawei, Tencent and DJI Technology. Most of China's massive technology companies originate from Shenzhen since the city was earmarked for the Central Government's reform and opening over thirty years ago. Shenzhen's investment in research and development accounted for about 4% of its GDP, among the top three in the world along with South Korea and Israel. The Central Government is planning to oversee the "Shenzhen-Hong Kong technology innovation cooperation area", hoping to further develop 5G, artificial intelligence, cyberspace technology and bio-medical technology.

Meanwhile, have you ever wondered what toys, clothes, furniture, electrical appliances, machinery, your beloved iPhone and many other things have in common? A lot of them are actually made in China! Looking at the back of any one of those objects, you would likely see a small "MADE IN CHINA" label.

But where, exactly, in China are a lot of these objects manufactured? Many are manufactured in Dongguan and Foshan which are known as the world's factories and they are a part of the proposed GBA! China is hoping to transform them from a low labour cost manufacturing base to producing advanced parts and assembling for Shenzhen's high-tech industries.

Elsewhere, the flashing lights, the shuffling of cards, the clinking of casino chips, all merge together into one at Macau. With casino revenue of US\$37bn in 2018, Macau is a gaming centre with 6 times the revenue of Las Vegas which only had US\$6.5bn revenue. Together with Hong Kong and Macau's neighbouring Hengqin Island, the Chinese government is planning to develop these cities into a tourism hub offering gaming, theme parks and sight-seeing.

Given the strengths of key individual cities, what is it about the Greater Bay Area that would make it "greater" than all the other bay areas in the world?

To start with, the Greater Bay Area has a low-cost manufacturing base which ensures seamless cooperation between the high-tech design companies and the parts suppliers/manufacturers because of their physical proximity. This is a major advantage compared to other bay areas, such as Silicon Valley which has to source its parts from China or other low-cost overseas suppliers, resulting in lower efficiency and higher costs than the GBA producers.

Another advantage the Greater Bay Area has is that further development and upgrading of skills should be easy to accomplish, considering that much of the labour force is already skilled in manufacturing. Furthermore, while cities like Dongguan and Foshan morph into high-tech producers and centres of innovation, secondary areas such as Zhaoqing can take over the lower-end manufacturing. Moreover, alongside shifting to high-end manufacturing, Dongguan can further expand its service industries, such as financial insurance, e-commerce and technology services, in order to support its high-tech hub neighbour.

The Greater Bay Area also has the advantage of having a vast population. The 70 million people in this area not only provides more potential for creative input and a broader base to develop talents, but it also means that there is a vast pool of relatively low cost labour. This is because the average GDP per capita in the Greater Bay Area is only US\$ 23,000, well below the GDP per capita of the other bay areas of the world (from Tokyo Bay of US\$ 42,000 to San Francisco Bay of US\$102,000).

As for connectivity within the Greater Bay Area, China has already invested heavily in infrastructure. For example, there is the bullet-train network, the HK-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge

and other infrastructure projects which all help to significantly reduce travel time between the cities. The provincial capital, Guangzhou, which is located at the heart of major railway lines across the GBA will be turned into a transport hub, with plans to extend its rail and subway network further. For connectivity with the rest of the world, three of the world's top container ports, Shenzhen, Guangzhou & HK are in the Greater Bay Area, with established shipping lines making scheduled visits for exports and imports. The air freight traffic across the Greater Bay Area at close to 8 million tonnes per annum is already greater than the combined figures of the bay area of San Francisco, New York and Tokyo. Still there are further plans to turn the GBA into an airport hub by expanding existing airports' capacities and transport links.

The Greater Bay Area blueprint thus seems like a very well-thought out and feasible plan. However, there are still many challenges the Chinese government has to overcome if it wishes to make a success of its plans given the many inherent differences that exist in the various cities. Let's analyse what these challenges mean and if they can be overcome.

One of the biggest challenges is the existence of three different legal systems (Macau, Hong Kong, China) and three different customs zones unique to the GBA. Macau and Hong Kong are two separate special administrative regions with their own legal and taxation systems and currencies. There are also two hard borders that travellers and goods would have to cross. This makes the execution of policies a lot more complicated.

Some of these obstacles can be overcome with certain Central Government initiatives. For example, to solve the problem of there being different currencies, digital currencies or online payments can overcome this issue fairly easily, while Hong Kong can take over the primary role of external financing / RMB exchanges. In terms of the difficulty of having different customs zones, the Central Government could coordinate regional policies so as to streamline the process of crossing the borders, hence easing the movement of goods, workers and capital.

Thus, these challenges do not seem insurmountable initially. That was the case until the anti-extradition bill protests in Hong Kong began...

Will these protests compromise the picture-perfect utopia? Have they already caused irreversible damage to the role Hong Kong will play in the GBA?

Over the past six months, Hong Kong has faced a whirlwind of protests, unrest and violence which have threatened its position as an international financial centre. Hong Kong has many well-educated, competent young people, with 5 of its universities being ranked among the top 100 worldwide. Before this, the trilingual youth of Hong Kong would have naturally provided a pool of talent for the GBA plan. However, these protests have shown that these university graduates are not exactly keen on integrating with the Mainland.

These protests have also led to lawlessness within HK. Whether we are looking at the behaviour of the radicals or the law-enforcers, violence has now become the norm. This means that Hong Kong's tourism has been adversely affected, potentially even for the longer term if unrest continues.

A recent ban on face masks has added even more fuel to the fire as it invokes a colonial-era emergency law. The Hong Kong High Court later passed a judgement that the ban was not constitutional and did not comply with the Basic Law. However, a spokesperson from the National People's Congress (NPC) issued a statement that only the National People's Congress Standing Committee (NPCSC) has the authority to make any decision on whether any HK law complies with the Basic Law.

Stuart Hargreaves, an associate professor at CUHK says it is not clear whether this statement is meant "to totally deny HK courts ability to interpret the Basic Law in course of decisions" or whether "it is just a 'helpful reminder' that NPCSC has final say on Interpretation, then that's

business as usual.” The first interpretation would put Hong Kong’s judicial independence under strain, potentially eroding Hong Kong’s financial role as global investors become wary whereas the second interpretation should leave Hong Kong’s position intact.

To add to the uncertainty, the US has recently passed the “Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act” in response to the escalating protests. This Act states that there will be an annual review on the autonomy of Hong Kong. If the US decides it is not up to standard, not only will they impose sanctions on the Hong Kong/Chinese officials involved but they could also remove Hong Kong’s special trading status. For example, the exports of American sensitive technology to Hong Kong would be restricted, just as in the Mainland. This Act in fact presents a double-edged sword to HK. On the one hand, it does seem to ensure the continuation of one-country-two-systems because of the potential threat of the loss of Hong Kong’s special status which would hurt China. On the other hand, if the US views Hong Kong as no longer enjoying a high degree of autonomy, then Hong Kong will suffer a double blow because not only would its autonomy be eroded, but it would also lose its “most favoured nation” status currently granted by the US.

Therefore, whether Hong Kong is considered to enjoy a high degree of autonomy seems to hold the key to whether Hong Kong will suffer from the worst case scenario of a double blow.

If this happens, the Greater Bay Area will suffer greatly because the ability of the Greater Bay Area firms to raise USD financing as well as to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) will be adversely affected if HK’s financial role disappears.

However, this worst case scenario does not seem likely, as both China and the US benefit from Hong Kong maintaining its status as a global financial centre.

From the US perspective, US companies benefit economically from trading with Hong Kong. The value of US exports to Hong Kong far exceeds the value of its imports from Hong Kong, with a surplus of US\$ 31 billion in 2018. Given Hong Kong’s trusted common law system, US companies also feel secure in using Hong Kong as a springboard into China.

From China’s perspective, Hong Kong is an important bridge that links Mainland firms to the rest of the world. Professor Simon Shen, Adjunct Associate Professor in Political Economy at HKU & CUHK, points out that investment into China by foreign companies (FDI) routed through Hong Kong has increased from 40% pre-1997 to 70% because foreigners have faith in Hong Kong’s common law system. Professor Shen also argues that Hong Kong has a unique role in China due to the free exchangeability of RMB into other currencies in Hong Kong, unlike in Mainland China. China’s need for USD financing and its strict control of the flow of money in the Mainland thus gives Hong Kong an advantage.

Indeed, Hong Kong has always been special in that it has enjoyed a free flow of information, people and capital, an independent judicial system, a regulatory framework that is free from corruption and a highly-educated workforce with a good command of English. All of these are paramount for an international financial centre and none of which the other Mainland cities can replicate. As long as China values HK’s unique financial role, it is likely that HK will be left to operate as it has done in the past, at least in appearance.

Yet, China still faces the challenge of some Hong Kong youth who refuse to be integrated. Since Hong Kong is such a vital part of the Greater Bay Area plan and contributes so much to China, perhaps the Central Government would consider maintaining the status quo for Hong Kong on the surface but gradually replacing the pool of local talent with ones from the Mainland. For example, in Mainland companies or in other spheres where the Central Government can exert influence, they may adopt a policy to hire only loyal mainland graduates, bypassing this generation of Hong Kong protestors.

In conclusion, the ambitious Greater Bay Area plan will, without a doubt, lead to the prosperity of China. Given the strengths the Greater Bay Area has, such as the availability of a local labour force that is relatively low cost (compared with the other bay areas) yet becoming increasingly skilled, the rapidly growing talents in the prospective cities and their complementary strengths, the Greater Bay Area will have no problem developing further to overtake the other Bay Areas. Unfortunately, this dream of a utopia is not shared by all. Judging by the recent events in Hong Kong, it is not certain whether Hong Kong can remain as the primary financial/trading centre. However, considering the benefits both the US and China derive from leaving Hong Kong as it is, with the former enjoying favourable trade with Hong Kong, and the latter primarily from raising foreign currencies, it does not seem likely that Hong Kong will lose its critical role as an international financial centre. Either way, the GBA blueprint seems promising and will definitely propel China into a future of innovation and new developments.

It could be a utopia for those who dreamt it, but this dream is not shared by all.

The Greater Bay Area

Korean International School, Yau, Hiu Laam Janice – 15

Robust, breath-taking, beautiful, and culturally oriented are a few attributes that begin to describe the Greater Bay Area region. The conceptualisation of the region that operates independently from other countries' political influence emulates the best qualities obtained from Mainland China, Macau, and Hong Kong. Covering a landmass that is more than Switzerland, the region has a population of about forty million individuals. The region dubbed the Greater Bay Area (GBA) provides the ultimate opportunity for people living in the region to live a fulfilling life. GBA is characterised by beautiful sceneries, economic prosperity, culture, freedom, cheap but entertaining lifestyle, exquisite cuisine, and great weather. Individuals native or foreign visiting the region gets to experience peaceful natives, enhanced economic and technological opportunities, diverse cultural history, eco-tourism, local and neighbouring region cuisines, unique shopping experience. They also access affordable housing, recreational and educational facilities, thrilling mountainous adventures, and a spectacular gambling lifestyle.

Correspondence to best Attributes of Mainland China

People living in the GBA suggest it to be referred to as Cantonesia owing to the commonality of the primary language (Cantonese) used in the region. The region envisions bringing the best aspects of Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macau. For instance, by emulating best practices in farming and agricultural ideologies set up in Southern China, the GBA will enhance its self-sustainability and supports its population that will be approximately 40 million. It will also adopt the preservation of rare species and critical cultural centers. The best attribute that emanates from Mainland China is the ability of the country with only 10% arable land being capable of sustaining a population of more than 1 billion people. As such, it showcases the importance of agriculture to the economy of a region. Similarly, small scale farming from individuals living in the mountainous region of Southern China enables them to contribute to the production of varying crop and animal products, enhancing food security.

Mainland China is growing at a rapid rate. It is evident by the growing GDP that is ranked second in the world and the creation of new economic zones (Zhang 21). However, they have remained grounded in conserving its cultural sites and culture in general. GBA thus aims at staying rooted in its heritage and culture. Hence, the identification of cultural sceneries that double up as attraction is identified and protected. Mainland China also boasts of sanctuaries for rare species animals. Animals such as the panda which provide an extraordinary spectacle, are protected and act as revenue generators and source of attraction. Ultimately, GBA will take the best attributes from southern Mainland China and implement it in its southern region, characterised by the most arable land, best weather condition, and natural ecosystem. As proposed, the GBA southern region encompasses the rural part characterised by mountains and ranges. It is suitable for agriculture and riparian land which acts as a source of freshwater feeding the inland rivers within the region, making it the more significant supplier of clean water used across the region. It also houses the GBA's most prolific cultural and religious sites.

To better experience, the GBA a trip down the southern part of the region will showcase an ecosystem characterised by peace, tranquillity, and fresh air. The scenery of green spread of crops outlines by the contours of the mountain ranges welcomes any individual to the agricultural and farming hub of the GBA. Farmers have diversified their production based on the area to ensure varied supply. Most parts of the arable land are in constant use owing to the adoption of modern technology and irrigation in farming. Contrary to scenery experienced in rural parts of many regions, the GBA authority will ensure easy accessibility by developing a robust infrastructure that connects the rural area to the northern cities. The further south one moves, the more chill and higher it becomes with a substantial landmass on the high-altitude areas reserved for forest and wildlife existence. Clear marking of protected areas is visible to avoid encroachment and human-wildlife conflicts. The protected area in the mountainous region contains riparian land that provides fresh, clean, and safe water.

Two massive dams in the southern region are used in water storage and electricity generation. Favourable weather conditions in the mountainous southern region of GBA emulates that in Southern Mainland China, making it possible for farmers in the region to grow crops that are a common delicacy when visiting any region close to China. Taking advantage of the robust ecosystem in the region, the region will become an eco-tourism attraction with visitors and researchers visiting the area not only to admire the rare exotic animals only found in the Chinese region but also learn how to emulate the same in their respective countries. For instance, the creations of panda sanctuaries in the area will only be rival that in mainland China, making it a significant source of attraction. Locals and tourists will also get a chance to explore critical cultural sites that capture the heritage of different communities living in the region.

To top it off, visitors and locals alike get to have a taste at a variety of delicacy that depicts different cultural set up around the region. Most prominent are dishes native to Southern China, such as the roasted pecking duck, wonton noodles, Boedijn, and dim sum (Zhang et al. 386.). For the thrill-seekers, the GBA southern region provides the perfect challenges and adventures that range from scary zip-lining, mountain climbing, and biking. For example, Guangzhou China has one of the most extended zip lines in the world as a result of its extensive but accessible mountain ranges. Implementation of such ensure the area increases its economic development as visitors from within and outside the region have fun while enjoying a serene environment like no other. Lover on mountain biking can also have a short at the never-ending fun couple by the serenity of the country. All in all, an adventure to the rural part of GBA will provide the much-needed relaxation and tasty food variety while providing equipping an individual with knowledge regarding cultural and religious diversity in the region.

The northern part of the GBA will contain two cities that will rival the busy buzzing life that can only be experienced in Hong Kong and Macau. Hong Kong, even though considered a part of Mainland China, has its independence governance and political structures. This makes it a center for freedom relating to human rights and the social lives of those living in the metropolitan region. Hong Kong skyline is considered one of the most adorable in the world due to the number of skyscrapers in the region. With a population of just over 7 million people covering an area of about 1106 km², it is considered the financial and technological city of the world. In its quest to attract investors while ensuring the better livelihood of individuals living in the city, the highly diversified city has adopted technology in nearly every aspect of its operation.

With international companies setting up shop in the region, it is paramount that they get convenience, economic stability, political stability, and security. Contrary to most big cities, Hong Kong is among the few where an individual feel secure whenever on the streets due to the friendly security services. Similarly, a sight of citizen protesting for their social right is a common sight which alludes to the political independence it enjoys. Notwithstanding, pollution has been a rising issue leading to the adoption of clean energy from solar to embracing electric cars. Hong Kong equally has the most sophisticated transit network that makes a movement with the city convenient.

Emulation of the best Hong Kong Attributes

Emulating attributes of Hong Kong in terms of city planning, housing, and transports system, the northern part of GBA buzzing scenery is noticeable, revealing its intention of becoming the world's economic hub. The two metropolitan cities, which will have a population of just over 20 million people, provide a unique lifestyle that cannot be experienced in any other city. Contrary to scenes experience in many cities around the world where utter disorganisation, pollution, and security concerns are paramount, boast of top security and organisation. Even though the cities are densely populated, the metropolitan authorities having analysed aspects from Hong Kong city and suggested mechanisms and policies ensure the city remains in robust and attractive shape.

GBA's paramount objective is to develop a self-sustaining model but an affordable city. Well established manufacturing industries across different sectors create jobs and the needed commodities to support the day-to-day activities. With a standardised wage rate, citizens will manage to develop their life around the city. Low-cost housing and transport make it possible for even regular workers to live just outside the city. Most breath-taking about the urban areas of GBA is the technological advancement that has been implemented in the delivery of services to improve people's convenience and lives. Aspects such as affordable and reliable transportation, internet and telecommunication will become a norm to GBA in a bid to attract foreign investment.

Pollution and transportation are always a significant concern when dealing with a big city. In the case of GBA, the authorities governing the city have suggested mechanisms to resolve this issue. The adoption of clean-energy sources in transport and daily usage minimises the level of carbon emission. Electricity use in Cantonesia will be obtained from hydrothermal and solar sources. With the city adopting an eco-friendly rapid transit system based on Hong Kong's transport set up intending to reduce pollution while also reducing congestion caused by the usage of personal cars (Shapiro, Hassett & Arnold 21). Aiming to preserve the environment, the region will encourage the use of electric vehicles, especially within the metropolitan areas. The GBA will allow convenience when dealing with mobility by developing roads, underground passes, walk-ways, railway networks, and water canal. An individual wishing to explore further parts of the city will have the opportunity to use the high-speed train that traverses the whole region. Ultimately, the transport network will ensure convenience for every person ranging from pedestrians to regular automobile users. The city has put in place measures and policies that encourage the development of high capacity building to facilitate housing, especially in the densely populated urban areas in GBA.

GBA, on its spectrum, can be considered a 'skyscraper city.' The authorities provide baseline housing pricing that ensures citizens fulfill their dreams of owning a home at

a certain point in their life. Ultimately, what makes GBA admirable when it comes to housing policies is the mechanism put in place to ensure that, ideally, every citizen has access to shelter, thus reducing the causes of homelessness. In the recent past, cities have battled the high rates of mortgages and acquiring homes making low-earning members of the social strain or even become homeless. For instance, Hong Kong is experiencing a housing crisis emanating from unaffordable housing occasioned by ever-growing housing prices. Thus, GBA will put up a measure that monitors housing prices to ensure that developers do not overinflate prices.

The dream of GBA becoming a financial hub will be further boosted by the available infrastructure and political goodwill. The region must attract the leading commercial brands to the region while putting up policies that ensure fair and reliable trading. Owing to the independent governance that GBA will enjoy creating a political environment that simulates or even betters that of Hong Kong is possible (Bache, Bartle & Flinders 592). The favourable political climate in a strategically located region will spur GBA to new economic heights boosting its international trade. Situated with the vicinity of a highly influential region but enjoying a serene political environment makes the proposed region a haven for new and existing investors. A functional 24-hour economy, especially in the cities, will showcase GBA financial capabilities that will match other Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, Korea, and the Philippines.

Safety, cultural diversity, world-class infrastructure, educational, and recreational facilities will similarly make GBA a go-to tourist destination. For instance, shoppers get access to top brands that represent the different Asian cultures while also providing them with the opportunity of purchasing other international brands at competitive rates. The decision to shop in such a destination not only showcases top quality brands but also showcases innovation, technology, and high engineering of building around the central business district. This guarantees a shipping galore that is unmatched by surrounding cities in the region. For an individual interested in locally manufactures items, the cultural center is the go-to place offering a wide array of items that reflect specific cultural backgrounds within GBA and from neighbouring Asian countries.

The region also emulates Hong Kong, which has top-class educational and recreational facilities. To cater to students from all backgrounds, GFA has instituted a high-quality curriculum that meets international standards. That is not what makes the GBA educational facilities unique. Through the adoption of talent-based educational programs, young members of the society can quickly identify fields of study that they are interested in. The high-level educational system will not only nurture local talents but also encompass students from other regions. GFA will also harbour the best recreational facilities, such as five-star hotels and sports facilities. Social centers where families can interact will also be accommodated in the GFA. With a vast sandy beach on the northern side, hotels can attract local and international guests who wish to experience the uniqueness of the city during cool weather, a healthy city life.

Emulation of GBA to Best Aspects of Macau

The Food Culture in GBA emanates from Macau and Mainland China setup, where varying types of foods are accessible owing to the diversity in culture. Macau is home to themed restaurants and bars that represent cuisine from nearly all cultures in the Asian peninsula while also showcasing European cuisine. Contrary to what is experienced in the

southern region, which majorly deals with local cuisines, the north region of the GBA will be food heaven to locals and foreigners alike. Food lovers can cheaply and easily experience a taste of exotic cuisine from different Asian countries. This has been made possible by the presence of ethnical diversification owing to immigration that has resulted in the adoption of cross-culture practices. One can have a taste at delicacies from India, Mainland China, Japan, Korea, Macau, and other countries at a low price. The local eateries are packed with plenty of dim sum, egg custard, among many other delicacies that are affordable to literary everyone but living a person craving for more. For those interested in fine dining, specific themed locations and top-class restaurants provide the opportunity to taste any meal from around the world.

The Macau nightlife is a unique experience that showcases well-lit buildings and the central attraction being the casinos. Covering an area of 113.5 km² and a population of just over 620,000, Macau is the dubbed Vegas due to the number of casinos it hosts. A substantial percentile of its revenue emanates from gambling proceeds, which is at its peak in the night hours. The establishment of entertainment joints and casinos contributes to GBA economy and attraction. More-so the casinos in the region have been influenced by the setup in Macau that encompasses that provide one-stop leisure, shopping, and financial assistance to its patrons (Greenwood & Dwyer 582.) Notwithstanding, lovers of photography will experience the full extent of the GBA beauty showcase by carefully designed lighting and fountains in a different building, a scenery that can only be enjoyed in Macau.

Natives/Tourists experience in the GBA

Any individual seeking an adventure in the Greater Bay area can begin in the southern region by visiting the ancient cultural sites that highlight the cultural origins of the native. They can proceed to visit the wild animal sanctuary that is home to the famous panda and other exotic animal species distinct to the region. They can then engage in Mountain climbing, biking, and zip-lining while enjoying fresh delicacies from the numerous farms located in the region. One can also visit the human made spectacle site, such as the two dams in the region that double up as power generation centers. When one wants to experience the fast-paced city life, a ride at the bullet train is a unique experience. They can also enjoy street food that showcases the diversity of the GBA areas. If one requires premium dining, they can always visit several five-stars hotels that provide the best view of the city. To better experience the nightlife, one can visit any number of casino or lovers of photography can always capture the well-lit skyline. To cool off after a long day's adventure, one can visit the sandy beaches, which provide a vast range of recreational activities that keep everyone moral high.

Ultimately, the GBA was created with conceptualised to accommodate everyone from children to adults. By taking the best aspects of Mainland China, Macau, and Hong Kong, GBA is capable of creating a region that one-stop adventure that is only achievable by visiting the three distinct locations. Be it education, recreation, tourism, food, cultural diversity, and a cheap but standardised lifestyle; this is the region to be. Emulating best practices from Hong Kong enables Cantonesia to establish itself as a city of adventure, financial prowess, technology, and security. Aspect conceptualised from Southern Mainland China advances the newly developing region to a sustainable agricultural and farming hub while remaining rooted in its cultural heritage. It also enables it to become self-sufficient

concerning food productions that are equally delicacies in the region. The main attribute that Macau offers is the buzzing nightlife categorised with beautiful lighting that showcases inner beauty. It also exposes other economic alternatives that GFA can explore to boost its economy and attract tourists. Ultimately, the GFA showcases a region full of adventures emanating from its carefully crafted system obtained from existing cities that have prospered. Hence, it is the most prolific place to live.

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Non-Fiction

Group 5

The Greater Bay Area: A Land of Opportunity

Sha Tin College, Chan, Cyrus – 16

From agrarian economy to global powerhouse – China’s economic transformation has been nothing short of extraordinary. This upward trajectory in economic growth has not come by accident but is the result of several strategic derivatives along with meticulous planning. However, this pales in comparison to its most ambitious plan to date: The Greater Bay Area Initiative. The main goal is to develop the region into an international innovation and technology hub, improve connectivity between cities and seize the opportunities that are provided by the country’s most open and economically vibrant region. With integration as the focus of the initiative, many critics worry about the Special Administrative Region status that sets apart Hong Kong and Macau, and whether the merging of different tax and legal systems will prove to be too much for investors. Another underlying concern is that the Greater Bay Area Initiative seems to directly benefit China the most through their leveraging of Hong Kong and Macau’s Special Administrative Region status, however while on the surface this may be the case, Hong Kong and Macau too are put in a position to succeed.

So, what is this Greater Bay Initiative? This ambitious and somewhat vague blueprint lays out lofty aspirations for the major cities within the region to develop into specialised economic hubs. Hong Kong would be able to bolster its status as a finance and trading hub. Shenzhen – home to the telecom giants Huawei – would cement itself as the tech hub of the east, while Macau would focus on developing into the region’s tourism hub. In addition to this, the initiative is also looking towards the future, intending on plans to improve the innovation capacity through collaborations such as the Hong Kong – Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park, as well as the establishment of the Youth Development Fund which provides financial support in the form of matching funds for NGOs to support the youth of Hong Kong to be entrepreneurs. Considering all that has been organised, it is clear to conclude that there are high hopes for the region to flourish.

Comprising of the two Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macau, the Greater Bay Area also includes the nine municipalities of Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen and Zhaoqing. With three of the world’s top 10 busiest container ports and air freight traffic greater than San Francisco, New York and Tokyo combined, the Greater Bay Area only occupies less than 1% of China’s land area, yet they contribute to 12% of the total gross domestic product. And with a population greater than the whole of the UK and twice that of Canada, China aspires the region will be able to develop into an urban cluster to rival global cities alike. Built upon the core cities of Hong Kong, Macau, Guangzhou and Shenzhen, the Chinese government aims to leverage their comparative advantages and utilising them as integral engines for regional development, with hopes that it will have a radiating effect for the development of the key node cities (Zhuhai, Jiangmen, Foshan, Zhongshan, Dongguan, Huizhou, Zhaoqing).

So, what are these core cities like, and what do they have to offer for the Greater Bay Area? Hong Kong, the Pearl of the Orient, being the most international city in the Greater Bay Area provides a business – friendly environment with a free economic system; in addition

to its information technology infrastructure and wealth of high-end talents and services, encourages enterprises from the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macau to conduct business regionally and internationally. Along with its efficient transport system and world-class infrastructure, Hong Kong is posed as an international transportation and logistics hub, and is a shining example of a world-class city for international and regional businesses to invest in.

Macau, China's answer to Las Vegas, with low tax rates and its free port, has flourished into a strong economy in the Asia-Pacific region. Predominantly maintained by tourism and gambling, these integral pillars have propelled Macau to a GDP of \$55 billion US dollars in 2018, and its close relationship with the Portuguese government allow Macau to serve as an important gateway linking Mainland China with the international market.

Shenzhen, China's up and coming Silicon Valley, has much changed from its humble beginnings as a fisherman's village; to now being the tech manufacturing capital of the world - home to some of the world's largest and most innovative Fortune 500 and 100 companies. Moreover, Shenzhen is the city that networks the large landmass of China with Hong Kong and Macau, establishing it as a hub for regional businesses.

Guangzhou, the commercial hub of China, is the centre of the country's transportation, industrial and financial infrastructure and acts as an important trading point with Hong Kong. With a large portion of China's GDP from the tertiary industry, through the Greater Bay Area, China hopes there will be an influx of skilled workers into the province, removing China's reliance on manufacturing and agriculture whilst transitioning to being predominantly in the service sector. Consequently, with this inundation of attention given to Guangzhou, there is an expectation for it to develop into a global metropolis.

With connectivity as a major focus for the Greater Bay Area, China in tandem with Hong Kong and Macau have collaborated on several key infrastructural constructions which have led to an ease of access between Hong Kong, Macau and the Mainland.

A clear example of this would be Hong Kong's Section of the XRL - the Express Rail Link, which connects Hong Kong with over 29,000 kilometres of the national high-speed rail network. Opened in September 2018, Hong Kong's Section of the XRL provides direct train service to 58 mainland destinations, in addition to greatly shortening the travelling time between Hong Kong and Shenzhen (around 18 minutes), Guangzhou (around 46 minutes) and other cities in the Pearl River Delta. And as of June 2019, the average daily patronage of the XRL was over 54,000 passengers during weekdays and over 56,000 passengers during weekends; firmly cementing Hong Kong's position as a regional transport hub.

However, a more notable example of the improved inter-regional infrastructure would be the HZMB: the Hong Kong - Zhuhai - Macau Bridge. Opened in 2018, the \$18.8 billion US dollar bridge spans from the Hong Kong port to Zhuhai and Macau with a length of 41.6 kilometres. Together with the 13.4 kilometres long Zhuhai Link Road, the total length becomes 55 kilometres, making it the longest bridge-tunnel sea crossing in the world. So, what does this translate to in terms of travelling from Hong Kong? The bridge reduces the travelling time between the Hong Kong International Airport and Zhuhai from 4 hours to around 45 minutes and incorporates the western side of the Pearl River Delta into a reachable three-hour commute. Since the implementation of the HZMB, the Hong Kong government has been discussing to gradually increase the number of cross-boundary vehicles able to use the bridge, and thus increasing the ease of transport for local businesses and for the general public.

Along with these the following infrastructural plans have been commissioned: the Liantang / Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point which would be the seventh land crossing point between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, the Nansha Bridge which would serve as

an important expressway across the Pearl River and the Shenzhen - Zhongshan Bridge which would significantly reduce travelling time. Through these improvements in transportation, the workforce would be more inclined to explore employment within the whole Greater Bay Area, making headway on distributing skilled workers throughout the region.

While this initiative proposed by China seems clear in how they will directly benefit from it - with a greater economy and workforce as well as a more integrated region, less so is said of the two SAR regions Hong Kong and Macau regarding their objectives within the formation of the Greater Bay Area.

Given this initiative, the Hong Kong government has set its mission on two fronts. First off, allowing the Greater Bay Area to serve as an attempt to break new ground for local businesses. More importantly, for the initiative to be a step further in the practice of the "One Country, Two Systems". With this in mind, this mission is encompassed by six basic principles: to be driven by innovation and led by reform, to coordinate development and plan holistically, to pursue green development and ecological conservation, to open up inter-regional cooperation to achieve a win-win outcome, to share the benefits of development and improve people's livelihood and to adhere to the "One Country, Two Systems" whilst acting in accordance with the law. Finally, with these principles, Hong Kong has set several goals: to develop as an international innovation and technology hub, to expedite infrastructural connectivity, form a globally competitive modern industrial system, to take charge in ecological conservation, to raise their quality of life, strengthen cooperation and involvement in the Belt and Road Initiative as well as developing cooperation between Guangdong and Macau.

As for Macau, their government has set its sights upon developing into a world-class tourism and leisure centre along being a commercial trading service platform between China and Portuguese speaking countries. Through this, they hope Macau will develop into an area of diversified economies where the mainstream Chinese culture and diverse cultures coexist. Due to the Macau SAR having close relations with Portugal - both sides maintaining closer cultural, financial and legal exchanges - Macau possesses unique advantages in becoming a commercial trading hub for Portuguese speaking countries, and along with the aid from the mainland, will be able to break the constraints of being a micro-island economy. Furthermore, by pursuing economic diversification as a long-term development goal, Macau has honed in on nurturing emerging industries which will provide more avenues for their economy.

While both Special Administrative Regions stand to benefit from an integrated economy, it does not come without its potential challenges. Despite the importance placed on integration, research fellow Martin Chorzempa at the Peterson Institute for International Economics in Washington has been quoted saying "An enormous amount of red tape related to transport, customs, immigration will need to be cut to make it actually easy to move people, goods and money between these areas." This challenge for the region with its different customs, legal systems and public services can already be found in the Hong Kong - Shenzhen Express Rail Link customs arrangement. China will lease the "Mainland Port Area" from Hong Kong - with this area compromising of the Chinese section of immigration and customs, the waiting hall for departure as well as all platforms and trains. And within this area, full Chinese law, both criminal and civil will prevail, even though physically located on Hong Kong soil. With some concern already about the "One Country, Two Systems" framework in place, passengers being able to complete both the Hong Kong and Chinese clearance procedures under one roof has raised red flags for Hong Kong's Special Administrative Region status, along with its economic freedom.

Furthermore, while the initiative is for the bay area to work together to become an innovation and financial hub, this goal could be impeded by regional economic rivalry which has been a prevalent concern in recent years. With the underlying notion that helping other minor cities' progress will, in turn, hurt their own long-term interests, Hong Kong or Macau could be less inclined to offer their full assistance. Moreover, in the agenda stated by Beijing's leading group, it has not been said how economic rivalry could be mitigated, which causes concerns as to the major cities as to whether they should fully commit.

The Greater Bay Area Initiative is ambitious, it's unrefined and has lofty goals, no matter how you look at it. However, it is that precise reason that makes this vision for the future so attractive. It takes an incredible amount of ingenuity and desire to break conventions in order to succeed and rival global cities; even with the shortfall of its expectations versus the current reality, this willingness shown is what is required to progress. By focusing on the future entrepreneurs and innovators of the region, improving interregional connectivity and utilising the strengths of the major and minor cities involved the Greater Bay Area Initiative is the correct step forward in China's long journey of economic reform and liberalisation.

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Black and White Cats

Sha Tin College, Cheng, Yui Hang – 16

Surely, Deng wasn't impressed when his ashes were brought back to life again. His unmistakable frown was still there, but was he still functionally a human being? "That is the fundamental question," he proclaims triumphantly after emerging from his pensive stare, a smile creeping across his morose complexion. Towering above Shenzhen's skyline just like the propaganda posters that once emblazoned the streets of the overachieving fishing village, a sense of pride overwhelms him, a feeling that his efforts have not been in vain.

He was never the theoretical bureaucrat his predecessor was; as another of his sayings goes, "seek truth from facts". Presiding over a regime of extreme pragmatism, experimentation, and setting down the foundations of an institutional praxis that continue to be legally codified in the form of the PRC's current constitution, his legacy lives on in the memories of those who witnessed the changes precipitated by his Reform and Opening-up program.

Sidelining Mao's designated successor, deposing leftist radicals and shifting culpability for the cultural revolution from Mao to four of his loyal followers (the notorious "Gang of Four"), legitimising his grip on power in the process, his political prowess is undeniable. It is hard to imagine what it felt like to be purged twice from the upper echelons of a party he helped create, to be labelled an enemy of the state, and to have his family tortured by fanatical mobs. Whether he ever wept for his son's predicament is something we'll never know, permanently handicapped after years of torment from the Red Guards, but his reputation as the architect of China's unprecedented rates of modernisation is, as the Chinese saying goes, imprinted into our bones and hearts.

Well, what a long digression. Deng hated verbose language, following in the tradition of laconic diction adopted by the great thinkers of his youth. And accordingly, out of deferential respect, it would be most befitting for me to skip all the bureaucratic gibberish about the 13th Five Year Plan, the Hong Kong Steering Committee for the Development of the GBA, the National Development and Reform Commission etc. etc. etc., and delve directly into how the GBA took its present form and what this means in light of the status quo. And honestly, Deng wouldn't be impressed (or rather, appalled) by the level of progress Hong Kong is making, especially when it was once seen as the paragon of a modern capitalist welfare state and something tangible to learn from.

Somehow finding himself perched over a little knoll across the border, he turns around and gets quite befuddled by the sight he beholds. A meandering river divides the two territories; one side is sparsely populated by farmers with superiority complexes and the other is a bustling CBD full of financial activity. "What a spectacular waste of land," Deng exclaims, expectedly. The ubiquitous officials that meticulously noted down any room for improvement were no longer here with him, but so was the political factionalism that catalysed his retreat from power. He liked the latter's absence. Very much, in fact, as he nods in agreement, reminding him of the strict discipline during his days as a guerilla fighter. But the status quo kept bothering him.

And voilà, pathetic fallacy. Dark clouds and torrential rain. But as they say, there's a silver lining in every cloud. With pessimism comes a certain degree of optimism, and we hark back to a fateful day 40 years ago.

Goodbye with the ration ticket and hello to liberalism. “We need a Special Economic Zone, no matter the cost!” Deng announced during another of his Working Committee meetings. One year later, the Shenzhen SEZ was born as a pilot project, opening to foreign investment and free-market forces in a sharp deviation from the centrally planned economy embraced by Mao. And as its name suggests, it was really distinct, with its own border checkpoints, its own policies, and even planned to introduce its own currency, presumably scrapped when the RMB was devalued from its artificially inflated exchange rate. Just as he would be with Shenzhen today, his visit to the area in 1992 brought him great satisfaction.

The British and the Chinese had many disagreements, but one thing they had in common was that both governments were fed up with farmers fleeing to Hong Kong. The implementation of the SEZ also meant rigorous, bilateral enforcement of border controls, hardly believable today when it houses multiple tech giants (i.e. Huawei, Tencent, DJI, etc.) and surpassed Hong Kong’s GDP for the first time last year. The time when youth idolised our popular culture and civilians envied our wealth as an achievable version of modernity is long gone, but some of us haven’t adapted to this changing reality. Defence mechanisms, or something more sinister? Soon, it might as well be us fleeing across the border for work opportunities.

And hence, Deng’s Four Modernisations (Economy, Agriculture, Science and Defence) and his praxis of experimentation guided China’s development for years to come, laying the foundations of today’s Greater Bay Area. Rain deluged the abandoned fields of Hong Kong, as thin mist obscures organised rows of skyscrapers across the river. Still awkwardly perched on the same knoll, Deng reflects on whether his achievements bear relevance in the modern-day.

By the time the long-proposed GBA officially came into fruition, its eleven participating cities have become more integrated than ever: inter-regional specialisation, intensive infrastructural development in pursuit of the “one-hour living circle”, and ambitious plans for economic trade. A disequilibrium of power dynamics catalysed by mainland China’s stunning levels of development means that unless Hong Kong is determined to reposition itself as the innovative driver of change it once was, it has no choice but to “integrate into the nation’s greater schemes”, as national leaders keep emphasising.

Although Xi’s rhetoric against foreign intervention in his recent visit to Macau may be contentious, it is quite evident that our city is not exactly the unique paragon of ‘freedom’ some of us think it is. Politically changing the mainland is nothing but a false hope, when our fundamental conceptions of development are different: one in which food, housing, security, basic human needs and economic development come first; another in which a model of Western liberalism and representative democracy rules.

It isn’t very wise to turn down an offer of assistance and pursue something else at this critical juncture of development. Deng recalls personal experiences of his relatively forced retreat from power when student protests in memory of Hu Yaobang morphed into factional struggles both within and outside the party. Now, he didn’t know whether he was shuddering from the sudden gust of wind or from sheer terror at the disastrous splits that could have happened. His former pro-market ally Zhao Ziyang was placed under de facto house arrest ever since, conservative party cadres seized the reins of power, and his road to moderate reform wasn’t reinstated until a few years later.

His sighs are muffled by intense winds from the south. Factionalism nearly deprived him of his legacy, and analogously, it threatens to do the same to our city in the south, marginalising it to the extent where it no longer bears significance. Action leads to a greater reaction, and it is very hard to tread cautiously and moderate the needs of all stakeholders.

The metaphorical silver lining of optimism is the certainty in a shared future engendered by the creation of common objectives, similar to how Deng's Four Modernisations were succinctly delineated. The cycle of experimentation and implementation in the pursuit of this is instrumental to long-term development. Following in his footsteps, "seeking truth from facts" and the emphasis on finding a consensus was the Chinese recipe of success, just as it will be for the GBA. An uncertain future lies ahead of us, especially in view of the status quo, and I sincerely hope that unity will lead us to new adventures, to new heights.

Once upon a time, Jiang Zemin and Tung Chee-hwa attended international summits as near-equals. Times have changed, but something hasn't, and that is Deng's perennial quote: "it doesn't matter whether the cat is black or white, as long as it catches mice."



Non-Fiction

Group 6

Welcome to my MaChiKong Adventure

King George V (DLA), Batt, Caleb – 11

Our tour starts in Hong Kong
Then to Macau
Then to Southern China
All three places are different, but also have their similarities.

Can you tell them apart? One day they will be one place!

Good hikes
Lovely views
Tasty restaurants
Beautiful beaches
Secluded camping
BBQ sites so you can enjoy a campfire and you'll always feel safe when outside.

Laser light shows
Iconic Star Ferry
Fast ferry
A longggg bridge
High up helicopter!!

Gambling in the casinos
Traditional Portuguese food
Red & gold decorations
Egg tarts
Pork buns

Bullet trains
Meat and veg dumplings
Noodle soup

Chinese New Year
Dragon dancing
Cantonese, English and Mandarin

The MaChiKong Adventure sounds pretty good to me.

HongChiMa

King George V (DLA), Chatlani, Praneel – 11

HongChiMa... Do you know where that is?
Greater Bay Area... Is that more familiar?

Let me take you on an adventure through three places that could one day become
an incredible tri-country achievement
I like to call that place—HongChiMa

Lets keep this short
I'll share with you my favourite things

Macau
Gambling, casinos, hotels, egg tarts, and history.

Southern China
Hot pot, factories, bullet trains, dumplings, pandas and noodles.

Hong Kong
Beaches, hiking, tropical islands, friendly people, lasers, temples and food markets

Now imagine that all together... One tri-country agreement
I'd be happy
It would be a journey
But worth it
Welcome to HongChiMa.

It's all about the Love for Hong Kong... My home

King George V (DLA), John, Sabrina – 13

Hong Kong is my home
Macau and China are holiday places to me.

Hong Kong is great
I'm happy to share if you take care of it and share your place too.

I love Hong Kong
I love the buildings
I love the parks
I love Disneyland, movies and cinemas
I love the food
I love my school
I love my family

I can imagine a fun place with all of that and also, egg noodles, dumplings, dim sum, mountains, beaches, boats, trains and casinos.

There would be egg tarts, pork buns, historical ruins and lots of shopping.

There would be hot pot, smoky skies, red and gold decorations, singing, shows and big firework displays.

Sharing great places is nice.

I say 'Welcome to the GBA'.

It's just SO cool!

King George V (DLA), Richter, Evangeline - 12

Yesterday I heard that my home Hong Kong might change
It might be called the Greater Bay Area
It might be merged with two other places
WOW...SO COOL
Luckily with two other places I enjoy.

Let's go on a journey to see the best bits.

My journey starts in Hong Kong at Chinese New Year
See all the dragons
Smell the tasty food
Touch the beautiful soft clothes
The colours are red and gold
It's so beautiful how the gold shimmers so bright, the hotels, the lights, the buildings are so pretty
This place is so cool
I love it.

Now we go to Macau.
I take one look at this place and my mind is blown
Look at the size of the buildings and the casinos
See the big bright buildings
Smell the money in the casinos
Taste the egg tarts
It's so cool
I know I say that about everything but it really is just so cool
I love everything about Macau.

Next I'm taking you to Southern China
Oh my mind.....it's ... so cool
All the temples with incense burning
All the shops selling fun toys and all the dumplings from the food markets

Now you can see how much I love all three places imagine what it would be like all together...
As our home.

It would be a tropical island
It would be hot
There would Lots of beaches with ice cream
There would be so much good food and drinks
The transport fun, quick and reliable
So many weekend adventures
And Lots of good shops and malls

But now I'm worried that it would become too busy as more people would want to live here.

My Home

King George V (DLA), Shum, Lok - 11

Hong Kong, Macau and Southern China are kinda the same...but also different
Going from living in 1 to all 3 would be a change
My home Hong Kong would not be so small anymore
My home the GBA would be massive.

I wonder why they want to put them together
I think they are ok on their own
But I also wonder how fun it might be, especially making new friends!!

We'd have more shopping malls
Places for peace and quiet
And also calm parks.

There would be lots of space to do parkour, diving and rock climbing
More food to eat
More places to hike
More sea to swim in.

More buffets to eat from
More hotels to sleep in
More places to explore
More places to celebrate Chinese New Year!

I hope my home doesn't become too busy
I hope my friends don't leave to live somewhere else
I hope my school stays the same and I can eat fish and chips for my lunch
I hope my family stay working here.

If those things stay the same I think it will be fun.

I love my home, please don't change too much.

Non-Fiction

Group 7



Red & Gold

King George V (DLA), Sy, Bryan – 17

The Greater Bay Area would be one big city
I wonder what the name could be?
Perhaps I could help name it...It's going to be my new home after all

I'm excited.
We will get more sightseeing which means more weekend adventures!

I love Hong Kong
I love Macau
I love Southern China

Hong Kong has big buildings
A laser show that makes the light shine bright
High up roof tops to see the buildings at night

The language is English and Chinese. But other languages are welcome.
Sometimes Mandarin, French and maybe even German

We go to the beach
Hike the mountains
Swim in the pool
Shop at the market

The colours are red and gold
The smell is sweet and sour
The taste is yum yum yum

The shopping centre has air con which is good as it's hot
I don't have much money but I go shopping a lot

Temples, shopping, dancing and parks
I think the GBA will be a good place to live, let's hope there are no sharks.

A New Adventure Awaits

King George V (DLA), Veilleux, Eva – 15

Hello My Name is Eva and I live in Hong Kong
Hong Kong is my home now, but it used to be Holland
Now I call here my home and I'm proud.

I love Hong Kong, but I don't know much about Macau and China

But I've moved before so I'm used to new places

I don't mind moving
As long as the place is fun
I think the GBA would be the same
Why didn't they call it HKMCSC?

As long as I have tasty food
My family
My friends
My School
And my fun weekend activities

I don't mind if Hong Kong becomes bigger
A new adventure awaits.