Research Article

Spatiotemporal Evolution of Regional Green Economy under Administrative Division Adjustment on Applications of Artificial Intelligence: A Case Study of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

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Abstract

In the context of aggravating environmental problems, the concept of green economy, advocated by policies introduced to solve such problems, is being increasingly recognized and emphasized. In addition, digital technologies, represented by the Internet, big data, and artificial intelligence, are constantly integrating with economic and social fields, gradually becoming an important driving force for economic and social development, and also bringing certain positive environmental effects. This study investigated the spatiotemporal evolution characteristics of the green economy of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) in the past three decades (1987-2018) under the background of administrative division adjustment and artificial intelligence development. First, the overall green economic development level of the GBA from 1987 to 2018 was analyzed using the super-efficiency slack-based measure model. Then, the spatial pattern evolution characteristics and regional differences of green economy in the GBA in this period were assessed by the exploratory spatial data analysis model.

1. Introduction

Currently, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) is developing rapidly and steadily. To achieve further breakthroughs, the GBA is also exploring the transformation of its developmental pattern from an industrial economy to a service economy. In addition, it also leads in terms of urban agglomeration and ecoenvironmental quality. However, it lags far behind world-class bay areas in the coordinated development level of economy and environment and is constrained by its special administrative system. As a result, the GBA is facing a series of increasingly prominent problems, such as administrative barriers, as well as problems associated with resources and the environment...
In this context, it can be expected that the introduction of a reasonable administrative division adjustment and the integration of the concepts of ecological civilization and green development into regional economic development will enable the effective promotion of the coordinated and sustainable development of this region.

A literature review shows that Chinese scholars have intensively explored the effects of regional integration-based administrative division adjustment on regional geopolitical and economic development. These scholars regard administrative division as an important factor for optimizing urban spatial layout and promoting urban development. Their claim is that, driven by rapid urbanization, the coordinated development of regional economy will gradually become the primary consideration for administrative division adjustment. For the advancement of the coordinated development of regional economy, "coordination" is an inner requirement of a sustainable and healthy development, "greenness" is its prerequisite, and "economy" is its essence. However, Chinese scholars only focus on one of these three aspects and rarely attempt to organically combine these aspects by the bridge of green economic development. In terms of research perspectives, they mostly focus their research on provincial levels, while a regional perspective has not been applied to date. Moreover, no comprehensive, systematic study has been conducted from temporal or spatial dimensions, with a view to the related developmental background and influencing mechanisms. In addition, many scholars have conducted in-depth discussions on the development of artificial intelligence and green economy, mainly from the following aspects: for example, the economic growth effect of AI has been studied. Most scholars generally believe that the development of the Internet can significantly promote economic growth [2]. Choi and Yi used panel data of 207 countries from 1991 to 2000 to study that Internet plays a positive and significant role in economic growth [3]. Zimin and Chanjuan studied the environmental effects of Internet development and proposed the impact of Internet development on energy conservation and emission reduction. The empirical results show that Internet development reduces per capita energy consumption on the whole [4]. In addition, Xu et al. believe that the rapid development of big data provides an important way for China’s green development [5]. In general, most of the existing studies focus on the economic growth effect of AI or its environmental effect, while there are few literatures on the impact of AI on green economy, and the existing studies have not conducted in-depth discussions on the relationship between the two from the theoretical mechanism.

Therefore, this paper takes green economy as an important part of the coordinated development of regional economy and further analyzes the internal relationship between the adjustment of administrative divisions and the spatial expansion of regional green economy in both quantitative and qualitative ways from time and space dimensions. In this paper, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is selected as a case study. Based on the background of administrative division adjustment, the SBM supereffi-

2. Research Methods and Data Sources

2.1. Research Methods

2.1.1. Slack-Based Measure Model. Considering the issue of undesirable output associated with the green economic development of cities, this paper refers to the nonradial, nonangular SBM model as proposed by Tone as well as the SBM model considering undesirable output. A theoretical SBM model was built, considering undesirable output under constant returns to scale to measure green economic development levels, as expressed by the following formulae:

\[ \rho = \min \frac{1 - (1/N) \sum_n s_i x_i'}{1 + (1/M + I) \left( \sum_{m=1}^{M} y'_m / y'_m + \sum_{i=1}^{I} q'_i / q'_i \right)} \]

\[ \text{s.t.} \sum_{i=1}^{N} s_i x_i n + s_i = x_i', \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots, N \]

\[ \sum_{i=1}^{N} s_i x_i m - y'_m = y_m', \quad m = 1, 2, \ldots, M \]

\[ \sum_{i=1}^{I} q_i y_i k + s_i = x_i', \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, I \]

\[ z_i \geq 0, s_i \geq 0, s_i \geq 0, k = 1, 2, \ldots, K \]

2.1.2. Exploratory Spatial Data Analysis Model. The spatial pattern evolution characteristics and regional differences of green economy in the GBA since 1987 were analyzed based on the data visualization of the ESDA model, as expressed by the following formulae:

(a) Global Moran’s I
On the basis of research and analysis, the administrative division adjustment of the Pearl River Delta in the past four decades can be divided into three stages [7, 8] (see Table 1): The first stage is the early stage of the reform and opening-up. In this stage, the administrative division adjustment measures implemented in the GBA mainly included “transforming districts into cities,” “establishing special economic zones,” and “transforming townships into towns,” which aimed to establish prefecture-level cities and implement the “city governing county” system. To promote economic and social development and explore the possibility of establishing open coastal cities, a series of administrative division adjustment measures peaked in the GBA around 1988. The methods of administrative division adjustment were diversified, strong, and far-reaching. In the second stage (1990-2000), the adjustment scheme of “transforming counties into districts” was practiced vigorously, establishing a total of 16 county-level cities within three years. However, this adjustment scheme lost popularity after 1997. The third stage started in 2000, and the main administrative division adjustment measures taken in the GBA in this stage were “transforming counties (cities) into districts” and “district boundary restructuring.” In particular, in the past decade, many county-level cities in the GBA have been revoked and transformed into municipal districts, and “district boundary restructuring” has been practiced in Guangzhou. These measures have significantly expanded the scale of central cities and led to the construction of metropolitan areas based on central urban districts, thus laying a solid administrative framework foundation for the coordinated development of central cities and surrounding areas.

Urban agglomerations enjoy a series of advantages and thus have great developmental potentials. They can promote cooperative competition between international urban agglomerations, boost economic growth, realize coordinated and sustainable regional development, and have always played a prominent role in the development of the country. Relying on the special developmental path and political system since the reform and opening-up, a series of administrative division adjustment measures with unique characteristics have greatly affected the development of urban agglomerations and regions. However, the administrative division adjustment of urban agglomerations is closely related to green economy. The implementation of an adjustment policy often has a domino effect, as it not only divides and restructures urban spaces but also affects the development of green economy to some extent, giving rise to a spatial development pattern of green economy with regional characteristics. Administrative division adjustment measures at different stages also affect the aggregation and distribution of resources and the development of urban spaces, causing them to follow laws. As a result, the development of regions and urban agglomerations also obeys certain laws under such an effect. Therefore, urban agglomerations at different developmental stages are in urgent need of suitable administrative division adjustment to optimize regional development. Only then will they be able to effectively explore the effect of administrative division adjustment on green economy, systematically examine the administrative division system foundation for the coordinated development of urban agglomerations.
Table 1: Contents of administrative division adjustment of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) from 1978 to 2018 (source: self-drawing).

| Time  | Content                                                                                                                                 |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1979 | Shenzhen and Zhuhai were established as prefecture-level cities under provincial jurisdiction.                                           |
| 1980 | Shenzhen and Zhuhai were upgraded to special economic zones.                                                                           |
| 1984 | Guangzhou was approved as an open coastal city.                                                                                           |
| 1987 | Zhongshan and Dongguan were upgraded from county-level cities to prefecture-level cities.                                                 |
| 1988 | Qingyuan County and Fogang County were annexed to Qingyuan; Xinfeng County was annexed to Shaoguan; Huiyang Region was transformed into Huizhou; Zhaoqing Region was transformed into Zhaoqing. |
| 1989 | Hengqin Town was placed under the jurisdiction of Xiangzhou District under the adjustment scheme of “transforming townships into towns.” |
| 1992 | County-level cities such as Shunde, Nanhai, Taishan, and Panyu were established.                                                        |
| 1997 | The administrative division of Luohu District of Shenzhen was adjusted, and Yantian District was added in Shenzhen; Hong Kong Special Administrative Region was established. |
| 1999 | Macao Special Administrative Region was established.                                                                                     |
| 2000 | Panyu and Huadu, both county-level cities administered by Guangzhou as delegated, were transformed into districts.                          |
| 2001 | Zhuhai revoked Doumen County (the last county in Zhuhai) and added Doumen District and Jinwan District.                                  |
| 2002 | Xinhui, a county-level city under the jurisdiction of Jiangmen, was transformed into a district; Chengqiu District, Shiwan District, and county-level cities Nanhai, Shunde, Sanshui, and Gaoming, which were formerly under the jurisdiction of Foshan, were revoked and restructured into the following five districts of Foshan: Chancheng District, Nanhai District, Shunde District, Sanshui District, and Gaoming District. |
| 2003 | County-level city Huiyang was revoked and transformed into Huiyang District of Huizhou.                                                  |
| 2005 | Dongshan District was revoked and annexed to Yuexiu District; Fangcun District was revoked and annexed to Liwan District; Nansha District and Luogang District of Guangzhou were added. |
| 2009 | The new campus of Macao University on the Hengqin Island was isolated from other regions of the island; one part of Hengqin Island would be governed under the policy of “One Country, Two Systems.” |
| 2012 | Some townships and towns in Panyu District of Guangzhou were placed under the jurisdiction of Nansha District by means of “district boundary restructuring.” |
| 2014 | Huangpu District and Luogang District of Guangzhou were revoked, and a new Huangpu District was established; county-level cities Conghua and Zengcheng were revoked and transformed into Conghua District and Zengcheng District, respectively. |
| 2016 | Longhua District and Pingshan District of Guangzhou were added in Shenzhen; some subdistricts of Bao’an District were placed under the jurisdiction of Longhua District; Pingshan Subdistrict and Kengzi Subdistrict of Longgang District were incorporated into Pingshan District. |
| 2018 | Former Luogang District and Huangpu District were merged into the new Huangpu District, and the adjustment scheme of “transforming counties into districts” was practiced in Conghua and Zengcheng. |

Figure 1: Number of administrative division adjustments in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) (source: self-drawing).
division adjustment of urban agglomerations from the perspective of dynamic development, and further find a green path for the development of urban agglomerations and regions. In this sense, close attention should be paid to the interactive and synergic relationship between administrative division adjustment and green economy for urban agglomerations at developmental stages [9]. Qualitative and quantitative approaches can be combined to summarize the green economic development characteristics of the GBA under administrative division evolution in the three investigated decades. Furthermore, the mechanism by which administrative division adjustment affects regional green economic development can be explored, thus creating a new path for the development of green economy in the GBA through administrative division adjustment.

3.2. Overall Green Economic Development Level of the GBA.
To effectively live up to and strengthen the construction of the ecological civilization in the new era and actively facilitate the transformation of the modes of economic development, this study used the superefficiency SBM model and MaxDEA software based on existing literature and policy development. To define and measure the green economic development level, labor, capital, land, and energy were adopted as input indices (i.e., year-end number of persons employed as labor input; proportion of the output value of the tertiary industry as capital input; built-up area as land input; and urban water supply as energy input), while economy and environmental pollution were taken as output indices (i.e., GDP and per capita GDP as desirable outputs of the economy and total urban wastewater discharge as undesirable output of environmental pollution). The period of 1987-1990 was a long time ago and important data is unavailable; therefore, it was measured once at the interval of four years. The years after that were measured on an annual basis. In the case of individual missing values, the methods of interpolation and trend extrapolation were employed for processing. Ultimately, a greater measured value meant a higher green economic development level (because of the missing data in some years, the results may be deviated to some extent).

The green economic development levels of 11 major cities in the GBA from 1987 to 2018 (see Table 2) were obtained with the above measurement methods. The temporal evolution characteristics of the GBA included the overall green economic development level of the GBA, the average green economic development levels of 11 major cities in the GBA, and the annual average green economic development levels of the GBA in the three decades (see Figures 2 and 3).

3.2.1. Temporal Evolution Characteristics of the Green Economic Development Levels of 11 Major Cities. Judging from Figure 2 and Table 2, cities with a rising green economic development level in the GBA from 1987 to 2018 included Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Foshan, Zhaoqing, and Hong Kong. To be specific, the cities ranking among the top in the GBA in terms of average green economic development level included Foshan, Zhongshan, Hong Kong, and Macao. Benefiting from the implementation of the reform and opening-up policy and a series of administrative division adjustment measures, all four regions had favorable resource conditions and industrial bases and a strong ability to attract capital and labor. This testified to the presence of a strong positive correlation between economic strength and green economic development. Guangzhou and Shenzhen were both characterized by advanced economy, large population, and highly developed urban construction; however, in terms of green economic efficiency, they were at medium levels nationwide, which was mainly attributable to their high environmental pollution pressure. Thus, efforts should be made to solve the problem of environmental pollution, so as to improve their green economic development level.

To be specific, cities that presented an “N-shaped” developmental trend in the study period included Zhuhai, Dongguan, and Zhongshan. Because of their low urbanization levels, late economic take-off, and high proportions of the output values of energy-intensive industries and primary and secondary industries in the early stage, these three cities presented an obvious declining trend in the early stage. However, in the first major administrative division adjustment, in 1987, Zhongshan and Dongguan were upgraded from county-level cities to prefecture-level cities. In the second major administrative division adjustment, Zhuhai revoked Doumen County (the last county in Zhuhai) and added Doumen District and Jinping District in 2001. Combined with the driving effects of surrounding cities under rapid development, they have slightly improved their green economic development level in recent years.

Cities whose development tended to be stable with fluctuations were Foshan, Huizhou, Zhaoqing, Jiangmen, and Hong Kong. Among them, Foshan and Hong Kong showed highly fluctuating green economic development levels in these decades, while, in terms of average green economic development level, they ranked second and third among the 11 major cities in the GBA, respectively. The development of the two regions benefited from the cooperation of the Pearl River Delta with Hong Kong and Macao in the early stage. That is, by fully leveraging their cheap labor and land, the surrounding areas of the Pearl River Delta attracted technologies and investments from Hong Kong and Macao. The strengthening of this Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation boosted rapid economic growth, and specific cities in this region (e.g., Foshan) began to flourish in this stage. Later, the special division of the labor mode of “having stores in front and factories behind,” as a result of cross-administrative area cooperation, drove the Pearl River Delta toward quickly developing its processing and manufacturing industries, preliminarily complete its industrialization, and effectively achieve breakthroughs in industrial and economic development [10]. However, because of the dominant role of heavy pollution in the industrial structures of primary and secondary industries, their green economic development levels fluctuated greatly. In the late stage, they began to pay close attention to environmental protection and the upgrading of the industrial structure and introduced a series of policy adjustments, such as the implementation of the “Belt and Road” initiative and the
policy of “developing national strategic emerging industries.” Combined with a major administrative division adjustment based on the adjustment scheme of “transforming cities into districts” in Foshan in 2002, their green economic development levels began to increase steadily. Recently, the green economic development levels of both regions have remained stable. Clearly, by virtue of reasonable administrative division adjustment and high-quality
urban development, both regions still have large green economic development spaces and present an optimistic developmental trend. In contrast, Zhaoqing had a slightly fluctuating green economic development level but ranked at the bottom in terms of average green economic development level. The low green economic development level of Zhaoqing was mainly attributable to its disadvantaged position relative to other major cities in the GBA. These disadvantages are related to economic strength and resource endowment, high resource consumption and heavily polluting primary and secondary industries, weak economic momentum, and the insufficient driving force of its surrounding areas.

Cities which presented a “U-shaped” developmental trend in the study period included Dongguan, Huizhou, Zhongshan, and Macao. In the years following the reform and opening-up, these cities experienced rapid economic development and an increased degree of industrialization. This resulted in high resource consumption and heavy environmental pollution and caused their green economic development levels to decline sharply. In recent years, they have been seeking sustainable and healthy development by gradually adjusting their industrial structures, eliminating high-pollution energy resources, and supporting emerging industries. These measures have helped to raise their green economic development levels.

3.2.2. Temporal Evolution Characteristics of Regional Green Economic Development Level. Judging from Figure 3, the overall green economic development level of the GBA roughly presented a trend of declining first and increasing afterwards and fluctuated around 0.45 on average. The study period can be divided into three stages based on the administrative division adjustment of the GBA and the change laws of its overall green economic development level:

The first stage (1987-1999) witnessed a decline of the green economic development level of the GBA from 0.6192 to 0.3218. This stage started a new developmental stage for the GBA, because a major administrative division adjustment was conducted and the region benefited from the implementation of the reform and opening-up policy. The main administrative division adjustment work was carried out at the prefecture level, including the establishment of Shenzhen and Zhuhai and the transformation of Zhongshan and Dongguan from county-level cities to prefecture-level cities. Such work promoted competition among cities and boosted their rapid development. As a result, urban spatial forms changed obviously and expanded constantly towards multiple directions in this stage, leading to a continuous increase of the built-up area [11]. The year of 1995 was the turning point of this period, as, after years of continuous decreases to 0.3016, the green economic development level began to rebound (although by a small amplitude). This was because the GBA began to develop based on Hong Kong and Macao as its core and the Pearl River Delta as its hinterland. By fully leveraging their cheap labor and land, the surrounding areas of the Pearl River Delta were able to attract technologies and investments from Hong Kong and Macao. The strengthening of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation boosted rapid economic growth, and specific cities in this region began to flourish at this stage. In contrast, counties with promising development prospect were upgraded to prefecture-level cities as the opportunity matured, aiming to further their development [10]. Later, the special division of the labor mode of “having stores in front and factories behind,” which formed through cross-administrative area cooperation, drove the Pearl River Delta to accelerate the development of its processing and manufacturing industries, complete preliminary industrialization, and develop its industry by leaps and bounds. This explains the stable economic growth of the Pearl River Delta region at this stage [12]. Unfortunately, the 1997 Asian financial crisis seriously impacted the economy of the GBA, causing it to slow down or even decline in the years to come. Affected by both economic and resource factors, the green economic development level of the GBA was unstable and fluctuated greatly.

The second stage, ranging from 2000 to 2008, witnessed rapid urbanization and improved economic and social development in the GBA. The green economic
developmental level of the GBA also increased slightly, from 0.2924 to 0.5082. At this stage, the GBA launched the second major administrative division adjustment, which still occurred at the county level. That is, the adjustment scheme of “transforming counties (cities) into districts” was adopted to transform county-level cities and counties with great autonomy into municipal districts directly under the jurisdiction of prefecture-level cities. This move changed the area of county-level cities into that of municipal districts, resulting in an obvious and rapid increase of the built-up area of central cities [13]. It is thus clear that “merging” was employed as the primary means to strengthen the internal connections among the cities in this region, with the purpose of driving economic development in various cities and in the region as a whole. In 2001, China joined the World Trade Organization (WTO). In 2003, Hong Kong and Macao signed the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) with mainland China and opened tourism to mainland Chinese tourists. This arrangement granted Macao access to the resources of the tremendous gaming and tourism markets of mainland China and fueled its economic take-off. At this point, the pattern of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation has gradually departed from the original mode of “having stores in front and factories behind,” and interregional connections have also been strengthened [10]. At this stage, thanks to the expansion of built-up area and the sufficiency of urban spaces, large cities such as Guangzhou, Foshan, and Shenzhen began to enjoy greater industrial development spaces and potentials, and their economic development further mobilized the aggregation of population and the rapid growth of energy resources. Urbanization advanced substantially in this stage, but no adequate attention was paid to the environmental harms caused by extensive economic development. In brief, the green economic development level rose slightly at this stage, mainly because it benefited from rapid economic development and was restricted by the environmental problems caused by extensive economic development.

The third stage (2009-2018) was a stage of innovation-led, people-oriented, new-type urbanization based on urban-rural coordinated development [12]. In this stage, when the green economic development level of the GBA was just beginning to experience a qualitative leap (from 0.4685 to 0.7163), bottlenecks were encountered in 2017 and 2018; therefore, new directions and breakthroughs were urgently sought. Administrative division adjustment work was carried out by the GBA in this stage mainly by means of “transforming counties (cities) into districts (cities).” In terms of economic development, the Pearl River Delta was based on export trade, and Hong Kong was supported by the finance industry. As both were seriously impacted by the crisis, the state introduced a series of strategies and policies to deal with the situation, including the “Belt and Road” initiative and the policy of “developing national strategic emerging industries.” To some extent, these strategies and policies contributed to the economic recovery of the GBA and carried the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation into a new developmental stage. In 2018, Guangzhou conducted another major administrative division adjustment (following the reform and opening-up) by “merging new areas” and “transforming cities into districts” based on its developmental situation. These measures not only guaranteed equal access to public infrastructure services and perfected urban functions in Guangzhou but also, to some extent, accelerated the regional integrated coordinated development of the GBA. However, while the region as a whole developed rapidly, cities in the region developed to varying degrees, resulting in the low overall economic and social development level of the GBA. Moreover, cities with rapid economic development (excluding Shenzhen) were often restricted by poor environmental development. As far as these cities are concerned, it is necessary to further stimulate and improve their green economic development potentials and explore an effective green path that suits their economic development.

3.3. Spatial Expansion of Green Economy in the GBA

3.3.1. Global Spatial Agglomeration Characteristics. After investigating the GBA from the longitudinal temporal dimension, this study conducted a transverse spatial analysis using the ESDA model. Specifically, geospatial data analysis and spatial correlation were combined on the GIS platform, and data were visualized as spatial expansion distribution characteristics. A spatial data analysis system was constructed using three indices, namely, green economic development level, GDP, and the proportion of the output value of the tertiary industry. Moran’s I was introduced to analyze the spatial expansion characteristics of the green economy in the GBA under administrative division adjustment from 1987 to 2018 (see Table 3).

The Global Moran’s I of the regional green economy of the GBA was calculated for the period of 1987-1990 and for each year after that. Judging from the angle of temporal evolution, it is evident that the green economy of various cities in the GBA showed certain correlations in 1987-2005, but with great fluctuations. In 1987-1993, Moran’s I value increased obviously from 0.028 to 0.342, possibly because of the implementation of the reform and opening-up policy, the establishment of special economic zones (which drove the development of economy, capital, land, and energy in the GBA), and the formation of obvious interregional driving effects and connections. This pointed toward the spatial agglomeration of the green economy of various cities in the GBA. Later, Moran’s I value presented a trend of sharp decrease, but a certain spatial correlation was still maintained, probably because subsequent administrative division adjustments began to slowly strengthen the ties between prefecture-level cities and county-level cities. However, blind economic development at the cost of the environment might have contributed to the weakened spatial correlation among the green economy of various cities. No spatial correlation was observed between them after 2006. This was probably because several big cities in the GBA, although strong in themselves, failed to drive the development of their surrounding areas. As a result, the horizontal ties between cities in the region were weakened, and the overall correlation among green economy in the GBA was jeopardized, giving
rise to weakened spatial correlation and less obvious spatial agglomeration. In the past few years, great importance has been attached to the construction of the ecological civilization, the transformation and upgrading of the industrial structure, and the implementation of reasonable administrative division adjustment (e.g., the adjustment scheme of transforming cities into districts) adopted by Guangzhou, and Moran’s I value began to present a gradually increasing trend. However, on the whole, the spatial agglomeration of the green economy in the GBA was still weak.

3.3.2. Local Spatial Agglomeration Evolution. The Global Moran’s I introduced in the last step demonstrates the presence of spatial positive correlation between the economic strength and regional green economy of the GBA through global analysis; however, it cannot reflect the spatial connections between cities in the region from a local perspective. In this context, with the aid of GIS, Moran’s I value and LISA agglomeration map should be employed to further assess the agglomeration evolution laws of green economy in the GBA in the transverse spatial dimension under administrative division adjustment in these decades (see Figure 4). The green economic development status of the GBA was classified into the following four types according to Figure 4: high-high agglomeration type, high-low agglomeration type, low-high agglomeration type, and low-low agglomeration type. Apparently, there was a general lack of obvious spatial agglomeration in the overall green economic development of the GBA, especially in western Guangdong.

High-high agglomeration type mainly involved hotspot cities which had a high green economic development level and whose surrounding cities also had high green economic development levels. For instance, Shenzhen and Dongguan began to present an obvious high-high agglomeration phenomenon from 2009 onward. The high green economic development levels of these hotspot cities and their surrounding cities drove the coordinated development of the green economy of surrounding cities through a radiation effect. As discussed above, the first major administrative division adjustment upgraded the county-level cities of Dongguan to prefecture-level cities in 1987. The second major administrative division adjustment revoked Doumen County (the last county in Zhuhai) and added Doumen District and Jinwan District in 2001. Combined with the advanced development level of the two cities themselves, the driving effects of surrounding cities under rapid development, the continuous upgrading of industrial structure, and the adjacency of geological location, this area became a spatial agglomeration area with a high overall green economic development level in the GBA. For this reason, it has been demarcated as a preferential intensive development area, as the sustainable development of its green economic development level will, to some extent, elevate the green economic development levels of surrounding areas. In addition, relying on its obvious geographical location advantages, this area can also serve as a main front of green production technology development and a pilot zone of environmental regulation [13].

The high-low agglomeration type mainly involved cities with sound green economic development but whose surrounding cities had poor green economic development. These mainly included Foshan, Huizhou, and Shenzhen. Huizhou first began to show a high-low agglomeration phenomenon in 1987. Later, the local agglomeration characteristics of its green economy remained nonsignificant, suggesting that its green economic development level had been declining continuously since 1990 and its connections with surrounding cities had been weakening. This was mainly attributable to the emerging adjustment scheme of “transforming counties into cities” at this stage in the GBA, especially in Guangzhou, Foshan, and Zhuhai. On the one hand, this scheme promoted economic and social development in these cities and improved their autonomy and competitiveness. On the other hand, marginalized cities (e.g., Huizhou) failed to either benefit from this scheme or achieve interactive development with these cities. Instead, they lost their high-quality resources to these cities because of a very strong “siphonic effect.” This explained why Huizhou experienced a gradual decline of its green economic development.

| Year       | Global Moran’s I value | Variance | Z value | P value |
|------------|------------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1987-1990  | 0.028                  | 0.1466   | 0.8561  | 0.21    |
| 1991       | 0.068                  | 0.1226   | 1.4167  | 0.12    |
| 1992       | 0.209                  | 0.1431   | 2.0542  | 0.06    |
| 1993       | 0.342                  | 0.1442   | 3.166   | 0.02    |
| 1994       | 0.214                  | 0.1287   | 2.4270  | 0.03    |
| 1995       | 0.105                  | 0.104    | 1.8306  | 0.05    |
| 1996       | 0.041                  | 0.1061   | 1.22    | 0.16    |
| 1997       | 0.02                   | 0.122    | 0.84    | 0.25    |
| 1998       | 0.039                  | 0.1238   | 1.0194  | 0.18    |
| 1999       | 0.069                  | 0.1294   | 1.2008  | 0.15    |
| 2000       | 0.048                  | 0.1328   | 0.9370  | 0.21    |
| 2001       | 0.115                  | 0.1412   | 1.3681  | 0.11    |
| 2002       | 0.073                  | 0.1382   | 1.0934  | 0.16    |
| 2003       | 0.153                  | 0.1343   | 1.7509  | 0.07    |
| 2004       | 0.096                  | 0.1397   | 1.3538  | 0.14    |
| 2005       | 0.007                  | 0.1035   | 0.5128  | 0.31    |
| 2006       | -0.059                 | 0.1494   | -0.01   | 0.47    |
| 2007       | -0.189                 | 0.156    | -0.8196 | 0.26    |
| 2008       | -0.279                 | 0.1478   | -1.3448 | 0.1     |
| 2009       | -0.236                 | 0.1525   | -1.059  | 0.17    |
| 2010       | -0.257                 | 0.1487   | -1.268  | 0.11    |
| 2011       | -0.189                 | 0.154    | -0.797  | 0.23    |
| 2012       | -0.121                 | 0.1476   | -0.3633 | 0.42    |
| 2013       | -0.085                 | 0.1457   | -0.1105 | 0.48    |
| 2014       | -0.101                 | 0.1447   | -0.144  | 0.48    |
| 2015       | -0.108                 | 0.1436   | -0.111  | 0.49    |
| 2016       | -0.096                 | 0.1427   | -0.0144 | 0.45    |
| 2017       | -0.078                 | 0.1454   | -0.0649 | 0.48    |
| 2018       | -0.167                 | 0.1527   | -0.6352 | 0.27    |
development level in this process. Foshan introduced the administrative division adjustment of "transforming cities into districts," which further strengthened the driving effects of surrounding cities for this city and led to the rapid development of its economy and the interactive development of its resources and population. As a result, the green economic development levels of Foshan and its surrounding cities increased. As shown in Figure 4, the green economy of Foshan showed a high-high agglomeration effect and stable spatial distribution pattern at around 2009. Thus, Foshan can be demarcated as a major development area, so that, on the basis of retaining its current green economic development level, further efforts can be made to strengthen environmental protection, improve the construction of an ecological civilization, and raise its green economic development level.

The low-high agglomeration type mainly involved cities with a low green economic development level but whose surrounding cities had high green economic development levels. They were mainly concentrated in the area of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Zhongshan. In the early days of the reform and opening-up, the rapid development of Shenzhen happened at the cost of resources and the environment; therefore, its green economic development level was low at this stage. After 1999, central cities such as Guangzhou and Shenzhen achieved stable development, and thus, they began to optimize their developmental patterns and raise their green economic development levels. Zhuhai and Zhongshan
had good natural environments but were economically underdeveloped; thus, their green economic development levels were low. In this case, the connections between Zhuhai and surrounding cities can be strengthened to achieve interactive development, and preferential green economy policies that suit local conditions can be introduced to prevent economic development from lowering regional environmental quality.

The low-low agglomeration type mainly involved cities with a low green economic development level and whose surrounding cities also had low green economic development levels. They were mainly concentrated in southern Guangdong Province, including Jiangmen. This area had a low green economic development level and nonsignificant spatial agglomeration situation in 1987-2018. Because of its weak economic and social development basis, this area has been lagging farther and farther behind central cities, presenting a trend of gradual "marginalization." Probably caused by its slim geographical location advantages, the driving effects of rapidly developing big cities such as Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Hong Kong cannot reach this area. As far as this area is concerned, targeted administrative division adjustment measures can be implemented to construct a reasonable regional spatial layout, so that various cities in the GBA can be closely linked.

4. Countermeasures and Suggestions

In advanced regions and urban agglomerations, China has introduced a series of administrative division adjustment measures by means of prejudgments and compulsory interventions based on the prevalent developmental situations. Different regions and urban agglomerations are composed of different administrative units, making it very difficult to break the constraints of administrative barriers and realize regional integrated development. However, suitable administrative division adjustment based on regional conditions and advantages can strengthen, perfect, and share the economic, functional, resource, and other connections between cities in this area. Thus, it is particularly important to implement administrative division adjustment inside regions and urban agglomerations, achieve regional coordinated and healthy development, and boost regional green economy [9]. This study summarized the administrative division adjustment history of the GBA over the four decades since the reform and opening-up. Furthermore, the effects of a series of administrative division adjustment measures on the development of regional green economy were discussed. According to the results, administrative division adjustment exerted positive effects on regional economic development, social environment, and resources, but boundary constraints restricted interregional resource flow, thus obstructing regional integrated development and governance [7]. On this basis, this paper presents meaningful suggestions regarding administrative division adjustment, aiming to promote the coordinated development of the regional green economy of the GBA.

4.1. Adapting Administrative Division Adjustment to Regional Planning. Administrative division adjustment changes urban spaces and boundaries within a region, resulting in inconsistencies between previous urban master planning and current development. Such inconsistencies further lead to chaos and instability in urban construction and harm the healthy development of regions and urban agglomerations, thus making it necessary to revise urban planning. Consequently, when the administrative division adjustment of an urban agglomeration deviates from the future development direction and demands specified in the urban planning for the current stage, this likely restrains the future spatial development pattern, economic development, social development, and resources of the region to a very large extent. In this sense, it is desirable that the administrative division adjustment of a region is planned from a systematic and integral perspective [9]. For instance, the administrative division adjustment of the GBA must fully consider the factors of Hong Kong and Macao in top-level planning and constantly enhance the identification of Hong Kong and Macao with the state, so as to achieve social stability, accelerate sustainable economic development, and promote the overall green economic development of this region. Furthermore, bold innovation and orderly advance should be pursued under the framework of regional planning, so as to better promote the administrative division adjustment of the GBA in an optimized way.

Therefore, proposed administrative division adjustment measures should be contrasted and aligned with the developmental objectives set in the current urban planning. The goals should be to reduce disorderly and undesirable regional development patterns, increase regional operational efficiency after administrative division adjustment, and facilitate green economic development.

4.2. Enrich the Gradient Level of Urban Agglomeration. A large bay area of Guangdong green economy on the spatial pattern of contact characteristics shows that the overall global spatial correlation is not significant. There is no obvious spatial dependence between cities and spatial agglomeration phenomenon. Namely, individual green economy develops the land city with high level independent development. This is because the overall urban agglomeration network excessively relies on the core cities Guangzhou and Shenzhen in the middle and lacks secondary core cities. Moreover, Guangzhou and Shenzhen have limited ability to radiate and drive the surrounding cities and cannot effectively drive the joint development of small- and medium-sized cities such as Jiangmen and Zhaoqing at the end of the urban edge. It is suggested to focus on cultivating secondary core cities, enrich the gradient level of the PEARL River Delta urban agglomeration, and combine the strong and the multipole to drive the development of surrounding cities. In the future, on the basis of the "dual core" drive of Guangzhou and Shenzhen, we should focus on cultivating potential secondary growth poles, improve the spatial connection within the entire urban agglomeration, promote the development of the spatial structure of the Pearl River Delta urban agglomeration from a single circle structure to
a complex network structure, and speed up the integrated development of the entire urban agglomeration.

4.3. Vigorously Promote the Construction of Artificial Intelligence and Improve the Development Level of the Internet. In the context of information, artificial intelligence has had a huge impact on natural science, society, and economy. In particular, it has a significant impact on promoting technological progress, efficiency improvement and organizational reform, and on improving the innovation and productivity of the real economy. Similarly, it also plays a great role in the high-quality development of the green economy. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen investment in artificial intelligence and the Internet, promote the upgrading of relevant industries, promote the development of their related derivative industries, and constantly innovate service methods and service content to improve service quality. We will speed up the cultivation of high-end talents in the Internet field, strengthen the training of their application ability, encourage universities and colleges to apply cutting-edge research achievements in the field of Internet practice and application, give play to the role of global intellectual resources, and introduce and train a large number of high-end talents in the Internet field. In addition, each region needs to formulate Internet development policies according to its own regional characteristics and development direction. It is necessary to leverage the network effect of large cities, promote the spread of large-scale Internet technologies and industries in large cities to small and medium-sized cities, and speed up the process of inter-regional connectivity for paying attention to regional coordination [14].

4.4. Breaking through Administrative Barriers to Promote Regional Integrated Cooperation. In the current stage, administrative division is both a major driver of regional green economic development and an obstacle to the development of regional green economy. This contradiction has always existed and fundamentally denies the possibility of achieving a sustainable coordinated development of the regional green economy through administrative division adjustment measures [15]. The GBA has a large green economic development scale, but the potential for forming large-scale green economy between cities is insufficient. Judging from local spatial autocorrelation results of this study, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Hong Kong, as core and advanced cities, failed to produce radiating and driving effects. Instead, they attracted high-quality resources from cities such as Huizhou and Zhongshan via a very strong “siphonic effect” and transferred their outdated industries to economically underdeveloped surrounding cities in the process of industrial structure upgrading, thus inevitably lowering the green economic development levels of surrounding cities. The key to solving this problem lies in conducting administrative division adjustment to develop green economy and achieve cross-administrative area cooperation. In this way, integrated development can be realized through practicing regional governance, i.e., by transforming government functions, giving full play to the regulatory role of the market, and establishing free and autonomous cross-

administrative area cooperation between cities in the region [16].

Considering the special developmental pattern of the GBA, to achieve a sustainable and healthy development of regional green economy, it is necessary to overcome the restrictions and obstacles the administrative division pattern imposes on the GBA. A multiparty benign cooperation mechanism can be established through meeting the demands of all parties concerned in the region, and the integrated economic, social, and environmental planning and layout of the GBA can be conducted via scientific and reasonable planning research based on local conditions and advantages [17]. The development of a regional green economy requires the systematic consideration of the development and cooperation patterns of various cities in the region. Reasonable and effective cooperation should be established to seek cross-administrative industrial, environmental, and social governance and improve the existing cooperation mechanisms of all cities in the region. It is also necessary to consider the different development levels of the 11 major cities, as some of them (e.g., Hong Kong, Shenzhen, and Guangzhou) have high green economic development levels while others are underdeveloped [18]. Core cities can be encouraged to drive the development of surrounding cities, strengthen cooperation and mutual assistance between cities in the GBA, expand the regional developmental space pattern, and enhance resource integration and sharing. The purpose is to narrow the gaps between cities, pursue the integrated, healthy, and balanced development of the region, and create a systematic and efficient governance system. When the Pearl River Delta region joins hands with Hong Kong and Macao for a coordinated development, mutual assistance, and the co-building of the “21st-Century Maritime Silk Road,” they will be able to establish a more open urban agglomeration pattern for the GBA [19].

4.5. Introducing Reasonable Administrative Division Adjustment Based on Local Conditions. Administrative division adjustment is a policy instrument for the mandatory regulation of the development of urban spaces. It is implemented within a wide scope and has a huge impact on the object of adjustment and surrounding areas. Years of practice have shown that only urban agglomerations based on mutual cooperation and joint development can be expected to yield great economic vitality and developmental potentials, create a win-win for cities concerned, and promote regional integrated coordinated development. Cities in the GBA differ greatly in terms of their green economic development level, and their spatial connections are manifested as nonsignificant global spatial correlations. That is, adjacent cities in the GBA have largely different green economic development levels and present no obvious spatial interdependence or spatial agglomeration. Besides different green economic developments, they are also subject to a lack of interactive development. In this context, administrative division adjustment for the GBA must adapt to local conditions for targeted guidance and intensified cooperation. At present, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Foshan, and Hong Kong are leading this region in terms of average green economic
development level, but there are also many towns and “urban villages” in Guangzhou and Foshan that urgently need sound urban management and administration organization systems. In addition, several areas in Zhaoqing, Jiangmen, and Huizhou still have very low green economic development levels. As far as they are concerned, targeted administrative division adjustment measures should be implemented to cultivate potential secondary growth poles, strengthen spatial connections between cities with different green economic development levels, and promote integrated development of the GBA as a whole.

At present, the administrative division systems in many regions and urban agglomerations can no longer meet the demands of regional green economic development, thus posing a series of management problems. In this context, there is an urgent need to take substantial adjustment measures and restructure the overall administrative division pattern of Chinese cities [20]. For example, to address the problem of unhealthy urban development as a result of population explosion and rapid urbanization, the spatial structures of municipal districts in big cities and megacities can be adjusted and optimized to achieve mutual cooperation between central cities and surrounding cities. This also avoids the problems of identical industrial layout, repeated construction, and resource waste between adjacent cities, thus realizing regional sustainable and healthy development. However, currently, there is a lack of unified indices for “transforming counties (cities) into municipal districts,” nor has reasonable adjustment been conducted to rectify existing conditions. All these factors obstruct the institutional innovation of regional administrative division and the transformation of extensive urban space expansion mode. Thus, future adjustment in this field should be cautious and should consider local conditions. Over the past three decades, administrative division adjustment in China focused on the spatial expansion of cities but neglected the adjustment of the responsibilities of people’s governments at municipal and district levels. As a result, administrative division adjustment not only negatively impacted regional development but was also exploited by delinquents to extend the power of municipal governments. This also reduced the enthusiasm of the government to perform real deeds for cities. Thus, with the adjustment of urban space structures, the division and jurisdiction scopes of municipal districts are correspondingly extended, and urban management systems are constantly innovated, thus better promoting regional healthy and sustainable development through reasonable administrative division adjustment.

4.6. Apply New Artificial Intelligence Technology to Develop Regional Green Economy. With the emergence of new forms and models of network economy, such as “Internet + Green Ecology,” “Internet + environmental protection,” and “Internet + Smart energy,” artificial intelligence has had a huge impact on natural science, society, and economy. In particular, it has had a significant impact on promoting technological progress, efficiency improvement and organizational reform, and on improving the innovation and productivity of the real economy. Therefore, these emerging technologies play an important role in green economic growth to a certain extent.

As the most cutting-edge basic technology in the era of the Internet of everything, artificial intelligence will gradually penetrate into all walks of life and help traditional industries to achieve leapfrog upgrade and reshape the industry by giving full play to the advantages of Internet integration and optimized resource allocation of factors, integrating virtual economy and real economy, and promoting the integration and upgrading of Internet and traditional industries to speed up the rationalization process of industrial structure in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The rationalization of industrial structure will constantly adjust the industrial distribution and rational allocation of resources, strengthen the connection between input and output, and realize the organic coordination of energy conservation and emission reduction and pollution control, so as to promote the development of green economy in the whole region. Therefore, the development of artificial intelligence and other new technologies improves the efficiency level of green economy through the rationalization of industrial structure.

In addition, the strategy of “Internet +” put forward is the integration of Internet and traditional industry upgrading and the development of emerging industries, it is highly advantageous for the promotion of the tertiary industry accounted, and urban planning with the support of advanced technology innovation, relying on renewable energy, attaches great importance to the resources recycling, through technological innovation to promote energy conservation and emissions reduction, for example, use of new energy-saving technology and harmless green technology in the production process and using artificial intelligence and IT technology to carry out pollution source early warning, prevention, precontrol, and emergency management, as well as the development of intelligent transportation system and green energy field to effectively reduce the emission of urban air pollutants, to achieve the overall improvement of ecological environment quality, so as to enhance the efficiency of regional green economy.

5. Conclusions
In general, the development of the GBA under the background of administrative division adjustment has been constantly advanced and optimized over the past three decades. It is fair to say that the implemented administrative division adjustment has driven social and economic development and promoted population aggregation in the GBA and that urban spaces have further expanded to adapt to continuously growing economy and population. In turn, factors related to economy and population have become the main drivers of the spatial development of the GBA. In brief, administrative division adjustment acts on the development of regional green economy, which then pushes the adjustment of administrative division. When the spatial expansion of regional green economy begins to transcend the boundaries of administrative areas, administrative division must
be adjusted in due course to promote healthy and sustainable regional development [21].

Adaptable administrative division adjustment should be based on regional conditions and advantages, so as to more reasonably facilitate the development of regional green economy and constantly innovate the patterns and operating mechanisms of administrative division adjustment. This adjustment should further be supported by strategic planning, regional policies, environmental regulation, new artificial intelligence technology, and other nonadministrative division adjustment measures. The GBA should continuously explore and adjust its own development to seek green economic development with local characteristics. The ultimate goal is to identify a new path for the development of regional green economy through administrative division adjustment, provide references for the integrated and coordinated development of economy, society, and the environment of the GBA, and offer guidance for the development of other urban agglomerations, regions, and cities.

Data Availability

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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