

Annex 1. Guangzhou sister cities (2015)

City	Country	Time
Fukuoka	Japan	1979.05.02
Los Angeles	USA	1981.12.08
Manila	Philippines	1982.11.05
Vancouver	Canada	1985.03.27
Sydney	Australia	1986.05.12
Bari	Italy	1986.11.12
Lyon	France	1988.01.19
Frankfurt am Main	Germany	1988.04.11
Auckland	New Zealand	1989.02.17
Gwangju	Republic of Korea	1996.10.25
Linköping	Sweden	1997.11.24
Durban	South Africa	2000.07.17
Bristol	UK	2001.05.23
Ekaterinburg	Russia	2002.07.10
Arequipa	Peru	2004.10.27
Surabaya	Indonesia	2005.12.21
Vilnius	Lithuania	2006.10.12
Birmingham	UK	2006.12.04
Hambantota	Sri Lanka	2007.02.27
Recife	Brazil	2007.10.22
Tampere	Finland	2008.12.02
Bangkok	Thailand	2009.11.13
Buenos Aires	Argentina	2012.04.16
Dubai	UAE	2012.04.18
Kuwait City	Kuwait	2012.04.25
Kazan	Russia	2012.07.06
Istanbul	Turkey	2012.07.18
Harare	Zimbabwe	2012.09.03
San Jose	Costa Rica	2012.09.11
Noboribetsu	Japan	2012.11.15
Valencia	Spain	2012.12.29
Rabat	Morocco	2013.10.03
Lodz	Poland	2014.08.20
Ahmedabad	India	2014.09.17
Pokhara	Nepal	2014.11.29
Quito	Ecuador	2014.11.29

Annex 2. Comparative Analysis for Guangzhou's Sister Cities

Table 2. Comparative Analysis for Guangzhou's Sister Cities				
Type	City		Characteristics	Remarks
Mature	Fukuoka, Japan	1. The two sides attach importance to city leaders, senior leaders maintain regular contacts.		Fruitful, promoting both social and economic development. The two sides are harvested and efforts to actively promote bilateral exchanges and cooperation.
	Frankfurt, Germany			
	Auckland, New Zealand	2. With a special department responsible for international exchanges.		
Stable	Gwangju, South Korea	3. For maintaining smooth communication and relationships, and actively support each other's exchange programs.		
	Linköping, Sweden			
	Los Angeles, United States	1. Both leaders attach importance to relations, the two sides can maintain a certain touch.		With a relatively stable outcome, both sides are willing to continue the exchange.
	Vancouver, Canada			
	Lyon, France	2. Appropriate government agencies or private organizations responsible for communication is relatively smooth.		

Development	Bristol, United Kingdom		3. The two sides willactively explore exchange programs, but there are exchange fluctuations.	
	Yekaterinburg, Russia			
	Durban, South Africa		1. The two sides have exchanged visits.	Not yet achieved the results of substantive exchanges that would allow for the relationship to be open.
	Arequipa, Peru		2. Bilateral relations not long ago, still in the honeymoon period.	
	Surabaya, Indonesia			
Loose	Sydney, Australia		3. The mission sent more, less visitors. 1. The two-side substantially exchanges less.	Less substantive outcome of the exchange.
	Manila, Philippines		2. The other party is not responsible for the international exchange department, or has been cancelled.	
	Bari, Italy			
			3. No annual exchange programs, exchange randomly.	

Annex 3. International Activity of Regions of the Far Eastern Federal District Survey

International agreements of selected regions of the Far Eastern Federal District (Sakhalin Oblast, Primorsky Krai)

Subject of the Russian Federation	Partner state	Document
1	2	3
Sakhalin Oblast	Korea	The Agreement between the Government of the Sakhalin Oblast of the Russian Federation and the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province in Republic of Korea on Friendship and Economic Cooperation
Sakhalin Oblast	Japan	The Agreement between the Administration of the Sakhalin Oblast of the Russian Federation and the Governor of Hokkaido Island to Open Delegation of Hokkaido on the Sakhalin Oblast Territory
Primorsky Krai	Vietnam	The Protocol of Development Directions of Cooperation between Administration of Primorsky Krai of the Russian Federation and the People's Committee of Khanh Hoa Province of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Primorsky Krai	China	The Agreement between the Government of Primorsky Krai and the People's Government of the Heilongjiang Province on Trade-Economic Cooperation
Primorsky Krai	Korea	The Protocol of Development Directions of Cooperation between Administration of Primorsky Krai of the Russian Federation and the Government of Gyeonggi of Republic of Korea

1	2	3
Primorsky Krai	Mongolia	The Agreement between the Administration of Primorsky Krai of the Russian Federation and the Administration of Töv Province of Mongolia in Culture, Education, Physical Education and Sport
Primorsky Krai	Japan	The Agreement between the Administration of Primorsky Krai of the Russian Federation and the Authorities of Tottori Prefecture in Japan on Friendly Relations and Cooperation
Primorsky Krai	Japan	The Agreement between the Administration of Primorsky Krai of the Russian Federation and the Authorities of Akita Prefecture in Japan on Friendly Relations and Cooperation
Khabarovsk Krai	Belarus	The Agreement between the Government of Khabarovsk Krai of the Russian Federation and the Government of Republic of Belarus on Trade-Economic, Scientific-Technical and Cultural Cooperation
Khabarovsk Krai	China	The Agreement between the Khabarovsk Krai and the People's Government of Guangdong Province of the People's Republic of China on Establishing Friendly Relations

Source: Ministerstvo inostrannykh del Rossiyskoy Federatsii. *Soglasheniya Sakhalinskoy oblasti*. <http://archive.mid.ru/bdomp/ns-dipecon.nsf/1517c199eb1da84743256a420049024a/ed437c682b206f04c32576500022188d!OpenDocument> (accessed November 17, 2015).

Ministerstvo inostrannykh del Rossiyskoy Federatsii. Перечень и тексты соглашений по развитию международных и внешнеэкономических связей. <http://archive.mid.ru/bdomp/ns-dipecon/1517c199eb1da84743256a420049024a/692bbeb44ebda1cfc325765000211091!OpenDocument> (accessed November 17, 2015).

MinisterstvoinostrannykhdelRossiyskoyFederatsii.*SoglasheniyaKhabarovskogokraya*. <http://archive.mid.ru/bdomp/ns-dipecon.nsf/1517c199eb1da84743256a420049024a/b8b37ee72da4cb9ac32576500023753b!OpenDocument> (accessed November 17, 2015).

Annex 4. Regional Internalisation Index for China, India and Russia

The Regional Internalisation Index¹ includes the following four subindexes: the number of foreign students, the number of tourists who visit a particular region, the value of foreign trade as well as the rate of foreign direct investment (FDI) in a particular region. The region in which the value of a given index is the highest is acknowledged as 100% and this region scores 100 points, whereas the points awarded to other states constitute a percentage of the point value of the region with the highest index value. The point values of subindexes are added up to determine the total of the Regional Internalisation Index. The Regional Internalisation Index may be calculated in two different manners to show either the value of the index per capita or the overall value. The data which were used to calculate the index come from the most recent period for which they were available.

INDIA*

State (per capita)	Index value	State (overall)	Index value
1. Maharashtra	203.22	1. Maharashtra	317.70
2. Karnataka	171.17	2. Tamil Nadu	176.54
3. Gujarat	126.30	3. Karnataka	161.72
4. Tamil Nadu	101.93	4. Gujarat	95.71
5. Andhra Pradesh	64.14	5. Uttar Pradesh	86.03
6. Kerala	43.88	6. Andhra Pradesh	81.64
7. West Bengal	22.24	7. West Bengal	53.88
8. Rajasthan	17.46	8. Rajasthan	49.74
9. Uttar Pradesh	14.58	9. Kerala	35.77

* The regions which play an infinitesimal role in the sphere of politics, tourism and education as well as those in case of which it was impossible to find authoritative statistical data were excluded from the research. (b) In the calculations concerning trade

¹ The Regional Internalisation Index was developed for the purpose of carrying out research by Grzegorz Bywalec. The values of the said Index for India, China and Russia were calculated by Grzegorz Bywalec on the basis of original methodology developed by the aforementioned researcher. The statistical data pertaining to India were gathered and elaborated on by Grzegorz Bywalec, the data concerning China were gathered and elaborated on by Dominik Mierzejewski, the data regarding Russia were gathered and elaborated on by Małgorzata Pietrasiak and Michał Słowikowski.

only the value of exports of selected states was taken into consideration. It was impossible to obtain authoritative data regarding the volume of imports by states.

Dataforexports: http://dea.gov.in/sites/default/files/RevivingAcceleratingIndiaExports_Issues_Suggestions230317.pdf (06.06.2017).

Data on foreign students in India (2010-1011): https://data.gov.in/catalog/state-wise-and-level-wise-foreign-student-based-actual-response#web_catalog_tabs_block_10 (they include students of all levels) (06.08.2015).

Population data by state (the latest census conducted in 2011) which constituted the basis for calculations: http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/data_files/india/Final_PPT_2011_chapter3.pdf (06.08.2015).

DFI data by state (2011 – 2012): https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/bs_viewcontent.aspx?Id=2597 (06.08.2015).

Data on foreign students by state (2012): <http://tourism.gov.in/writereaddata/CMSPagePicture/file/marketresearch/New/DTVs%20&%20FTVs%202013.pdf> (06.08.2015)

CHINA

Province (per capita)	Index value	Province (overall)	Index value
1. Beijing	352.81	1. Jiangsu	281.68
2. Shanghai	334.99	2. Guangdong	268.94
3. Tianjin	192.49	3. Shanghai	248.29
4. Jiangsu	135.66	4. Beijing	247.61
5. Guangdong	95.79	5. Zhejiang	156.26
6. Zhejiang	92.33	6. Liaoning	113.65
7. Liaoning	77.52	7. Shandong	109.20
8. Fujian	71.42	8. Tianjin	88.68
9. Shandong	36.99	9. Fujian	81.58
10. Heilongjiang	25.87	10. Hubei	45.52
11. Hubei	20.77	11. Heilongjiang	40.58

Investment data: <http://images.mofcom.gov.cn/wzs/201312/20131211162942372.pdf> (Data for 2011 r., source: China National Tourism Administration)

Data on tourists: <http://www.cnta.gov.cn/html/2012-2/2012-2-28-15-48-77926.html>

Data on students: <http://www.moe.edu.cn/publicfiles/business/htmlfiles/moe/s5987/201503/184959.html>

Population data: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Chinese_administrative_divisions_by_population

RUSSIA

Administrative Districts (per capita)	Index value	Administrative Districts (overall)	Index value
1. Sakhalin Oblast	239.30	1. Primorsky Krai	302.20
2. Khabarovsk Krai	161.60	2. Sakhalin Oblast	217.40
3. Primorsky Krai	157.90	3. Khabarovsk Krai	188.40
4. Jewish Autonomous Oblast	141.00	4. Amur Oblast	137.20
5. Amur Oblast	129.30	5. Sakha Republic (Yakutia)	84.50
6. Sakha Republic (Yakutia)	54.20	6. Jewish Autonomous Oblast	15.00
7. Chukotka Autonomous Okrug	39.70	7. Kamchatka Krai	9.80
8. Magadan Oblast	32.50	8. Magadan Oblast	7.30
9. Kamchatka Krai	31.00	9. Chukotka Autonomous Okrug	3.70

Source: Own calculation based on data from:

Federal'naya sluzhba gosudarstvennoy statistiki, Регионы России. Социально-экономические показатели – 2014 г. http://www.gks.ru/bgd/regl/b14_14p/IssWWW.exe/Stg/d01/02-01.htm (accessed May 12, 2015).

Ministerstvo kul'tury Rossiyskoy Federatsii Federal'noye agent'stvo po turizmu, Сводные статистические данные за 5 лет (с 2009 по 2013 годы). Численность иностранных граждан, размещенных в Коллективных средствах размещения. <http://www.russiatourism.ru/contents/statistika/statisticheskie-dannye-po-rf/> (accessed November 18, 2016).

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