



The role of global cities in (public) diplomacy

Katarzyna Rybka-Iwańska

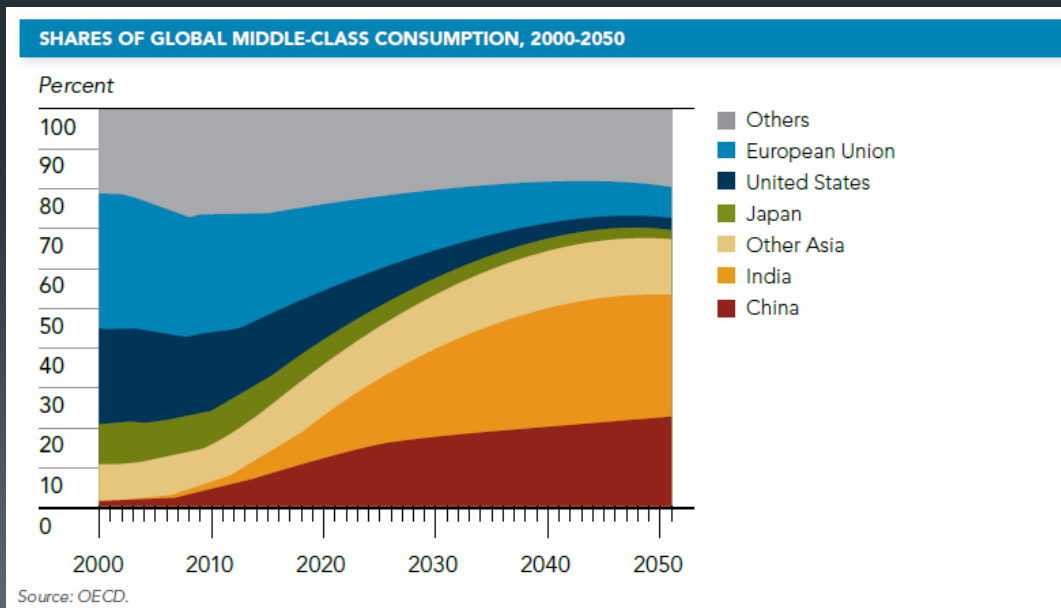
Course on Public Diplomacy 2017

The emancipation of cities

One of the elements of the process named „the dispersion of power”/”decentralisation” caused mainly by:

- Technological/digital revolution
- The rise of the global middle class
- The changes in the location of the „center of mass” of the global economy

→ More about economy, less about politics – but results for political relations between states are significant



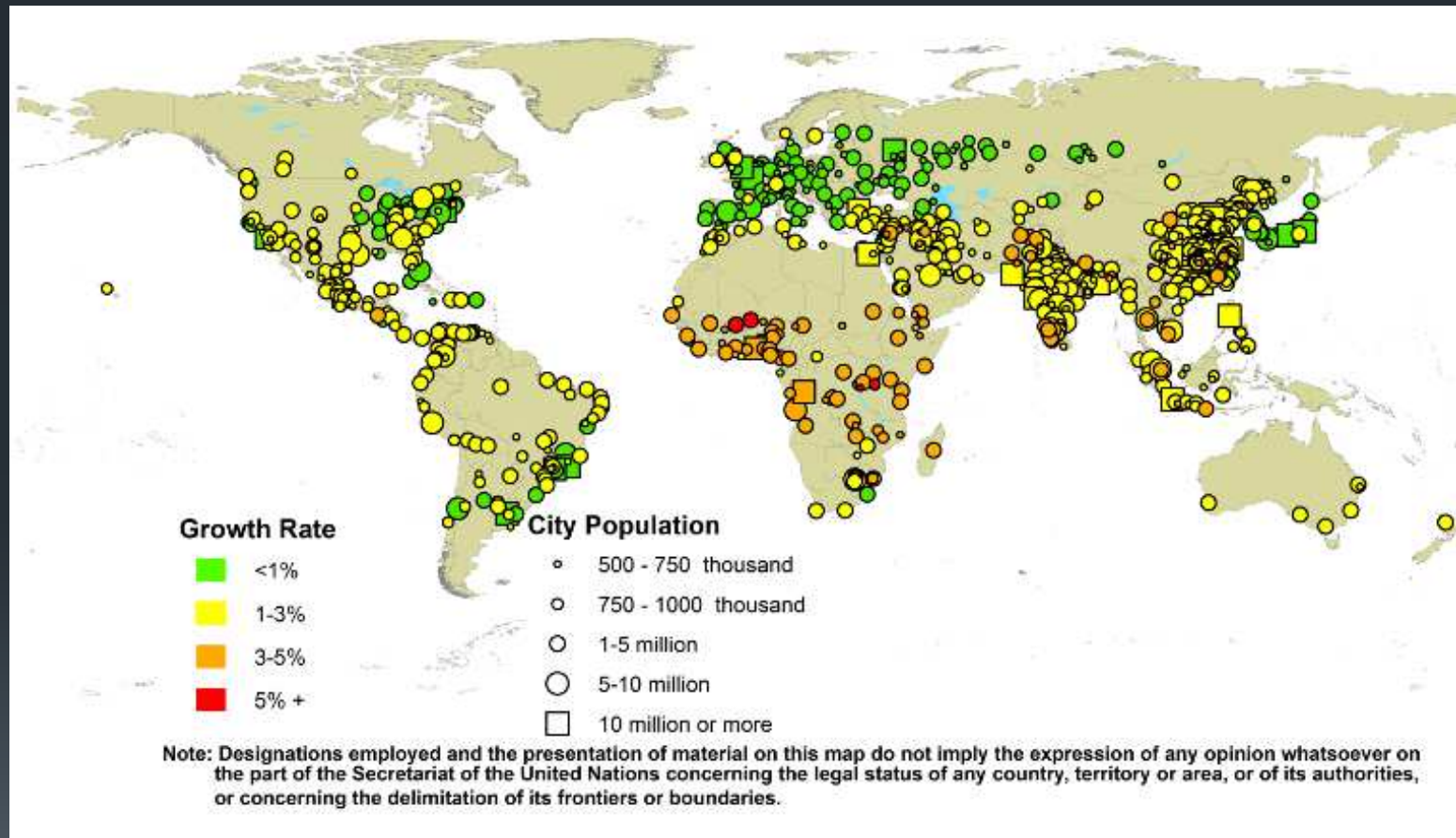
Source: Miłosz Pieńkowski and Katarzyna Rybka-Iwańska
Global Trends 2030, National Intelligence Council.
<https://info.publicintelligence.net/GlobalTrends2030.pdf>



Global cities and their diplomacy

- More pragmatic (policy), less ideological (politics) than states
- Economically vibrant and innovative, interested in financial, human, intellectual capital and technological flows
- Active in terms of branding, image building, recognition – and also in finding solutions to urban problems and challenges (living conditions are key)
- Work rather in networks than in structured, formalised organisations
- They can support governments – and they can work against them or distance themselves from govts

World urbanisation prospects



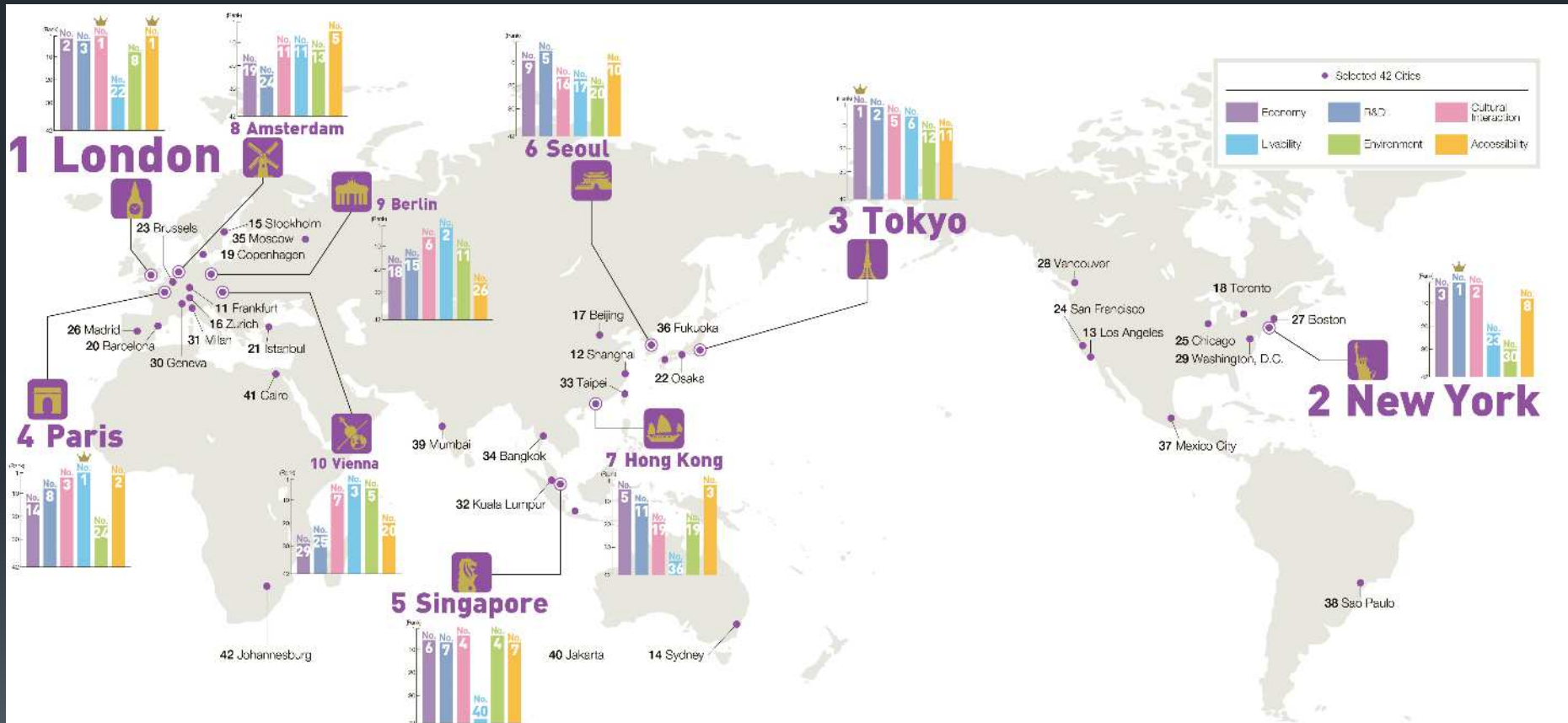
Source:

<https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Maps/citygrowth/citygrowth.aspx>

BUT: global cities are not exactly about the size of the population

- Saskia Sassen's definition:
 - global cities are strategic centers that manage global economy in a decentralised and dispersed manner
 - They pull and attract financial institutions and companies, as well as large service corporations (replacing production as a key driving force for the development of cities)
 - They (still) remain important centres of production and innovation
- Peter Hall on high-level global cities as centres for 4 main clusters:
 - Management/governance (of states, international organisations, transnational corporations)
 - Finance and business (international law firms, PR agencies, consulting firms, design, etc.)
 - Tourism (business and leisure)
 - Cultural and creative businesses

Map of global cities



Source: http://mori-m-foundation.or.jp/pdf/09_WorldMap_2016.jpg

Cities make up 42 out of 100 biggest economies



Source: https://digital.thechicagocouncil.org/100-top-economies?_ga=1.60274733.167263611.1470045030

How big are cities?

Just two cities rank in the top 25 economies: Tokyo and New York, both with metropolitan GDPs of more than \$1 trillion. Relative to similarly sized national economies, their economic outputs place them among Canada, Spain, and Turkey. Below is how the 42 metropolitan areas stand in comparison to some national economies.

	Cities:			Select peer countries:
Quartile 1 (1-25)	Tokyo New York City			Canada Spain Turkey
Quartile 2 (26-50)	Los Angeles Seoul-Incheon London Paris	Osaka-Kobe Shanghai Chicago Moscow	Beijing Köln-Düsseldorf Houston	Philippines Columbia United Arab Emirates
Quartile 3 (51-75)	Washington, DC São Paulo Hong Kong Dallas	Mexico City Guangzhou Tianjin Singapore	Nagoya Shenzhen Boston Istanbul	Romania Austria Peru
Quartile 4 (76-100)	Philadelphia Suzhou San Francisco Taipei Jakarta Rotterdam-	Buenos Aires Chongqing Milan Bangkok Busan-Ulsan Atlanta	Delhi Toronto Seattle Miami Madrid	Czech Republic Qatar Portugal

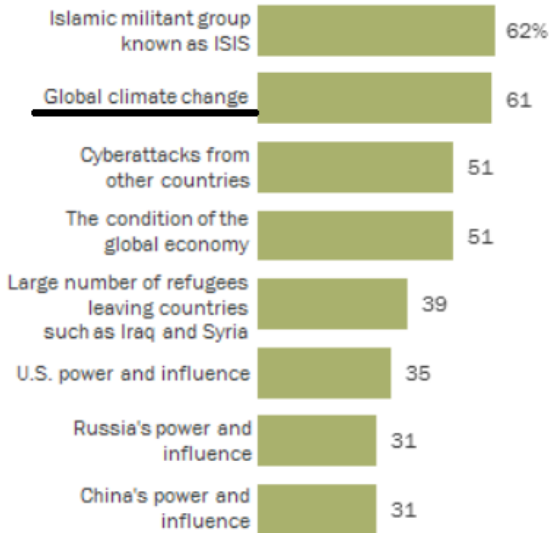
Source: https://digital.thechicagocouncil.org/100-top-economies?_ga=1.60274733.167263611.1470045030

Cities and global challenges: climate change as a case study



ISIS and climate change seen as among top threats around the world

___ is a major threat to our country

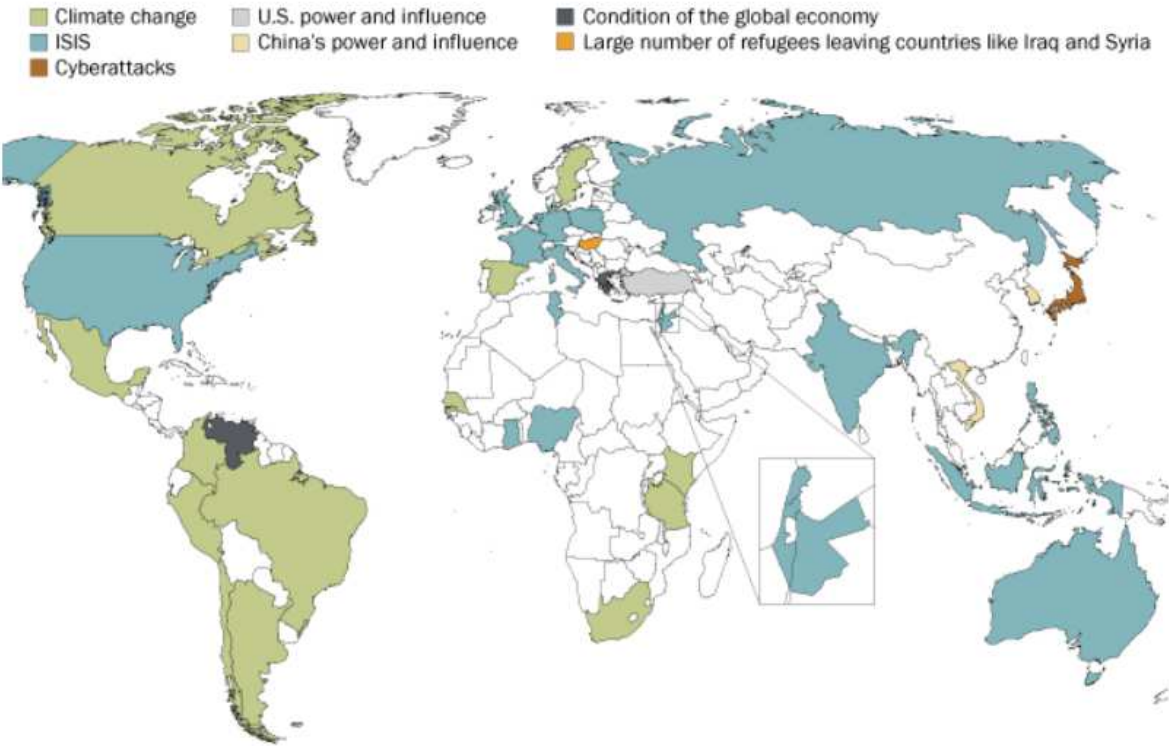


Note: Figures represent global medians across 38 countries. ISIS not asked in Turkey, U.S. power and influence not asked in U.S., and Russia's power and influence not asked in Russia. Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17a-h.

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Greatest Threats Around the World

Top threat to (survey country)

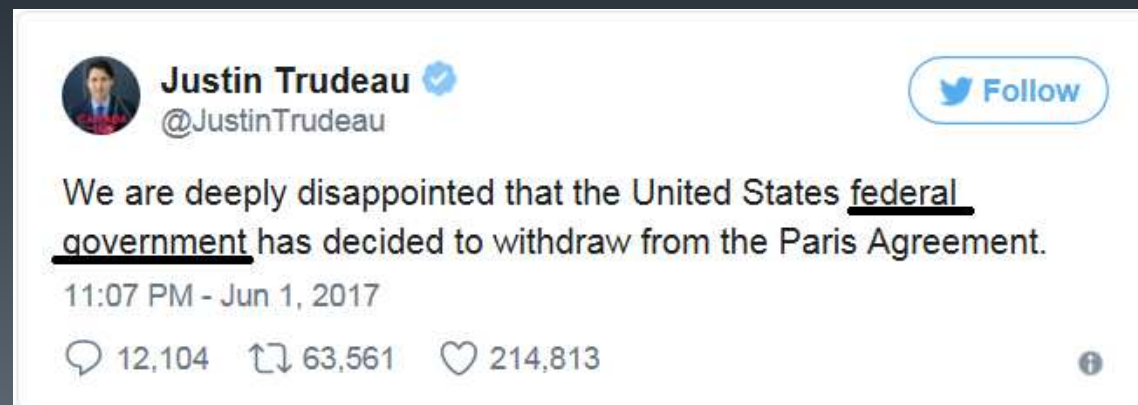


Note: U.S. power and influence not asked in the U.S., Russia's power and influence not asked in Russia, ISIS not asked in Turkey. Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17a-h.

Source: <http://www.pewglobal.org/2017/08/01/globally-people-point-to-isis-and-climate-change-as-leading-security-threats/>

Cities and global challenges: climate change as a case study

US: 13 state governaors (including 2 Republicans), over 200 mayors 19 state Attorney Generals have pledged to uphold US commitments to reduce carbon emissions – together these leaders represent over 52 mln American citizens. Combined, their economies would be the 3rd largest in the world.



Source: Megan Doherty
<http://www.gmfus.org/blog/2017/06/12/suernational-leaders-step-void-left-trumps-paris-pull-out>
<http://edition.cnn.com/2017/06/02/world/us-climate-world-reacts/index.html>

Cities and global challenges: climate change as a case study

The C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group

PARIS STANDS FOR

THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Statement from Anne Hidalgo, Mayor of Paris and C40 Chair

As the C40 Chair, a network of ninety-one of the world's major cities committed to tackling climate change, and as the Mayor of Paris, I urge the US Administration to reconsider their decision. The next four years will be crucial in determining if the worst effects of climate change can be avoided. American leadership on this urgent challenge is needed now more than ever.

DEADLINE 2020

14,000 ACTIONS
INITIATED BY 2020

34,000 ACTIONS
IN PLACE BY 2030

ZERO CARBON
ENERGY BY 2050

CAPACITY
EQUALITY
RESPONSIBILITY

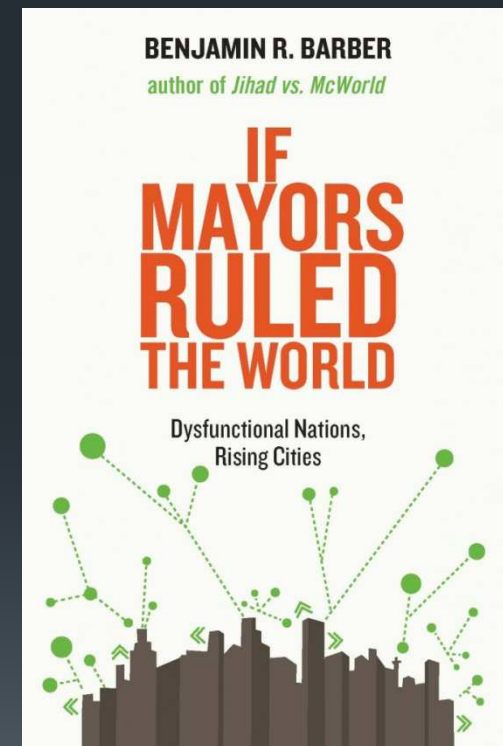
Deadline 2020

C40's most recent report analyses the contribution C40 cities can make to delivering the Paris Agreement objective of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees, and what is required during the critical period from now to 2020.

Source: <http://www.c40.org/>

Benjamin Barber: pragmatism of mayors will shape and save the future of the world/global governance

Why mayors? Through rigorous research and extensive surveys, Dr. Barber demonstrates that regardless of city size or political affiliation, local executives exhibit a non-partisan and pragmatic style of governance that is lacking in national and international halls of power. In the immortal words of former New York mayor Fiorello La Guardia, “There is no Democratic or Republican way of fixing a sewer.” Through these qualities of leadership mayors have retained the trust of citizens in their office, helped cities become beacons of good governance, and spearheaded city-to-city collaborations in order to better address shared problems.



Source:

<http://benjaminbarber.org/books/if-mayors-ruled-the-world/>



Cooperation vs. competition

- Common challenges:
 - Terrorism
 - Public services
 - Migration
 - Cybersecurity
 - Cultural diversity
 - Ecology
 - Public transport and infrastructure
- Competition over:
 - Talents (pulling **bright minds**, causing **brain drain** elsewhere)
 - Capital
 - Location of key institutions and corporations
 - Investments



Questions for discussion

- Why and how are cities becoming global?
- How much do cities matter in terms of global economy and global governance?
- Do cities compete/cooperate as much as states?
- Why should diplomats care about mayors?
- Can diplomats fulfil their tasks in cooperation with mayors in spite of governments? Should they or should they not?

Literature used for this presentation and further reading

- Pieńkowski Miłosz, Rybka-Iwańska Katarzyna, *Miasta globalne i ich znaczenie w polityce zagranicznej [Global cities and their role in foreign policy]*, in: Tomasz Słomka (ed. by) *Studia Politologiczne*, vol. 42/2016, pp. 347-362.
- Sassen Saskia, *The Global City: Introducing a Concept*, in: *Brown Journal of World Affairs* 2005, pp. 27-43.
- Doherty Megan, *Subnational Leaders step into the Void Left by Trump's Paris Pull Out*, June 2017, <http://www.gmfus.org/blog/2017/06/12/subnational-leaders-step-void-left-trumps-paris-pull-out>
- Barber Benjamin, *If Mayors Ruled the World. Dysfunctional Nations, Rising Cities*, Yale University Press 2013.



Thank you very much for your
attention!

Let's stay in touch:

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