



# Internationalisation of Cities

Ildiko Otova

[ildiko.otova@gmail.com](mailto:ildiko.otova@gmail.com)



- o **MIGRATION**
- o **CITIES**
- o **INTERNATIONALISATION**



# WHY MIGRATION AND CITIES?

*MIGRATION – URBAN PHENOMENON*



# WHAT IS INTERNATIONALISATION?

*The desire of cities to attract and retain international population (investors, visitors, traders, immigrants...), capital and investments in order to achieve sustainable development.*



# INTERNATIONALISATION

CLARK, Greg

Towards OpenCities

[http://opencities.britishcouncil.org/web/download/conference/towards\\_opencities.pdf](http://opencities.britishcouncil.org/web/download/conference/towards_opencities.pdf)



## TWO KEY FACTS:

- Cities do not have control over immigration rules and systems, which are the preserve of national governments;
- Not all cities are equally attractive to international populations, some cities appear to internationalise their populations quicker than others, even within the same national systems.



## SOME FACTS:

- In 2007 more than half of the world's population lives in urban areas (UNPF)
- Cities and urban areas are increasing in number and in size
- Europe is not growing from natural increase, almost all the growth is coming from immigration



# TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

- Globalization Of Migration
- Acceleration Of Migration
- Differentiation Of Migration
- Feminization Of Migration
- Growing Politicization Of Migration
- Proliferation Of Migration

(Castel and Miller. Age of Migration)





# DRIVERS IN HUMAN MOBILITY

- Globalization
- The Knowledge Economy
- Travel And Transport Costs
- Continental Integration And Reduction Of Borders
- Technology



# HOW DO CITIES ATTRACT INTERNATIONAL POPULATION ?

- Internationalisation strategies
- Not only economic opportunities but also social and cultural attractions



# MADRID



# MADRID

- Spanish capital
- 5.6 million population
- Important European hub
- Key gateway to rapidly developing Latin American market





# MADRID

- Migrants make up 16.2 % of total population (compared to 2.8 % just seven years ago)
- More than 50.000 each year



# MADRID

- Plan for Internationalisation of the City of Madrid 2005 – 2007
- Strategy for International Positioning (2008 – 2011)
- “Madrid Global” – the City’s office of International Strategy and Action



# MADRID

- PromoMadrid
- Madrid Emprende
- [www.esmadrid.com](http://www.esmadrid.com)



**MADRID**  
[www.promomadrid.com](http://www.promomadrid.com)



# MADRID



**“MADRID GLOBAL”**

<http://www.munimadrid.es>

Madrid, the third European Metropolis

Madrid, focal point of the Spanish speaking world

Madrid, a nexus between cultures and continents

Madrid, an urban reference point for highly  
dynamic emerging cities.





# SINGAPORE



# SINGAPORE

- Island city-state, at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula
- Independent since 1965
- 4.4 million in 2007, mostly ethnic Chinese





# SINGAPORE

- Highly attractive business environment
- Highly competitive investment incentives
- Highly-skilled and cosmopolitan labour force
- comfortable quality of living
- low crime rates
- well connected
- strategic location in a high growth region



# SINGAPORE

- Foreign population – professionals, workers, students and their families – 1,005,500 in 2007
- Foreign Policy Magazine's Globalization Index places Singapore as the most globalised country in the world



# SINGAPORE

## TWO MAIN FLOWS:

- Low-skilled contract labour
- Skilled professional and managerial workers in high-end positions



# SINGAPORE

- Singapore is consistently acknowledged to be a global business hub with its developed infrastructure, political stability and open business policies.
- Singapore is ranked 1st for having the best labour force (BERI Labour Force Ranking 2005-2007) and 2nd for the most attractive environment for highly-skilled foreigners (IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2008).
- Singapore is one of the best-connected countries in the world, with excellent sea, air and telecommunication links. Ranked as one of the world's 20 busiest airports by passenger traffic (Airports Council International, 2007), Singapore Changi Airport serves over 70 million travellers annually.

Contact  
Singapore 



# ABU DHABI



# ABU DHABI

- Capital of United Arab Emirates, home to the UAE Government and part of Emirate Royal Family
- Second most populous emirate with 1.6 million people
- Has one of the highest population growth rates in the world over 2 decades (much of it by expatriate migration)
- Owns 9 % of world's oil reserves and 5 % world natural gas
- One of highest GDP per capita in the world







# ABU DHABI

- In 2001 approximately 74.4 % of population was made up by expatriates :  
Asians (other Arab and Iranians, Indians, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi)  
Africans, Europeans



# ABU DHABI

- Plan Abu Dhabi 2030
- The idea is to distinguish Abu Dhabi from Dubai (“Stay Different” strategy)
- Cultural hub of Middle East



# MASDAR CITY





# SAO PAULO



# SAO PAULO

- Financial capital of Brazil
- Largest metropolis of south America
- 11.15 population (Grande Sao Paulo – 19.7)
- Fifth most populous metropolitan area in the world



# SAO PAULO

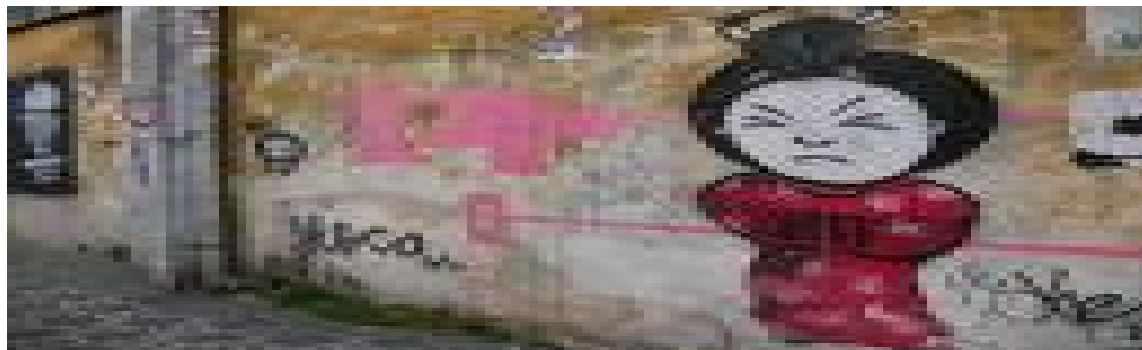
- Social inequality, fragmentation, social polarization
- legacy of poorly managed public policy
- lack of urban sustainability





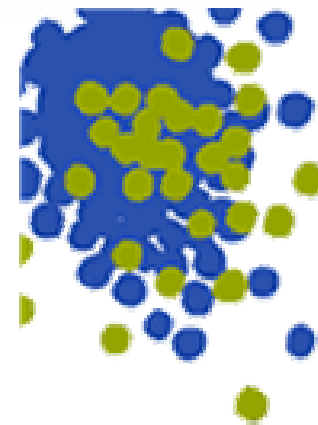
# SAO PAULO

- Sao Paulo is one of the world's most diverse cities:
  - largest Japanese city outside Japan
  - largest Portuguese city outside Portugal
  - largest Lebanese city outside Lebanon
- More than 100 different ethnicities





# SOFIA



OPENCities





# SOFIA

- In Bulgaria - 55 653 foreigners , most of them from EU. But also Asians, Americans, Africans.
- 2/3 lives in Sofia
- 50% from foreign investments - in Sofia