The Impact of Urban Diplomacy Basic Strategies on Completion of Global City Indicators

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Abstract

Apparently only during the recent years the governments have discerned urban diplomacy capacity exploitation planned for substantial administration and management in various areas and scopes of cultural, crafts, scientific, sports, economic, industrial, tourism or peace and security. Thereupon, the impact of urban diplomacy basic strategies upon completion of global city indicators can further be studied in compliance with scholars such as Hubbard al (2007), Pluijim (2007), Brown (2002) intellectual consensus. In this survey, urban diplomacy has additionally been examined based on six main principles: - a) urban security, b) urban development, c) urban economy, d) urban networks, e) urban representative, and f) urban culture. In procedure, urban diplomacy can methodically be reviewed within the two contexts of urban international cooperation: - i) sister cities relations and multilateral cooperation and, ii) membership and activities of international institutions and organizations in urban management. Yet still, the most significant index of cities entry to global cities Jirga desideratum urban security to assure psychological security, life safety and financial security and furthermore, consider tourists and investors credence, hitherto, adjoin global city contributing to cities network such that in spite of time expedient could withstand action and reaction of events and be effective. Evidently, constitution of delegation of authorities representing international and regional institutions and organizations in cities and recognition of necessary capacity can provide for global city 'Globalization' process. In addition to what mentioned, assets of urban culture corresponding to history and people of the respective city in the supply chain opinion, to define global city indicators is also highly significant since human relations between citizens for a city of tourists and other representatives to meet the criteria of global cities "culture" is additionally a distinction. From this perspective, circulation of urban economy, welfare seekers, fundraising, small and large businesses, economy of construction and industry, economy of art, etc. entirely facilitate urban development strategies to incept a developed city with bright horizon for advance towards global path.

Key words: Global cities, Urban diplomacy, Urban network, Indicators, Strategies

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Introduction

Scholars discuss 'Globalization' from various perspectives induce definition varieties and descriptions of this phenomenon. 'Globalization' in theory refers to inaccessible sites each impacted by and over worldwide occurrences and events. (Perry & Anthony Giddens), (Maurer, 2003:334)

Ronald Robertson general conception of 'Globalization' is world compression and intensification of consciousness of the same. (Robertson, 2006, 35)

According to Malcolm Waters (2000, 12) however, 'Globalization' is a social process in which constraints of geographical arrangement sample clauses that silhouette over social and cultural relations gradually fade away and individuals can progressively benefit from the mitigated clauses. Furthermore, IMF (International Monetary Fund) can define global needs by its features such as: - a) Greater Integration of World Economy; b) Global Country Economic Interdependence via Global Value Chains Benefits; c) Cross-Border Capital Flows, Fluctuations and Growth; and lastly d) Technology Diffusion Programmed and Development (Behkish, 2002, 12). Based on the defined in addition to the recognition of vast variegated approaches as a concept of 'Globalization', consideration of the definition of common features indicates: - Bagh Nazar Journal, No. 16 / year 8 / Spring 2011 / The Study of the Theory of Concepts and Indicators of A Global City.

In general, 'Globalization' en suite four significant development include:

- Global increased connectivity and personal and social communication;
- Transnational development of economic activities;
- Importance of information product for global economic development and border management; and,
- Global promotion of activities scale impacts and social, economic and cultural practices.

Urban Diplomacy

What we witness today is increased reciprocity between nations and governments and other international actors by the virtue of communication and information product of time and space compression, in effect of increased communication and information product development in global villages. Cities and metropolis have major role in resolving global issues such as: - a) poverty and famine; b) air and environmental pollution; c) migration; d) contagious diseases; e) international disputes; f) economic crisis; g) discrimination and injustice; h) terrorism and crimes and also, i) organized crimes.

The issue of international system changes, highlighting non-government actor features and proves the essentiality of international public opinion generated on 'Urban Diplomacy', a trait of Para diplomacy alongside traditional diplomacy, advent and eventuated. ((Peimani & Daroudi, 2013: 716). Indeed, cities have significant role in global politics, economy and management restructuring where key character develop the political frame of decentralization and city-to-city

interactive action planned to better furnish the means of increased interaction in consideration of global era of information technology (IT), economy, society and culture. Hence, in addition to the term 'Urban Diplomacy', practical terms such as 'City-to-City Diplomacy', 'Municipal Diplomacy' and 'Citizenship Diplomacy' are also used to manifest city character plan to establish favorable bedding for international money earnings and foreign investment promotion. (Acuto 2013: 20)

'Urban Diplomacy' can therefore be conceded Para diplomacy an efficient and beneficial instrument, vanquished by the era of 'Globalization' that feature city role actors creative, smart and knowledge based, subjective to global international interaction, peace seeking aligned economic and cultural development. In terms of localism interaction process of 'Globalization' however, cities are local actors in the new international system, actively present and effective in a manner that, as 'Urban Diplomacy' main custodians can act preeminent to ameliorate and develop international policy-making process. (Acuto, 2013: 98)

A virtue that at present, the contemporary world encounter two main procedures: - in i) Urbanizing World and ii) Globalizing Cities. Therefore, the nature of international relations is intricate, multilayer and multilevel such that localization, regionalization and also 'Globalization' can interact with one another. (Urban Diplomacy, Peimani, Daroudi, 2013: 718)

Also, 'Urban Diplomacy' acts as synergistic interaction tool in respect to domestic exigency and global needs for: - a) the realization of national development in the era of space of flow , b) the national and global intermediary link of national action level and further, c) the applied art of international relations for negotiations, interaction, development and improvement amongst nations, even though considered beyond issues of relations between nations and while being noteworthy as 'Public Diplomacy' section of democratic and developed countries, ergo, underscore three distinctions compared with 'State Diplomacy'; creative practical 'Urban Diplomacy' in line with nation objectives. (Mousavi Shafaei, 2015, 3). It is worth mentioning that despite the fact that 'Urban Diplomacy' has emerged from new global space which feature deterritorialization, all the same should not solely be dedicated to national units and countries challenging territorial integrity, but instead regarded as political, economic and cultural capacity to be utilized by governments, provinces and federations. Consequently, transnational identities participation such as cities at international platform not only are not in contradiction with the aims of the central government foreign policies, even in complimentary. In view of the fact that foreign relations is a sector of central government jurisdiction, participation in transnational identities at international platform is unimpeded, **if in case** the central government is in authority and in command of the entire path of autonomous entities and a type of coherence in consistency with foreign policy platform between central government and transnational identity is established, (Criekemans, 62:2018) since constitutional jurisdiction of independent decision within country constitution law framework (19) of foreign policy platform is an authorization enclosure. (Dehshiri 43, 2013)

Onlooker to 'Urban Diplomacy', this can now be recognized as means of policy making for international procedures and economic, political, social and cultural changes due to the fact that at present, in consideration of international politics forum, the governments are no

longer merely actors but have a more dynamic role in incrementing diplomatic interaction (cities next to regional unions, non-governmental organizations and transnational companies inclusive) - provided the necessary plans for self-introduction to creative cities and investment attractions, public participation and domestic and foreign capital investment appeal issues for the promotion of urban construction and development processes and tourism market development including welfare services for foreigners are likewise observed. Contemporary 'Urban Diplomacy', a new form of 'Public Diplomacy' in the era of 'Globalization' can also be recommended as means used by cities via city actors, in specific, municipalities to interact with equal activists with consideration of international system changes and the importance of increasing public institutions which have main practical liability in terms of international relations for interactions, fortification of negotiations and the development of relations among nations. In fact, municipalities i.e. 'Urban Diplomacy' main custodian representatives can, similar to other non-government organizations, substantiate to assert paramount interests involved in diplomatic relations and international interaction development to seek urban issues and challenges resolutions and accomplish urban economic development, thereby be effective. (Acuto, 2013: 158)

First Strategy: 'Urban Security'

A secure environment, restrained from tension and contention reckoned both substantial and at the same time a preliminary duty with reference to urban local government thereinafter planned on establishing a sense of security among citizens implied to remove all factors that undermine security and insecurity. City and society security is urban activity basic fundamental need or rather exigency that guarantee city existence for her citizens and residence. Just like any other phenomena or activity, security is not only an endogenous factor entirely submissive to country's internal city and urban system management but also affected by instrumental space relationships to produce security as foundation and bed for other city and citizen activities, irreplaceable and determinant. Basically, diplomacy raises the issue of security, an indication of efforts to resolve conflicts and controversies. At times of crisis in 'Urban Diplomacy' however, special diplomatic activities are implemented in three practical stages to retrieve security: - (i) Diplomatic activities that cities perform prior violence i.e. 'Preventive Diplomacy'; (ii) set of activities performed during conflict. (iii) Diplomatic activities pro end of war and conflict; perusal objective, tangible and intangible aspects of 'Urban Diplomacy'.

The aim of diplomacy at each stage of conflict is a resolution to crisis for the development of peace and security.

Today, De-security factors such as natural and human disasters and further ethnic and racial wars and conflicts have actuated 'exoduses' and/or left numerous 'homeless. Ensue and unhesitatingly, the resolution to this calls for multilateral collaborations between global and international institutions various urban communities - a sine qua non. Accordingly, subordinate cities to multilateral international organizations and/or associations by dint of soft power means can enact internationally and govern their perspectives, panorama and self-values via introduction of normalization to

institutionalize their influence, and be efficacious at global security platform. Other factor that may result in instability and insecurity in some cities pro transition period is political power; Basques and Barcelona in Spain and Sarajevo and Mostar in Bosnia Herzegovina are perfect examples. The mentioned have experienced group conflicts, war and national transformation. (Bollens, 2007: 47-65) In such situations in addition to reasons of political stability and order, city character and her passed experiences and moreover policy makers and social groups among and including other stable cities can have essential role in the reconstruction of political order formation implementation targeted on insecurity prevention. Although 'Urban Diplomacy' can generate and henceforth shape a political transition (no matter how arduous) by definition and new formation of beneficiary groups and furthermore, via global 'Urban Diplomacy' custodial organizations such as World Bank or other UN associated, encompass occasional national government aids, if appropriately administered shall approach sustainable security management. From this perspective, 'Urban Diplomacy' is realized as local government tool in the creation of social solidarity, the prevention of controversies and conflicts, resolution and relationship rebuild pro conflict and controversies and lastly, solutions for the creation of sustainable environment with the objectives of creation of citizens peaceful life, democracy and welfare in peaceful space. In addition to aforesaid, 'Urban Diplomacy' can, in case of initiations of communications with international relations local actors, ensue urban management orientation towards global political space with suggestion of city role in the process of sustainable and global security; this shall only progress and advance by solving global issues that threaten global cities and their citizens. Local governments situated in cities generate sense of security among citizens, henceforth, consideration of elimination of security threat and insecurity dissemination factors is must. Urban and social security is fundamental for urban main activities, furthermore corroborate citizens and residents' existence. Like any phenomena or activity, security not only is an endogenous factor subordinate to urban internal management and urban system in a country but also highly affected by its surrounding space coherence and in heed of world intermission.

Second Strategy: Urban Networks

As appears by title, in view of international environment this type of diplomacy consists of a set of urban networks. In fact, multilateral urban diplomacy and urban related institutions to the effect of interdependence metropolis shape and develop within the frames of non-government international organizations and civil associations. Usually, the type of 'Urban Diplomacy' leads to formation of city network partnership; this is a clear indication of local government political, economic and cultural maturity for the development and application of diplomacy type in creation of intercity relations. Nonetheless, what shapes the type of diplomacy is mutual issues and challenges among cities in vicinity, even at times, world various regions. Naturally, mutual aids and assistance over the concerned, e.g. natural disasters i.e. earthquake, flood, drought, etc. and in particular, the deprived regions is imperative. Here, global cooperation and/or collaboration of transnational international non-governmental organizations in frames is distinguished.

In addition to natural disasters and in subsequence, human disasters i.e. war, internal and ethnic conflicts, more important widespread phenomena entitled 'exodus' and 'homeless'

is still on the rise. Migration, whether voluntary or based on compulsion is another dilemma that unconditionally requests multilateral cooperation among various global urban communities and international civil organizations. (Zarif & Sadjadpour, 2008, 43)

Third Strategy: Urban Agencies

Today, with the advent and development of 'Urban Diplomacy' insinuated on international organizations is no longer scorned since 'Urban Diplomacy' is additionally acknowledged significant platform. 'Urban Diplomacy' representation is also crucial in seeking ways for presentation of city as emerging actor of international system platform through presence and participation and also explanation of role in specified international organization. In fact, 'Urban Diplomacy' representation consists of activities presentation at international organizations. The diplomatic activity type is highly analogous to government diplomat obligations against international organizations. Evidently, this is apart from the fact that high level diplomacy game is not a concern to 'Urban Diplomacy'. It is worth mentioning that cities must moreover be presented both inside and outside representational structures at international organizations. Inside political structures, the main objective of 'Urban Diplomacy' is participation in the decision-making process, e.g. cities are formed and/or shaped by regional committee of EU wherein committee representative is also the regional representative and city representative of the respective country. Outside this international organization political structure, cities shall primarily attempt lobbying to impact the decision-making process. (Pluijim, 2007, 73) In

case 'Urban diplomacy' representation within UN framework is probed, the main pillars of the structural nature is cited by economic and social council i.e. in the event that non-government international organization aims are in line with UN, the organization is authorized to latter advisory vote. In this respect, we are the witnesses of organizations mushroom like development of international urban organizations and associations active within the frame of UN Economic and Social Council. These were able to effect UN and the process of official activities of heads of state by powerful means as 'Urban Diplomacy in the past. (An example in this is organization of united cities and local governments 'UCLG' active as dialogue partners of government representatives in UN sub-committees.) (Ghourchi & Amani, 2009, 97)

It seems the most significant aspects of 'Urban Diplomacy' representation is introduction of city potentials against international organizations. Hence, in order to resolve issues and challenges and to exchange views and cooperate mutually or multilaterally and further, to explore opportunities and potentials and capabilities, the application of multilateral diplomacy and use of multilateral organization and international association capacities is highly recommendable. No doubt, for city presentation to international organizations not only cities can influence self-diplomatic relations, but organizations can act authoritative in the respective city and pro the benefits of citizens. On that account whether city, organization, etc., all benefit and interest from the positive outcome of introduced mutual bilateral relations. This is the consequence of diplomatic spirit mutually used as means of understanding and rapprochement and self-ability presentation oriented towards reinforcement

and mutual interests and preponderance. City presence in international organizations for introduction and presentation of capabilities applied to city interest induce numerous opportunities. These advantages demand organization of better understanding in order to actuate growth and city cultural, economic, political development. Whether these organizations consider the use of abilities and capabilities complementary and synergetic for the reasons of global accomplishment depends on the respective city presence in intercity relations encounter her residents' needs in proportion with other cities.

Fourth Strategy: Urban Economy

In the course, 'Urban Diplomacy' in spite of the era of 'Globalization' can be viewed as means of international policy making process in addition to economic, political, social and cultural development. This is by virtue of the fact that currently governments are not solely actors at international politics platform, rather cities next to the regional unions where non-government organizations and transnational companies have greater part in diplomatic interactions increase, provided rewarding plans for self-introduction as creative cities and domestic and foreign investment invitation and attraction, public participation in the process of urban development as well as tourism market development (welfare services to foreign tourists inclusive) are fulfilled.

A new form of public diplomacy, better described as 'Urban Diplomacy', in the era of 'Globalization' is a developed tool by which cities via actors (municipality notable) can interact with equal activists. Bearing in mind the distinction of increasing public institutions in favor of international system development, its use and practicality towards international relations interactions, reinforcement of

negotiations and the development and improvement of relations among nations cannot be denied. In fact, municipalities as the main trustees of 'Urban Diplomacy' can, for the reasons of public diplomacy, act effective identical to other non-governmental institutions for achievement of utmost benefits from diplomatic relations and promotion of international interactions and resolute urban issues and challenges whilst deliberation of prosperity and development. (Acuto, 2013: 158)

Fifth Strategy: Urban Culture

Metropolis public platform and cultural atmosphere namely global cities are the actual determinants of national and international dimensions due to their rich capacity. No doubt, national impact and favorable effects of metropolises on various sectors and inside the country may be taken a new international approach. A strategic plan may comprise of cultural strategy, civilization heritage, literary assets, traditional games and arts exhibitions, individual talents, films and dramatic literature, etc. all in a storage pack. Metropolis fecundity necessitates city cultural talent comprehensive understanding and cultural policy-making tendencies. Hence, participation in economic and social development on the basis of time requirement and policy-making priorities over concerned cities is also advised to hereunto present a better image of city character in terms of culture and values as metropolis, specifically from global city dimension nationally and internationally. The cultural dimension importance of most metropolis is quite symmetric to investment and trade, often generate dynamism and diversity of activity.

Cultural substructures exhibit cultural policy-maker spirit; therefore, deliberation of varieties is comprehensive such that activity variety may raise opportunities in protection of

various artistic culture whereas big and global cities behaviour domestically and distinctively, global platforms are realized as poles of ideas and artistic cultural knowledge; implementation of these policy- making in view of global culture and 'Urban Diplomacy' is called strategic planning. Consequently, the use of cultural nature in big city affairs in social and even political life is focal point (possibility to act as social solidarity phenomena and accomplish favorable solution), collective reaction against surrounding events, reinforcement of economic strategy, urban opportunity to showcase creative industries like potential resource of new employment growth in the case of economic crisis, renewal of urban life and lastly, old neighborhoods revival. Evidently enough, economy exploiters and professional opportunists dependent on commercial forms of culture shall evaluate these more than others for the case. At this status, the economic and cultural stance of urban dynamic macroeconomics where most cultural spaces and public platforms are reckoned urban economic successful catalysts shall indirectly certify and approve its dynamism.

Also, in spite of some urban cultural, climatic and civilization discrepancies or better mentioned, the occasional similarities, creation of balance between traditionalism and modernism is deemed an urban management art. Here, a sense of belonging to territory (city) country and likewise attraction of artistic participation in variegated plans deems essential. Tehran historical diplomacy in global ancient cities such as Istanbul, Athens, Isfahan, Rome, etc. can vividly demonstrate kinship of history and civilization in individual's mind. Amongst, policy-makers and urban managers shall attempt to shape suburban areas analogous to cities where the cultural and touristic

talents in the fresh urban area revive. It goes without saying that participation of area residents in the same signify a sense of local and urban belonging, revitalized. City capacity on account of ancientness, history, civilization and position in the arena of culture additionally varies. Some cities talk with a sense of art diplomacy language e.g. films, theatres, music, etc. This is while others more proudly embrace history, civilization, economic environment and sustainable markets, creative industries, employment or even security for city fame. In this case, global cultural, craft, athletic appeals planned on implementation can be quite constructive. At present, global cultural notability in pace shall highly impact city cultural industry and in fact, heed key to economic and human prosperity and/or accomplishment. Development of urban cultural infrastructure plans and benefits across the country eventuate national development; remarkably influential. At this stage, acceleration depends on cities new facilities development in suburbs, when acceptance of new fringe art forms and further, economic freshness and values becomes a heading. In addition to cultural infrastructure plan, in order to be able to express oneself worldwide, and/or rather authoritative 'Urban Diplomacy' purposed on participation increase socially and culturally raise reinforcement of dominant power, city balancing driving variables, creation of diversity for citizens urban life, situation and population outlook, scientific, art and talent training centers, inclusive in urban management mission orders.

Accordingly, for 'Urban Diplomacy' success and prosperity, the followings must be considered: - a) environmental diversification, b) beautification, c) urban street furniture, d) various festivals, e) public spaces entertainment,

f) urban defenseless spaces and, g) interests and tastes of city ethnicity.

It must also be considered that city cultural justice, balanced distribution and balanced development induce a sense of cultural belonging between communities of citizens. As a whole, it can be concluded that even in the path of 'Globalization, culture is necessary for city development, also thoroughly defines the essentiality of cultural strategy. (Negarandeh, 2015)

'Urban Diplomacy' is better defined as city entrance to platform of dialogues, relations, cultural exchange and asset sharing on various contexts and further, experience exchanges. Great accomplishments pursue implementation of better sister city contracts and multilateral interests for respective sides in terms of vital issues; contribution to culture in economic and social success addresses, creation of effective cultural bases with necessary documentation, citizenship education action and measures and related experience exchanges, comparative study on investment and capitalization and also, development of cultural infrastructures, specifically on future city cultural station foundation. In addition to above mentioned, technological development and authorized virtual space for sharing and publishing cultural, artistic, social, economic, banking, monetary data and gaining better experiences and city annual reports on cultural programs progression and also, introduction of produced infrastructure to other cities, holding of various programs on sports and scientific diplomacy such as Olympic and Paralympic and Paralympics competitions for teenagers and adolescent and its impacts and impressions on various cultures are additionally emphasized and focal point. (Negarandeh, 2015)

Sixth Strategy: Urban Development

'New Diplomacy' (parallel diplomacy) character at regional level and convey of attraction towards foreign policy participation independent from government is paramount. Given the fact that world communication development has led to erosion of sovereignty and the fading of political demarcation and also the fact that complexity of today's world has reduced powers and interference and even supervision of governments over state affairs, these instead have resulted in the increase of local government function and formation of multilevel governance. Thereupon, the role of local and regional actors in their own destiny and within the framework of 'Urban Diplomacy' regulations is also increased.

Hence, with the use of Para diplomacy method on global local governance and local government formation, 'Urban Diplomacy 'desired approach is accomplished and in subsequence the grounds for economic, technical, artistic, commercial and educational and R & D cooperation is furnished. In any case, big cities are national development accomplishment criterions for various aims. Included, communications between nations may develop via informal and smart diplomacy and government influence to improve and supply for national development benefits. Although issuance of values and its introduction to other global regions is quite formidable, yet, informal diplomacy can act as catalyzer in this significance with the objectives of national interest protection and indirect government measures outside border to develop influence zone. In subsequence these can interact to achieve other countries group positive attitudes towards the country in concern, to eventually promote national stand at global level.

Certainly, country compliance with development indicators of global cities intrigue nations better understanding and will and desire to interact and cooperate, the event of world's movement oriented on urbanization and city development in addition to global city transformation.

Consequently, and in accordance with above mentioned criteria, major cities should act as transnational character for city security, development, economy, culture and networking concerns, distinctly by their presence in international organizations for the reasons of transformations as active actors in worldwide platforms. This importance is better paved with transformation of spatial spaces into path current spaces for the accomplishment of informal diplomacy aims.

In this article, it was endeavored to study and realize the descriptive analytical role and position of 'Urban Diplomacy' for the creation and development of peace, welfare and economy.

Philosophers' views on global city characters:
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Patrick Geddes (1915): The center of world most significant activities

Peter Hall (1966): The center of political power at national and transnational Level, location of government offices, national and international trade center, cargo and passenger transit center of the country and its Neighbours, banking service center, insurance, advanced medical center and services, law and legal, higher education, etc., population-friendly with considerable cultural,

educational and specialization diversity, application of knowledge, science and technology and specialized human resources, center of collecting and disseminating information through publications and media, luxury mass consumption center and lastly, art and entertainment center. These definitions are aligned with Hall, Freedman, Sasan Vecasteles and Michele Pasion insights.

In this same respect, Anthony King states: "The most essential feature of global city is her guidance towards global economy that gives geopolitical characteristics."

Conclusion:

'Urban Diplomacy' basic strategies impact consequence and its comprehensive functions on the basis of Peimani and Daroudi (Daroudi, Peimani, 2013: 720) panorama may be explained as follows:

a) Introduction of city capabilities for international organizations by means of multilateral diplomacy and the use of multinational multilateral organization capacities and further, non-governmental associations for negotiations unto create grounds for bilateral cooperation in order to obviate and/or solve issues and also exchanges of opportunities and capabilities;

b) Appropriate space for interactions in addition to counterpart city authority visits of multilateral international institutions and associations. Also, opportunities to attend governmental and/or non-governmental international assemblies or international organization meetings administered for

introduction of city capabilities in the frame of urban branding;

c) Notifications, production and distribution of specialized knowledge focused on regional or global international multilateral institutions via specialty collection, processing, production and distribution based on economic, social, cultural and environmental studies besides assortment and grouping of valuable information for presentation and publication and the purpose of national scientific and executive sector awareness. For this, promotion of international urban relations and occasions is also advisable;

d) Normalization and formation of local government rules and regulations in accordance with international law platform and the development of procedures and norms of international non-profit urban organizations and associations in the format of statements, reports, proceeding and quarterly, also issued announcements with the objectives of transnational normative behaviour development oriented on international public opinion in terms of global good governance methods of citizenship.

In consideration of 'Globalization' and the evolution of international system originate environment of international unilateralism, the ruling power of a country should give way to multilateralism and global governance where citizens and their non-government organization representatives constitute most actors in this regard.

In any case, governments of developed countries, contrary to underdeveloped countries are becoming smaller and making decisions bottom-up over basic issues i.e. life, politics,

society culture and economy. In third world countries however, municipalities and city councils acting as direct representative of public opinion and their desire to improve relations between nations is prominence. At present, the municipalities can, by regulations of public diplomacy and unofficial diplomacy (complementary diplomacy) and also, country isolation tactics through global arrogance mercenary, use this huge energy unto the benefit of national interests. Apart from existing issues and government relations dilemma, 'Urban Diplomacy' may be effective in representing international relations applied art (aptitude and skills) over negotiations, interactions, development and moreover, improving government relations. Per aforementioned, the phenomenon of 'Urban Diplomacy' over and above encompasses peace establishment, valuable opportunity for sustainable development, national development tool and foundation for realization of world community and most of all, withdrawal of governments from the impasse of official diplomacy. For this significance, urban management efforts in compliance with diplomatic indicators may sequel city tourism promotion. For these intentions, if however, the municipalities comprising of a group city manager connoisseurs would organize a think tank to implement their mindset over 'Urban Diplomacy' issues and challenges in the flow can also consider cultural diplomacy capacity aimed on removal of financial, banking and economic sanctions and transaction eases. Among 'Urban Diplomacy' accomplishments, planning a foundation of investor participation in terms of metropolis investments, interaction development based on various contexts, tourism development, hardware and software investment platform, sister city agreements implementation and/or execution on the basis of favorable conditions, metropolis exhibition and conference feasibility development and also, creation of communication channel between metropolitan public and international relations managers are additionally substantial. In conclusion, it can be stated that confrontation preventions and transformation of atmosphere unto an

'Urban Diplomacy' is a public diplomacy applied art and/or aptitude and skill.

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