Diplomacia de un Estado pequeño: la ASEAN y el equilibrio estratégico: resumen

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Singapur alcanzó la independencia en 1965 sin seguridad ni hinterland y situó su supervivencia dentro de un marco regional cuando su ministro de Asuntos Exteriores, Rajaratnam, firmó en 1967 la Declaración de Bangkok que fundó la ASEAN. Su diplomacia sigue una doctrina de realismo propia de un Estado pequeño que combina la disuasión, los acuerdos de defensa con potencias exteriores, el compromiso con el Derecho internacional y las coaliciones de Estados pequeños, como el Foro de Pequeños Estados (Forum of Small States) y el Global Governance Group. Los acuerdos comerciales, desde los tratados bilaterales de 2001 a 2004, pasando por el CPTPP y la RCEP, hasta los primeros acuerdos de economía digital, junto con convenios fiscales que abarcan unas 100 jurisdicciones, convirtieron la diplomacia económica en una fuente de acceso a los mercados para las empresas de la ciudad. Singapur describe su política como una política de coherencia en los principios, una postura que le ha permitido mantener el equilibrio entre Estados Unidos y China e imponer al mismo tiempo sus propias sanciones a Rusia en marzo de 2022. Para el centro financiero, esta diplomacia aporta previsibilidad, acceso a los

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mercados, cooperación regulatoria y fiscal y la reputación de un anfitrión digno de confianza, lo que distingue a Singapur de la neutralidad formal de Ginebra y de la falta de una política exterior independiente en Hong Kong.

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