

ISSN 2072-3334

Development Compilation
Vol. 17. Number 01. May 2022**EVALUATION OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF BANGLADESH
AWAMI LEAGUE (2009-PRESENT)****Md. Shofiquil Islam***
Fatimatu Zohra**

Abstract: The historic foreign policy formulated by the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, which is "Friendship to all and malice towards none", continues to provide the philosophical underpinning of Bangladesh's pro-peace foreign policy. Although this is the core of foreign policy, the behavioral approach of foreign policy has also changed at different times due to changes in rulers. The Election has been held three times in Bangladesh since 2008. Bangladesh Awami League has come to power three times in a row. This party has adopted a foreign policy based on immigration, blue economy, climate change, a new normal policy and more to consolidate Bangladesh's position in the international arena. Foreign policy is kept secret in the interest of the security of a state. However, according to the behavior of the state, the direction of foreign policy can be understood. The government formulates foreign policy keeping in mind some internal and external issues. In this paper, we explore how the foreign policy of the Bangladesh Awami league has been working since 2009 in terms of blue economy, climate change, new normal policy, and balance policy, their successes, and failures. How Bangladesh is maintaining the balance of relations with the superpowers. And, it also recommends what kind of strategy make foreign policy better.

Keywords: Foreign policy, Immigration, Climate change, Blue economy.

Introduction

The position of a state in the world court depends entirely on how efficient and far-reaching that state is in formulating its foreign policy. Foreign policy is the policy adopted by a sovereign state to maintain contact with other states in order to protect its state interests. In the present age, no state can be isolated from the rest of the world and maintain its leadership alone. Foreign policy is needed to preserve national interests through the

establishment of international relations (Mahmud, 2019). Bangladesh has been pursuing an independent foreign policy since independence. Following this, the government of Awami League, which came to power in 2009, adopted an independent and timely foreign policy. Bilateral and multilateral agreements with different countries, speaking on behalf of oppressed and downtrodden people around the world, brightening the image of the country in the international arena, and establishing Bangladesh as a strong economic country are the main goals (www.albd.org). The following is a detailed finding about the type of foreign policy of the Awami League, which has been in government for three consecutive terms since coming to power in 2009, its acceptance in the international context, and its necessity in the interest of the country.

Methodology

This study is descriptive and empirical in nature. It basically depends on secondary sources including research articles, journals, newspapers, and books. For doing this study, some steps have been followed. First of all, relevant information was collected from different sources. Secondly, all the information was scrutinized thoroughly. Finally, selected information was used for analysis.

Immigration

Immigration is one of the most important global challenges in the world today. The role of migration in building a peaceful, stable, and economically dynamic world by achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has already been recognized worldwide. To this end, world leaders have agreed to ensure a secure, regular immigration system. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been working closely with the global process related to immigration and has already been able to establish a strong and unique position in the international arena by making a constructive contribution to the smooth resolution of this problem. In recognition of this, Bangladesh was elected President of the Global Forum on Migration and Development in 2015 (www.en.goc.gov.tr). Although the vast majority of the world's population is constantly migrating, no international framework has been adopted to date. In April 2016, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh presented to the United Nations for the first time a concept paper on the Global Compact for Migrants and called for the formulation of a definite global framework to ensure safe, regular, and fair migration. As a result of continued diplomatic efforts, the New York Declaration on Refugees and Immigrants was unanimously adopted at the 71st session of the UN General Assembly, incorporating Bangladesh's Global Compact resolution (www.iom.int).

* Undergraduate Student, Department of Political Science, University of Rajshahi

** Undergraduate Student, Department of Political Science, University of Rajshahi

Multilateralism

The present Government, in order to enhance diplomatic relations in Asia, especially in South Asia and Southeast Asia, giving importance to SAARC, BIMSTEC, Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor, Bangladesh, Bhutan-India-Nepal and other regional sub-regional alliances or forums. Under this, it is actively working on important issues such as increasing trade and investment, enhanced communication, enhancing energy cooperation and suppressing terrorism and militancy. One of the most successful steps taken at the diplomatic level to enhance regional cooperation is the establishment of a permanent secretariat of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation in Dhaka (bimstec.org).

Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina participated in the G-7 Outreach Leaders Program held in Canada from 8 to 9 June 2018 (www.gg.ca). The Prime Minister attended the first Gulf Summit held in July 2014 at the invitation of the then Prime Minister of the United Kingdom David Cameron (Hassan, 2015). She emphasized the need to prevent child marriage and forced marriages, alleviate poverty, ensure education, and create employment. She also mentioned that it is possible to prevent child marriage and forced marriage through women's empowerment.

In 2010, at the 65th session of the United Nations, the Hon'ble Prime Minister co-chaired the Millennium Development Conference. During the 66th session of the Clinton Global Leader Climate Initiative in 2011, she delivered policy-making speeches at the UN Secretary-General's "Every Woman Every Child" and Counter-Terrorism Summit and outlined a model for people's empowerment and development (www.clintonfoundation.org). At the 67th session of the UN General Assembly in 2012, the People's Empowerment and Development Model was unanimously adopted as a new proposal. Hon'ble Prime Minister's personal recognition as the embodiment of this model, which has made Bangladesh a seat of dignity (www.un.org). The Prime Minister attended the 10th Asia-Europe Meeting held in Milan, Italy in October 2014 and the 11th Asia-Europe Meeting held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia in July 2016 (www.eumonitor.eu). The Prime Minister delivered keynote speeches on various regional and international issues, including the development of Asia and Europe, increased connectivity, tackling the migration crisis, tackling multinational crime, and the prevention of human trafficking.

The Prime Minister attended the BRICS-BIMSTEC Outreach Summit held in October 2016 in Goa, India at the invitation of the Prime Minister of India (www.icwa.in). She emphasized the need for investment in these countries to develop quality and sustainable infrastructure.

The 44th OIC Foreign Ministers' Conference was held from 10 to 11 July 2017 in Abidjan, the capital of the Ivory Coast. Hon'ble Foreign Minister Mr. Abul Hassan Mahmud Ali led the 7 member delegation of Bangladesh at that conference (www.oic-oci.org). He presented the four-point proposal of Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina to address the problems of the Muslim world. He spoke in support of the US Alliance but said that maintaining some independence was not the answer. In his speech, he highlighted the achievements of Bangladesh in these areas.

Climate Change

As a pioneer in tackling climate change, Bangladesh won the world's attention and appreciation in 2009 by setting up a 400 million self-financed climate trust fund (Mia, 2022). In addition, Bangladesh continues to play an active role alongside the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the highest global forum on climate change, and the Conference of the Parties. Following this, a high-level delegation led by Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina took part in the Cop-22 Conference in Marrakech, Morocco from 6 to 17 November 2016 (www.un.org). Delegates attending the conference expressed deep confidence in the practicality of the Paris Agreement. At the same time, it is hoped that multilateral cooperation and inter-state coordination efforts will continue to address the effects of climate change.

In her address to the conference, the Hon'ble Prime Minister noted Bangladesh's strong commitment to climate change and called on world leaders to work together to address this challenge. In her speech, she outlined various steps and programs of the Government of Bangladesh on global warming and adaptation to tackle the damage caused by climate change. The conference discussed a number of important issues, including adaptation, mitigation, climate finance, loss-and-damage, acquisition, and transfer of technology of the signatories to the Paris Climate Agreement (Mia, 2022). The Bangladesh delegation actively participated in these discussions and highlighted Bangladesh's position and interests on the issue of climate change in the world arena.

The four-point demands made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bangladesh to the world leaders at the Cop-26 Conference are capable of playing a significant role in tackling global climate change (Mia, 2022). The four demands are:

1. Major carbon emitters must scrap the ambitious national plan.
2. Developed countries need to fulfill their commitment to providing 100 billion annually on a halfway (50/50) basis for adaptation and mitigation.

3. Developed countries need to provide safe and environmentally friendly technology to the most affected countries at a low cost.
4. The issue of climate change needs to be addressed, including increasing the level of sea level, increasing salinity, river erosion, floods and droughts, and taking responsibility for the displacement of migrants.

Bangladesh's responsibility for global total carbon emissions is less than 0.46 percent. But Bangladesh is one of the most climate-affected countries in the world. Bangladesh is one of the top ten affected countries in the world due to the effects of climate change. Bangladesh has taken numerous steps to tackle climate change (Mia, 2022). These are:

1. To protect the environment, Bangladesh has canceled the construction of ten 12 billion coal-fired power plants. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has also set up a Climate Change Unit.
2. Bangladesh has implemented the Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan (MCP) to move from a climate endangered country to a climate tolerant and from there to the path of climate prosperity.
3. Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund was established in 2009 to address the challenges of climate change.
4. Bangladesh plans to generate about 40% of its energy from renewable sources by 2041.

The role of pure drinking water management is important in achieving the goals of climate change and sustainable development. With this in mind, discussions on water resources are gaining special importance in the global arena as well. The Prime Minister has mentioned water as one of the human rights in discussions in various international forums. Through this, the essential demand for water for the survival of the human race has been reiterated. The honorable Prime Minister has been nominated as an honorary member of the UN High-Level Panel on Water which is a matter of great pride for Bangladesh. As part of this, the Government of Bangladesh is working intensively to ensure water supply and drainage systems for all worldwide. This has created an opportunity for the world to highlight the importance and challenges of water resources as well as the steps taken by the government to address them. As a result, the image of Bangladesh has become brighter in the international arena.

Blue Economy

Cases related to the demarcation of maritime boundaries between Bangladesh and Myanmar were settled in 2012 and between Bangladesh and India in 2014. Sovereign rights of Bangladesh were established over an area of 118813 sq km in the Bay of Bengal (www.amti.csis.org). This

policy of taking steps to resolve disputes and reach a peaceful settlement has earned Bangladesh respect in the international arena as a state that respects the rule of law. Through this judgment, Bangladesh's sovereign rights over the animal and non-animal resources have been established in the Bay of Bengal (Islam, 2018).

Following this, two Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were signed with India and China in 2018 to enhance the potential for extraction of all potential resources in the waters of Bangladesh in the Bay of Bengal (www.mofa.gov.bd). The Baseline, formulated in 1974, was originally redefined in the light of UNCLOS-1982, which was published in the Bangladesh Gazette on 10 November 2015 in the form of notification regarding the re-determination of the coastline in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh has submitted a demand for the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles of the United Nations continental shelf (CLCS), which is currently awaiting approval. In addition, a coordination meeting of the 'Continental Submission Committee' comprising local and foreign experts was held in 2016 to ensure the security of the claimed continental shelf of Bangladesh (www.mofa.gov.bd). An international workshop titled 'International Workshop on Blue Economy' was organized in Dhaka from 1st to 2nd September 2014 at the initiative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the aim of gaining knowledge and experience on Blue Economy. A total of 32 delegates from 18 countries and 6 experts from the United Nations, international organizations, and universities around the world took part in it.

Besides, the Department of Oceanography has started its journey in Dhaka and Chittagong Universities from the 2012-2013 academic year on the initiative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (www.news.priyo.com). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is working to get educational and technical assistance from France, Japan, and other countries to improve and modernize the department (www.mofa.gov.bd).

New Normal Policy

In this world of globalization, one state cannot function without being dependent on another. That is, we have to be interdependent. Relationships with different states are based on interdependence. Establishing this relationship with another state is called international relations. And, the policy by which international relations are established is called foreign policy.

A country determines its foreign policy in two ways. One is based on ideology and the other is based on reality (Mia, 2022). Bangladesh has come out of the trend of adopting an ideological foreign policy in the past

and is now adopting a reality-based policy. In other words, it is adopting a foreign policy in line with the present world. As we have seen, our relations with Bangladesh have not improved for a long time since independence from Pakistan, but now the government wants to establish relations with them. Our Prime Minister has sent mangoes as a gift to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan. Which is called, 'Mango Diplomacy' (www.thedailystar.net). After Prime Minister Imran Khan, when Shahbaz Sharif became the Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina also congratulated him (www.thedailystar.net). So it is understandable that the present government is showing sincerity with the aim of establishing relations with Pakistan. Perhaps, out of the ideological ground, Bangladesh will be interested in establishing relations with Israel by accepting the current reality.

Balance Policy

Considering its geographical position, Bangladesh is geo-economically distinct and advantageous, which could accelerate the pace of economic development, according to World Bank experts participating in the South Asian Economic Conclave. Bangladesh is in the most favorable position in terms of trade prosperity in South Asia. And, the current leadership of Bangladesh is aware of how to take advantage of that geographical location and they are working towards that goal. Annette Dixon, Vice President of the World Bank's South Asia Division, praised Bangladesh for its importance in developing regional connectivity and increasing trade (www.mofa.gov.bd). In the South Asia Economic Conclave, he mentioned Bangladesh as an important country in establishing the dream of a South Asia. Meanwhile, Sanjay Kathuria, the World Bank's chief economist for South Asia, said Bangladesh has a lot of potential for international and regional investment due to its geographical location.

Bangladesh is important to Japan due to the 'Big B Initiative' in the Bay of Bengal. Bangladesh is important to China because of the Belt and Road Initiative project. Bangladesh has geopolitical importance to India because of the Seven Sisters in the Northeast of India. Bangladesh is important to the United States as part of the Indo-Pacific Strategy (Mia, 2022). Since everyone is giving importance to Bangladesh, Bangladesh has adopted a balanced policy to use everyone strategically for its own needs.

Moreover, As we know, China has invested in several mega projects in Bangladesh including Padma Bridge, Metro Rail, Karnafuli Tunnel and Jamuna Rail Bridge. Japan has also provided financial assistance to make these mega-projects a success (www.silkroadbriefing.com). Again, Russia is providing technical assistance and funding to build the country's only nuclear power plant. Bangladesh has also signed MoUs with India on

various issues and many imports and exports are done through trade. There is also trade with the United States on many issues, including readymade garments. This is the policy that this government has been able to adopt independently and naturally, keeping all the countries under its control at the same time.

Evaluation

By adopting a foreign policy, a country influences itself at the international level or in politics. How to establish relations with a country or not at all, is determined by these foreign policies. Since the Awami League government came to power in Bangladesh in 2009, it has brightened the image of the country in the international arena through its adopted foreign policy on various issues.

Before 2016, there were no specific policies aimed at building safe migration worldwide. Safe migration around the world has become a major challenge. The Government of Bangladesh was the first to formulate a framework for ensuring fair, safe, and regular migration which was accepted by the United Nations. The role of Bangladesh in the field of migration is widely praised by the world court. The country has a foothold in the international arena.

Bangladesh's role in the UN peacekeeping and UN peace-building commissions is widely appreciated. Bangladesh has consistently maintained its position as the largest country in UN peacekeeping missions. It is noteworthy here that Bangladesh has sent a complete contingent consisting of only female members in peacekeeping missions. The country has set a rare example of women's empowerment and women's rights in the international arena. This initiative is of great importance in the international arena.

Climate is one of the biggest problems in the world today. At a time when the whole world is very much concerned about the issue of climate change, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has won the admiration of all by coming up with a number of proposals for a smooth solution. In 2015, in recognition of her visionary leadership in tackling the challenges of climate change, the Prime Minister was awarded the United Nations' highest honor, the Champion of the Earth.

Through joint diplomatic efforts and diligence, Bangladesh's sovereignty over a total area of 118813 sq km obtained from India and Myanmar was established by the judgment of the International Court of Justice. This policy of taking a rare step in resolving disputes and reaching a peaceful solution has earned Bangladesh respect in the international arena as a state that respects the rule of law. Bangladesh will be able to enrich the

maritime economy by utilizing these maritime boundaries. This will make the country economically stronger in the international arena.

Bangladesh has gained wide acclaim in the world court by playing an important role in various humanitarian issues, climate change, human rights, democracy, and other issues. At the same time, the policy of maintaining relations with the world's superpowers and not engaging in hostilities with anyone at the same time has endowed the country with stability and a healthy economy.

Although the basket of success in the foreign policy adopted since the Bangladesh Awami League came to power is quite full, there are also some failures.

Bangladesh has not been able to make a huge appeal to the world on the Rohingya issue. Although the Rohingya problem is gradually gaining ground in Bangladesh, it goes without saying that there is no concerted diplomatic effort to resolve the issue. Many mega projects in Bangladesh are being implemented through China and Russia. We cannot say directly against China and Russia because of their ties with Myanmar. But we need to send some messages by our diplomats to China and Russia, where we can make it clear that Bangladesh, not Myanmar needs them the most in South Asia. Our geopolitical importance, geographical location, and trade activities are not against the interests of China and Russia. In addition, strong public opinion must be created in the Muslim world through the OIC. The superpowers that are very close to the Muslim world must also be affected. We have to move forward on the path of solving this problem by making maximum diplomatic efforts as far as possible. However, as the effort continues, it is hoped that the problem will be resolved in the future.

Another weakness of the current government's foreign policy is that it is neither sincere nor trying to improve relations with Latin American countries. However, trade relations can be reached with Latin American countries if relations are to be developed. The country's economy can be further enriched by creating a market for Bangladesh's garment industry in those countries.

However, it is through the foreign policy adopted by the present government that Bangladesh has made its mark in world politics. The position of the government on various issues has brightened the image of the country. Strategic foreign policy has strengthened the country's economic wheel in bilateral agreements and trade with various countries. If any comment is to be made on the evaluation of the foreign policy of this government, I would say that the foreign policy of the government is

mostly successful. The government is trying its best to turn failure into success as much as there is a failure.

Finally, there is a saying by Adolf Hitler that "when diplomacy ends, the war begins". We have witnessed the international reality of this statement of Adolf Hitler. In this regard, the Government of Bangladesh has firmly established its position in the world arena using its foreign policy and diplomatic intelligence. By maintaining a healthy and beautiful attitude towards each country and establishing good relations, consolidating its position in international trade and various international issues, it has brightened the image of its country at the international level. Bangladesh has stated its clear positive stance on the environment, human rights, democracy, and other human rights issues. Even the current government has strengthened the country economically by adopting a realistic foreign policy by declaring solidarity with the current international trends.

References

- Mahmud, Sultan, *International Relation: Principles and Foreign policy*, Dhaka, Aleya book depot, 2019
- Rehman, Tarek Samsur, *100 Year of World Politics*, Dhaka, Shova prokash, 2016
- Mia, Miraj, *The anatomy of world politics*, Dhaka, Symposium publications, 2022
- Iqbal, Zahed, *Foreign policy of Bangladesh*, Dhaka, Jatiya grantha prakashan, 2002
- ur Rashid, Barrister Harun. "Bangladesh Foreign Policy: Realities & Challenges." (2008)
- Chakma, Bhumitra. "Bangladesh-India Relations: Sheikh Hasina's India-Positive Policy Approach." (2012): 1-24.
- Islam, Nasheet. "Regionalism Vs Multilateralism: What Could Bangladesh From the Global Experience." (2005).
- Sen, Surya Sankar. "Situating the Local in Bilateralism: Assessing Local Impacts of the India-Bangladesh Enclave Exchange." *Jadavpur Journal of International Relations* 25.1 (2021): 52-72.
- Huq, Saleemul. "Climate change and Bangladesh." *Science* 294.5547 (2001): 1617-1617.
- Hasan, Sabiha. "FOREIGN POLICY OF BANGLADESH-II." *Pakistan Horizon*, vol. 36, no. 4, 1983, pp. 65-93
- Ali, Anwar. "Climate change impacts and adaptation assessment in Bangladesh." *Climate research* 12.2-3 (1999): 109-116.
- Chakma, Bhumitra. "Sheikh Hasina government's India policy: A three-level game?." *Journal of Asian Security and International Affairs* 2.1 (2015): 27-51.
- Zaman, Rashed Uz, and Niloy Ranjan Biswas. "Contributor Profile: Bangladesh." *Providing for Peacekeeping* 16 (2016).

- Hussain, M. Gulam, et al. "Major opportunities of blue economy development in Bangladesh." *Journal of the Indian Ocean Region* 14.1 (2018): 88-99.
- "G7 Outreach Session Leaders", <https://www.gg.ca/en/activities/2018/g7-outreach-session-leaders>, 18 April 2022
- Kabir, Mohammad Humayun. "UN Peace-keeping and Bangladesh." *Pakistan Horizon* 52.1 (1999): 15-38.
- Islam, Md Khairul, Mahbubur Rahaman, and Zobayer Ahmed. "Blue economy of Bangladesh: Opportunities and challenges for sustainable development." *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal* 5.8 (2018).
- Rahman, Mohammad Mafizur. "The foreign trade of Bangladesh: Its composition, performance, trend, and policy." *Journal of Bangladesh Studies* 9.2 (2008): 26-37.
- "Secretariat", [HTTPS://BIMSTEC.ORG/?PAGE_ID=743](https://BIMSTEC.ORG/?PAGE_ID=743), 18 April 2022
- "GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION", <https://www.iom.int/global-compact-migration>, 18 April 2022
- Hassan Khalid, "GCC's 2014 Crisis: Causes, Issues and Solutions", <https://studies.aljazeera.net/en/dossiers/2015/03/201533172623652531.html>, 18 April 2022
- <https://www.clintonfoundation.org/programs/climate-change-disaster-recovery/clinton-climate-initiative/>, 17 April 2022
- <https://www.albd.org/>, 17 April 2022
- GFMD (Global Forum on Migration and Development), [HTTPS://EN.GOC.GOV.TR/GFMD--GLOBAL-FORUM-ON-MIGRATION-AND-DEVELOPMENT](https://en.goc.gov.tr/GFMD--GLOBAL-FORUM-ON-MIGRATION-AND-DEVELOPMENT), 18 April 2022
- "General Assembly of the United Nations", <https://www.un.org/en/ga/67/>, 17 April 2022
- "10th EU - ASEM Summit, Milan", <https://www.eumonitor.eu/9353000/1/j9vvik7m1c3gyxp/vjl6f0qdb0yt?ctx=vgb8k696v9yq>, 16 April 2022
- "BRICS – BIMSTEC Outreach Summit, 16 October 2016, Goa", <https://mfa.gov.lk/bricsbimstec-outreach-summit-16-october-2016-go/>, 16 April 2022
- "BRICS-BIMSTEC Outreach Summit and Bangladesh", https://www.icwa.in/show_content.php?lang=1&level=3&ls_id=591&lid=533,1, 6 April 2022
- "Foreign Ministers", https://www.oic-oci.org/page/?p_id=68&p_ref=37&lan=en, 15 April 2022
- "COP 22", <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/marrakech-climate-change-conference-november-2016/cop-22>, 15 April 2022

- "United Nations Climate Change Conference Marrakesh 2016 – COP22", <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cop22/>, 14 April 2022
- "THE BANGLADESH/MYANMAR MARITIME DISPUTE: LESSONS FOR PEACEFUL RESOLUTION", <https://amti.csis.org/the-bangladeshmyanmar-maritime-dispute-lessons-for-peaceful-resolution/>, 14 April 2022
- Islam Towfikul, "Department of Oceanography", <https://news.priyo.com/articles/>, 14 April 2022
- "Gesture of goodwill: PM Hasina sends Haribhanga mangoes to Pakistan PM", <https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/diplomacy/news/gesture-goodwill-pm-hasina-sends-haribhanga-mangoes-pakistan-pm-2135401>, 14 April 2022
- "PM Hasina congratulates Pakistani counterpart Shehbaz Sharif on being elected", <https://www.thedailystar.net/news/asia/south-asia/news/pm-hasina-congratulates-pakistani-counterpart-shehbaz-sharif-being-elected-3004151>, 14 April 2022
- Devonshire, Hasan, "Bangladesh mega projects are protecting the country to be a major Asian 2022 Tiger economy", <https://www.silkroadbriefing.com/news/2021/11/10/bangladeshs-mega-projects-are-projecting-the-country-to-be-a-major-asian-2022-tiger-economy/>, 14 April 2022