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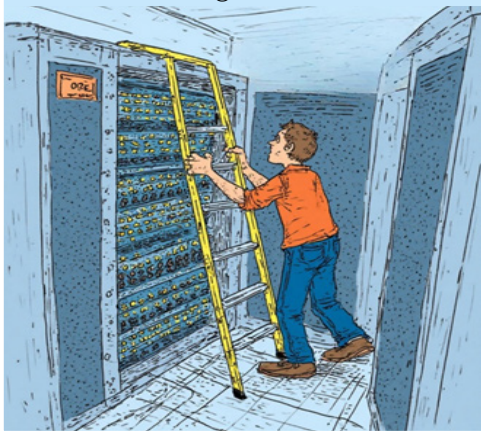
EDITORIAL

As we draw the curtains on another remarkable year, we remain committed to keeping you informed of significant legal developments. We are pleased to present the 26th issue of our quarterly 'The Legal Counsel News Bulletin'. In this issue, we focus on Personal Data Protection in light of the new legislation. With the amazing feedback on our interview column that started from the last issue, we are publishing interviews of distinguished interviewees from three major sectors dealing with large volume of data, Mobile Financial Service, Telecom and Health. We wish you a happy reading and a Happy New Year.

ON A SERIOUS NOTE:

Why did the office worker bring a ladder to the data server room?

Because they heard the "security levels" were high!



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The Personal Data Protection Ordinance, 2025: Redefining Data Ownership in Bangladesh

With the introduction of the Personal Data Protection Ordinance, 2025 (PDPO 2025), Bangladesh has entered a very critical new phase in its digital journey. For years, personal information collected by banks, telecom companies, hospitals, online marketplaces and even government apps or websites existed in a grey zone. Either people did not know who had access to their data or how securely it was kept. PDPO 2025 set out to change this. For the first time, the law recognizes that personal data belongs to the individual it identifies, not the organization that collects it, which is a turning point. Digital infrastructure has grown exponentially in Bangladesh and so has the amount of information generated every day. Data now dictates a lot of our life from mobile banking to online shopping. Yet without a comprehensive law, responsibilities were not clearly defined.

Before the promulgation of the PDPO 2025, there was no single, comprehensive data protection law to address privacy, data misuse or accountability. Instead, personal data protection was addressed in a fragmented manner through various laws and sector-specific regulations. These included the Constitution of Bangladesh, the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Act, 2006, the Digital Security Act, 2018 replaced by the Cyber Security 2023 and different sectors followed their own fragmented rules. Banks had one set of guidelines, telecom operators had another and cybersecurity laws covered only a limited part of online activity. As digital services expanded so did data breaches, unauthorized sales of data and identity theft. These became the topics of everyday public discussions. All people wanted to know was, who owns my information and what if it is misused?

PDPO 2025 seeks to answer these questions, bringing Bangladesh closer to international standards set by the likes of the EU's GDPR and Singapore's PDPA. It is a very simple idea that underlies the law, that the personal data belongs to a 'data subject'. Data subject is individual from whom the information is collected. The entities which would then collect or otherwise manage it, the "controllers" and 'processors', are now bound by formal responsibilities. Whereas, data controller is an entity that determines the purpose and means of data processing,

while data processor is a third party who processes data on behalf of the controller. These definitions help to eliminate confusion. Hence, for the first time, organizations have clear instructions on what they can do and what they must avoid with the personal information belonging to other individuals.

PDPO 2025 gives people more control over their own information and stronger individual rights. Some of the key rights include:

- Access: Individuals can ask to see what information an organization holds and how it is being used.
- Correction: They can request a correction if the data is wrong or out of date.
- Erasure: Where it is not required anymore or where it was collected in breach then it can be erased.
- Consent withdrawal: The individual can decide to withdraw consent and no longer let the organization use their data.
- Transparency: A company needs to clearly provide notice of how and for what it intends to use data.

The law includes special protection for data belonging to children while parental consent is mandatory. The profiling of minors by companies to create advertising is off-limits. This reflects the growing global concern about how digital platforms treat younger users. Additionally, there are categories that PDPO 2025 treats as sensitive information such as health records, financial information, biometric data and religious or ethnic origin. To process it, explicit consent or strong legal ground is needed. Controllers should implement stronger security measures, such as encryption, strict access controls and activity logs to decrease the chances of breach or misuse. PDPO 2025 also expects organizations to handle personal data responsibly. First, they should collect information only for clear, legitimate purposes and limit collection to what is truly necessary. Second, they must not keep data longer than needed and should clearly define their retention periods. Third, they are required to protect the data with strong security measures and keep it accurate and up to date. Lastly, when sharing information with third parties, they need a solid justification and the individual's informed consent.

Significant Data Controllers, who are usually large banks, hospitals and technology platforms, they have to designate a Chief Data Officer who undertake periodic audits and conduct impact assessments for high-risk activities. These steps help create ongoing accountability rather than one-time compliance.

Moreover, a new independent regulator created under the National Data Governance Ordinance 2025 will oversee compliance and resolve disputes. Organizations are required to notify authorities and affected individuals in the event of a data breach. Penalties for non-compliance are significant, especially in cases involving sensitive data. They include imprisonment for up to seven years and/or fines up to BDT 2,000,000. Corporate executives can also be held personally liable if it is proven that they have not shown due diligence. There are exemptions under the law for national security, law enforcement, public health emergencies, research and journalism. Each of these is necessary but some critics fear that the wording is broad enough to open the door for misuse. Strict oversight and transparent reporting should be in place to ensure no misuse.

For companies, PDPO 2025 brings both obligations and opportunities. They will have to revise privacy policies, redesign consent mechanisms, map data flows, evaluate third-party partners and strengthen cybersecurity measures. While these may initially feel burdensome, in the long run, they build trust. Customers are far more likely to engage with organizations that take their privacy seriously. In a competitive digital economy, trust is an asset.

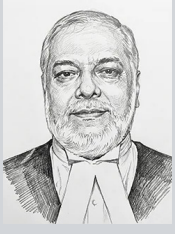
Individuals are certainly given greater control over their personal information. On the other hand, businesses gain a clearer legal framework within which to conduct their business. In addition, the law places Bangladesh closer in alignment with countries that boast more advanced digital governance systems. That being said, the challenges remain. Enforcement will need to be consistent and organizations must treat privacy as part of their long-term strategy rather than just a compliance checkbox. The effective oversight of exemptions will be key to avoiding unintended consequences.

The PDPO 2025 is a milestone for Bangladesh in many ways. Bangladesh is taking a decisive step toward a safer and more trustworthy digital environment. As digital services continue to expand, the success of this law will depend on how well it is implemented. What is certain is that the foundation has been laid for a more secure and more accountable digital future.

CURRENT AFFAIRS



The government has approved the Supreme Court Secretariat Ordinance 2025, creating an independent secretariat to manage administrative matters of the Supreme Court. This move strengthens judicial autonomy and allows the courts to operate more independently from the executive.



Bangladesh respectfully marks the conclusion of the distinguished tenure of Mr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed as the Chief Justice of Bangladesh. His exemplary leadership and lasting contributions to the judiciary will remain a source of pride and inspiration. As the judiciary embarks on a new chapter, the Hon'ble President has appointed Mr. Justice Zubayer Rahman Chowdhury as the 26th Chief Justice of Bangladesh. We convey our sincere congratulations and best wishes to him in this high constitutional office.

DID YOU KNOW



In Bangladesh, all official documents, letters, court pleadings and other legal activities are required to be written in Bangla, except when communicating with foreign entities. This is mandated by the Bengali Language Introduction Act, 1987, in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution of Bangladesh, to ensure that administrative and legal processes are understandable to ordinary citizens.

NEW IMPORTANT LEGISLATIONS (OCTOBER 2025-DECEMBER 2025):

1. The Election Commission Secretariat (Amendment) Ordinance, 2025
2. The Election Officers (Special Provisions) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2025
3. The Certain Financial Laws (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2025
4. The International Crimes (Tribunals) (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2025
5. The Cyber Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 2025
6. The Civil Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 2025
7. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 2025
8. The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2025
9. The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 2025
10. The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2025
11. The National Data Management Ordinance, 2025
12. The Personal Data Protection Ordinance, 2025
13. The National Human Rights Commission Ordinance, 2025
14. The July Uprising Memorial Museum Ordinance, 2025
15. The Deposit Protection Ordinance, 2025
16. The Bangladesh Labour (Amendment) Ordinance 2025
17. The Human Organ and Tissue Transplantation Ordinance, 2025
18. The Referendum Ordinance, 2025
19. The Barishal Development Authority Ordinance, 2025
20. The Mymensingh Development Authority Ordinance, 2025
21. The Rangpur Development Authority Ordinance, 2025
22. The Local Planning Ordinance, 2025
23. The Supreme Court Secretariat Ordinance, 2025
24. The Prevention and Remedy of Enforced Disappearance Ordinance, 2025
25. The National Human Rights Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 2025
26. The Representation of the People Order (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2025
27. The Police Commission Ordinance, 2025
28. The Foreign Donations (Voluntary Activities) Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2025
29. The Upper Age Limit for Direct Appointment in Government, Autonomous, Semi-Autonomous, Statutory Government Authorities, Public Non-Financial Corporations and Self-Governing Bodies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2025
30. The Anti Corruption Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 2025

LEGAL COUNSEL HIGHLIGHTS - 2025



5

Publications



1500+

Client instructions



29

New Clients



600+

Pro-Bono Hours



2

New Associates 2

- Won 100% of district court level cases disposed of in 2025.
- 40% more litigations before the hon'ble Supreme Court compared to 2024.
- Won 100% of international arbitrations in 2025.
- Won the first ever appeal in the history of Bangladesh against the NGOAB.



25

Capacity Building sessions (local and international)



bKash



IN CONVERSATION WITH

MR. M MAZEDUL ISLAM

Chief Legal Officer and Company Secretary
bKash Limited

— Interview by
Barrister Tahminisha Sayarah Khan

We are pleased to present an exclusive interview with **Mr. M. Mazedul Islam**, Barrister-at-Law, a distinguished leader in Bangladesh's legal and corporate arena. As a leading multinational Mobile Financial Services (MFS) provider, **bKash Limited** has set a strong benchmark in data protection and privacy practices. In this conversation, Mr. Islam shares insightful perspectives on bKash's data protection initiatives, alongside reflections drawn from his leadership journey and his forward-looking vision for the organization and the industry.

How do you currently manage personal data across the network of your company, and how do you evaluate the new Personal Data Protection Ordinance 2025 (PDPO) in terms of readiness for implantation by the MNCs at large?

As an MFS provider processing millions of daily transactions, data governance cannot be an afterthought, it requires layered approaches built on solid foundations: clear data classification, purpose limitation, access controls, encryption, and ongoing privacy assessments. As Bangladesh's first comprehensive data protection law, PDPO fundamentally reframes the conversation by recognizing that data belongs to individuals, not the organizations collecting it. This shift brings us in line with international privacy standards, which frankly, was overdue.

For MFS providers, PDPO compliance means rethinking several operational areas. Consent management needs to satisfy requirements for explicit, informed authorization. Retention policies must align with data minimization principles, keeping information only as long as truly necessary. Organizations need to designate Chief Data Officers as the law mandates, and establish breach notification frameworks ready for when the independent regulator under the National Data Governance Ordinance 2025 becomes operational.

Here's what makes this particularly challenging for our sector: we inherently process sensitive financial and biometric data, which means enhanced safeguards beyond standard protections are non-negotiable. What we really need from regulators is clarity around cross-border transfer mechanisms, these are vital for international payment infrastructure but currently lack detailed implementation frameworks.

What are the main risks a MFS company generally faces in data protection given Bangladesh's cybersecurity landscape?

The threat landscape is honestly quite complex. You've got the obvious risks, increasingly sophisticated social engineering attacks that exploit customer trust, third-party processors whose security might not match your own standards, and compliance challenges when you're working alongside international partners.

PDPO 2025 has materially changed the stakes. We're now dealing with a law that imposes serious consequences: imprisonment, fines, and personal liability for directors who can't demonstrate adequate diligence. The mandatory breach reporting requirements also mean you need robust incident response infrastructure ready to go... you can't build that after a breach happens.

Bangladesh's context adds some unique wrinkles. There's this capability gap we're seeing across the ecosystem. Smaller participants may not have the technical maturity to meet PDPO expectations, which potentially creates liability exposure for larger platforms. And let's be honest about reputational risk in financial services, it's particularly brutal.

“PDPO FUNDAMENTALLY REFRAMES THE CONVERSATION BY RECOGNIZING THAT DATA BELONGS TO INDIVIDUALS, NOT THE ORGANIZATIONS COLLECTING IT.”

How does the legal department contribute in the company's operation in ensuring personal data protection and privacy?

Legal functions in MFS really need to operate on multiple levels simultaneously. On the contractual side, you're structuring data processing agreements with processors and partners that incorporate all the PDPO requirements, consent frameworks, purpose limitations, security standards, breach protocols, and cross-border transfer provisions under adequate safeguards.

Product development is another critical touchpoint. Legal needs to be involved early, conducting privacy assessments that evaluate whether what we're proposing is actually necessary and proportionate, what legal basis applies, and how we'll meet transparency obligations through customer notices that real people can actually understand.

Operationally, the challenge is translation. You're taking statutory language and turning it into policies people can actually implement.

Throughout all of this, there's a delicate balance to maintain. Legal and Corporate Governance teams essentially become the nexus ensuring innovation can continue within governance frameworks that protect everyone's interests, customers, shareholders, and the Company itself.

What emerging data protection and privacy trends do you think Bangladesh should face and prepare for in the next 5 years?

PDPO 2025 is just the starting point, the real work begins now as it gets implemented. Cross-border transfer mechanisms need urgent attention. The law says international flows are permitted under "certain conditions," but we don't yet have the detailed frameworks to operationalize that.

Algorithmic accountability is another area I expect will heat up quickly. Financial services globally are increasingly using machine learning for credit assessment, fraud detection, personalization, all areas where the potential for bias exists. PDPO has provisions on automated decision-making, but these need operationalization through technical standards.

I'd also expect to see stricter enforcement evolving: more aggressive data minimization scrutiny, comprehensive third-party risk management requirements, compressed breach notification timelines and clearer operationalization of data subject rights like portability and erasure. One thing that concerns me is the law's exemptions for national security and investigations. These are legitimate in principle, but they need clear boundaries.

For industry, preparation means investing in privacy-preserving technologies and participating in collaborative cyber-threat intelligence initiatives. The organizations that get ahead of this will have genuine competitive advantage.



robi



IN CONVERSATION WITH

MR. MOHAMMAD SARFARAZ HYDER

General Counsel, Legal Affairs, Robi Axiata PLC.

— Interview by Barrister Moe Moe Than

We are delighted to feature **Mr. Sarfaraz Hyder**, Barrister-at-Law a prominent figure in Bangladesh's legal corporate landscape. **Robi Axiata PLC**, a leading multinational and Telecommunication company, has consistently demonstrated a strong commitment to data protection. In this interview, Mr. Hyder offers a compelling overview of Robi's initiatives for data protection while also sharing valuable reflections from his leadership experience and vision for the future.

How do you currently manage personal data across the network of your company, and how do you evaluate the new Personal Data Protection Ordinance 2025 (PDPO) in terms of readiness for implantation by the MNCs at large?

At Robi Axiata PLC, we manage personal data through a structured data governance framework aligned with global best practices and tailored to the Bangladeshi regulatory environment. As a telecom and technology-driven organization, we handle large volumes of personal data. Data is collected with transparent notices and consent mechanisms, stored in secure, localized data environments with strong encryption, access controls, and audit trails. We routinely conduct Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIAs) for new products and services, apply anonymization and pseudonymization techniques for analytics, and maintain centralized oversight through a dedicated Data Privacy Office and Data Governance Committee.

The PDPO 2025 marks a significant evolution in Bangladesh's data protection regime. The Ordinance requires immediate compliance with its core obligations, while certain provisions are deferred for up to 18 months, subject to government notification. This phased approach provides organizations with a reasonable transition period to operationalize compliance.

From an industry perspective, readiness among MNCs is uneven. Large, regulated entities such as telecom operators are comparatively well-prepared due to existing compliance infrastructure and experience with global data protection standards. However, smaller MNCs and local enterprises may face challenges, particularly around data minimization, breach response timelines, and enhanced safeguards for sensitive data.

What are the main risks a telco generally faces in data protection given Bangladesh's cybersecurity landscape?

Telecommunication operators in Bangladesh operate in a high-risk data protection environment due to the scale of operations and the evolving cybersecurity threat landscape. With over 180 million mobile connections nationwide, telcos are prime targets for cyber threats such as phishing, SIM-swap fraud, ransomware, API exploitation, and attacks on legacy network infrastructure. The most significant risks include large-scale personal data breaches arising from compromised credentials, unpatched systems,

third-party integrations, and insider threats, particularly in areas such as SIM registration, billing platforms, and customer care systems. At an ecosystem level, challenges remain, particularly inconsistent cyber hygiene across vendors, varying levels of digital literacy, and risks within the broader supply chain. The PDPO's breach notification and accountability requirements are therefore both timely and necessary.

How does the legal department contribute in the company's operation in ensuring personal data protection and privacy?

The Legal Department plays a central role in ensuring that personal data protection and privacy are embedded across the company's operations. Beyond ensuring compliance with applicable laws, rules, directives, and regulatory guidance, the Legal team functions as a strategic advisor, governance enabler, and risk gatekeeper for data-related activities.

At Robi, the Legal team is deeply involved in reviewing and structuring all data-related contracts to ensure alignment with the PDPO. Overall, the Legal function acts as the integrating force between business, technology, and compliance, helping to manage risk, ensure accountability, and foster a privacy-first culture. This integrated approach not only mitigates regulatory exposure under the PDPO but also enhances customer trust and long-term business sustainability.

“THE PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION ORDINANCE 2025 MARKS A SIGNIFICANT EVOLUTION IN BANGLADESH'S DATA PROTECTION REGIME, INTRODUCING BOTH IMMEDIATE COMPLIANCE OBLIGATIONS AND A PHASED TRANSITION FOR ORGANIZATIONS.”

How does the legal department contribute in the company's operation in ensuring personal data protection and privacy?

Over the next five years, Bangladesh will need to prepare for several significant data protection and privacy developments driven by digital transformation and the implementation of PDPO.

A key emerging trend will be the regulation of AI-driven data processing, particularly algorithmic decision-making, profiling, and automated credit scoring—areas highly relevant for the telecom and fintech ecosystem. Preventing discriminatory outcomes and ensuring transparency, explainability, and accountability in automated systems will become increasingly important.

Looking ahead, global trends suggest the emergence of privacy labeling for digital services, quantum-resistant encryption, and significantly stronger protections for children's data, particularly as edtech and digital platforms continue to grow. From a risk perspective, Bangladesh must remain cautious of overly broad exemptions that could enable disproportionate surveillance, as well as the current shortage of skilled privacy and cybersecurity professionals. Strengthening enforcement capacity will be critical to ensuring the PDPO's credibility and effectiveness.



IN CONVERSATION WITH

MS. NAHID HOSSAIN

Director - Legal, Compliance and Quality
Novo Nordisk Pharma (Private) Limited.

— Interview by
Barrister S M Mushfiqur Rahman

Ms. Nahid Hossain has established a strong presence within Bangladesh's corporate legal sector. As a leading multinational pharmaceutical company, **Novo Nordisk Pharma Private Limited (NNPPL)** places strong emphasis on data protection. In this interview, Ms. Hossain highlights the company's key data protection practices while reflecting on her leadership journey and vision for the future.

Health related personal data is amongst the most sensitive categories. How do you currently manage personal data in your company, and how do you evaluate the new Personal Data Protection Ordinance 2025 (PDPO) in terms of readiness for implantation by the MNCs at large?

For pharma MNCs data, specifically health-related personal is both a vital asset and a high-risk resource for pharmaceutical companies. This data enable us ensure clinical excellence, regulatory compliance, and of course further research and development. However, managing this data – either collecting, anonymizing, pseudonymizing or processing demands rigorous legal, technical, and organizational safeguards to meet heightened standards as set by the European data protection rules and the local rules to protect patient rights.

At Novo Nordisk Bangladesh affiliate, only necessary data is collected, that too with informed consent, transparency on purpose and retention with the provision to opt out at any time. Access is restricted on a need-to-know basis, storage uses strong technical controls, and data is only retained only as long as necessary. Operationally, we implement role-based access, encryption at rest and in transit, routine audits, and periodic staff training on confidentiality and secure handling. Where possible, data minimization and pseudonymization are used for analytics and reporting so identifiable information is not exposed unnecessarily. We also have data protection officer appointed for the Bangladesh affiliate and globally pharmaceutical companies typically have mature privacy programs to ensure standardized data protection all over the world.

What are the main risks a Healthcare company, including a Pharmaceutical company generally faces in data protection given Bangladesh's cybersecurity landscape?

Generally, any organization dealing specifically with health-care data needs to be appreciated the sensitivity of such data since this raises both privacy and regulatory exposure and also ethically. Improper handling or unauthorized disclosure may lead to repercussions. Some operational risks include gaps in consent management, inadequate retention controls, incomplete records of processing activities, and weak access governance that enable excessive internal access. Cross-border data transfers are another risk area: lacking adequate safeguards or documentation for international transfers could contravene data protection requirements; and of course, third-party risks always exist.

“THERE MUST BE BROAD-ER PUBLIC AWARENESS THAT DATA IS PROPERTY SO THAT DEMANDS FOR CONTROL, TRANSPARENCY, AND ACCOUNTABILITY ARE TAKEN SERIOUSLY”

How does the legal department contribute in the company's operation in ensuring personal data protection and privacy?

The legal department in any company plays a multifaceted role. We ask questions and challenge back to ensure that the operation teams are fully prepared when (if-ever) push comes to shove. We make high impact decisions often in a very little time and often with imperfect information to ensure that business moves at full speed. Specifically with regards to data protection and privacy, the legal department translates the rules and regulations into actionable policies, update privacy policies, consent templates, data processing agreements, and vendor contracts to reflect explicit informed-consent requirements, retention limits, and cross-border transfer safeguards as required; and manage risks. We also review and advise on lawful bases for processing data and help delineate where explicit consent is required versus where statutory or public interest exceptions may apply. We also have dedicated data protection officers that review processing inventories and privacy impact assessments.

What emerging data protection and privacy trends do you think Bangladesh should face and prepare for in the next 5 years?

We have been hearing that “data is the new currency” for almost 10 years now. And the trends around the data landscape has been exciting. First and foremost, there must be a general public awareness in Bangladesh that data is property. This will ensure that the demand for control, portability, and transparency is taken seriously and duly prioritized. However, in my opinion at this age and time of globalization, Bangladesh needs to prepare for increased scrutiny of cross-border data flows and localization debates. This is due to the growth of digital trade, the rules around international data transfers with regards to adequacy, safeguards, and reciprocity will become focal. Bangladesh will need framework for lawful transfers to ensure zero compromise in data protection. We would also need a strong regulator for data protection for proper rules and enforcement to ensure compliance.

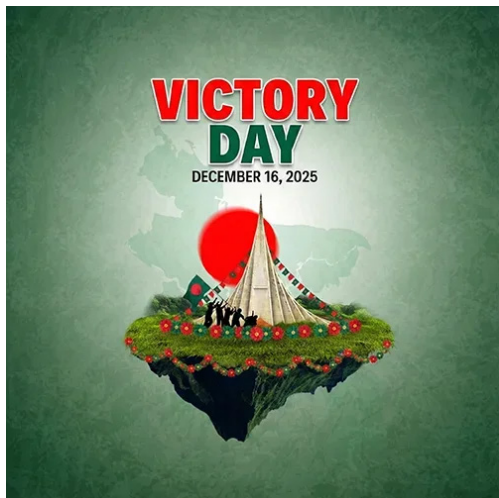
PRO-BONO WORKS: PUBLICATIONS AND TV SHOWS (OCTOBER 2025 – DECEMBER 2025)

PUBLICATIONS AND INTERVIEWS

- ✔ Consideration of a Monetary Payment as Dowry under Applicable Law | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Prothom Alo | October 29, 2025 |
- ✔ Toward a More Vibrant Judiciary in Bangladesh | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Dhaka Post | October 29, 2025 |
- ✔ Receipt of CCTV Footage from an Unidentified Female Source | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Prothom Alo | November 05, 2025 |
- ✔ Whether Dowry Gold Jewelry May Be Substituted with Money Due to Rising Gold Prices | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Prothom Alo | December 10, 2025 |

TV SHOWS AND INTERVIEWS

- ▶ Rule Of Distribution Of Property Of Childless Person | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Deepto TV | October 01, 2025 |
- ▶ Can Police Arrest Without Warrant | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Deepto TV | October 15, 2025 |
- ▶ What To Do After Being Arrested | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Deepto TV | October 23, 2025 |
- ▶ Remedies Against Illegal Arrest | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Deepto TV | October 29, 2025 |
- ▶ Remedies For Land Fraud | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Deepto TV | November 05, 2025 |
- ▶ Sexual Harassment Allegations Raised by Female Cricketer | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | DW Bangla | November 13, 2025 |
- ▶ Allegations of Blackmail Involving Multiple Marriages | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | NTV | November 16, 2025 |
- ▶ Legal Validity of Property Donation by a Woman | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Deepto TV | November 19, 2025 |
- ▶ Principles of Asset Allocation When There Are Only Female Children | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Deepto TV | November 12, 2025 |
- ▶ Who Will Get Bank Money, Nominee Or Heir ? | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Deepto TV | November 26, 2025 |
- ▶ What Is Heba And How To Challenge It | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Deepto TV | December 03, 2025 |
- ▶ What Is Will And What Are The Laws Surrounding It | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Deepto TV | December 10, 2025 |



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