Legal Counsel
BARRISTERS-ADVOCATES-LEGAL CONSULTANTS

# NEWS BULLETIN

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## EDITORIAL

As part of our ongoing commitment to sharing timely and relevant legal developments, we are pleased to present the twenty-eighth issue of The Legal Counsel News Bulletin. This quarterly edition highlights significant updates relating to recent amendments to the Bangladesh Labour Act and their potential implications for employers, businesses, and other stakeholders. Through this publication, we seek to provide clear, concise and practical insights into key legal and regulatory developments, enabling our readers to navigate an increasingly complex and evolving business environment with confidence.

We sincerely appreciate the continued interest, engagement, and support of our readers. Your feedback remains invaluable in helping us enhance the quality and relevance of our publications.

## ON A SERIOUS NOTE


## BANGLADESH LABOUR LAW REFORM: KEY DEVELOPMENTS AND EMERGING CONSIDERATIONS

The recent amendments to the Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 ('BLA') represent an important development in the country's labour law framework. Introduced through the Bangladesh Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 2025 and subsequently carried forward through legislative action in 2026, the reforms seek to strengthen worker protections, modernise industrial relations and bring Bangladesh's labour regime closer to international labour standards.

The amendments come at a time when labour governance remains closely linked to Bangladesh's trade competitiveness and investment climate. Over the past decade, labour law reform has featured prominently in discussions involving the Government, employers' organisations, workers' representatives, and international stakeholders. The latest reforms, therefore, have significance not only for employment relationships but also for Bangladesh's broader economic and regulatory landscape.

One of the most notable changes concerns freedom of association and collective labour relations. The amendments simplify certain requirements relating to trade union formation and strengthen protections against anti-union discrimination. Supporters of the reforms argue that these changes will facilitate worker representation and will ensure more structured engagement between employers and employees. While some employers are apprehensive of such changes, they should also take this positively, as greater recognition of collective labour rights may also assist Bangladesh in demonstrating compliance with internationally recognised labour principles.

The amendments further reinforce workplace protections by addressing issues such as discrimination, violence, sexual harassment, and equal treatment. These changes reflect an increasing emphasis on workplace dignity and inclusivity, recognising that effective labour regulation extends beyond wages and working conditions. It has been found that enhanced legal protections in these areas have immediately encouraged many employers to strengthen their workplace policies and internal compliance mechanisms.

Occupational safety and worker welfare have also received renewed attention. The revised framework introduces measures aimed at improving protection for workers affected by workplace accidents and strengthening aspects of labour administration. In addition, the amendments establish a more structured alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism for labour disputes.

If implemented effectively, these reforms could facilitate faster and less adversarial resolution of workplace conflicts while reducing pressure on the labour court system.

From a policy perspective, the amendments have generally been welcomed as a positive step toward modernising Bangladesh's labour law regime. Improved worker protections, stronger industrial relations mechanisms, and greater alignment with international standards may enhance Bangladesh's reputation as a responsible destination for trade and investment. For export-oriented industries in particular, stronger labour governance can support meeting the growing expectations from international buyers and supply-chain partners.

Nevertheless, the reforms have also attracted criticism of various kinds.

On the one hand, some labour rights advocates contend that the amendments do not fully address broader structural challenges within the labour market. Concerns remain regarding the limited reach of labour protections within the informal sector, where a substantial portion of the workforce remains outside the effective scope of statutory safeguards. On the other hand, one of the major concerns raised by some industry leaders and trade bodies is the lack of consultation. A large number of trade bodies, representing significant number of MNCs, local groups, companies and firms assert that they have never been invited to participate in the legal reform process and have never been accorded any opportunity to raise their concerns. Some of them express dissatisfaction surrounding the process as they consider that the amendments were adopted without genuine consultation amongst the government, employers and workers undermining the principle of 'tripartism'; the process also lacked transparency allowing lesser opportunity to raise their views and concerns. In addition, the legal and human resources practitioners find some of the provisions challenging to apply due to the vagueness in the drafting and lack of coherence. In some cases definitions have been introduced while the defined term itself has not been used in the entire legislation. Besides, some of the areas, which created practical difficulties in application, remained unaddressed.

Employers, meanwhile, may face increased compliance obligations. Organisations should consider reviewing employment contracts, employee handbooks, workplace policies, grievance procedures, and mechanisms etc. to ensure alignment with the revised legal framework. Human resources and management personnel may also require additional training to understand and implement the new requirements effectively.

Overall, the latest amendments represent a meaningful step in the continuing evolution of Bangladesh's labour law framework. While the reforms address several longstanding concerns and strengthen key worker protections, debate continues regarding their scope and practical impact. Their long-term success will depend on effective implementation and continued engagement among regulators, employers, workers, and other stakeholders. As Bangladesh advances towards its broader economic ambitions, the effectiveness of these reforms will play an important role in shaping the future of Bangladesh's local and international trade, FDI and domestic investments and economy at large.

International Labour Organization

*In Conversation with*

# Mr. Max Tuñón

Country Director

**International Labour Organization (ILO)**

**in Bangladesh**

Interview by

**Barrister Miti Sanjana**

**Mr. Max Tuñón** is the Country Director of the **International Labour Organization (ILO)** Office in Bangladesh, where he provides strategic leadership for one of the ILO's largest country offices worldwide. In this role, he oversees a broad portfolio of programmes and initiatives aimed at promoting decent work, strengthening labour rights, fostering inclusive economic growth, and supporting sustainable social development in Bangladesh.

Prior to his current appointment, **Mr. Tuñón** served as the Head of the ILO Office in Doha. He has also held several key leadership and technical positions across the ILO, including assignments covering South Asia based in New Delhi, the ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, and China. His extensive international experience has enabled him to contribute significantly to the development and implementation of labour and employment policies across diverse regional contexts.

**1. How do you assess the recent amendment of the Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 for the benefit of workers, employers and the country at large?**

The recent amendments to the Bangladesh Labour Act (BLA) represent a significant milestone in the continued modernisation of Bangladesh's labour legislation. They reflect the Government's commitment to strengthening the legal framework governing the labour market, and to progressively aligning national legislation with international labour standards.

The amendments introduce many important protections for workers, including in relation to fundamental principles and rights at work. They strengthen safeguards against discrimination, violence and harassment, and forced labour. They expand the scope of workers covered by the law and reinforce the right to organise. The amendments also introduce provisions consistent with international standards on occupational safety and health, including workers' right to remove themselves from situations presenting an imminent and serious danger.

The Law establishes new institutions and strengthens others. Workers injured on the job will receive improved compensation, in a manner that also reduces financial risks for employers through a predictable, pooled system. Moreover, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms will provide a pathway to settle workplace conflicts fairly and efficiently outside of the court system. The responsibilities and power of labour inspectors have been clarified.

From a broader perspective, the new labour legislation contributes to sustainable economic development. Predictable and balanced labour relations help improve productivity, support responsible business conduct, and strengthen confidence among investors, buyers and trading partners. Strong labour institutions also contribute to social stability, which is essential for maintaining Bangladesh's competitiveness in global supply chains.

The amendments should also be viewed as part of Bangladesh's broader labour reform agenda and its ongoing engagement with the ILO supervisory system. The ILO has had the privilege of supporting the Government, employers' and workers' organizations over many years through technical advice, comparative legal analysis, tripartite consultations and capacity-building. These reforms demonstrate that constructive social dialogue can deliver meaningful legislative progress.

**THE ILO REMAINS COMMITTED TO SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SOCIAL PARTNERS THROUGH TECHNICAL EXPERTISE, EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY ADVICE, AND INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE.**

### 2. In what areas in do you consider that labour legislation could be further improved?

The recent amendments clearly represent significant progress, and the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations – an independent body of legal experts – is tasked with impartially examining whether national laws and practice in ILO Member States align with the international conventions they have ratified.

Currently, through a consultative process, the Government and social partners are translating the Labour Act into effective workplace practices by revising the Bangladesh Labour Rules (BLR). These rules serve as the "operational manual" for implementing the Act.

Moreover, there are continued efforts to promote coherence across different labour regimes, including those applicable in Export Processing Zones. This will also contribute to greater legal certainty for employers and workers while supporting consistent protection of fundamental principles and rights at work.

Finally, labour law reform is an evolving process. As Bangladesh’s economy continues to diversify and the labour market changes, the legal framework should continue to evolve in line with national priorities and international labour standards. A good example of this constant change is the adoption of a new international labour standard on the platform economy in June 2026, which established a global framework to help ensure that technological innovation and new business models go hand in hand with workers’ rights, fair competition and sustainable economic growth.

### 3. Is the ILO supporting the implementation of the legislation?

Legislative reform delivers its intended impact only when supported by effective enforcement institutions, adequate inspection capacity, accessible dispute resolution mechanisms, and awareness among employers and workers. Continued investment in institutional capacity, labour inspection, access to justice and social dialogue will be essential to realizing the full benefits of the recent amendments.

The Government of Bangladesh has clearly identified the creation of decent working opportunities as a top priority. Delivering on these commitments will require strong institutions and constructive industrial relations. The ILO remains committed to supporting the Government and the social partners through technical expertise, evidence-based policy advice, and international experience to help build a future-ready labour market that is productive, inclusive and resilient.

FICCI Foreign Investors' Chamber of Commerce and Industry

BERGER Trusted Worldwide

*In conversation with*

# Ms Rupali Haque Chowdhury

**President**
**Foreign Investors' Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)**

Interview by
**Barrister Omar H. Khan**

**Ms. Rupali Haque Chowdhury** is the President of the **Foreign Investors' Chamber of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)** and one of Bangladesh's most accomplished corporate leaders. With over four decades of experience in business leadership, strategy, and corporate governance, she has played a pivotal role in shaping Bangladesh's corporate sector. She has served as the Managing Director of **Berger Paints Bangladesh Limited** since 2008, after holding a series of senior leadership positions within the company since joining in 1990.

A respected voice in Bangladesh's business community, Ms. Chowdhury is widely recognized for her leadership in promoting foreign investment, sustainable business practices, and private sector development. She has also served in leadership and board positions across several prominent business organizations and companies, including as President of the **Bangladesh Association of Publicly Listed Companies (BAPLC)**. In recognition of her contributions to Bangladesh's business and industrial development, she has been awarded the prestigious Commercially Important Person (CIP) status on multiple occasions.

**1. How do you assess the recent amendment of the Bangladesh Labor Act, 2006 for the benefit of the workforce and the country at large?**

The recent amendment to the Bangladesh Labor Act, 2006 marks a significant milestone in our journey toward aligning national labor standards with international benchmarks, particularly those advocated by the ILO and our key trading partners under the EU GSP framework and the forthcoming LDC graduation transition. The amendment reflects a thoughtful balance between safeguarding worker welfare and preserving the competitiveness of our industries.

Provisions strengthening occupational safety, broadening the scope of maternity benefits, enhancing freedom of association, and modernizing provisions on workplace harassment are particularly commendable. Equally important are the clarifications around digital and platform-based work, which acknowledge the evolving nature of employment in a post-pandemic, technology-driven economy.

From a macroeconomic standpoint, a robust and equitable labor framework enhances Bangladesh's standing as a responsible sourcing destination, attracts foreign direct investment, and supports the ambitions of a Smart Bangladesh. For the workforce, it translates into dignity, predictability, and a clearer pathway for grievance redressal-foundational elements for inclusive growth.

**2. What are the areas in the BLA that you consider need to be further improvised?**

While the amendment is progressive, several areas merit further refinement.

First, **the coverage of the informal sector** - which constitutes nearly 85% of our workforce- remains limited. A phased framework extending core protections to informal and gig workers is essential.

Second, p**rovisions for white-collar professionals and the services sector** (including IT, financial services, and shared services) require greater clarity. The Act remains largely industrial in orientation, whereas Bangladesh's services economy is rapidly expanding.

Third, **dispute resolution mechanisms** could benefit from streamlined timelines and the introduction of mediation and arbitration as preferred first-tier options, reducing the backlog in labor Courts.

Fourth, the framework around **employee stock options, performance-linked incentives, and non-compete clauses** needs modernization to reflect contemporary talent practices.

Finally, **gender-responsive provisions** - including pay equity audits, childcare facilities thresholds, and protection against workplace harassment - should be more rigorously codified and enforced

ULTIMATELY, TRIPARTITE DIALOGUE BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, EMPLOYERS, AND WORKER REPRESENTATIVES REMAINS THE MOST SUSTAINABLE ENABLER OF EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION.

### 3. What -are the major 3 challenges in terms of implementation of the labor, laws in Bangladesh and how the same may be overcome?

First, **capacity and resource constraints at the regulatory level.** The Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments (DIFE) and Labor Courts remain under- resourced relative to the scale of the workforce. This can be addressed through digital transformation - risk-based inspection systems, e-filing of complaints, and centralized compliance dashboards - alongside meaningful investment in human capital at the regulatory bodies.

Second, **awareness and literacy gaps among workers and small employers.** Many workers, particularly in SMEs and rural enterprises, are unaware of their entitlements, while smaller employers struggle to interpret compliance obligations. A national awareness campaign, supported by trade bodies, NGOs, and digital outreach in local languages, would significantly enhance voluntary compliance

Third, **inconsistent enforcement across sectors and geographies.** Compliance standards in export-oriented industries are markedly higher than in domestic-facing sectors. A uniform, risk-based enforcement architecture - coupled with public disclosure of compliance ratings - would create healthy peer pressure and level the Playing field.

Ultimately, tripartite dialogue between government, employers, and worker representatives remains the most sustainable enabler of effective implementation.

### 4. Any other comment that you consider relevant.

Labor law reform should not be viewed in isolation but as part of a broader ecosystem encompassing skills development, social protection, and ease of doing business. As Bangladesh prepares for LDC graduation in 2026, our labor standards will increasingly be scrutinized, by global buyers, investors, and development partners.

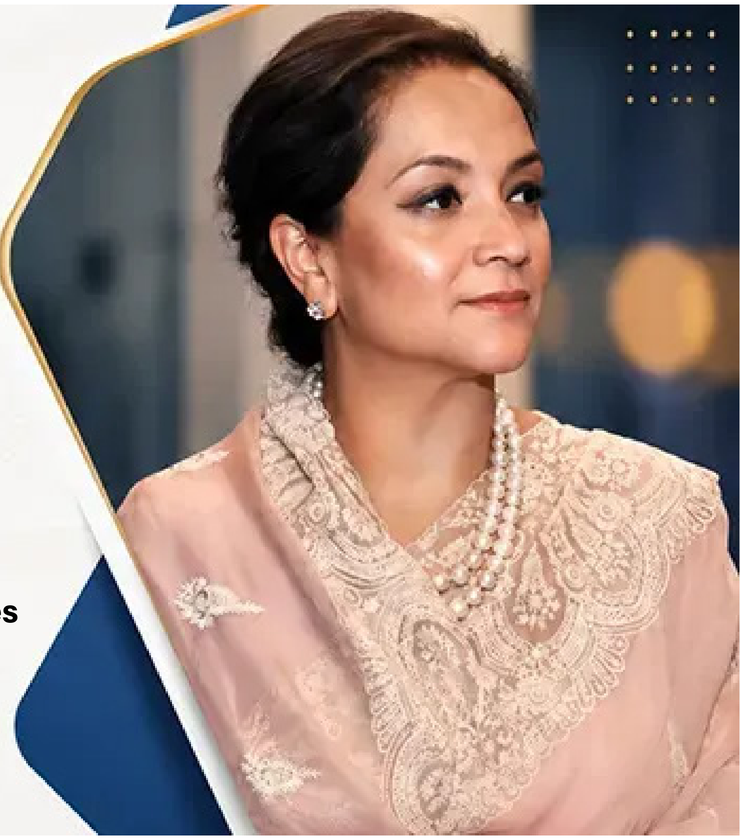
I would encourage policymakers to adopt a **continuous reform mindset,** rather than treating the BLA as a static instrument revisited every decade. Periodic, evidence-based reviews - informed by data analytics, industry consultations, and international best practices - will keep the framework relevant.

BGMEA | desh group of companies

*In conversation with,*

# Ms. Vidiya Amrit Khan

**Vice President, BGMEA**
**Deputy Managing Director, Desh Group of Companies**



Interview by
**Advocate Afrin Jahan Khan**

**Ms. Vidiya Amrit Khan, Barrister at law** is the Deputy Managing Director of **Desh Group of Companies**, one of Bangladesh's pioneering business conglomerates. After a brief career as a Barrister practicing before the hon'ble High Court of Bangladesh, she joined the family enterprise founded by her father, the late Noorul Quader, whose establishment of Desh Garments in 1977 laid the foundation for Bangladesh's Ready-Made Garment (RMG) industry and export-oriented industrialization.

A respected business leader, Ms. Khan currently serves as Vice President of the **Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA)**, having previously been elected twice to its Board of Directors. She has also completed two terms as a Director of the Bangladesh Employers' Federation (BEF), serves on the Executive Committee of the Switzerland-Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce & Industry, and has served as an Advisor to the Bangladesh Alliance for Worker Safety. She is a member of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, UK and a recipient of the Duke of Edinburgh's Gold Award.

1. **How do you assess the recent amendment of the Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 for the benefit of the workforce and the country at large?**

The recent amendments to the Bangladesh Labour Act represents a positive step towards strengthening worker's rights and aligning Bangladesh's labour framework with international standards and expectations. The changes demonstrate the country's commitment to promoting decent work, improving industrial relations, and sustaining responsible business practices.

From the manufacturer's perspective, a stable and harmonious industrial environment is essential for ensuring productivity and maintaining Bangladesh's competitiveness in the global market. Enhanced provisions relating to freedom of association, dispute resolution, and worker's welfare contribute to fostering trust between employers and employees and reinforce the confidence of international buyers and stakeholders.

At the same time, successful implementation of these reforms should carefully consider the prevailing economic realities of the RMG sector, which is currently experiencing significant challenges arising from rising operational costs, energy shortages, wage increases, inflationary pressures, and persistent price competition from global brands. Therefore, labour reforms should strike a balance between improving workers' welfare and preserving the sustainability and competitiveness of the industry, which employs millions of workers and contributes significantly to the national economy.

**2. What are the areas in the BLA that you consider need to be further improvised or create significant burden, particularly to the RMG sector?**

While appreciating the overall intent of the Labour Act, certain provisions may benefit from further refinement to ensure smooth implementation and avoid unintended burdens on enterprises.

- Greater clarity and streamlined procedures regarding trade union formation and industrial dispute resolution are needed to promote constructive social dialogue and prevent unnecessary disruptions.
- Some compliance requirements, reporting obligations, and procedural formalities may create administrative burdens, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises. Digitalization and simplification would improve efficiency and compliance.
- There is a need for greater flexibility in working arrangements, overtime management, and employment practices to address seasonal fluctuations and urgent export requirements.
- Additional guidance on implementation, transitional arrangements, and harmonization with other laws and regulations would facilitate better compliance and reduce uncertainty.
- Any future amendments should be accompanied by impact assessments and consultations with industry stakeholders to ensure that the cumulative cost implications do not undermine Bangladesh's competitiveness in the international apparel market.

**3. What are the major 3 challenges in terms of implementation of the labour laws in Bangladesh and how the same may be overcome?**

- **Limited awareness and capacity at enterprise level**

Many factories, particularly SMEs, face challenges in understanding and implementing evolving legal requirements. For example, RSC and BNBC Guideline.

Way forward: Strengthen capacity-building programs, develop practical implementation guidelines, and encourage public-private collaboration.

- **Economic and operational pressures**

The industry is currently facing increasing production costs, utility shortages, inflation, and persistent price pressure from buyers, which limits the capacity of manufacturers to absorb additional compliance costs.

Way forward: Promote responsible purchasing practices among international brands, incentivize compliant factories, and adopt phased implementation mechanisms.

**LABOUR REFORMS SHOULD BE PURSUED THROUGH TRIPARTITE DIALOGUE AMONG THE GOVERNMENT, EMPLOYERS, AND WORKERS, ENSURING THAT SOCIAL PROGRESS AND ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS ADVANCE TOGETHER**

- **Weak institutional coordination and enforcement consistency**

Variations in the interpretation and implementation of labour laws and compliance requirements among different authorities and stakeholders often create uncertainty, increase administrative complexity, and result in duplication of efforts. In addition, the proliferation of diverse buyer-specific codes of conduct and audit requirements places a significant burden on manufacturers, who need to comply with multiple standards despite having similar objectives.

Way forward: Strengthen coordination among relevant government agencies and promote a more transparent, predictable, and harmonized enforcement mechanism supported by clear implementation guidelines. Considering that Europe remains Bangladesh's largest export destination and that several upcoming EU regulatory frameworks—including the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD), Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR), and other sustainability-related requirements—are moving towards greater due diligence and value chain transparency, there is a pressing need to work towards a unified and mutually recognized code of conduct. Such an approach would facilitate alignment with emerging EU requirements, reduce audit fatigue and compliance duplication, lower costs for manufacturers, and enable more effective and consistent implementation of labour and sustainability standards across the sector, thereby strengthening Bangladesh's long-term competitiveness in the global market.

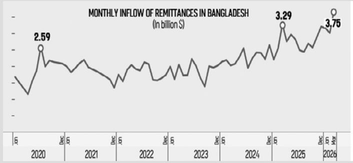
**4. Any other comment that you consider relevant.**

Bangladesh's RMG industry has made remarkable progress over the past decade in improving workplace safety, social compliance, environmental sustainability, and workers' welfare. Manufacturers remain committed to continuous improvement and responsible business practices.

However, sustainable compliance requires shared responsibility among all stakeholders. While manufacturers continue to invest heavily in workers and workplace improvements, international brands and buyers should also support fair pricing and responsible purchasing practices.

Going forward, labour reforms should be pursued through tripartite dialogue among the government, employers, and workers, ensuring that social progress and economic competitiveness advance together. A balanced and pragmatic approach will help preserve Bangladesh's position as a leading sourcing destination while promoting decent work and inclusive economic growth.

# CURRENT AFFAIRS




## Record Remittance Growth Strengthens External Sector Stability

Bangladesh has shown strong remittance inflows throughout the quarter, with remittances exceeding USD 3 billion for multiple consecutive months. In May 2026, remittance earnings reached USD 3.42 billion, contributing to improved foreign exchange reserves.


## FY 2026–27 National Budget Focuses on Economic Recovery, Social Protection and Human Capital Development

Bangladesh’s FY 2026–27 national budget proposes expenditure of approximately Tk 9.38 trillion (USD$ 77 Billion), targeting 6.5% GDP growth and 7.5% inflation. It emphasizes macroeconomic stability, higher development spending, tax and financial-sector reforms, employment generation, incentives for green industries and measures aimed at improving logistics, trade facilitation and export competitiveness and improved living standards, while maintaining a fiscal deficit of about 3.6% of GDP.

# DID YOU KNOW

Many commercial disputes in Bangladesh arise not from the absence of contracts but from poorly drafted agreements. Under Section 10 read with Section 29 of the Contract Act, 1872, enforceability depends on the validity and certainty of contractual terms. Ambiguous or uncertain clauses may create difficulties in interpretation and enforcement, resulting in disputes that may be resolved through civil proceedings or arbitration where an arbitration agreement exists.

## NEW IMPORTANT LEGISLATIONS (APRIL 2026-JUNE 2026):

The second quarter of 2026 witnessed a high number of Acts being enacted. This surge can largely be attributed to the constitutional regularization of the Ordinances that had been promulgated by the Interim Government during the period when there was no Parliament. The following important legislations were enacted between April and June 2026:

1. The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (Amendment) Act, 2026
2. The Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Act, 2026
3. The Personal Data Protection Act, 2026
4. The Comilla Development Authority Act, 2026
5. The National Data Management Act, 2026
6. The Cyber Security Act, 2026
7. The Government Service (Amendment) Act, 2026
8. The Maximum Age Limit for Direct Recruitment in Government, Autonomous, Statutory Authorities, Public Non-Financial Corporations and Self-Governing Institutions Act, 2026
9. The Voter List (Amendment) Act, 2026
10. The Election Commission Secretariat (Amendment) Act, 2026
11. The Election Officers (Special Provisions) (Amendment) Act, 2026
12. The Delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies (Amendment) Act, 2026
13. The Parliament Secretariat (Interim Special Provisions) (Repeal) Act, 2026
14. The Bangladesh Haor and Wetland Conservation Act, 2026
15. The Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (Amendment) Act, 2026
16. The Sheikh Hasina Medical University, Khulna (Amendment) Act, 2026
17. The Bangamata Sheikh Fazilatunnesa Mujib Medical University, Sylhet (Amendment) Act, 2026
18. The Quick Enhancement of Electricity and Energy Supply (Special Provisions) (Repeal) Act, 2026
19. The Appropriation (Supplementary) (Fiscal Year 2024–25) Act, 2026
20. The Appropriation Act (Fiscal Year 2025–26), 2026
21. The Bangabandhu Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development Academy (Amendment) Act, 2026
22. The Sheikh Russell Rural Development Academy, Rangpur (Amendment) Act, 2026
23. The Commercial Courts Act, 2026
24. The Government Audit Act, 2026
25. The Sheikh Hasina Rural Development Academy, Jamalpur (Amendment) Act, 2026
26. The Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (Amendment) Act, 2026
27. The Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2026
28. The Security of the Father of the Nation's Family Members (Repeal) Act, 2026
29. The Spatial Planning Act, 2026
30. The Abandoned Houses (Supplementary Provisions) (Amendment) Act, 2026
31. The Special Security Force (Amendment) Act, 2026
32. The Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (Amendment) Act, 2026
33. The Bangladesh Private Export Processing Zones (Repeal) Act, 2026
34. The National Sports Council (Amendment) Act, 2026
35. The Bangabandhu Sports Welfare Foundation (Amendment) Act, 2026
36. The Sheikh Hasina National Youth Development Institute (Amendment) Act, 2026
37. The Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission (Amendment) Act, 2026
38. The Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2026
39. The Overseas Employment and Migrants (Amendment) Act, 2026
40. The Bangladesh Labour (Amendment) Act, 2026
41. The National Human Rights Commission (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 2026
42. The Supreme Court Secretariat (Repeal) Act, 2026
43. The Supreme Court Judges Appointment (Repeal) Act, 2026
44. The National Freedom Fighters Council (Amendment) Act, 2026
45. The Bangladesh Telecommunications (Amendment) Act, 2026
46. The Bangladesh Gas (Amendment) Act, 2026
47. The Human Organ Transplantation Act, 2026
48. The Foreign Donations (Voluntary Activities) Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2026
49. The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Act, 2026
50. The Forest and Tree Conservation Act, 2026
51. The Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Novotheatre (Amendment) Act, 2026
52. The Bangabandhu Science and Technology Fellowship Trust (Amendment) Act, 2026
53. The Zila Parishad (Amendment) Act, 2026
54. The Local Government (Municipality) (Amendment) Act, 2026
55. The Local Government (City Corporation) (Amendment) Act, 2026
56. The Upazila Parishad (Amendment) Act, 2026
57. The Bangladesh Building Regulatory Authority Act, 2026
58. The Capital Development Authority Act, 2026
59. The Narayanganj Development Authority Act, 2026
60. The Barishal Development Authority Act, 2026
61. The Mymensingh Development Authority Act, 2026
62. The Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy (Amendment) Act, 2026
63. The Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation Act, 2026
64. The Rangpur Development Authority Act, 2026
65. The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty (Amendment) Act, 2026
66. The Dhaka Central University Act, 2026
67. The Certain University Laws (Amendment) Act, 2026
68. The Grameen Bank (Amendment) Act, 2026
69. The Maheshkhali Integrated Development Authority Act, 2026
70. The Women and Children Repression Prevention (Amendment) Act, 2026
71. The Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act, 2026
72. The Welfare and Rehabilitation of the Martyrs' Families and July Warriors of the July Mass Uprising Act, 2026
73. The Bank Resolution Act, 2026
74. The Finance Act (Fiscal Year 2025–26), 2026
75. The July Mass Uprising Memorial Museum Act, 2026
76. The Smoking and Tobacco Products Usage (Control) (Amendment) Act, 2026
77. The Local Government (Union Parishad) (Amendment) Act, 2026
78. The Legal Aid Services (Amendment) Act, 2026
79. The Appropriation (Supplementary) Act, 2026
80. The Members of Parliament (Remuneration and Allowances) (Amendment) Act, 2026
81. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2026
82. The Bangladesh Law Officers (Amendment) Act, 2026
83. The Bangladesh Bank (Amendment) Act, 2026
84. The Excises and Salt (Amendment) Act, 2026
85. The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2026
86. The Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2026
87. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2026
88. The Protection and Conservation of Fish (Amendment) Act, 2026
89. The Registration (Amendment) Act, 2026
90. The International Crimes (Tribunals) (Amendment) Act, 2026
91. The Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 2026
92. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2026
93. The July Mass Uprising (Protection and Liability Determination) Act, 2026
94. The Land Use Control and Agricultural Land Protection Act, 2026

# LEGAL COUNSEL NEWS

Advocate Afrin Jahan Khan successfully completed a two-day professional training programme on Introduction to International Arbitration held in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Her participation in this programme has enhanced the Chamber's expertise in international arbitration and dispute resolution.


Barrister Ashique Sadman Bin Saleh successfully completed an intensive week-long training programme on PSEAH Investigation (Protection from Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment), jointly organized by CHS Alliance and RSH Bangladesh.

## PRO-BONO WORKS: PUBLICATIONS AND TV SHOWS (APRIL 2026-JUNE 2026):

### PUBLICATIONS AND INTERVIEWS

- Swift justice is required for Ramisa's murder | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | risingbd.com| May 22, 2026 | Click Here
- What are the laws regarding caring for one's parents? | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Prothom Alo | June 03, 2026 | Click Here
- The dark reality of child abuse, rape, murder and impunity | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Amader Shomoy | June 07, 2026 | Click Here
- Can dower (mahr) be claimed after a long period of no contact?| Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Prothom Alo | June 10, 2026 | Click Here
- Changing a company's name and its legal consequences | Barrister Omar H. Khan, Head of Chambers | The Daily Star | June 24, 2026 | Click Here

### TV SHOWS AND INTERVIEWS

- Who gets punishment in the case of child marriage? | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | BBC News Bangla | April 01, 2026 | Click Here
- Increase in child marriage amongst upper class families | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Star News | April 08, 2026 | Click Here
- If women were seen as human beings, then different laws would not be needed for them | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Alap | April 16, 2026 | Click Here
- Is there any easy measure against cyberbullying online ? How can a screenshot become a weapon? | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | BBC News Bangla | May 12, 2026 | Click Here
- Using religion to justify rape | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Star News | May 23, 2026 | Click Here
- The laws in Bangladesh are strict enough concerning crimes against women and children | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Star News | May 23, 2026 | Click Here
- When Violence Overpowers Compassion| Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | ATN News | May 30, 2026 | Click Here
- Is Nurjahan Begum's death solely due to the negligence of her children? | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | The Post | June 06, 2026 | Click Here
- Are Bangladesh's existing laws sufficient without Sharia law? | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | The Post | June 07, 2026 | Click Here
- Delay in obtaining justice during rape cases | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Channel I | June 07, 2026 | Click Here
- The nation awaits the execution and implementation of the verdict in Ramisa's case | Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | To the Point, Channel I | June 08, 2026 | Click Here
- Law on the Maintenance of Elderly Parents' Rights| Barrister Miti Sanjana, Partner Legal Counsel | Je Kotha Keu Boleni | June 11, 2026 | Click Here

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