July National Charter 2025



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National Consensus Commission

Unofficial Translation Commissioned By International IDEA

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Unofficial Translation Commissioned by International IDEA



Introduction

In July 2024, after more than sixteen years of being crushed under the grinding wheel of fascist rule, an unprecedented mass uprising erupted in Bangladesh, led by students and the general public. As a result, on August 5, 2024, the then-Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, along with several close associates, fled the country to India, bringing an end to a prolonged era of repressive fascist governance. The victory of the people culminated in the formation of an interim government under the leadership of Professor Dr. Muhammad Yunus.

On February 12, 2025, reflecting the popular demand for structural reform of the state, the interim government announced a national consensus to consider and adopt the recommendations of six reform commissions. To that end, a National Consensus Commission was constituted with Nobel Laureate Professor Dr. Muhammad Yunus as its Chair, the head of the Constitution Reform Commission as Vice Chair, and the heads of the Election Reform Commission, Police Reform Commission, and Anti-Corruption Commission, along with one representative each from the Public Administration Reform Commission and the Judiciary Reform Commission, as its members.

The National Consensus Commission officially began its work on February 15, 2025. In pursuit of broad consensus on reforms, 166 key recommendations from five commissions were sent to various political parties and alliances. Over the course of several phases, the Commission held 72 meetings with 33 political parties and alliances. The discussions led to the drafting of the "National Charter of July 2025," incorporating 84 recommendations, representing both unanimous agreement and some dissenting views from the participating political entities.



July National Charter 2025

In the aftermath of the successful mass uprising of students, workers, and citizens in July–August 2024, and in continuation of Bangladesh's long democratic struggle, a historic opportunity has emerged to reconstruct the state on the foundation of democracy and human dignity. At this critical juncture in our national history, we, the undersigned, have reached the following consensus under the initiative of the National Consensus Commission, formed under the leadership of the Chief Advisor of the Interim Government, Professor Dr. Muhammad Yunus. This consensus, achieved through mutual and collective deliberations among various political parties, alliances, and forces, aims to reform the constitution, electoral system, judiciary, public administration, police administration, and mechanisms for combating corruption:

1. Historical Context

Following nearly two hundred years of British colonial rule and exploitation, the subjugated people's prolonged resistance culminated in the creation of an independent state named Pakistan in 1947, founded on a Muslim-majority basis within which East Bengal was incorporated. However, the authoritarianism, exploitation, and systemic discrimination by the Pakistani ruling class soon provoked deep resentment among the people of East Bengal. The language movement of 1952, followed by the education movement of 1962, the autonomy movement of 1966, and the mass uprising of 1969; each marked a milestone in this collective awakening. The historic 1970 election embodied the East Pakistani people's fervent aspiration for self-determination.

When, on the dark night of March 25, 1971, the occupying forces launched a brutal campaign of genocide against the innocent population of then-East Pakistan, Bangladesh's declaration of independence on March 26 ignited a War of Liberation. The birth of this independent nation was thus rooted in a people's war, driven by the ideals of equality, human dignity, and social justice enshrined in the Proclamation of Independence.

Yet, even after 53 years, the democratic aspirations that emerged from that war have not been fully realized. The evolution of democratic practices and culture in governance has repeatedly been disrupted. In 1975, the constitution was amended to establish a one-party system known as BAKSAL. That same year, a military coup led to a dramatic

political shift and the fall of that system. Through subsequent political developments, a multi-party political system was reinstated in 1978, and the national parliamentary election of 1979 marked a return to democratic rule.

However, this democratic journey was short-lived. Over the past five decades, the state's constitutional and democratic institutions have failed to take root on a sustainable foundation, functioning instead in fragile and weakened forms.

In 2006, under the leadership of the Awami League, a wave of brutal political killings unfolded through the infamous logi-boitha (poles and oars) attacks. In its aftermath, a state of emergency was declared in 2007, leading to the establishment of an abnormal caretaker regime, widely known as the 1/11 government—which brought electoral processes to a halt. When the Awami League returned to power in 2009, it gradually abandoned democratic principles and adopted an increasingly authoritarian and fascist posture. Under its rule, the state turned into a reign of terror: enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, torture, and fabricated charges were used to silence political opponents and critics, all under state patronage. A particularly horrific massacre took place in 2013 at Shapla Chattar in Motijheel of Dhaka.

From 2009 to 2024, the entire state apparatus was co-opted to glorify a single individual, family, and faction. Over a decade and a half, the fascist Awami League regime distorted the constitution through amendments, enacted repressive laws, and orchestrated three consecutive fraudulent elections in 2014, 2018, and 2024, undermining the electoral system entirely. The judiciary, law enforcement, and civil administration were systematically politicized and turned into instruments of plunder and repression. In effect, state institutions were stripped of accountability and rendered complicit in the erosion of justice, all to guarantee unchecked power and one-party domination over the last sixteen years.

In this context, the people's unbroken democratic resistance, spanning sixteen years, along with significant citizen-led movements such as the anti-quota protests, the road safety movement led by students in 2018, and finally the single-point mass movement of July–August 2024, culminated in an unprecedented popular uprising. Students, workers, women, professionals, opposition parties, and citizens from all walks of life rose in collective defiance of fascism. Expatriate Bangladeshis, too, played a critical role by

suspending remittances and supporting the movement from abroad. As the uprising reached its climax, both active and retired members of the armed forces intervened decisively, accelerating the downfall of the authoritarian regime.

In the face of this revolt, the ruling clique retaliated with violent vengeance, killing over a thousand unarmed civilians, including women and children, and leaving more than twenty thousand grievously injured. Yet, it was through their sacrifice and the people's collective resolve that the fascist Sheikh Hasina and her cohorts were ultimately defeated, many fleeing the country in disgrace.

This momentous backdrop revealed a powerful yearning among the people for structural transformation of the state. A resounding call emerged for sweeping reforms. Particularly to the constitution, the shattered electoral system, the legal and judicial frameworks, administrative and policing institutions, and mechanisms for anticorruption and public accountability. In response, the government formed through the mass uprising initiated the process by establishing six thematic reform commissions.

2. Formation of the Reform Commissions

Following the mass uprising, the interim government led by Professor Dr. Muhammad Yunus assumed office on 8 August 2024. As its first major initiative, the government issued separate notifications on 3 October 2024 announcing the formation of five reform commissions: the Electoral System Reform Commission, the Judiciary Reform Commission, the Public Administration Reform Commission, the Police Reform Commission, and the Anti-Corruption Commission Reform Commission. Subsequently, on 7 October 2024, another notification established the Constitutional Reform Commission. These commissions compiled and submitted their reports to the interim government on 31 January 2025. The reports contained detailed recommendations developed through written submissions from political parties and consultations with representatives from various social groups, professions, and stakeholders.

3. Formation of the National Consensus Commission

To implement the overall reform agenda on the basis of national consensus, the National Consensus Commission was formed on 12 February 2025. The Chief Advisor, Professor Dr. Muhammad Yunus, was appointed as Chair; Professor Dr. Ali Riaz, head of the

Constitutional Reform Commission, was appointed as Vice-Chair. Other members included the heads of the Electoral, Public Administration, Police, and Anti-Corruption Reform Commissions, as well as a representative from the Judicial Reform Commission. Later, the head of the Public Administration Reform Commission was replaced by another member of that body as part of a minor restructuring. To ensure close coordination with political parties and forces, the Chief Advisor also appointed a Special Assistant for Consensus Building.

The commission was tasked with initiating and facilitating dialogue with political parties and forces in order to build consensus around the adoption of reform proposals concerning the constitution, electoral system, judiciary, public administration, police, and anti-corruption frameworks particularly in preparation for the upcoming election. Initially, the commission was given a six-month term starting from the date of its formation. This term was later extended three times via government notifications: first on 11 August 2025, then on 15 September 2025 (both one-month extensions), and finally on 16 October 2025 by an additional fifteen days, bringing the total extension to two months and fifteen days, and the new deadline to 31 October 2025.

4. Activities of the Commission

The National Consensus Commission officially commenced its work on 15 February 2025. By 28 February, printed copies of the reports from all six reform commissions were distributed to all political parties. On 5 March 2025, a spreadsheet compiling 166 key recommendations, excluding those from the Police Reform Commission, was sent to 37 political parties and alliances for feedback. These included 70 recommendations on constitutional reform, 27 on electoral reform, 23 on judicial reform, 26 on public administration reform, and 20 on anti-corruption reforms. The recommendations from the Police Reform Commission were excluded from the spreadsheet, as they were deemed directly actionable through administrative decisions. Meanwhile, the immediately actionable recommendations from the other five commissions, excluding constitutional reform were handed over to the government.

A total of 33 political parties and alliances submitted their feedback, with many offering detailed commentary and analysis. Alongside this feedback, between 20 March and 19 May 2025, the Commission held 44 meetings with 32 political parties and alliances. In

some cases, multiple rounds of discussion took place to ensure fruitful dialogue. After concluding this first phase, the Commission initiated a second round of consultations focused on 20 critical issues identified as central to constitutional reform. This phase ran from 3 June to 31 July 2025 and brought together representatives from 30 political parties and alliances for in-depth deliberations. During this period, the Commission held 23 meetings with these parties. The perspectives and proposals of these 30 parties and alliances have been integrated into this Charter.

As a result of this extensive consultative process, the following "July National Charter 2025" was adopted by consensus, with a few noted reservations by some parties on certain points.

5. Declaration of Consensus

Based on mutual deliberations between the National Consensus Commission and various political parties and alliances, we, the representatives of the participating parties and alliances, on behalf of our respective organizations:

- a) Have reached a consensus on the need for structural, legal, and institutional reforms to the current system of governance; specifically, the constitution, electoral system, judiciary, public administration, police, and anti-corruption mechanisms;
- b) Have agreed to incorporate these issues (with a few noted differences in opinion) into this National Charter; and
- c) In solemn remembrance of the heroic martyrs and injured of the democratic antifascist movement of the past sixteen years, especially the mass uprising of July–August 2024; in solidarity with those arrested and imprisoned; and in gratitude to all who participated directly or indirectly in the struggle—we hereby declare this document the "July National Charter 2025."

6. Points of Consensus

(a) Reform Proposals Subject to Constitutional Amendment

- State Language, Citizenship, and the Constitution
- **1. Language:** The official language of the Republic shall be Bangla. In addition, all other languages spoken as mother tongues by citizens of Bangladesh shall be recognized in the Constitution as national languages in use.
- **2. Identity of Bangladeshi Citizens:** Article 6(2) of the existing Constitution, which states, "The people of Bangladesh shall be known as Bangladesh as a nation and citizens shall be known as Bangladeshis," shall be replaced with the following: "The citizens of Bangladesh shall be known as

'Bangladeshis'."

Amendment Procedure: Any amendment to the Constitution shall require the support of two-thirds of the members of the lower house and a majority in the upper house of Parliament. However, amendments to specific articles—including Articles 8, 48, 56, 142, and the provisions related to the caretaker government (to be reintroduced as Articles 58A, 58B, 58C, 58D, and 58E)—must be subject to a national referendum.

- 32 political parties and alliances agreed: See Appendix, entries (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).
- 29 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).
- **3 political parties disagreed:** (9), (15), and (28).

- 30 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21) [agreed specifically with the two-thirds majority in lower house requirement], (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28) [agreed with the two-thirds majority requirement], (30), (31), (32), and (33) [expressed differing opinions regarding the powers and scope of the upper house].
- 2 political parties submitted notes of dissent: (21) [opposed any constitutional role for the upper house in amendments]; (28) [opposed the establishment of an upper house under current socio-economic conditions].

4. Offenses Related to Abrogation and Suspension of the Constitution: Articles 7A and 7B of the current Constitution, which define constitutional offenses and impose restrictions on constitutional amendments, shall be repealed.

5. Transitional and Temporary Provisions: Article 150(2) of the Constitution shall be amended, and the related Fifth and Sixth Schedules shall be removed from the Constitution.

- 6. Declaration of State of Emergency: (1) Article 141A of the existing Constitution shall be amended to replace the phrase "internal disturbance" with "threat to national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, or pandemic or natural disaster."
- (2) A new provision shall require cabinet approval, instead of the Prime Minister's countersignature, for the declaration of emergency. The Leader of the Opposition or, in their absence, the Deputy Leader shall

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

29 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

3 political parties disagreed: (8), (9), and (20).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

23 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (21), (22), (23), (24), (26), (32), and (33).

9 political parties disagreed: (12), (13), (20), (25), (27), (28), (29), (30), and (31).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

29 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

1 political party submitted a note of dissent: (27).

be present in the cabinet meeting where such a declaration is considered. (3) To ensure the inviolability of key rights during emergencies, the Constitution shall guarantee that, subject to Article 47A, no citizen shall be deprived of: (a) the right to life, and (b) the fundamental rights related to justice and punishment outlined in Article 35.

Fundamental Principles of State Policy

- 7. Fundamental Principles: The Constitution shall explicitly include "equality, human dignity, social justice, and religious freedom and harmony" as core principles under the section on the fundamental principles of state policy.
- 24 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (16), (17), (18), (19), (21), (22), (23), (24), (30), (31), (32), and (33).
- 6 political parties submitted notes of dissent: (9), (15), (20), (25), (27), and (28).

[Note: These 6 parties expressed agreement only if the existing four state principles remain unchanged alongside the proposed additions.]

Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.

- 8. Coexistence and Dignity of All Communities: The Constitution shall affirm that Bangladesh is a multi-ethnic, multi-religious, multi-lingual, and multicultural where the country, coexistence and dignity all due communities shall be guaranteed.
- 29 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).
- **3 political parties disagreed:** (9), (27), and (29).

9. Expansion of the List of Fundamental Rights: The Constitution shall ensure the expansion, protection, and implementation of citizens' fundamental rights through appropriate constitutional and legal provisions. Detailed proposals concerning this expansion will be included in the National Consensus Commission's report to underscore its importance for political leaders and guide future representatives in initiating constitutional and legal reforms.

29 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

1 political party submitted a note of dissent: (27).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

President

10. Presidential Election Procedure: The Constitution shall stipulate that Bangladesh shall have a President elected by majority vote through secret ballot by members of both houses of Parliament (lower and upper). Eligibility criteria for presidential candidates shall remain as outlined in Article 48(4) of the current Constitution. Additionally, no individual shall be eligible to be President while holding any position in a state, government, or political party or organization.

29 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

1 political party submitted a note of dissent: (4).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

- 11. Powers and Responsibilities of the President: To ensure a balance of power between the President and the Prime Minister and to enhance the authority of the President, Article 48(3) of the Constitution shall be amended. Under this provision, the President shall be empowered to make appointments independently (without requiring recommendations or advice) to the following positions:
- **30 political parties and alliances agreed** on sub-points (1) to (4) of Clause 11: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).
- (1) Chairperson and members of the National Human Rights Commission;
- 9 political parties and alliances submitted notes of dissent on sub-points (5) and (6) of Clause 11: Annex Serial (1), (3), (11), (16), (17), (21), (24), and (33); and on sub-point (5) alone: Annex Serial (4).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in

- (2) Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners;
- (3) Chairperson and members of the Bangladesh Press Council;
- (4) Chairperson and members of the Law Commission;
- (5) Governor of Bangladesh Bank;
- (6) Chairperson and members of the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission.

their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

Procedure: The Constitution shall include provisions allowing for the impeachment of the President on grounds of treason, gross misconduct, or violation of the Constitution. An impeachment motion must first be passed in the lower house of Parliament by a two-thirds majority, after which it will be referred to the upper house. The process will conclude with a hearing and approval by a two-thirds majority in the

approval by a two-thirds majority in the upper house.

13. Presidential Power of Clemency: The Constitution shall empower the President to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishments imposed by any court, tribunal, or authority, and to suspend, commute, or remit sentences. The exercise of this power must follow criteria, principles, and procedures prescribed by law. The relevant law shall mandate that,

29 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (10), (11), (12), (14), (15), (16), (17), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

3 political parties disagreed: (9), (13), and (18).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

30 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

Prime Minister and Caretaker Government System

14. Tenure of the Prime Minister: No individual may serve as Prime Minister for

before considering such a petition, consent must be obtained from the complainant or

the victim's family.

30 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11),

more than 10 (ten) years in total, regardless of the number of terms. Relevant articles of the Constitution will be amended accordingly.

(12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

15. Holding Multiple Positions by the Prime Minister: The Constitution shall include a provision that the person holding the office of Prime Minister shall not simultaneously serve as the head of a political party.

26 political parties and alliances agreed: (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (18), (19), (20), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

4 political parties submitted notes of dissent: (1), (16), (17), and (21) [supporting the view that the Prime Minister may simultaneously serve as party leader]. [Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

16. Caretaker Government System: The Constitution shall be amended to include the following provisions—

- (1) General elections for Members of Parliament shall be held within 90 (ninety) days of the expiration or dissolution of Parliament for any reason.
- (2) Article 58B shall be amended to mandate that the appointment of the Chief Advisor of the election-time caretaker government be finalized either 15 (fifteen) days before the expiration of Parliament's term, or within 15 (fifteen) days following dissolution in case of early termination.
- (3) In the case of term expiration, 30 (thirty) days before the term ends, a five-member "Chief Advisor Selection Committee" shall be formed under the supervision of the Speaker and with support from the Parliament Secretariat. The committee will comprise: (1) the Prime Minister, (2) the

30 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

Leader of the Opposition, (3) the Speaker, (4) the Deputy Speaker (from the opposition), and (5) a representative of the second-largest opposition party (in case of a tie, the party with the highest vote count in the last election will be considered second-largest). The Speaker will preside over all meetings and decision-making processes of the committee.

- (4) Within 24 (twenty-four) hours of its formation, the Selection Committee shall political invite registered parties, political parliamentary parties, and independent members of the Parliament to nominate individuals qualified to serve as Advisors in the caretaker government under Article 58C(7) of the Constitution. Each political party may nominate only 1 (one) individual, and each independent MP may propose only 1 (one) name.
- (5) Within the next 24 (twenty-four) hours, political parties and independent Members of Parliament shall submit their proposed names to the Parliament Secretariat. The committee may also independently search for and include names of suitable individuals for the position of Chief Advisor of the caretaker government.
- (6) Within 72 (seventy-two) hours, the committee members shall convene to deliberate on both independently identified and submitted names and will select one individual who must be qualified under Article 58C(7) of the Constitution to serve

28 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

2 political parties submitted notes of dissent: (4) and (22) proposed the removal of "registered political parties" from the provision under Clause 16(4).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

- as Chief Advisor of the caretaker government. This individual shall be appointed by the President.
- (7) If the committee fails to finalize a Chief Advisor within 120 (one hundred twenty) hours of its formation, then within the next 48 (forty-eight) hours, the ruling party/alliance in parliament will propose 5 (five) eligible candidates, the opposition party/alliance will propose 5 (five) candidates, and the second-largest opposition party will propose 2 (two) candidates (in case of a tie, the party with the highest vote count in the last election will be considered second-largest). The parties will propose candidates following Article 58C qualifications. The Speaker will make these names public.
- (8) Within the following 48 (forty-eight) hours, the main opposition will select 1 (one) name from the ruling alliance's list, and vice versa. From the second-largest opposition's 2 (two) names, both ruling and opposition alliances will select 1 (one) name each. If there is consensus on any of these chosen names, that individual will be nominated as Chief Advisor. Alternatively, any name supported by 4 (four) out of 5 (five) committee members will be considered final.
- (9) If consensus on any one individual cannot be reached by the proposing parties through the aforementioned procedure, then within the next 24 (twenty-four) hours, 2 (two) representatives from the judiciary shall be added as members to the selection committee; however, they shall not be

23 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (12), (13), (14), (15), (18), (19), (20), (22), (23), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31) and (32). 7 political parties and alliances submitted notes of dissent: Annex Serial (1), (11), (16), (17), (21), (24) and (33) submitted notes of allowed to propose any name for the position of Chief Adviser to the Caretaker Government. 2 Of these representatives, 1 (one) shall be a judge of the Appellate Division and 1 (one) shall be a judge of the High Court Division. For the nomination of these 2 (two) judicial representatives, 3 (three)-member a committee shall be formed comprising of: (1) the last retired Chief Justice, (2) the incumbent Chief Justice, and (3) the seniormost judge of the Appellate Division.

(10) At this stage, the 7 (seven) members of the aforementioned selection committee shall, within the next 24 (twenty-four) hours, under the supervision of the Speaker, select 1 (one) individual from the shortlisted candidates to be the next Chief Adviser to the Caretaker Government through a secret ballot using the 'Ranked Choice' or preference-based voting method.

(11) The individual nominated through any of the aforementioned methods shall, within the next 24 (twenty-four) hours, be appointed by the President as the Chief Adviser for the following 90 (ninety) days; provided that, if the Parliament remains in session, the appointed person shall not take the oath during that time.

dissent regarding this stage of caretaker government formation and proposed that this stage be determined by the National Parliament.

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

23 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (12), (13), (14), (15), (18), (19), (20), (22), (23), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31) and (32). 7 political parties and alliances submitted notes of dissent: Annex Serial (1), (11), (16), (17), (21), (24) and (33) submitted notes of dissent regarding this stage of caretaker government formation and proposed that this stage be determined by the National Parliament.

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32) and (33).

(12) If it becomes impossible to select the Chief Adviser of the Caretaker Government through any of the aforementioned methods, then the provisions of the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution must be followed; provided that in such case, the President shall not be eligible to be selected as the Chief Adviser of the Caretaker Government.

(13) If for any reason the position of the Chief Adviser becomes vacant, the President shall immediately appoint the next most senior (by age) individual from the previously ranked choice list as Chief Advisor for the remaining term of the Caretaker Government. If the second-ranked senior person declines or is unable to assume responsibility, the next ranked person shall be appointed. The Advisory Council shall remain unchanged even if the Chief Adviser changes. However, if any position in the Advisory Council becomes vacant, the newly appointed Chief Advisor shall have the authority to fill that position.

(14) Upon appointment, the Chief Advisor, in consultation with the aforementioned Selection Committee, shall select no more than 15 (fifteen) individuals from those eligible under Article 58C(7) of the Constitution to serve as Advisors. The President shall then appoint them accordingly.

28 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (21), (22), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

2 political parties submitted notes of dissent: Annex Serial (20) [In favor of excluding the judiciary from the Caretaker Government] and (23).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

24 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (18), (19), (20), (22), (23), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), and (32). 6 political parties and alliances submitted notes of dissent: Annex Serial (1), (16), (17), (21), (24), and (33) dissenting on this stage of the Caretaker Government formation and proposing that it be determined by the National Parliament.

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

- (15) If the Parliament is dissolved before the end of its term, a new "Chief Advisor Selection Committee for the Election-Time Caretaker Government" shall be formed within the next 24 (twenty-four) hours under the arrangement of the National Parliament Secretariat, maintaining similar representation as the dissolved Parliament. This committee shall select 1 (one) person as Chief Adviser using the aforementioned procedure within the next 14 (fourteen) days or 336 (three hundred thirty-six) hours, and the President shall promptly appoint that individual as the Chief Adviser.
- (16) Article 58C(7)(d) of the Constitution shall be amended to replace the words "not older than seventy-two years" with "not older than seventy-five years."
- (17) The Chief Adviser of the Caretaker Government shall enjoy the rank and privileges of the Prime Minister, and the Advisers shall enjoy the rank and privileges of Ministers.
- (18) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the responsibilities, powers, jurisdiction, and tenure of the Caretaker Government shall be defined.
- (19) The tenure of the election-time Caretaker Government shall be a maximum of 90 (ninety) days. However, if it is not possible to hold elections within the stipulated time due to force majeure, the Caretaker Government may continue to function for an additional maximum period of 30 (thirty) days.

- (20) The Caretaker Government shall be dissolved on the date the newly elected Prime Minister assumes office after the formation of the new Parliament.
- (21) The provision mentioned in Article 58C(2) of the Thirteenth Amendment shall remain in effect.

Legislature

- 17. Formation of Legislature: The Constitution shall be amended to provide that Bangladesh will have a bicameral legislature, consisting of a Lower House (Jatiya Sangsad/National Parliament) and an Upper House (Senate).
- 25 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (27), (30), (31), and (32).
- 5 political parties submitted notes of dissent: Annex Serial (2), (11), (25), (28) [stating that an upper house is not necessary in the current socio-economic context], and (33).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

Structure, Election Method, and Jurisdiction of the Upper House

18. Structure of the Upper House:

(a) A total of 100 (one hundred) members of the Upper House shall be elected through a system of proportional representation (PR) based on the number of votes obtained in the election to the Lower House. 24 political parties and alliances agreed: (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (25), (27), (30), (31), and (32).

7 political parties and alliances submitted notes of dissent: (1), (16), (17), (21) [expressed differing views on the formation process of the Upper House, proposing that it be constituted based on proportional representation of Lower House seats], (24), (28) [stated that an Upper House is unnecessary in the current socio-economic context], and (33).

(b) The tenure of the Upper House shall be 5 (five) years from the date of oath-taking. However, in the event of the dissolution of the Lower House for any reason, the Upper House shall automatically stand dissolved.

(c) Political parties must publish their list of candidates for the Upper House concurrently with the final list of candidates for the Lower House general election. The list must include at least 10 (ten) percent female candidates.

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

29 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

1 political party submitted a note of dissent: (28) [stated that an Upper House is unnecessary in the current socio-economic context].

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

23 political parties and alliances agreed: (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (17), (18), (20), (22), (23), (25), (27), (30), (31), and (32).

7 political parties and alliances submitted notes of dissent: (1), (16), (19), (21), (24) [these parties disagreed with this proposal], (28) [stated that an Upper House is unnecessary in the current socio-economic context], and (33).

- 19. Roles & Responsibilities of the Upper House: The Upper House will undertake the following responsibilities:
- (a) It will review legislation proposed by the Lower House. The Upper House shall not have the power to enact laws but may recommend legislation on matters of national importance to the Lower House. Except for money bills and confidence votes passed in the Lower House, all other bills must be presented to the Upper House for approval. The Upper House cannot permanently block any bill. If any bill is held for more than 2 (two) months, it will be deemed approved by the Upper House.
- (b) If the Upper House approves a bill, it shall be sent to the President for assent after being passed by both Houses.
- (c) If the Upper House returns a bill with recommended amendments for reconsideration, the Lower House may accept or reject the proposed amendments in whole or in part.
- (d) If a bill returned by the Upper House is passed again in a session of the Lower House, it shall be sent to the President for assent without requiring approval from the Upper House.
- (e) Any bill related to constitutional amendment must be passed by a simple majority in the Upper House.
- 20. Qualifications and Disqualifications of Members of the Upper House: The Constitution will incorporate provisions stating that the qualifications and disqualifications for members of the Upper

- 24 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (12), (13), (14), (15), (18), (19), (20), (21) [agreed with sub-clauses (b), (c), and (d) of Clause 19], (22), (23), (24), (27), (30), (31), (32), and (33) [agreed with sub-clauses (b), (c), and (d) of Clause 19].
- 8 political parties and alliances submitted notes of dissent: (2), (11), (16), (17), (21) [disagreed with sub-clauses (a) and (e) i.e., bills related to constitutional amendments, money bills, confidence votes, and national security (wartime circumstances) will not be presented to the Upper House. If the Upper House holds a bill for more than 1 (one) month, it will be deemed approved], (25), (28) [stated that an Upper House is not needed in the current socio-economic context], and (33) [disagreed with sub-clauses (a) and (e)].

- 24 political parties and alliances agreed: (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (10), (12), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (27), (30), (31), (32), and (33).
- 7 political parties disagreed: (8), (9), (11), (13), (26), (28) [currently see no need for an

House shall be equivalent to those for members of the Lower House.

Upper House under present socio-economic conditions], and (29).

1 political party did not express a view: (25).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

21. Women's Representation in the National Parliament: Women's representation in the National Parliament shall be progressively increased to a total of 100 (one hundred) seats.

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

22. Method for Increasing Women's Representation in the National Parliament:

(a) Necessary amendments shall be made to Article 65(3) of the Constitution while retaining the existing 50 (fifty) reserved seats.

26 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (21), (22), (23), (24), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

4 political parties submitted notes of dissent:

Annex Serial (20) [in favour of direct election to 100 seats for women], (25), (27) [in favour of reserving 100 seats for women with direct election], and (28) [in favour of direct election to 100 seats].

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

(b) In the next general election following the signing of the July National Charter 2025, each political party shall nominate at least 5 (five) percent women candidates for the existing 300 (three hundred) parliamentary

27 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (20), (21), (22), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33). seats. However, this provision shall not be included in the Constitution.

- (c) In the subsequent general election, political parties shall nominate at least 10 (ten) percent women candidates.
- (d) Under this procedure, political parties shall continue to increase the nomination of women candidates by a minimum of 5 (five) percent in each successive general election until the target of nominating at least 33 (thirty-three) percent women candidates in general elections is achieved.
- (e) The reserved women's seats in the National Parliament, as stipulated in the Constitution, shall continue under the Seventeenth (17th) Amendment to the Constitution (passed in Parliament on 8 July 2018), which extended the tenure of reserved seats for women by 25 (twenty-five) years—remaining effective until the year 2043. However, if the political parties achieve the target of nominating 33 (thirty-three) percent women candidates in general elections before 2043, the provisions introduced through the Seventeenth (17th) Amendment shall be repealed prior to the expiry of the stipulated period.
- 23. Nomination of Deputy Speaker from the Opposition: The Constitution shall include a provision stipulating that, in both Houses of the Legislature, one Deputy Speaker shall be nominated from among

3 political parties submitted notes of dissent:

Annex Serial (4), (19), and (23).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

26 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (15), (16), (17), (18), (20), (21), (22), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

4 political parties submitted notes of dissent:

Annex Serial (4), (14), (19), and (23).

27 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (20), (21), (22), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

3 political parties submitted notes of dissent:

Annex Serial (4), (19), and (23).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

31 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

members other than those belonging to the ruling party.

1 political party disagreed:

Annex Serial (26).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

24. Chairpersons of Parliamentary Standing Committees: The Constitution shall include a provision stipulating that members of the opposition shall serve as Chairpersons of the Public Accounts Committee, the Privileges Committee, the Estimates Committee, and the Public Undertakings Committee of the National Parliament. In addition, Chairpersons of the Standing Committees relating to various ministries shall be elected from among the members of the opposition, in proportion to their number of seats in Parliament.

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

25. Voting Against the Party in theNational Parliament: Article 70 of the
Constitution shall be amended to include a
provision stating that Members of
Parliament shall be required to remain loyal
to their respective parties only in matters
relating to money bills and votes of
confidence. In all other cases, Members shall
have the freedom to vote independently.

29 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

1 political party submitted a note of dissent:

Annex Serial (21) [However, any political party or alliance may, if stated in its election manifesto and endorsed by public mandate, include the matters of "constitutional amendment" and "national security (wartime situation)" under this provision.]

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in

26. Parliamentary Ratification of International Treaties: The Constitution shall include a provision stipulating that any international treaty affecting national interests or state security shall require ratification by a majority vote of both Houses of the Legislature following its conclusion.

their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

- 27 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (14), (15), (16), (17), (19), (20), (22), (23), (24), (26), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).
- 3 political parties disagreed: Annex Serial (18), (21), and (29).
- 2 political parties did not express an opinion:

Annex Serial (13) and (25).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

Electoral System

27. Redefinition of Constituency Boundaries Every Census or Ten Years: After every population census, or at intervals exceeding 10 (ten) years, Constitution shall be amended by adding to Article 119(1)(c), after the word "and", the provision for the formation of a temporary specialized committee established by law to determine parliamentary constituency boundaries. The composition and functions of this committee shall be prescribed under Section 8(3) of the *Parliamentary* Constituency Delimitation Act, 2021 (as last amended in 2025).

29 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), and (32).

1 political party submitted a note of dissent: Annex Serial (33).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

Judiciary

28. Appointment of the Chief Justice from the Appellate Division: The existing provision of Article 95 of the Constitution shall be amended so that the President

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17),

appoints the Chief Justice from among the judges of the Appellate Division.

29. Appointment of the Senior-Most Judge of the Appellate Division as Chief Justice: (1) The President shall appoint the senior-most judge of the Appellate Division as the Chief Justice. (2) Provided that if any allegation of misconduct or incapacity under Article 96 of the Constitution is under investigation against any judge, such a judge shall not be considered for appointment as Chief Justice.

30. Number of Judges in the Appellate Division: The Constitution shall include a provision stating that "The number of judges in the Appellate Division may be increased, and from time to time, as per the requirement of the Chief Justice, an adequate number of judges may be appointed to both the Appellate Division and the High Court Division."

(18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

29 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3) [stating that the matter referred to in clause (2) of section 29 contradicts the philosophy of law, as an accused person should be presumed innocent until proven guilty through due process], (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33). 1 political party submitted a note of dissent: Annex Serial (21) [However, any political party or alliance may, if stated in its election manifesto and endorsed by public mandate, include in the Constitution a provision allowing the President to appoint the Chief Justice from among the two seniormost judges of the Appellate Division.]

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

31 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

1 political party did not express an opinion: Annex Serial (29).

31. Appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court: The Constitution shall include a provision stipulating that a Judicial Appointment Commission (JAC), led by the Chief Justice, shall be established as an independent body to oversee the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court.

- 29 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (22), (23), (24), (26), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).
- 1 political party disagreed: Annex Serial (21) [stated that a separate law shall be enacted regarding the appointment of Supreme Court judges].
- 2 political parties did not express an opinion: Annex Serial (25) and (29).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

32. Provision on the Judicial Appointment Commission of the Supreme Court: The Constitution shall include provisions relating to the Judicial Appointment Commission responsible for appointing judges to both the Appellate Division and the High Court Division of the Supreme Court.

- 28 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (28), (29), (30), (31), and (32).
- 4 political parties disagreed: Annex Serial (3), (21) [stated that a separate law shall be enacted regarding the appointment of Supreme Court judges], (27), and (33).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

33. Independence of the Judiciary: The Constitution shall include a provision ensuring the complete independence of the judiciary.

31 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21) [stated that since the matter is already provided for in Articles 94(4) and 116A of the Constitution, reiteration of this clause is unnecessary], (22), (23), (24),

(26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33) [stated that since the matter is already provided for in Articles 94(4) and 116A of the Constitution, reiteration of this clause is unnecessary].

1 political party did not express an opinion: Annex Serial (25).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

34. Decentralization of the Supreme Court: The Supreme Court shall have its permanent seat in the capital; however, with the approval of the President, the Chief Justice shall, from time to time, establish one or more permanent benches in each division, replacing the earlier system of circuit benches.

29 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21) [stated that the matter may be discussed with the Supreme Court if necessary], (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33) [stated that the matter may be discussed with the Supreme Court].

1 political party submitted a note of dissent: Annex Serial (9).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

35. Tenure and Removal of Judges: The Supreme Judicial Council, as described in Article 96 of the Constitution, shall be strengthened and its jurisdiction expanded.

29 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (23), (24), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

2 political parties disagreed: Annex Serial (11) and (22).

1 political party did not express an opinion: Annex Serial (25).

36. Control over the Service of Judges: Article 116 of the Constitution and related rules shall be amended to vest full control over the service of subordinate court judges in the Supreme Court.

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

31 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

1 political party disagreed: Annex Serial (13).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

37. Establishment of a Permanent Attorney Service: The Constitution shall include a provision for the formation of a permanent government attorney service under the Constitution, comprising units of the Supreme Court and district levels.

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21) [stated that instead of inclusion in the Constitution, it may be implemented gradually at the district level through legislation], (22), (23), (24), (26), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33) [stated that instead of inclusion in the Constitution, it may be implemented gradually at the district level through legislation].

1 political party disagreed: Annex Serial (29).

1 political party did not express an opinion: Annex Serial (25).

Election Commission

- **38.** Appointment to the Election Commission: Article 118(1) of the existing Constitution shall be amended to include the following provisions:
- (a) There shall be an Election Commission for Bangladesh consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner and the prescribed number of Election Commissioners. To constitute the Election Commission, suitable candidates shall be selected by a Selection Committee composed of: (1) the Speaker of the National Parliament (who shall be the head of the committee), (2) the Deputy Speaker (elected from opposition), (3) the Prime Minister, (4) the Leader of the Opposition, and (5) a Judge of the Appellate Division nominated by the Chief Justice. The Selection Committee shall commence its activities 90 (ninety) days prior to the expiry of the tenure of the outgoing Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners, in accordance with a law enacted by Parliament specifying the qualifications, disqualifications, procedures for candidate search, authority, and operational rules. The committee shall invite applications ('expressions of interest') and relevant candidate information while also undertaking its own initiative to identify suitable individuals.
- (b) The committee shall transparently verify and evaluate the credentials of the shortlisted individuals and, by unanimous decision, recommend 1 (one) person as Chief Election Commissioner and 1 (one) person for each Election Commissioner position to the

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33). President, who shall appoint them for a term of 5 (five) years effective from the date of assumption of office.

- (c) The Secretariat of the National Parliament, under the supervision of the Speaker, shall provide administrative support to the committee.
- (d) Sub-clauses (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of the existing Article 118 shall remain unchanged.
- (e) A new clause shall be added to Article 118(5) stating: "Additionally, the National Parliament shall enact laws and a code of conduct to ensure accountability of the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioners."

Appointments to Constitutional Institutions

39. Appointment of the Ombudsman:

- (a) Article 77(1) of the existing Constitution shall be amended to include the provision that "There shall be an Ombudsman for Bangladesh under this Constitution."
- (b) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, a Selection Committee shall be formed comprising: (1) the Speaker of the National Parliament (who shall be the head of the committee), (2) the Deputy Speaker (elected from the opposition), (3) the Leader of the House, (4) the Leader of the Opposition, (5) a representative from the second-largest opposition party, (6) a representative of the President (a non-partisan and legally qualified individual as prescribed by law), and (7) a Judge of the Appellate Division nominated by the Chief Justice. This Committee shall, in accordance with the law enacted by Parliament (which

25 political parties agreed: Annex Serial (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (18), (19), (20), (21) [agreed with subclauses (a) and (d) of clause 39], (22), (23), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33) [agreed with sub-clauses (a) and (d) of clause 39].

7 political parties and alliances submitted notes of dissent: Annex Serial (1), (2), (16), (17), (21) [disagreed with sub-clauses (b) and (c) of clause 39, proposing instead that the appointment procedure be determined through legislation], (24), and (33) [disagreed with sub-clauses (b) and (c) of clause 39].

will define qualifications and disqualifications), invite applications or "expressions of interest" from qualified and interested individuals and conduct a search to identify suitable candidates.

- (c) After verification and evaluation of the shortlisted candidates' credentials, the Committee shall finalize one individual for appointment as Ombudsman by a two-thirds majority vote. The President shall then appoint the selected individual for a term of 5 (five) years effective from the date of assuming office.
- (d) The qualifications and disqualifications, age limits, terms and conditions of service, functions, provisions for transparency and accountability, resignation, and reappointment rights of the Ombudsman shall be determined by a law enacted by Parliament.
- **40. Appointment to the Public Service Commissions:** Article 137 of the Constitution shall be amended or replaced to include the following provisions:
- (a) Under the Constitution, three (3) Public Service Commissions shall be established, each consisting of one (1) Chairperson and seven (7) Members.
- (b) A Selection Committee shall be formed comprising: (1) the Speaker of the National Parliament (who shall be the head of the committee), (2) the Deputy Speaker (elected from the opposition), (3) the Chief Whip of the Parliament, (4) the Chief Whip of the Opposition, (5) a representative from the second-largest opposition party, (6) where applicable, the Chairperson of the

23 political parties agreed: Annex Serial (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (18), (19), (20), (22), (23), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), and (32).

7 political parties and alliances submitted notes of dissent: Annex Serial (1), (2), (16), (17), (21) [stated that the appointment process shall be determined through legislation], (24), and (33).

Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Health, and (7) the Chairperson of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of Public Administration. The Selection Committee shall, ninety (90) days prior to the expiry of the tenure of the outgoing Chairperson and Members of the Public Service Commission, initiate the process of identifying suitable candidates by inviting "expressions of interest" "curricula vitae" from qualified and interested individuals as prescribed by law, as well as conducting independent searches for eligible candidates.

- (c) The Committee shall transparently evaluate and verify the credentials of the shortlisted candidates and, by a two-thirds majority decision, nominate one (1) individual as Chairperson and up to seven (7) individuals as Members, forwarding their names to the President for appointment for a term of five (5) years from the date of assumption of office.
- (d) Upon the expiry of the tenure of the outgoing Chairperson and Members, the newly appointed Chairperson and Members shall immediately assume their responsibilities.
- (e) The qualifications, disqualifications, age limits, terms and conditions of service, scope of work, mechanisms for transparency and accountability, and provisions for resignation and reappointment shall be determined by a law enacted by Parliament.
- (f) No Chairperson or Member of the Public Service Commissions shall be removed

except in the manner and on the grounds applicable to a Judge of the Supreme Court.
(g) The phrase "The Public Service Commission may make rules necessary for the performance of its duties/functions" shall be substituted as per this amendment.

- **41. Appointment of the Comptroller and Auditor General:** Article 127(1) of the Constitution shall be amended to include the following provisions:
- (a) A Selection Committee shall be formed comprising: (1) the Deputy Speaker of the National Parliament (elected from the opposition, who shall be the head of the committee), (2) the Deputy Leader of the House, (3) the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, (4) the Chief Whip Parliament, (5) the Chairperson of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of Finance, (6) the Chairperson of the Public Accounts Committee, and (7) the Chairperson of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of Public Administration. The Selection Committee shall, ninety (90) days prior to the expiry of the tenure of the outgoing Comptroller and Auditor General, invite "expressions of interest" "curricula vitae" and qualified and interested individuals as prescribed by law, and conduct searches to identify suitable candidates.
- (b) The Committee shall verify and evaluate the shortlisted candidates and, by a twothirds majority, nominate one (1) person for appointment as Comptroller and Auditor General, forwarding the recommendation to the President, who shall appoint the

23 political parties agreed: Annex Serial (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (18), (19), (20), (22), (23), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), and (32).

7 political parties and alliances submitted notes of dissent: Annex Serial (1), (2), (16), (17), (21) [stated that the appointment process shall be determined through legislation], (24), and (33).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

individual for a term of five (5) years from the date of assumption of office.

- (c) The newly appointed Comptroller and Auditor General shall assume office immediately upon the expiry of the outgoing officeholder's tenure.
- (d) The qualifications, disqualifications, age limit, terms and conditions of service, scope of work, provisions for transparency and accountability, and rights of resignation or reappointment shall be determined by a law enacted by Parliament.
- (e) The Comptroller and Auditor General shall not be removed except in the same manner and on the same grounds as applicable to a Judge of the Supreme Court.
- (f) The phrase "The Comptroller and Auditor General may make rules necessary for the performance of his duties" shall be substituted accordingly.

Anti-Corruption Commission

- **42. Appointment to the Anti-Corruption Commission:** As the current Anti-Corruption Commission is a statutory institution, a new article shall be added to the Constitution to elevate it to a constitutional body as follows:
- "(1) There shall be an independent Anti-Corruption Commission in Bangladesh. To oversee the appointment and performance of this Commission, a Selection and Review Committee shall be constituted comprising:

 (a) the senior-most Judge of the Appellate Division, other than the Chief Justice (who shall be the Chairperson of the Committee), (b) the senior-most Judge of the High Court Division, (c) the Comptroller and Auditor
- **23 political parties agreed:** Annex Serial (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (18), (19), (20), (22), (23), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), and (32).
- 7 political parties and alliances submitted notes of dissent: Annex Serial (1), (2), (16), (17), (21) [stated that the appointment process shall be determined through legislation], (24), and (33).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

General, (d) the Chairperson of the Public Service Commission (General), (e) one representative nominated by the Leader of the House in the National Parliament, (f) one representative nominated by the Leader of Opposition in the National the Parliament. and (g) citizen one representative nominated by the Chief Justice (experienced in anti-corruption and good governance initiatives). Committee shall, in accordance with the law enacted by Parliament, invite "expressions of interest" and "curriculum vitae" from interested and qualified individuals, and conduct searches to suitable identify candidates appointment for the Chairperson and Commissioners of the Anti-Corruption Commission. The Committee shall, as prescribed by law, (a) select and recommend names to President for the appointment of Chairperson and Commissioners, and (b) periodically review the activities of the Commission. Among the Chairperson and four (4) Commissioners, at least one (1) shall be a woman.

- (2) The Committee shall transparently verify and evaluate the credentials of shortlisted candidates and, by the procedure prescribed by law, recommend one (1) person as Chairperson and up to four (4) persons as Commissioners to the President, who shall appoint them for a term of four (4) years from the date of assumption of office.
- (3) The Chairperson or any other Commissioner of the Anti-Corruption Commission shall not be removed except in

the same manner and on the same grounds applicable to a Judge of the Supreme Court. procedures (4)for selection, qualifications, disqualifications, age limits, terms and conditions of service, duties, mechanisms, review transparency and accountability, resignation, reappointment shall be determined by a law enacted by Parliament.

- (5) The Anti-Corruption Commission shall have the authority to make necessary rules for the performance of its duties and functions."
- 43. Amendment to Prevent Abuse of Constitutional and Legal Powers: The existing Article 20(2) of the Constitution shall be replaced as follows: The State shall create conditions in which, as a general principle, no person shall be able to abuse constitutional and legal powers for personal interest or enjoy unearned income, and where both intellectual and physical labour shall serve as creative endeavours leading to the fullest expression of human personality.

31 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

1 political party independently submitted a written proposal: Annex Serial (28).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

Local Government Institutions

44. Elections to Local Government Institutions: The Constitution shall include a provision stating that elections to local government institutions shall be conducted under the decision of the Election Commission.

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21) [agreed with the proposal that "elections to local government institutions shall be held under the direct supervision of the Election Commission," preferring it to be enacted through law rather than constitutional inclusion], (22), (23), (24), (26), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33) [agreed if under the supervision of the Election

Commission but disagreed on its inclusion in the Constitution].

2 political parties did not express an opinion: Annex Serial (25) and (27).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

45. Financial Management of Local **Institutions:** The Government Constitution shall include a provision ensuring complete functional autonomy in the financial management of all local government institutions and in performing all prescribed duties by law. Local government institutions shall have full financial control authority and implement all development activities at the local level, except where such activities form part of national development programs.

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21) [agreed in principle but disagreed constitutional inclusion; on expressed differing views on the proposal that "local government institutions shall have full financial control implementation and authority over all development work at the local level unless it is part of national development programs"], (23), (24), (25), (26), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33). 1 political party disagreed: Annex Serial (22).

1 political party did not express an opinion: Annex Serial (27).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

46. Delegation of Government Officials/Employees under Local Government Institutions: The Constitution shall include a provision stating that all officers and employees of the Republic who are directly engaged in the work of local government institutions shall

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21) [agreed in principle, but stated it should be implemented through legislation], (23), (24), (25), (26), (28), (29),

be placed under the authority of elected representatives of those institutions. All government departments involved in implementing development projects within the jurisdiction of local government institutions shall operate under the guidance and direction of those elected representatives.

(30), (31), (32), and (33) [preferred implementation through legislation].

1 political party disagreed: Annex Serial (22).

1 political party did not express an opinion: Annex Serial (27).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

47. Independent Fund Generation by Local Government Institutions: The Constitution shall include a provision allowing local government institutions to generate their own funds locally. However, if the projected funds are expected to fall short of the institution's budget, the proposed budget must be submitted to the Upper House of the Legislature for consideration.

28 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (19), (20), (21) [agreed in principle but disagreed on constitutional inclusion, stating that the Upper House should have no role in budget allocation], (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33) [opposed to granting the Upper House any role in budget allocation].

2 political parties disagreed: Annex Serial (9) and (18).

2 political parties did not express an opinion: Annex Serial (27) and (28).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

(b) Areas of Reform through Acts/Ordinances, Rules, and Executive Orders

Provisions of the July National Charter	Views of Political Parties and Alliances
Legislature	
48. Legislation on the Rights,	23 political parties and alliances agreed:
Limitations, and Liabilities of the	Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (8), (10),
Parliament, its Committees, and	(11), (12), (14), (15), (16), (17), (19), (21),
,	(22), (23), (24), (26), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

Members: Subject to the amendment of Article 78(5) of the Constitution, legislation shall be enacted to define the special rights, limits of rights, and liabilities of the Parliament, its committees, and its members.

- 4 political parties disagreed: Annex Serial (13), (20), (27), and (29).
- 5 political parties did not express an opinion: Annex Serial (7), (9), (18), (25), and (28).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

Election System

49. Delimitation of Electoral Constituencies: As an immediate measure regarding the delimitation of electoral constituencies, a specialized committee comprising appropriately qualified and competent individuals shall be formed with the assistance of the Election Commission (or, if such a committee has already been formed, necessary modifications shall be made). The parliamentary constituencies shall then be demarcated based on the recommendations of this committee.

29 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), and (32).

1 political party submitted a note of dissent: Annex Serial (33).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

Judiciary

50. Code of Conduct for Judges: The Supreme Judicial Council shall formally formulate and publish a Code of Conduct to be observed by judges. This Code shall be periodically reviewed, updated, and enforced at specified intervals.

32 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

51. Code of Conduct for Former Judges:
The Supreme Judicial Council shall formulate and publish a Code of Conduct applicable to former judges.
As part of disciplinary measures, such individuals may be cautioned or, in

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33). 2 political parties disagreed: Annex Serial (9) and (18). appropriate cases, barred from using the title of "Justice."

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

52. Establishment of the Supreme Court effective Secretariat: ensure separation of the judiciary from the executive branch, the Supreme Court shall have its own independent Secretariat, for which necessary legislation shall be enacted. To guarantee the financial independence of the judiciary, funding shall be provided from a dedicated fund attached to this Secretariat. The Secretariat responsible for the administrative activities of subordinate courts, preparation of budgets, and the promotion, transfer, and disciplinary measures concerning judges of subordinate courts.

32 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

53. Establishment of an Independent Criminal Investigation Service: Legislation shall be enacted and implemented to establish an independent Criminal Investigation Service to ensure impartial and professional handling of criminal investigations.

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), and (32). 2 political parties disagreed: Annex Serial (21) and (33).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

54. Expansion of Judicial Manpower: The number of judges and supporting staff shall be increased at all levels of the judiciary. Additionally, specialized courts shall be

32 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33). established to enhance judicial efficiency and ensure timely dispensation of justice.

Aid Services Organization into a Directorate: Legal measures shall be undertaken to transform the existing National Legal Aid Services Organization into a Directorate to enhance its institutional capacity and expand the scope of nationwide legal assistance.

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33). 2 political parties disagreed: Annex Serial (18) and (27).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

56. Declaration of Assets by Judges and Court Staff: A legal provision shall be enacted requiring that every three (3) years, the asset statements of judges of the Supreme Court and subordinate courts, as well as all court officers and supporting staff, be made publicly available through an official website. Additional measures shall also be taken to ensure transparency and accountability in this process.

31 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33). 1 political party disagreed: Annex Serial (4).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

57. Reform and Digitization of Court Management: To reduce case backlogs and harassment, ensure transparency, lower litigation costs, and make justice more accessible, necessary steps shall be taken to reform and digitize court management through the formulation and amendment of relevant rules, as well as through directives issued by the Supreme Court.

32 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

58. Repeal and Amendment of Certain Laws: The *Legal Aid Act, 2000* shall be repealed, and a new *Legal Aid and*

32 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), Mediation Services Ordinance, 2025 shall be enacted to introduce comprehensive provisions on mediation. Additionally, necessary amendments shall be made to the Arbitration Act, 2001 and other related laws to ensure consistency and modernization of the legal framework.

(18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

59. Code of Conduct for Lawyers: The Code of Conduct for lawyers shall be modernized to align with contemporary standards. A *Bar Council Tribunal* shall be established at the district level, headed by a judge. Additionally, all forms of partisan political activities within court premises shall be prohibited to maintain the sanctity and neutrality of the judiciary.

29 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

4 political parties and alliances disagreed: Annex Serial (1), (27), (28) [disagreed with the provision banning partisan political activities within court premises], and (29).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

60. Elections of Bar Associations and Bar Council: To eliminate the influence of partisan politics in the selection of candidates and the conduct of elections for Bar Associations and the Bar Council, no association of lawyers affiliated with or connected to any political party (including associate, front, or allied organizations) shall be granted recognition.

25 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (22), (24), (26), (29), (31), and (32).

7 political parties and alliances disagreed: Annex Serial (21) [stated that the constitutional right of citizens to engage in politics cannot be curtailed], (23), (25), (27), (28), (30), and (33) [also stated that the constitutional right to political participation cannot be curtailed].

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in

61. Political Allegiance of Judges: A
provision shall be introduced declaring that
any expression of political allegiance or
display of political bias by judges shall be
deemed misconduct, subject to appropriate
disciplinary action.
Public Ad
62. Amendment to the Right to
Information Act, 2009: The Right to

their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

32 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

Public Administration

62. Amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2009: The Right to Information Act, 2009 shall be reviewed and amended to ensure that citizens can easily and freely access information regarding public services. Political parties registered under the Election Commission shall also be brought under the purview of this Act.

28 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (29), (30), (31), and (32).

4 political parties and alliances disagreed: Annex Serial (1), (27), (28), and (33).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

63. Amendment to the Official Secrets Act, 1923: The Official Secrets Act, 1923 shall be reviewed and amended to make citizens' access to information and services easier and more consistent with modern needs.

28 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (19), (20), (21), (23), (24), (25), (26), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

4 political parties and alliances disagreed: Annex Serial (1), (18), (22), (27), and (29).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

64. Establishment of an Independent Commission to Investigate Officials Involved in Genocide and Electoral Fraud: An independent investigation 32 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), commission shall be established to identify and take appropriate action against officials involved in genocide and repression during the July uprising, as well as those accused of electoral fraud and corruption. (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

65. Establishment of an Independent and Permanent Public Administration Reform Commission: An independent and permanent Public Administration Reform Commission shall be established to implement administrative reform initiatives.

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33). 2 political parties disagreed: Annex Serial (27) and (29).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

Establishment of Three Public Service Commissions: Three separate Public Service Commissions shall be formed for recruitment to the service of the Republic— (a) Public Service Commission (General): For recruitment and promotion examinations in all services except education and health. (b) Public Service Commission (Education): For recruitment and promotion examinations only in the education service. (c) Public Service Commission (Health): For recruitment and promotion examinations only in the health service.

25 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (13), (14), (15), (18), (19), (20), (22), (23), (24), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), and (32).

7 political parties and alliances disagreed: Annex Serial (1), (12), (16), (17), (21), (25), and (33).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

67. Separation of the Audit Department from the Accounts Department: To ensure the independence of auditing functions, separate the Audit Department from the Accounts Department, and improve the quality of audits, an *Audit Act* shall be enacted.

31 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33). 1 political party disagreed: Annex Serial (7).

Establishment Two **68.** of **Divisions** Named Administrative Cumilla Faridpur: Considering and geographical location and communication administrative convenience, two new divisions shall be created, one named Cumilla and the other Faridpur.

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

31 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33). 1 political party disagreed: Annex Serial (27).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

Police

69. Establishment of an Independent Police Commission: To ensure professionalism, accountability, and citizenfriendliness of the police force, an *Independent Police Commission* shall be established.

Objectives of the Commission:

- (1) To ensure that the police, as a disciplined force, can perform its duties lawfully, efficiently, and free from undue influence.
- (2) To adjudicate complaints lodged by any member of the police force.
- (3) To investigate complaints lodged by citizens against any member or members of the police force.

The composition and formation procedure of the Commission shall be determined by an Act of Parliament.

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (27), (28), (30), (31), (32), and (33). Parliament may consider the following proposals while enacting the law:

(a)

- (1) *Chairman:* A retired Justice of the Appellate Division, not exceeding 75 years of age.
- (2) *Member Secretary:* A retired police officer of rank not below Additional Inspector General, not exceeding 62 years of age.
- (3) One representative of the Leader of the House, who shall be a Member of Parliament.
- (4) One representative of the Leader of the Opposition, who shall be a Member of Parliament.
- (5) One representative nominated by the Speaker, who shall be a Member of Parliament.
- (6) One representative of the Deputy Speaker (elected from the Opposition), who shall be a Member of Parliament.
- (7) A retired government officer not below the rank of Secretary (experienced as a District Magistrate).
- (8) A retired judicial officer not below the rank of District Judge or a practicing lawyer of the High Court Division with at least 15 years of experience.
- (9) One human rights activist with at least 10 years of experience in a registered national or international human rights organization.
- (b) The Commission shall include at least two female members.

- (c) A selection committee comprising the Minister in charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs, and a Justice of the High Court Division (with at least 10 years of judicial experience) shall select members listed under (1), (2), (7), (8), and (9).
- (d) The Chairman and Member Secretary shall be full-time members, while the remaining seven members shall be honorary; their allowances or honorariums for attending meetings or performing relevant duties shall be determined by law. The duties, powers, accountability, resignation rights, and removal procedures of the Chairman, Member Secretary, and other members shall be prescribed by law.
- (e) All policy and executive decisions of the Commission shall be approved by a majority of its members.
- (f) Core responsibilities of the Commission (to be detailed in law and prioritized during drafting):
- (1) Identify violations of law or misconduct by police officers and determine penalties based on severity, instructing relevant authorities for implementation.
- (2) Protect lawful and routine police activities from illegal interference or influence through appropriate directives.
 - (3) Investigate citizen complaints against police members and

- recommend legal action based on findings.
- (4) Address complaints from police officers regarding illegal pressure or coercion by individuals or groups and take appropriate action upon investigation.
- (5) Identify weaknesses in existing laws and regulations governing police operations and initiate continuous reform programs for modernization.
- (6) Conduct investigations and inquiries through police agencies (e.g., CID or PBI) or, if deemed necessary, through judicial inquiry with government support.
- (7) The concerned authorities shall be bound to implement the directives and decisions of the Commission.

Anti-Corruption

70. Prohibition of Practices that Legitimize Illegitimate Income: In accordance with Article 20(2) of the existing Constitution, a specific law shall be enacted to permanently prohibit any state practice that legitimizes income without lawful source.

31 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), and (32). 1 political party disagreed: Annex Serial (33).

71. Enactment of a Law to Prevent and Resolve Conflicts of Interest to Curb Abuse of State and Legal Power: A law shall be enacted to prevent and address conflicts of interest in order to curb the abuse of state and legal authority.

their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures. *J* **32 political parties and alliances agreed:**Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25),

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in

(26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

72. Enactment of Beneficial Ownership Law to Prevent Corruption and Money Laundering: To prevent corruption, money laundering, and other illicit financial activities by concealing the true or ultimate ownership of entities, a law shall be enacted ensuring that all information regarding the real or ultimate beneficial owners of companies, trusts, or foundations is registered and made publicly accessible in the interest of transparency.

32 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

73. Ensuring Transparency and Integrity Election Financing: Necessary reforms shall be made in the electoral laws to ensure transparency and integrity in political and election financing through the following measures: (a) Political parties and election candidates shall make public detailed information on their sources of funding and expenditures. (b) With the assistance of the National Board of Revenue (NBR) and the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC),Election Commission shall verify the adequacy and accuracy of information provided by candidates in their election affidavits and take appropriate measures when required.

32 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21) [stated that a candidate's income tax return is a private document and may only be summoned through a court by the ACC or other authorities], (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33) [supported court summons procedure].

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

74. Disclosure of Assets, Income, and Expenditure of Public Representatives: All elected public representatives at every level shall, within 3 (three) months of assuming office and thereafter annually, submit a statement of their own and their family members' income and assets to the Election Commission. The Election

32 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33). Commission shall publish these statements on its official website.

75. Responsibilities of Political Parties Regarding Corrupt Individuals: Political parties shall not nominate or appoint to party positions any individual involved in corruption or irregularities.

76. Amendment to the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004: Section 8(1) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 shall be replaced as follows — any person with at least 15 (fifteen) years of experience in law, education, administration, judiciary, law enforcement, financial institutions, accounting and auditing professions, or in public/private institutions engaged in governance or anti-corruption activities shall be eligible for appointment as a Commissioner.

Method of Review Anti-Corruption Commission Activities by the Selection and Review Committee: Sections 7(1) to 7(5) of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 shall be amended to enabling incorporate provisions the "Selection proposed and Review Committee" to review the activities of the Anti-Corruption Commission, following of the recommendations the Anti-Corruption Commission ReformCommission Report, January 2025.

78. Repeal of Section 32A of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004: Section 32A of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004 shall be repealed. As a result, the Anti-Corruption Commission will no longer be required to obtain prior

32 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

30 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33). 2 political parties disagreed: Annex Serial (4) and (22).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

32 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

28 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (26), (27), (29), (30), (32), and (33). government approval under Section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file cases against judges or any public servants. **3 political parties disagreed:** Annex Serial (12), (25), and (31).

1 political party submitted an independent opinion: Annex Serial (28).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

79. Amendment to Section 309 of the Income Tax Act, 2023: Section 309 of the Income Tax Act, 2023 shall be amended to ensure that the provision does not apply to any information or documents requested by the Anti-Corruption Commission.

25 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (22), (23), (24), (26), (27), (29), (30), and (32).

6 political parties and alliances disagreed: Annex Serial (1), (12), (21) [stated that the Anti-Corruption Commission may summon any information or documents with court approval], (25), (31), and (33).

1 political party submitted an independent opinion: Annex Serial (28).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

80. Bringing Private Sector Corruption under Punitive Measures: In accordance with Article 21 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), corruption in the private sector shall be made a distinct punishable offense.

32 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21) [agreed in principle but stated that such offenses should preferably be prosecuted under general law], (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33) [supported addressing such offenses under general law rather than under the ACC Act].

of 81. **Implementation** Common Reporting Standards (CRS): To ensure transparency in domestic and international financial transactions, Bangladesh shall become a party to the Common Reporting Standards (CRS) and undertake necessary for effective legal reforms its implementation. 82. Formulation of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy Paper: In place of

Corruption Strategy Paper: In place of the existing National Integrity Strategy, a state-led National Anti-Corruption Strategy Paper shall be formulated to define the anti-corruption duties and responsibilities of various state and non-state institutions. In accordance with the Constitution, an Ombudsman shall be appointed, and the Ombudsman's office shall be effectively linked with the implementation of this strategy paper.

83. Automation of Service Sector Operations and Information Systems: All government service-providing institutions, particularly police stations, registry offices, revenue offices, passport offices, and sectors such as education, health, local government, and district and upazila administrations shall be brought under complete (end-to-end) automation for service delivery and information management.

84. Accession to the Open Government Partnership (OGP): Bangladesh shall

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

32 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

31 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33). 1 political party disagreed: Annex Serial (16).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

32 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (33).

26 political parties and alliances agreed: Annex Serial (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (9), (10),

officially become a state party to the *Open Government Partnership (OGP)* to promote transparency, accountability, and civic participation in governance.

(11), (13), (14), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21) [subject to approval by the National Parliament], (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (30), (31), (32), and (33) [subject to approval by the National Parliament].

6 political parties and alliances disagreed: Annex Serial (1), (8), (12), (15), (28), and (29).

[Note: if any political party or alliance secures a public mandate based on explicit mention in their election manifesto, they may proceed accordingly with necessary measures.]

Pledge of Commitment to the Implementation of the July National Charter 2025

Recognizing the supremacy of the will of the people as expressed during the July 2024 popular uprising, and upholding democratic values and the spirit of national consensus, we, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm the following:

- (1) That, in continuation of the long struggle to reclaim the rights of the people and to restore democracy, and in reverent recognition of the sacrifices made during the popular uprising of July–August 2024, wherein thousands gave their lives and countless others endured immeasurable losses and sufferings, we shall ensure the complete and faithful implementation of the July National Charter 2025, a document of new political consensus formulated through a continuous process and adopted on the basis of national agreement as an embodiment of the people's aspirations achieved through such sacrifice.
- (2) That, since the people are the sovereign owners of the Republic and their will constitutes the supreme law, and since in a democratic order the people's will is generally manifested through political parties, therefore, the political parties and alliances, in continuation of the collective struggle for the establishment of democracy and through mutual dialogue and understanding, have adopted the July National Charter 2025 as the unequivocal expression of the people's intent, and we shall incorporate this Charter in full into the Constitution—either as a Schedule or in such other appropriate manner as may be deemed necessary.
- (3) That we shall not, under any circumstance, raise any question before any court regarding the validity or necessity of the July National Charter 2025, and furthermore, we shall ensure full legal and constitutional protection at every stage of its implementation.
- (4) That we shall accord constitutional and state recognition to the historic significance of the people's uninterrupted 16-year-long struggle for the establishment of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law; particularly to the unprecedented popular uprising of 2024, which marked a turning point in the nation's democratic journey.
- (5) That we shall ensure justice for all victims of enforced disappearance, murder, and torture during the sixteen-year-long democratic struggle against Awami fascism preceding the popular uprising; and likewise, for all killings committed by members of the fascist Awami League and its allied law enforcement agencies during the July–August 2024 uprising. We shall confer full state honors upon

- the martyrs, formally recognize the wounded of July as national heroes, and provide appropriate support to all injured July warriors, including monthly stipends, comprehensive medical care, and full rehabilitation. We further pledge to ensure legal immunity, protection of fundamental rights, and personal security for the families of the martyrs and the wounded freedom fighters.
- (6) That, for the purpose of implementing the decisions recorded in the July National Charter 2025 concerning comprehensive reforms of Bangladesh's overall state structure including the Constitution, electoral system, judicial system, public administration, policing system, and anti-corruption mechanisms, we shall undertake all necessary constitutional amendments, additions, revisions, or enactment of new laws, as well as the formulation, modification, or amendment of the required rules, regulations, and executive instruments.
- (7) That, all decisions adopted on the basis of consensus under the July National Charter 2025, which are capable of being implemented immediately, shall be executed in full and without delay by the Interim Government and all other relevant authorities within the shortest possible time.

Annex

[List of Political Parties and Alliances Participating in the Formulation of the July National Charter 2025]

(In Bengali alphabetical order)

- (1) 12-Party Alliance
- (2) Amjanatar Dal
- (3) Amar Bangladesh Party (AB Party)
- (4) Islami Andolan Bangladesh
- (5) Islami Oikya Jote
- (6) Khelafat Majlish
- (7) Gano Adhikar Parishad (GOP)
- (8) Ganatantrik Bam Oikya (Democratic Left Alliance)
- (9) Gano Forum
- (10) Ganasamhati Andolan
- (11) Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam Bangladesh
- (12) Jaker Party
- (13) Jatiya Ganofront
- (14) National Citizen Party (NCP)
- (15) Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (JSD)
- (16) Jatiyatabadi Ganatantrik Andolan (NDM)
- (17) Jatiyatabadi Samomona Jote (Nationalist Like-minded Alliance)
- (18) Nagorik Oikya (Citizen Unity)
- (19) Bangladesh Khelafat Majlis
- (20) Bangladesh Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (Bangladesh JASAD)
- (21) Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP)
- (22) Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami
- (23) Bangladesh Nezame Islam Party
- (24) Bangladesh Labour Party
- (25) Communist Party of Bangladesh (CPB)
- (26) Revolutionary Communist League of Bangladesh
- (27) Bangladesh Shomajtantrik Dal (Socialist Party of Bangladesh) (Marxist)
- (28) Bangladesh Shomajtantrik Dal (Socialist Party of Bangladesh) (BASAD)
- (29) Bangladesh Shomajtantrik Dal (Socialist Party of Bangladesh) (BSP)
- (30) Revolutionary Workers Party of Bangladesh
- (31) Bhasani Janashakti Party
- (32) Rashtra Sanskar Andolan (State Reform Movement)
- (33) Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)