

# BANGLADESH

**VICTIMS OF CORRUPTION:  
NATIONAL LEGAL  
FRAMEWORKS  
DATABASE  
2022**

SOURCE: ANONYMOUS

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VICTIMS OF CORRUPTION WORKING GROUP



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<b>1. Legal Standing</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1 Legal standing for civil society organisations and/or citizens in corruption-related cases	2
1.2 Type of Cases	2
1.3 Legal basis under which citizens have legal standing	2
1.4 Citizens and/or civil society's intervention in corruption cases in other capacities (e.g. third party contributors, expert input, etc)	2
1.5 State's entitlement to represent the citizens collectively in corruption cases and whether its intervention excludes direct intervention by citizens	2
1.6 Legal standing of any foreign government or foreign-based non-governmental institution to bring corruption cases on behalf of this country's citizens	2
<b>2. Cases</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Existence of corruption-related cases brought to Court by civil society organisations, journalists, or citizens.	3
<b>3. Collective Damage</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 Legal instruments that enable claiming reparation, compensation, or restoration of collective damages in any field ( environmental damages, human rights, corruption, among others)	3
3.2 Procedures for advancing class-actions	3
<b>4. The Role of the victims of corruption</b>	<b>3</b>
4.1 Definition of victims of corruption or common definition used by the courts in this country	3
4. 2 Cases that recognize the role of victims	3

4.3 Corruption-related court cases (criminal, civil, administrative) that awarded compensation to individuals or to identifiable or non-identifiable groups of victims to repair the damage caused by the corruption offense	3
4.4 Innovative or effective mechanisms that can be considered good practice regarding the recognition and compensation of victims in corruption-related cases	4
<b>5. Available Information</b>	<b>4</b>
5.1 Information published by enforcement authorities (including control agencies) about corruption enforcement actions	4
5.2 Feasible access to information on ongoing or concluded cases	4
5.3 Ways for citizens or civil society organisations to gather information on whether corruption cases are being investigated or trialed.	4
<b>6. Supplementary information</b>	<b>4</b>
6.1 Main identified barriers that prevent CSOs, citizens, and journalists from standing as victims of corruption cases.	4
6.2 Other aspects, issues, provisions, or practices linked to the role, recognition, and compensation of victims of corruption.	5

# **1. Legal Standing**

## **1.1 Legal standing for civil society organisations and/or citizens in corruption-related cases**

Civil society organisations and individual citizens do not have legal standing in corruption-related cases.

## **1.2 Type of Cases**

N/A

## **1.3 Legal basis under which citizens have legal standing**

Anti Corruption Commission Act 2004.

## **1.4 Citizens and/or civil society's intervention in corruption cases in other capacities (e.g. third party contributors, expert input, etc)**

Citizens or civil can not intervene in corruption cases in other capacities.

## **1.5 State's entitlement to represent the citizens collectively in corruption cases and whether its intervention excludes direct intervention by citizens**

The state is entitled to represent the citizens collectively in corruption cases and whether its intervention excludes direct intervention by citizens.

## **1.6 Legal standing of any foreign government or foreign-based non-governmental institution to bring corruption cases on behalf of this country's citizens**

No foreign State or non-state institution of a foreign country is invested with legal standing to intervene on behalf of its citizens.

## **2. Cases**

### **2.1 Existence of corruption-related cases brought to Court by civil society organisations, journalists, or citizens**

There are maybe corruption-related cases brought to Court by civil society organisations, journalists, or citizens.

## **3. Collective Damage**

### **3.1 Legal instruments that enable claiming reparation, compensation, or restoration of collective damages in any field ( environmental damages, human rights, corruption, among others)**

There are legal instruments that enable claiming reparation, compensation, or restoration of collective damages in any field.

### **3.2 Procedures for advancing class-actions**

There are no such procedures.

## **4. The Role of the victims of corruption**

### **4.1 Definition of victims of corruption or common definition used by the courts in this country**

There is maybe no definition of victims of corruption.

### **4. 2 Cases that recognize the role of victims**

There are cases that recognize the role of victims.

#### **4.3 Corruption-related court cases (criminal, civil, administrative) that awarded compensation to individuals or to identifiable or non-identifiable groups of victims to repair the damage caused by the corruption offense**

There are corruption-related court cases that awarded compensation to individuals or to identifiable or non-identifiable groups of victims to repair the damage caused by the corruption offense.

#### **4.4 Innovative or effective mechanisms that can be considered good practice regarding the recognition and compensation of victims in corruption-related cases**

There are no innovative or effective mechanisms that can be considered good practice regarding the recognition and compensation of victims in corruption-related cases

## **5. Available Information**

### **5.1 Information published by enforcement authorities (including control agencies) about corruption enforcement actions**

Information is published by enforcement authorities. Type of information:

- The conclusion of investigations whether the investigated person has been acquitted or not

### **5.2 Feasible access to information on ongoing or concluded cases**

N/A

### **5.3 Ways for citizens or civil society organisations to gather information on whether corruption cases are being investigated or trialed**

N/A

## **6. Supplementary information**

### **6.1 Main identified barriers that prevent CSOs, citizens, and journalists from standing as victims of corruption cases**

One stumbles to have access to the information primarily & execution is much more complicated.

### **6.2 Other aspects, issues, provisions, or practices linked to the role, recognition, and compensation of victims of corruption**

N/A