

MONTHLY LEGISLATIVE AUDIT REPORT

Consolidated Constitutional Resilience Index (CRI)

Period: January 1, 2026 – January 31, 2026

Jurisdiction: People's Republic of Bangladesh

Legislative Status: Parliamentary Dissolution / Executive Ordinance Rule

AGGREGATE RESILIENCE SCORE

7.51 / 10.0

Prepared By:

Constitution Watchdog Research Division
January 31, 2026

1 Executive Summary

This report consolidates the legislative audit findings for January 2026, synthesizing data from four separate audit cycles (Weekly Report ID: CW-WKLY-2026-02 and three Ad-Hoc Ordinance Audits).

During this period, the Executive branch promulgated nineteen (19) Ordinances under Article 93 of the Constitution to address governance gaps resulting from the dissolution of Parliament, fifteen (15) of which were selected for this audit. The aggregate Constitutional Resilience Index (CRI) for the month stands at **7.51 out of 10.0**.

The legislative landscape for January exhibits a sharp bifurcation. While administrative statutes regarding banking, urban planning, and building safety maintained high constitutional fidelity (Scores: 9.0), ordinances related to judicial structures and tribunals suffered significant penalties (Scores: 5.0–5.4) due to insufficient safeguards for judicial independence. Furthermore, the universal bypass of parliamentary standing committees resulted in a systemic erosion of Legislative Oversight scores across the entire dataset.

2 Comprehensive Audit Matrix

The following table ranks all instruments evaluated in January 2026 by their final CRI score.

Legislative Instrument	Date Promulgated	CRI Score
High Resilience (Fully Consistent)		
Microfinance Bank Ordinance	Jan 29	9.0
Building Regulatory Authority Ordinance (No. 10)	Jan 14	9.0
Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha Ordinance (No. 13)	Jan 14	9.0
Moderate Resilience (Substantially Consistent)		
Registration (Amendment) Ordinance	Jan 06	8.5
Land Use Control Ordinance (No. 12)	Jan 14	8.3
Wildlife & Forest Conservation Ordinance	Jan 20	8.3
Enforced Disappearance (Amendment) Ordinance	Jan 07	8.1
July Mass Uprising (Liability) Ordinance	Jan 29	7.9
Haor and Wetland Conservation Ordinance (No. 11)	Jan 14	7.9
Bangladesh Travel Agency (Amendment) Ordinance	Jan 07	7.9
Civil Aviation (Amendment) Ordinance	Jan 01	7.9
Low Resilience (Erosion Events Detected)		
Forest and Tree Conservation Ordinance	Jan 07	5.4
Commercial Court Ordinance	Jan 06	5.4
Prevention of Human Trafficking Ordinance	Jan 06	5.0
Legal Aid Services (Amendment) Ordinance	Jan 07	5.0
MONTHLY AGGREGATE AVERAGE		7.51

3 Critical Analysis of Erosion Vectors

3.1 1. The Procedural Vacuum (Worksheet B)

A universal penalty was applied to all 15 instruments under audit Worksheet B (Legislative Oversight). The reliance on Article 93 (Ordinance making power) necessitates the bypass of parlia-

mentary standing committees. While constitutionally valid during a recess, this mechanism effectively suspends the democratic deliberation phase of law-making.

- **Impact:** A net reduction of roughly 4.0 points per statute.
- **Mitigation:** Statutes like the *Building Regulatory Authority Ordinance* scored higher (9.0) because they avoided additional procedural haste penalties, whereas the *Wetland Conservation Ordinance* (7.9) suffered for immediate enforcement clauses.

3.2 2. Judicial Independence Risks (Worksheet A)

The most concerning data points emerge from the judicial sector reforms. The *Commercial Court*, *Human Trafficking*, and *Legal Aid* ordinances all scored near 5.0.

- **Deficiency:** These instruments concentrate the power of tribunal appointment solely within the Executive, lacking mandatory consultation requirements with the Supreme Court.
- **Contrast:** The *Microfinance Bank Ordinance* (9.0) explicitly defers to the *Money Loan Court Act, 2003* for dispute resolution, thereby preserving the separation of powers.

3.3 3. Emergency Powers & Immunity

The *July Mass Uprising Ordinance* (7.9) introduces a unique constitutional friction. While necessary for transitional stability, its "Judicial Ouster" clauses (Section 5(3)) restrict the courts' ability to review acts of political resistance. This lowers its score compared to purely administrative laws but remains within the "Substantially Consistent" band due to its specific, time-bound scope.

4 Conclusion

The January 2026 legislative cycle demonstrates that the Executive branch can govern effectively by Ordinance without eroding the Basic Structure of the Constitution, provided the laws remain administrative in nature. However, structural changes to the judiciary enacted via Ordinance—without parliamentary scrutiny—pose a tangible risk to long-term constitutional resilience.

End of Report