

# FOCUS

## Japan's Security Perceptions

by Yukio Satoh

SINCE the end of Cold War, the way Japan sees international security has been changing slowly but significantly. The change is taking place primarily in two totally separate contexts: the one in response to the changing security circumstances surrounding Japan, and the other in recognition of a growing need to protect people in many parts of the world from threats to their life and dignity.

Here, I would like to discuss the latter case first, for it relates directly to what I am engaged in as Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations. Indeed, during the last twelve months, I have been preoccupied, as have many of my colleagues at the United Nations, with Kosovo, East Timor as well as Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), although Japan is not a member of the Security Council.

With regard to Iraq, practically no action has taken place outside the Security Council during this period, for the Permanent Members of the Council have been engaged in quiet negotiations to create a new mechanism for monitoring, verification and inspection, which is now called UNMOVIC.

On Kosovo, the Japanese Government has so far made available \$277 million, which includes \$177 million for humanitarian aid and assistance for reconstruction in Kosovo and \$60 million over two years to Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which were experiencing pressures due to the influx of refugees from Kosovo. In addition, several Japanese are now working at the United Nations' office for civil administration, known as UNMIK, and at one time 40 to 50 Japanese NGO staff members were working in the field. And, with the aim of making further contributions, Japan has been invited to the High Level Conference on Southeastern Europe in May.

On East Timor, the Japanese Government contributed \$154 million to UN-related activities, of which \$100 million was paid to the UN Trust Fund to support the Multi-National Force deployed in East Timor, which was sent there to stop the violence before the UN peacekeeping force was deployed. Japan's contribution to the Fund was made with the aim of making it possible for Asian and other developing countries to send their contingents to the troubled territory.

Australia's leading role in sending more than half of the troops required was highly commendable. But, to ensure an internationally more balanced composition of the force was a primary political requirement. And, given that many Asian and other developing countries were prepared to send their troops if supported financially, the Trust Fund was critically important.

Japan's contribution of \$100 million was indeed the mainstay of the Trust Fund, for only two other countries, Portugal and Switzerland, contributed to the Fund, their contributions totalling approximately \$5.3

million.

The Japanese Government also hosted the first international donors' conference for East Timor last December and made another commitment to contribute \$100 million over the next three years for the purposes of reconstruction and development of East Timor. Needless to say, a number of Japanese are now working in East Timor as officials of the UN transitional administration and also as volunteers.

In Africa, Japan has been supporting the OAU's activities in Sierra Leone. And on the DRC (Democratic Republic of the Congo), the Japanese Government has made available \$300,000 in order to support the activities of the so-called "dialogue facilitator", the former President of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, whose role was designed to promote the peace process launched in Lusaka (Zambia) last July and given political momentum in New York last January under the strong leadership of the United States.

The amount of the Japanese financial contribution to this part of the peace process in the DRC is small as compared with those for Kosovo and East Timor. But Japan is the only country that has so far extended actual financial support to the critically important United Nations peacekeeping forces are deployed in Kosovo, East Timor and Sierra Leone, Japan pays 20 per cent of their cost. As a matter of fact, the United States and Japan are together to pay over 50 per cent of the cost of all UN peacekeeping operations and 45 per cent of the regular budget. All the figures I mentioned earlier are additional voluntary financial contributions Japan has made in addition to its assessed contributions.

By the way, there are voices of resentment in Japan, particularly among the members of Parliament, over the fact that while the financial burdens Japan has to bear for the United Nations are increasing, there has been very little progress on Security Council reform.

We all know that there is no linkage between the two issues, and the Japanese Government does not claim permanent membership on the Security Council because of the size of its financial contributions to the United Nations.

But, in politics, the two issues are thought of together, for Japan's contribution to the UN regular budget is now 7 per cent more than the combined contributions made by all the permanent members except the United States (UK, France, Russia, China), and its contribution to the budget for peacekeeping operations is 4 per cent greater.

Here, I have to admit that Japanese participation in peacekeeping activities has so far been very limited in scope. Presently, we have only a small transport unit of the Japanese Ground Self-Defence Forces (SDF) stationed at the Golan Heights. Although the Japanese Self-Defence Forces participated earlier in the UN peace-

keeping activities in Cambodia on a much larger scale and also in Mozambique, their engagement was limited by Japanese law to such activities that would not entail engagement in combat operations.

To revise the law in order to expand the scope of peacekeeping activities in which the Self-Defence Forces may be engaged is now being politically debated in Japan. I will, therefore, refrain from speculating how far and how fast the law will be revised. I will rather point out that the gist of political debates in Japan is in support of expanding the Self-Defence Forces' engagement in UN peacekeeping activities.

Having said that, I would like to come back to the issue of Japan's financial contributions to Kosovo, East Timor and Africa, for I believe that the thinking behind these contributions suggests a new trend in Japanese security perceptions: one influenced more than ever by concerns about the security of human beings, their survival and the protection of their dignity and, therefore, having a global reach.

The two contexts in which Japan sees international security reflect the two kinds of security concerns now occupying the minds of its people: those attributable to more conventional military confrontation which still exist, for example, on the Korean Peninsula; and those of human security deriving from post-Cold War international conditions, which are seen, for example, in the Balkans and in Africa.

Needless to say, this new trend does not signify a shift of focus of Japanese security policy away from national security concerns. Rather, it represents an expanded perspective concerning international security: a perspective which takes into account not only its national security requirements but also concerns about human security, and which extends beyond the geographical scope of the region, such as the Asia-Pacific region or the Gulf, that are perceived to have direct or indirect implications for Japan's national security.

Kosovo, for example, was a European security issue and with regard to NATO's bombing, the Japanese Government did not go beyond expressing its "understanding". While we understood the urgent need for humanitarian intervention, we were of the view that such use of force should be authorised by the Security Council.

Yet, the Japanese Government responded to calls for help not only in the area of refugee relief but also in the areas of post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction, and, most importantly, in the creation of administrative capacity in Kosovo. We did so because we could not ignore the threats to human security that were witnessed throughout Kosovo.

Japan's efforts with regard to East Timor have been motivated by similar concerns, but they also reflect a sense of responsibility Japan has with regard to the solution of problems in the Asia-Pacific region.

erated with the United Nations.

By the way, we were concerned that international interest in East Timor would fade once peace was restored in this troubled territory. And we continue to be worried about this possibility as we see the slow progress in the implementation of the commitments of over \$520 million in total made at the Tokyo Conference.

Africa is indeed remote in the Japanese security perspective, and our support for peace processes on that continent has been motivated by a combination of concerns. Above all, we are very concerned about the recurrence of conflicts in Africa, for conflicts not only pose a serious threat to human security, but also negatively impact the development of the countries concerned seriously undercutting their efforts to overcome poverty.

Since 1993, Japan has been actively engaged in efforts to organise international cooperation to assist Africa in development through what we call the TICAD process, which is named after the twice-held Tokyo International Conference for African Development. Consequently, Japan is presently either the largest or second largest donor of assistance to seventeen African countries.

Compassion for the African countries and their peoples in their suffering is a driving force of Japanese engagement in Africa.

We are also of the view that the international community must take a balanced approach toward international crises.

and therefore that we must not forget Africa while immersed in the media-focused issues such as Kosovo and East Timor. In this context, I applaud the leadership of US Ambassador Richard Holbrooke in focusing attention on Africa when he chaired the Security Council last January.

What I have described so far is a set of snapshots of Japan's response to recent international crises. But both the responses and the thoughts behind them suggest the beginning, if not a full development, of consciousness on the part of Japanese policy makers as well as those in politics and civil society of the need to look at the question of international security in broader terms than a global rather than regional perspective.

"Human security" is slowly but steadily becoming a catchword among Japanese foreign policy thinkers. The concept is talked about even more enthusiastically within the civil society and among NGOs. In this trend I see a growing conscious-

ness of the importance for both government and civil society to look at international issues with a more human-centred focus.

For example, the former Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Keizo Obuchi, advocated that the 21st century should be a human-centred century. And the Japanese government is proposing that when world leaders gather at the so-called "Millennium Summit" to be held at the UN in September, they should be advised to discuss every issue with a particular focus on its implications for human security, that is, the protection of the life and dignity of human beings.

A broad spectrum of issues, ranging from poverty and environmental degradation to conflicts, refugees and mines as well as small arms, and to HIV/AIDS and other pandemics, are all posing threats to human security. And we consider it important for the international community, upon entering the 21st century, to revisit each of these problems and to redefine policy goals concerning them with a human-centred focus.

I admit that the words "human security" might be misleading, for we are not talking about "security" in the conventional sense. On the other hand, however, governments and peoples in many parts of the world have also begun to consider issues of war and peace in a human-centred context and consequently from a broader perspective than the way they used to see these issues.

Such concerns about human security have become an important element for Japan to take into account as the country considers the way to participate in international efforts to combat emergencies. This demonstrates, in my eyes, the emerging of a new context in which Japan, like many other countries, sees international security in the post-Cold War era.

I have to point out here that Japanese security perceptions in a more conventional context, the first of the two contexts which I mentioned at the outset, have also been sharpened since the end of the Cold War. It is in relation to the situations in Northeast Asia that the sharpening of the conventional security perceptions has been witnessed.

In clear contrast to the situations in Europe, concerns about military confrontation and considerations of military balance still dominate the security perceptions of many countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

On the Korean Peninsula, the nature of the military confrontation between North and South Korea remains little changed since before the end of the Cold War, although the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the East-West confrontation have changed the international politics surrounding the problem.

More worryingly, North Korea's attempts to develop weapons of mass destruction (nuclear and bio-chemical weapons as well as long range missiles) not only have compounded the threat the country could pose in the region but have also added to the serious implications the question of North Korea has for global security. On top of that, North Korea's test-firing of a missile over Japan in 1998 alarmed the Japanese and aroused among them serious concerns about its offensive capability.

Of course, there are some signs of improvement in North Korea's attitude toward the out-

side world. For example, Pyongyang has been responding, albeit slowly and with much ambiguity, to American initiatives with regard to non-proliferation, as seen, for example, in the US-North Korea Framework Agreement of 1994 and the recent suspension of missile tests. The recently announced South-North summit meeting is the most significant sign of possible change in South-North relations.

It is also encouraging that Pyongyang agreed to resume the once-suspended negotiation with Japan for normalising relations.

Moreover, North Korea has normalised relations with Italy and is reportedly negotiating with the Philippines and Australia for normalisation. It has also activated contacts with other foreign countries, and sent its Foreign Minister to the last UN General Assembly.

But, in light of the past experiences, it is too early for us to be simply optimistic.

The two-track approach of dialogue and deterrence, which was formulated by former US Secretary of Defence, William J. Perry, in close consultation with the Japanese and South Korean governments, is what we will have to hold to in the coming years in our relations with North Korea.

Obviously, North Korea is not the sole source of our security concerns. The relations between China and Taiwan have also become strained, with the possibility of Chinese military intervention aimed at preventing Taiwan from seeking its independence. How the change of leadership on Taiwan will affect the China-Taiwan relationship remains to be seen.

The situation in the South China Sea, where conflicting territorial claims are asserted by six parties, continues to be worrisome, too. Separatist movements and religious tensions in Indonesia, the largest country in Southeast Asia, could have a destabilising impact on the region.

Outside East Asia, antagonism between India and Pakistan persists with a possibility of nuclear war, and the situation in the Gulf region, on which Japan depends for over 80 per cent of its oil supply, remains precarious.

With all these issues, Japan's security concerns have grown during the 90s despite the end of the Cold War.

These concerns have led Japan to strengthen its own defence capability, and its commitment to defence cooperation with the United States under the Japan-US Security Treaty.

Most notably, the then Prime Minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto and President Bill Clinton announced the Japan-United States Joint Declaration on Security in Tokyo in April 1996, and the two governments agreed in September 1997 on the revised guidelines for defence cooperation. Last year the Japanese Diet (Parliament) passed the legislation necessary for implementation of the 1997 guidelines.

The United States, for its part, reaffirmed its commitment to extend nuclear deterrence for Japan in the post-Cold War context, and also assured the continued maintenance in the Asia-Pacific region of the forward-deployed force structure of about 100,000 troops.

These commitments by both Japan and the United States are reassuring to the other countries in the region, for the

American military presence is regarded by many of them not only as a deterrent against military intervention by major powers, but also as an essential stabiliser of international relations among the countries in the region.

While Asians do not like American dominance, they do not want to see the rise of any other Asian nation, such as Japan or China, to a dominant position either.

Multilateralism is accepted by the countries in the Asia-Pacific region for limited purposes, such as economic policy coordination in the case of APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) and security dialogue in the case of ARF (ASEAN Regional Forum). But there is no prospect that APEC will become an EU-type organisation, nor is ARF likely to become a NATO-type collective defence system.

Against this backdrop, the Japan-US Security Treaty, with mutually supportive arrangements between the two countries, will continue to have special importance for Japan's security as well as for security in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond.

I also believe that the Treaty will continue to be important for the United States.

With new guidelines for Japan-US defence cooperation and greater Japanese preparedness to support US forces in the event of emergencies in "areas surrounding Japan," the Japan-US Security Treaty will continue to be essential for US operations to deter war in this area.

With seventeen naval vessels, including an aircraft carrier, home-ported in Japan, the United States can deploy its forces to the Indian Ocean and the Gulf much faster and at less cost than by sending forces from the west coast of the United States; and,

With Japanese financial support covering over seventy percent of the non-salary cost of the US force presence in Japan, the strategy of forward deployment of US forces in Japan is believed to be a better option for the United States financially and therefore, politically than returning to the concept of Fortress America.

The presence of US forces in Japan is not without problems. But I am confident that the problems can be solved as long as the two countries recognise that the Japan-US Security Treaty serves each of their own interests, as it indeed does.

The two contexts in which Japan sees international security reflect the two kinds of security concerns now occupying the minds of its people: those attributable to more conventional military confrontation which still exist, for example, on the Korean Peninsula; and those of human security deriving from post-Cold War international conditions, which are seen, for example, in the Balkans and in Africa.

Given that both the security conditions on the Korean Peninsula and the relationship between China and Taiwan involve many elements of unpredictability having serious implications for regional and global security, and also that the international community will continue to face a broad range of post-Cold War challenges in the coming years, Japanese security perceptions will continue to evolve in the two contexts I discussed today.

The author is the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, New York.

## New Metres to Contain DESA's System Loss

by Navine Murshid

PURCHASE of three-phase programmable energy metering unit is certainly a good step towards ensuring remote reading for the Dhaka Electric Supply Authority (DESA). DESA already purchased 1,200 such metres from India, 1,200 from Bulgaria and another consignment of 10,000 is on its way from India. According to officials, the current demand for such metres is 30,000 and the DESA authorities would be negotiating with different companies for such 'technological imports'.

At a workshop conducted by MMM Electrical Industries Ltd, it was apparent that such metres would be beneficial for remote reading, accurate billing, immediate access to information, and the like. The biggest

advantage, however, would be to check pilferage, metre tampering, theft etc., that are responsible for system loss in this sector. These metres may well erase corruption to some extent in the power sector.

Dr Fakhru Zaman, Technical Director of MMM Electrical Industries Ltd explained that the metres are password protected. In case the password is stolen, there is a backup built in the system. "There is no way anyone can have access to its workings. The details of the metres can be made available in 'read only' format alone. You can see it but cannot change anything."

Any sort of fraud, inconsistency, tampering will be checked. There is no way whatsoever to reverse the metre,

which is basically the way people lower their electricity bills.

System loss has always been one of our major setbacks. Even the government acknowledges that 15 per cent of total electricity generated is wasted. Illegal consumption of electricity remains high. The power sector scenario is corrupt with under-billing, under-collection, illegal connection which have been the order of the day. Quamrul Siddiqui, while Chairman of the Power Development Board had said that direct monitoring of electricity supply and consumption may stop all sorts of corruption. The metres DESA purchased last week would enable authorities to do just that.

There are, however, problems. Chairman of DESA, Md. Sharfuzzaman Bhuiyan said that they would need assistance from development agencies to fund these projects.

"DESA is the first one in Bangladesh to purchase such technologically advanced, pilferage-proof metres. These would help us to monitor electricity consumption and we may be able to come out of the illegality that has been at present. However, we need assistance from our development partners," he said.

Member Finance of DESA, Dr. Md. Mozifur Rahman emphasized more on the need for technical assistance.

"The problem with using our revenue fund is that the whole process, from fund accumulation to purchase takes a lot of time. Still, we can manage to create our own funds. But the major problem lies in skills. Our personnel here are not qualified enough to operate such sophisticated equipment. We need technical assistance from the World Bank, or any other organization for that matter, to impart knowledge and skills. We are mentioning the World Bank because it has not provided us with any sort of aid for a few decades now. DESA needs technical assistance from lending partners for commercial activities here," he said.

The near future DESA plans to use such metres for domestic purposes as well. This is not possible immediately since there is a ban on importing domestic metres. "There are other domestically produced metres in the market like Hosaf Metre. To protect those, there is a ban on importing these. However, these programmable metres are more efficient and pilferage-proof. We shall try to negotiate and remove the ban. After all, we all want a transparent and accountable power sector," said Dr. Mozifur Rahman.

### The mechanism

Digital Metres have the ability for remote reading through available transmission medium. The main purpose of remote communication with the metres can provide real time data of customer power use; does not need Manual Meter Reading; dramatically improves cash flow as customer billing is more accurate and frequent; with optional hard-

ware and software it would be possible to monitor the metres from remote central location for tampering or other fraudulent activities.

The remote metre reading facility can be used with existing telephone lines and/or with GSM network and/or radio link. The metre has the communication port available to connect to a device which will transmit reading over the transmission network. The metres can be read individually or with appropriate Hard Ware & Soft Ware to provide a centralised remote reading/monitoring station. All metre reading can be organised for automated dialing and the collected data will be stored which can be used for billing purposes.

Hard Ware & Soft Ware platform can be integrated for automated billing purposes. All the metre reading data can be fed to the billing server which in turn will process the data to produce customer billing print-out.

Remote access to the power metres enables distance reading, which is done through a metre computer-type modem, working through the power-supply cables and then collect to a concentrator location. From that location the data will be transmitted to a central location for monitoring and billing purposes. This approach requires creation of a special communication network similar to the computers, which is organised at the following levels:

— radius 300 to 500 meters network, which contains small neighbourhoods, big buildings or building's entrances.

— radius 4 to 5 kilometres network, which contains all consumers in the area of one low voltage transformer.

— wide area network, which contains all power supply company region.

As a transmission medium it is possible to use existing public telephone network for coupling the low-voltage transformer's sub-nets. If necessary, this network can use GSM for bridging the public phone's net in the areas where phone cabling to low-voltage transformers is difficult or expensive.



### ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশন, ঢাকা

প্রকৌশল বিভাগ, অঞ্চল-৩

আপনার পরিবেশ সুন্দর ও পরিষ্কার রাখুন

আপনার শিকড়ে টিকা দিন

### দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি

নিম্নে বর্ণিত কাজের জন্য ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশনের তালিকাভুক্ত ঠিকাদারগণের নিকট হইতে বাংলাদেশ ফরম নং ২৯১১তে সীলমোহরকৃত খামে দরপত্র আহ্বান করা যাইতেছে। আগামী ১২-৩-১৪০৭বা/২৬-০৬-২০০০ইং তারিখ বেলা ১২.০০ ঘটিকার সময় বিভাগীয় কমিশনার, ঢাকা, জেলা প্রশাসক, ঢাকা, ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশনের সকল প্রকৌশল বিভাগ কর্তৃক দরপত্র গ্রহণ করা হইবে এবং এ দিনই বেলা ১২.৩০ ঘটিকার সময় নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, অঞ্চল-৩ এর দপ্তরে উপস্থিত দরপত্রদাতাদের প্রতিনিধিগণের (যদি কেহ উপস্থিত থাকেন) উপস্থিতিতে দরপত্র খোলা হইবে। শতকরা হারে দর অংকে এবং কথায় লিখিতে হইবে, অন্যথায় দরপত্র বাতিল বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে। ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশনের মেয়র মহোদয়ের অনুকূলে যে কোন সিডিউল ব্যাংকের ব্যাংক ড্রাফট/পে-অর্ডারের মাধ্যমে প্রাপ্তবিত্ত অর্ধের ৩% (শতকরা তিন ভাগ) হারে বায়ারের টাকা হিসাবে দরপত্রের সহিত জমা দিতে হইবে। ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশনের সকল আঞ্চলিক কার্যালয়ের প্রকৌশল বিভাগ এবং হিসাব বিভাগের হিসাবরক্ষক (পোদার) এর নিকট হইতে প্রসিষ্ট দরপত্রের শর্তাবলী, সিডিউল ইত্যাদি নির্ধারিত মূল্যের বিনিময়ে (অফেরতযোগ্য) কর্পোরেশনের চালান মারফত ব্যাংকে জমা প্রদানকরতঃ জমা করা যাইবে। দরপত্রের শর্তাবলী এবং সিডিউল ক্রয়ের প্রকাল প্রত্যেক ঠিকাদারকে ১৯৯৯-২০০০ইং আর্থিক বৎসর পর্যন্ত তাহাদের ঠিকাদারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের তালিকাভুক্তির নবায়নের কাগজপত্র প্রদর্শন করিতে হইবে এবং দরপত্রের সংগে স্বাধিকারীর নমুনা স্বাক্ষরসহ তালিকাভুক্তি রেজিস্ট্রেশন বই এবং স্থায়ী জামানত (যদি থাকে) এর চালানের সত্যায়িত ফটোকপি অবশ্যই দরপত্রের সহিত দাখিল করিতে হইবে। এতদসংক্রান্ত বিস্তারিত বিবরণ অফিস চলাকালীন সময়ে ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশনের অঞ্চল-৩ এর নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী (পূর) এর দপ্তরে জানা যাইবে।

কোন দরপত্রদাতা প্রাপ্তবিত্ত দরের ৫% (পাঁচ ভাগ) এর অধিক উচ্চ/নিম্নর প্রদান করিলে দরপত্র বাতিল বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে। সর্ব নিম্ন প্রদত্ত দর একাধিক পাওয়া গেলে লটারির মাধ্যমে ঠিকাদার নির্ধারণ করা হইবে। দরপত্র খোলার তারিখে দরদাতাদের কোন দলিলপত্র বিক্রয় করা হইবে না। যে কোন বা সমুদয় দরপত্র কোন কারণ দর্শানো ব্যতিরেকেই গ্রহণ বা বাতিল করিবার সর্বমুম্বকমতা কর্পোরেশন কর্তৃক সর্বস্বত্ব সংরক্ষিত থাকিবে।

ক্রমিক নং	কাজের নাম	প্রাপ্তবিত্ত টাকা	বায়নার টাকা	সময়সীমা
১)	হাজারীবাগ (গনকটুলী) ওয়াসা কর্তৃক খননকৃত রাস্তা মোরামত কাজ।	ট ৩,৬৪,২০৯/-	ট ১১,০০০/-	৩০ দিন
২)	ওয়াসা ও মাতৃসদন কর্তৃক খননকৃত আজিমপুর রোড মোরামত কাজ।	ট ৮২,০৯০/-	ট ২,৮০০/-	২০ দিন
৩)	নবাবগঞ্জ থানা ভবনের সমুখস্থ সড়ক (লিফট রোড) তিতাস গ্যাস কর্তৃক রাস্তার মোরামত কাজ। পুলিশ ফাঁড়ি হইতে বেড়িবাহ পর্যন্ত।	ট ১,২৭,৮২১/-	ট ৩,৮৫০/-	২০ দিন
৪)	কাঁকড়ালা টিএডটি কর্তৃক ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত রাস্তার মোরামত কাজ। সাত মসজিদ রোড হইতে কাকড়ালা কাঁচা বাজার পর্যন্ত।	ট ৩,৩২,৭০৫/-	ট ১০,০০০/-	৩০ দিন

নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী

অঞ্চল-৩

ডিসিসি/গিআরডি/৪৯৬/১৯৯৯-২০০০

জিডি-৫৬৪

ঢাকা সিটি কর্পোরেশন।

### ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

### পুনঃ দরপত্র আহ্বানের বিজ্ঞপ্তি

ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ঃ নিম্নে বর্ণিত কাজের জন্য সরকারী, আধা-সরকারী ও স্বায়ত্তশাসিত সংস্থার তালিকাভুক্ত প্রথম শ্রেণীর ভবন নির্মাণ কাজের ঠিকাদার যাহারা বিগত ৫ বৎসরের (পাঁচ বৎসরের) মধ্যে একক দরপত্র ও কার্যাদেশ কমপক্ষে ৪০ (চল্লিশ) লক্ষ টাকার অনুপন্ন মোরামত কাজ সম্বন্ধে অংশগ্রহণ করেছেন এবং ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের তালিকাভুক্ত প্রথম শ্রেণীর ঠিকাদারদের নিকট হইতে ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের "টেডার ফর ওয়ার্কস" ফর্মে সীলমোহরকৃত টেডার পুনঃ আহ্বান করা যাইতেছে। কাজের পূর্ণ বিবরণ নিম্নে দেওয়া হইলঃ

কাজের নাম	প্রাপ্তবিত্ত ব্যয়	বায়নার টাকা	দরপত্রের দাম	কাজ সমাপ্তির সময়
১। (ক) রোক্সা হলের বর্ধিত ভবন মোরামত কাজ।	ট-৬০,৬৩,২৭০,০০০	ট ১,২১,২৬৬.০০	ট ১০০০.০০	১২০ দিন
২। যে সমস্ত অফিস হইতে টেডার সিডিউল সংগ্রহ করা যাইবে		ক) কোম্পানির অফিস খ) রেজিস্ট্রারের অফিস গ) প্রধান প্রকৌশলীর অফিস ঘ) সর্গষ্ট জোনের নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর দপ্তর।		
৩। যে সমস্ত অফিসসমূহে সংরক্ষিত টেডার বাস্তব টেডার ফোলা যাইবে		ক) কোম্পানির অফিস খ) প্রধান প্রকৌশলীর অফিস গ) তত্ত্বাবধায়ক প্রকৌশলী (সার্কেল-২) তারিঃ ঘ) সর্গষ্ট নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর অফিস। এ		
৪। দরপত্র বিক্রয়ের শেষ তারিখ	২২শে জুন, ২০০০ইং			
৫। দরপত্র গ্রহণের তারিখ ও সময়	২২শে জুন, ২০০০ইং দুপুর ১২টা পর্যন্ত।			
৬। দরপত্র খোলার তারিখ ও সময়	২২শে জুন, ২০০০ইং দুপুর ১২টা পর্যন্ত।			

সরকারী, আধা-সরকারী ও স্বায়ত্তশাসিত সংস্থার ঠিকাদারগণ (ক) কার্যাদেশ এবং সম্বন্ধজনকভাবে কার্য সম্পাদনের প্রত্যয়নপত্র (নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর সদস্যদের) নিম্নে নয়। (খ) হালনাগাদ তালিকাভুক্তির সদস্যগণ (গ) ভাট রেজিস্ট্রেশন সার্টিফিকেট, হালনাগাদ আয়কর পরিচালনা কমিশন সার্টিফিকেট ইত্যাদি সহোদায় নিম্নাধিকারকারী নিকট হইতে অনুমিত সাক্ষরকৃত নকলা ব্যাংক, টিএসসি শাখায় টাকা জমা দিয়া সিডিউল ক্রয় করিতে পারিবেন।

মোঃ মোহাম্মদুর রহমান

নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী-২

ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।

জিডি-৫৬৪