

Need for settlement of outstanding issues

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THE recent clashes between Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) and Indian Border Security Forces (BSF) near Kurigram are shock awakening to the political leaders of both countries. This demonstrates that the nature of friendly relations between Bangladesh and India disguises many subterranean irritants which can give rise to unexpected events, derailing the cosy relationship. Unless they are resolved with fairness and justice, such untoward events may time to time jolt the relationship.

It is to be acknowledged that there are as many common bonds and aspirations uniting the people of India and Bangladesh as there are differences that divide them. This being so, the state of friendly relations between the two nations cannot be taken for granted without careful and constant nurturing to sustain them. It takes time to build friendship with a neighbour or with any nation as it has to be based on trust and mutual respect for each other's interests.

In case of bilateral relations, the pending sticky issues need to be prioritised and resolved. India and Bangladesh have to settle a few outstanding bilateral issues remaining so since the birth of Bangladesh, 30 years ago. The major issues between the two countries appear to be: (a) ratification of the Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement of 1974 and implementation of it, (b) sea-boundary in the Bay of Bengal between India and Bangladesh, (c) settlement of ownership of Talpatty Island (India calls it New Moore Island), (d) sharing of waters of all common rivers that flow into Bangladesh from India and, finally, (e) growing trade deficit with India.

Bangladesh is one of the densely populated countries in the world (together with Japan and the Netherlands) and there is tremendous pressure on the people to claim lands and resources. The above bilateral issues are not esoteric but touch the lives of common people of Bangladesh. Unless they are resolved amicably, they may become 'people's issues' and as a result the government of the day could lose control of them. The recent border clashes are just a

reminder of the fact that when lives of ordinary people are affected, they can become a huge problem for the government. Let me discuss in brief the issues indicated above.

Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement of 1974

Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement of 1974 is a comprehensive agreement on demarcation of border between India and Bangladesh. The border is approximately 4025 kilometres long. Following partition of the subcontinent in 1947 India and Pakistan found difficulties in interpreting the Radcliffe Award (named after British Justice Cyril Radcliffe) which drew the boundary between India and Pakistan when the British left

between the two countries. Because of the monsoons or structures built on the embankment of the river the midstream may change and so also the boundary. In that event, nationals including fishermen of either side are adversely affected. Furthermore the change of midstream of the river may have an impact on *chars* (islets) on the river. Farmers of both countries wish to claim the *chars* under new situation and border clashes occur. It is desirable that border rivers should have fixed boundaries by indicating geographical co-ordinates (latitude and longitude) as was done in the case of border river *Naf* between Bangladesh and Myanmar (Burma).

Sea boundary in the Bay of Bengal

of 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. Articles 74 and 83 of the Convention lay down the principles of delimiting the sea boundary between the "adjacent" states, besides many legal precedents set by other countries on the subject.

Bangladesh appears to be unable to fully explore and exploit sea resources from Bay of Bengal as foreign investors tend to be shy to invest in the area in view of uncertainty of sovereignty and jurisdiction of Bangladesh on the adjacent sea. Therefore it is imperative that sea boundary between India and Bangladesh is delimited. In the interim period pending final settlement of the boundary, both countries may consider to share the resources as was agreed between Australia and Indonesia in Timor

The sovereignty of the island needs to be settled as it may turn in future into an explosive issue. The claim is likely to depend on the flow of the deepest channel of the Hariabhang river towards the island. It is desirable that joint team of technical experts from both countries should conduct a survey on the channel of the river and the data obtained during the survey could be the basis of negotiations in deciding the sovereignty of the island.

Sharing of waters of common rivers

Millions of people in Bangladesh are dependent on rivers for their livelihood, of which nearly 80 per cent are small farmers in the rural areas. In Bangladesh about 90 per cent of

the needs of Bangladeshi people.

Trade deficit with India

Bangladesh is one of the open economies in the developing world. Its tariff rate on imports of goods has been drastically reduced, although it was not necessary for Bangladesh to do so, being categorised by the UN as a Least-Developed Country. The growth of trade between the two countries has risen dramatically because of liberal trade policies of Bangladesh. During 1996-97 trade figures show that Bangladesh's imports from India stood at US\$1.2 billion whereas its exports to India were worth merely US\$47 million. This grotesque trade deficit suggests that something is wrong structurally in trade relationship and this does not seem to be a temporary phenomenon.

The issue of trade deficit has become a major concern in Bangladesh as it creates resentment and fans the perceived fear of being "dominated" by India in the minds of the people. It is argued that Indo-Bangladesh Joint Commission is not being operated in full gear. Such lack of real and concerted drive to make use of the Commission suggests that trade relations are not accorded top priority. The trade deficit with India needs to be addressed with pragmatism and sensitivity, otherwise it is likely to impact adversely on bilateral relations.

Conclusion

Bangladesh and India are close neighbours. Nature has made them so geographically and no one can change it. Both countries have to live with each other. The relations between the two cannot but be friendly given the common goal of both countries which is to alleviate poverty and meeting the basic needs of the people, such as food, health care, shelter and clothing.

It is in the interests of both countries that bilateral issues need to be resolved amicably with fairness and justice. Good relations cannot be imposed because they are built on trust and confidence. Trust is created when an issue is resolved quickly with sensitivity to each other's interests.

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India. There were many border issues that remained unresolved between India and Pakistan when Bangladesh achieved its political independence.

Bangladesh and Indian leaders felt that a new border treaty needed to be in place so that confusion or ambiguity on land border would not continue to plague the bilateral relations. The treaty was signed at the highest political level in 1974 in New Delhi by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Ministers of Bangladesh and India respectively.

Whatever may be the reasons, India has yet to ratify the treaty. It took India 18 years to lease the "Tin Bigha" territory in West Bengal state to Bangladesh to connect its enclaves Dahagram and Angapota with mainland Bangladesh. It is reported that 6.5 kilometres remain to be demarcated in terms of the treaty. It is alleged that India's non-ratification is the stumbling block for completion of the unfinished task.

Another issue is the demarcation of the boundary of border-rivers. The river boundary follows the mid-stream of the rivers (Muhuri, Feni)

Sea boundary between India and Bangladesh has yet to be delimited. Negotiations started in 1974 between the two sides and continued for several years. It appears that no further progress has since been made. The outcome of the earlier talks in the 70s was inconclusive because of divergence of views on the applicability of principles of international law in delimiting the sea boundary.

Bangladesh has a concave coast (as distinct from convex) and is comparatively in a disadvantaged position than other countries. Furthermore, the coastline is heavily indented and unstable. Chars or islets are formed and disappear in the coastal areas within a short time because about 2.2 billion tons of silt is carried annually by the major rivers through Bangladesh to the Bay of Bengal. Another fact needs to be noted that Bangladesh is "adjacent" state to India as distinct from "opposite" state (India and Sri Lanka). All these characteristics are to be taken into consideration in delimiting the sea boundary in the Bay of Bengal. The task appears to be easier now because of the provisions

Sea in 1989 and Malaysia and Thailand in 1990 to develop jointly the disputed sea-bed (continental shelf).

Ownership of Talpatty Island

This island is an uninhabited off-shore island near the mouth of the border river Hariabhang (an offshoot of Raimangal river of Sunderbans in Bangladesh) in the west. It is the border river between two districts: Khulna (Bangladesh) and 24-Parganas (West Bengal state of India).

Both India and Bangladesh claim the island. The sovereignty (ownership) of the island became a hot issue in 1981 and armed naval clashes were avoided through diplomatic negotiations as Indian naval vessel "INS Sandhyak" docked at the island with its armed personnel to protect Indian fishermen who camped illegally in the island. A truce was concluded and it was agreed that the island should remain uninhabited as was in the past until its sovereignty is decided. This is, however, an interim solution similar to an emergency "band-aid" to an injury.

total demand of water is in the agriculture sector. As the population increases in Bangladesh the demand for water from rivers will increase.

At least 56 common rivers flow from India into Bangladesh. The rivers are snow-fed and they are both blessings and curse for the people of Bangladesh. They bring floods in Bangladesh when the country does not need water at the time of monsoons. However when in winter there is a need of water, the flows of the rivers decline and drought sets in adversely affecting the farming lands. It is also alleged that because of diversion of waters in the upstream Indian territory, such depletion of water occurs in Bangladesh.

Since the Ganges Water Treaty was concluded in December 1996 for sharing waters of the Ganges for 30 years (critics to the Treaty believe it to be unfair arrangement on water sharing), it is necessary that an equitable comprehensive water-sharing agreement is concluded so that the people in Bangladesh realise that India is attentive and fair to

Umar. The first was virtually the Deputy Commander-in-Chief and Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator during the continuance of Martial Law. The second was at all material times Chief of General Staff, and General Pirzada so much in over all charge that he has been at times even referred to as the then Prime Minister. As regards General Mitha, we find that he was being consulted by General Yahya Khan at all material times, namely, at the time the military action was taken in East Pakistan, where he stayed on till the 10th of April, 1971, at the time of the fixing of the date of the opening of the second front, and finally at the time of General Yahya Khan's abdication on the 20th of December, 1971. It is in evidence that he was trying to activate a number of commandos apparently for the purpose of guarding the President's House, Lt-Gen Gul Hassan also specifically named General Mitha as one of the close associates of the former President. Since we have already come to the conclusion that General Yahya intended to maintain himself in power at all costs and in violation of the natural rights of the people, the question then arises whether these Generals were active parties to the scheme or merely unwilling agents. All were mature and senior officers; none of them could, therefore, take shelter behind the ignorance of the implication of events.

TOMORROW: POLITICAL BACKGROUND XXI

Excerpts from the 'declassified' main report of Hamoodur Rahman Commission

POLITICAL BACKGROUND-XXV

THIS draft Constitution was actually given to the press on the 16th of December, 1971, with instructions, however, that it was not to be published until publication was authorised. It is to be remembered that Dacca surrendered on the 16th. In view of the fact that steps were in hand at least a week before the negotiation of surrender terms and that the United Nations and its Security Council were daily debating resolutions for ceasefire, it can hardly be said that the surrender came as a complete surprise or that, therefore, this date upon which the draft was given to the press in a mere coincidence.

The mental unreality of the world in which General Yahya was then living is further provided by the fact that even on the 18th of December after the ceasefire on the Western Front the General announced that his 'constitutional plans had not been impaired in the slightest and that he intended to proceed with his time-table. In fact, he announced that the Constitution would be promulgated on the 20th of December, 1971. What happened on that date of course is well known and need hardly be stated here. In the meantime however it seems that even General Yahya realised that a provision of the kind contained in Article

16 of the draft Constitution which we have quoted above was unlikely to be found acceptable. New copies of the draft were printed in a great hurry with the Article omitted.

We have detailed above a number of circumstances which reflect upon the motivation of General Yahya. The manner in which he took power including the preparation that he made in anticipation of the event, the procrastinating steps that he took towards the election and later towards summoning of the National Assembly, the manner in which he collected and utilised funds for political purposes to negotiate with various parties and finally his future schemes of things as reflected in his draft Constitution, have left us with no manner of doubt that the General imposed Martial Law with the object only of personally seizing and retaining power.

A great deal has been said not only in public but also in the course of evidence before us as to the personal life of General Muhammad Yahya Khan and we have examined this question not because we are concerned with his personal character as such but only because it might, as a result of examination, be found to have a bearing upon his official conduct or decisions.

All those who came closely in contact with the General have unanimously deposed that the General is a heavy drinker. This is not, however,

something which happened suddenly after he purported to become President but has been a feature of his personal life for a long time before that. Witnesses have told us that he drank heavily and even to excess but nobody has said he was a drunkard in the sense that he was ever found bereft of his senses because of drink. Apparently the General is capable of taking his drink very well indeed and the most that could be said is that he sometimes became more loquacious than usual. We cannot help feeling that, even so, such heavy drinking must have had some effect upon his mental reflexes and we should have thought that a person who had to carry the heavy loads of both the Presidency and the leadership of the armed forces, would have needed to be more alert specially during so critical a period as war. But having said that we are unable to find any evidence, whatsoever, to indicate that this weakness on the part of the General had any other effect upon his official conduct. That in the critical days of the war he did not visit the operation room more than twice, a matter upon which we have expressed our views elsewhere in this report.

A facet of his private life upon which comment has been made equally in public and in evidence before us is his relations with women. There is plenty of evidence to indicate that the General was far from being an austere man sexually. The number of women with whom he had illicit relations is unfortunately

nately all too large. One of these in fact stayed as a guest in the President's State Guest House and on at least one occasion the President was found missing from his own house and was later discovered in the house of this very lady before she had taken up her residence in the Guest House. We regret to find that he had in fact showed her favours in the course of official business, as for instance, when he appointed both her husband and herself as Pakistan's Ambassadors abroad. Other cases have come to light when he intervened on behalf of certain ladies to provide for them industrial licences or extraordinary funds for visits abroad and in one case a senior government official was dismissed for failure to comply with the President's wishes expeditiously. We are limited to the cause which led to the surrender in East Pakistan and we are unable to find any evidence that the General's relations with any women contributed in the slightest degree to these matters, except that even in the gravest hour of the country's difficulties, his mind was not disturbed enough to make him deviate from his usual course of debauchery.

The General, however, was surrounded by a group of military officers who were very close to him and wielded enough power not to be allowed to excuse themselves upon the grounds of any alleged coercion. These include General Hamid, General Gul Hassan, General Pirzada, General Mitha and General

রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
বিজ্ঞপ্তি

মেমো নং-০৮৪ (১০০)-১৮/২-৯৮ তারিখ ২৯-৪-২০০১

রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় সিনেটে ২৫ জন রেজিস্টার্ড প্রাক্টিসিং প্রতিনিধি নির্বাচন-৯৮ এর জন্য রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় রেজিস্টার্ড প্রাক্টিসিং প্রতিনিধি তালিকাভুক্ত/নির্বাচন ফরম ও কিস জমা দেয়ার সময়সীমা পুনরায় ০১-১২-২০০১, সোমবার পর্যন্ত বর্ধিত করা হয়েছে।

আজীবন রেজিস্টার্ড প্রাক্টিসিং প্রতিনিধি ও এই সময়সীমা মধ্য দু'কপি পাসপোর্ট সাইজের সত্যায়িত ফটো এবং পরিচয়পত্র ফরম, যদি ইতোমধ্যে পূরণ ও দাখিল না করা হয়েছে, পূরণ করে দাখিল করতে পারবেন।

১৪-০৭-৯৮ তারিখে প্রচারিত বিজ্ঞপ্তি শর্তসমূহ অপরবর্তীতে আছে।

আদেশক্রমে
রেজিস্ট্রার
জিডি-৪১০
রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

প্রাণরসায়ন বিভাগ
রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
পুনঃ টেন্ডার বিজ্ঞপ্তি

প্রাণরসায়ন বিভাগ, রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় কর্তৃক রাসায়নিক দ্রব্য ও যন্ত্রপাতি বিদেশী প্রতিষ্ঠান হতে আমদানি করার নিমিত্তে প্রকৃত বিদেশী প্রতিষ্ঠান/হিন্ডেক্স/এজেন্ট-এর নিকট হতে সীলমোহরকৃত বামে টেন্ডার আবেদন করা যাচ্ছে। টেন্ডারের শর্তাবলী সফলত সিডিউল অর ডিভিশন আগামী ২৫-২০০১ হতে ২১-৫-২০০১ তারিখ পর্যন্ত অফিস চলাকালীন সময়ে সিডিউলের মূল্য টাকা ১০০/- (একশত) মাত্র (অফিসের যোগ্য) প্রদান করে সংগ্রহ করা যাবে। টেন্ডার প্রদানকারীকে অবশ্যই দরপত্রের সাথে টা ৬,০০০/- (ছয় হাজার) মাত্র (অফিসের যোগ্য) আনিস্টমনি যে কোন বাংলাদেশের তফসিলি ব্যাংক হতে রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের প্রাণরসায়ন বিভাগের সভাপতির অনুকূলে পে-অর্ডার/ডিডি দরপত্রের সাথে দাখিল করতে হবে। নির্ধারিত আনিস্টমনি বাতীত কোন দরপত্র গ্রহণ করা হবে না। টেন্ডার রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের কোম্পানির অফিসে রক্ষিত টেন্ডার বাস্তবে ফেলা হবে। টেন্ডার জমা দেয়ার শেষ তারিখ আগামী ২৩-৫-২০০১ দুপুর ১২টা পর্যন্ত এবং টেন্ডার জমা দেয়ার শেষ তারিখেই দুপুর ১২-৩০ মিনিটে টেন্ডার দাখিলের উপস্থিতিতে (যদি কেহ উপস্থিত থাকেন) টেন্ডার খোলা হবে। কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক টেন্ডার সম্বন্ধীয় যে কোন সিদ্ধান্ত চূড়ান্ত বলে বিবেচিত হবে।

সভাপতি
প্রাণরসায়ন বিভাগ
রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, রাজশাহী।
জিডি-৪০৯

The Security Printing Corporation (Bangladesh) Ltd.
Gazipur

International Re-tender for Cigarette Tax Label Security Paper

Sealed tenders are hereby invited for supply of Cigarette Tax Label Security Paper for this Corporation. Tender paper showing terms and conditions with specification will be available from the office of The Security Printing Corporation (Bd Ltd, Gazipur) and its Liaison Office at Manhattan Tower (3rd floor), 83, Siddheswari Circular Road, Dhaka during all office days between 2.00 pm and 4.00 pm up to 09.5.2001 on payment Tk. 500.00 (Taka five hundred) only (Non-refundable) per set of tender schedule. Earnest money @ 2½% (two and a half per cent) of the total tendered amount shall be deposited in the form of Bank Draft/Pay Order/Bank Guarantee along with the tender in favour of The Security Printing Corporation (Bd.) Ltd, Gazipur.

The tender(s) under sealed cover addressed to the Managing Director, The Security Printing Corporation (Bangladesh) Ltd, Gazipur will be received in his office chamber up to 2.10 pm on 10.5.2001 and shall be opened at 2.15 pm on the same date at Gazipur in presence of tenderers (if any). Tender(s) may also be sent through Postal/Courier Services which must reach within the scheduled date & time.

The authority reserves the right to accept or reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason whatsoever.

Md Mazibor Rahman Akanda
Deputy General Manager (P & S)
GD-406

ইনভেস্টমেন্ট কর্পোরেশন অব বাংলাদেশ
প্রধান কার্যালয়
৮, রাজউক গ্র্যান্ডেনিউ, ঢাকা

দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি

বিষয়ঃ মিনিবাস ভাড়া কল্প প্রসংগে

ইনভেস্টমেন্ট কর্পোরেশন অব বাংলাদেশ এর কর্মকর্তা/কর্মচারীদেরকে মোহাম্মদপুর-মতিঝিল রুটে অফিস আনা-নেয়ার জন্যে সংশ্লিষ্ট দরপত্র তফসিলে বর্ণিত শর্তাবলীসহ নিম্নোক্ত শর্তাবলী পালন সাপেক্ষে মিনিবাস সরবরাহে আগ্রহী প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহের নিকট হতে নিজস্ব লেটারহেড প্যাডে সীলমোহরকৃত দরপত্র আবেদন করা যাচ্ছেঃ

শর্তাবলীঃ

০১। আগামী ০৯ মে, ২০০১ইং তারিখ বেলা ১১.৩০ ঘটিকার মধ্যে অত্র কর্পোরেশনের সংস্থাপন বিভাগে (শিল্প ব্যাংক ভবন, ১৪ তলা) রক্ষিত দরপত্র বাস্তবে দরপত্র দাখিল করতে হবে এবং ঐ দিনই বেলা ১১.৪৫ মিনিটে দরদাতাগণের উপস্থিতিতে (যদি কেহ উপস্থিত থাকেন) দরপত্র খোলা হবে;

০২। অফিস চলাকালে কর্পোরেশনের প্রধান কার্যালয়ের সংস্থাপন বিভাগ হতে ৫০০.০০ (পাঁচশত) টাকা নগদ পরিশোধপূর্বক (অফিসের যোগ্য) দরপত্র তফসিলি ক্রয় করতে হবে। দরপত্র দাখিলের দিন কোন দরপত্র তফসিলি বিক্রয় করা হবে না;

০৩। কোন কারণ প্রদর্শন ব্যতিরেকে যে কোন বা সকল দরপত্র গ্রহণ বা বাতিল করার ক্ষমতা কর্তৃপক্ষ সংরক্ষণ করেন।

কফিল উদ্দিন আহাম্মদ চৌধুরী
সহকারী মহাব্যবস্থাপক
সংস্থাপন বিভাগ
জিডি-৪০৮

HAVE A NICE DAY

Dr. Rubaiul Murshed

All health information to keep you up to date

Around the world

Australia considers human cloning for therapeutic purposes

Medical research using human cloning techniques should be permitted for therapeutic purposes, the Australian Academy of Science (AAS) has declared in a controversial statement released last week. The Academy says, the recent cloning advances could revolutionize treatment of damaged tissues and organs. "Human cells, whether derived from cloning techniques, from embryonic stem-cell lines, or from primordial germ cells, should not be precluded from use in approved research activities in cellular and developmental biology", says the AAS statement. Sue Serjeantson from the AAS Steering Group on Human Cloning, said the Academy, like other similar organizations internationally, was firmly opposed to reproductive cloning to create fetuses. "We want to encourage public discussion on this. It is going to take quite a long time, as it is a complex issue and there will be different and legitimate points of view being aired." Recent developments make self-compatible tissue and organ repair more likely, the AAS notes. These developments include: cloning of mammals from adults cells; the establishment of embryonic stem-cell cultures; and the ability of human fetal nerve stem-cells to develop into multiple and appropriate nerve-cell types following transplantation into animals. Julian Savulescu (Ethics Unit, The Murdoch Institute for Genetics Research, Melbourne), supports the AAS position. "Some people think that human zygotes are special because they have the potential to create people. Cloning has shattered that belief. There is no morally significant difference between a fertilized egg in a petri dish in an IVT (in-vitro fertilization) clinic, a cloned cell, and a skin cell; they could all be persons, with the application of modern technology". However, the Catholic church and some ethicists have condemned the AAS's position. The Federal Government supports the more cautious line taken by the Australian Health Ethics Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council, which advocates regulation to allow cloning on embryos in "exceptional circumstances".

Source: The Lancet

Tomorrow: Beware of medicines and other tips

International Tender Notice

বিসিআইসি'র পণ্য শিল্পায়নে জাতীয় অগ্রগতির প্রতীক

Managing Director, Urea Fertilizer Factory Ltd, Ghorasal, Narsingdi, Bangladesh invites sealed quotation on two envelopes system for supply of Safety Equipment under Tender No. UFFL/FP-101.06/2000-2001/1188 & Foam Control Agent under Tender UFFL/FP-102.03/2000-2001/1189 on C&F(C) Chittagong Sea Port/Dhaka Air Port basis. Both tenders will be received upto 11-00 AM on 04-06-2001. Tender documents will be available at Tk. 50/- (non-refundable) for each set of both the tender from (1) Accounts Division, BCIC, 30-31, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka, (2) BCIC Branch Office, 6, Agrabad C/A, Chittagong & (3) UFFL. The authority reserves the right to accept any tender or to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason. No tender documents will be sold on the date of opening.

BCIC-1465-16/4/2001
DFP-10717-23/4 G-770

গ্যাস জাতীয় সম্পদ, এর অপর্যাপ্ত রোধ করে জাতীয় দায়িত্ব পালন করুন।

BAPEX Bangladesh Petroleum Exploration & Production Company Limited (BAPEX)
(A Company of Petrobangla)
Material Control Department, HBFC Building (9th floor), 22, Purana Paltan, Dhaka-1000.

Tender No. 123.53.05/2001 Dated: 23-04-2001

Tender Notice

Tenders in prescribed schedule are invited from bonafide manufacturers/suppliers/distributors for purchase of 1 (one) minimum 2500 cc, 5-door jeep & 1 (one) minimum 2400 cc, 4-door double cabin pick-up in local currency for Shabbajpur Gas Field Evaluation & Development Project under Bangladesh Petroleum Exploration & Production Company Limited.

Tender schedule consisting terms & conditions will be available at Tk 1500.00 each (non-refundable) from Accounts & Finance Department of the Company, Ibrahim Mansion (3rd floor), 11, Purana Paltan, Dhaka during office hours from 10-05-2001. No tender schedule will be sold on the date of opening tender. Tender stating description of item under sealed cover should be submitted in tender box kept at Material Control Department, HBFC Building (9th floor), 22, Purana Paltan, Dhaka by 11-00 AM of 21-05-2001. The tenders received will be opened on the same day in presence (if any) of the tenderers.

Besides, the said tender schedule can be purchased from and submitted to the undermentioned offices as per the stated date & time.

- 1) Accounts Department, Petrobangla, Petrocentre, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka.
- 2) Bakhrabad Gas Systems Ltd, Head Office, Champapur, Comilla.
- 3) Titas Gas T&D Co. Ltd., Titas Bhaban, 11, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka.
- 4) Jalalabad Gas Systems Ltd, Head Office, Amberkhana, Barabazar, Sylhet.
- 5) Sylhet Gas Fields Ltd, Chiknagul, Sylhet.
- 6) Bangladesh Gas Fields Ltd, B'baria.
- 7) BAPEX Regional Office, Port Connecting Road, Saripara, Chittagong.
- 8) Western Zone Gas Company Limited, Nalka, Sirajganj.

The authority reserves the right to accept/reject any tender or reject all tenders and reduce/increase quantity of goods without assigning any reason.

DFP-11300-26/4
G-812
General Manager (MCD)