

Expressway

FROM PAGE 1
The Italian-Thai Development Public Company Ltd is constructing the four-lane expressway under a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) project involving Tk 8,703 crore. Of the amount, the company is providing Tk 6,444.31 crore and the government Tk 2,258.69 crore.

Sonargaon (behind)-Moghbaraz level crossing. The interchange points are Kuril, Cantonment, Banani, Farm gate, Shaheed Tazuddin Road, Moghbazar and Kamalapur.

There will be 11 toll plazas and toll for end-to-end journey on the expressway will be Tk 125 for cars, jeeps and other light vehicles. The rate will be double for buses, four times for six-wheel trucks, and five times for above six-wheel trucks.

The guaranteed traffic on the expressway is 13,500 vehicles per day, while the traffic transaction ceiling is 80,000 vehicles per day. The revenue sharing will be 25 percent for the government and 75 percent for concessionaire (for exceeding traffic transaction ceiling).

Earlier on January 19, the government inked a concession agreement with the Italian-Thai company for design, financing, construction, operation and maintenance of the expressway.

The concession period will be 25 years including 42 months of construction period.

The cabinet has approved the draft of the Dhaka Elevated Expressway Project (Land Acquisition Act), 2011, an exclusive law to resolve land acquisition-related problems and implement the plan in time.

The communications minister said separate arrangements have been taken in this regard and everything will be done timely.

Bridges Division Secretary Md Mosharrif Hossain Bhuiyan, special representative of Thai Prime Minister Kiat Sittheeamorn and President of Ital-Thai Company Premchai Karnasuta also spoke on the occasion.

Senior officials of the government and the Armed Forces Division were present.

Gaddafi calls for ceasefire

FROM PAGE 20
"We will not surrender, but I call on you to negotiate. If you want petrol, we will sign contracts with your companies -- it is not worth going to war over."

"Between Libyans, we can solve our problems without being attacked, so pull back your fleets and your planes," he told Nato.

The veteran strongman insisted that the rebels battling his forces "are terrorists who are not from Libya, but from Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia and Afghanistan."

He also said that his people love him, that he is sacred and like a father to them -- "more sacred than the emperor of Japan is to his people."

The Libyan opposition Transitional National Council (TNC) and Nato rejected Gaddafi's calls saying he had no role to play in the north African nation's future.

"The time for compromise has passed," said Abdul Hafiz Ghoga, vice-chairman of the transitional council that has shaped itself into a parallel

government in the rebel-held eastern city of Benghazi.

"The people of Libya cannot possibly envisage or accept a future Libya in which Gaddafi's regime plays any role," he added.

Nato has rejected the call by saying "We need to see not words but actions."

"(UN Security Council Resolution) 1973 explicitly calls for an end to attacks on and abuses of civilians. The regime has announced ceasefires several times before and continued attacking cities and civilians," the official said.

The official noted that earlier Saturday Gaddafi's forces had "indiscriminately shelled Misrata, killing many people, including children" and tried to mine the port to block the access of humanitarian aid.

"All this has to stop, and it has to stop now," the official said.

Witnesses reported two loud blasts at dawn yesterday in eastern Tripoli after

Gaddafi's son, Seif al-Islam, vowed on Friday that Libya will "fight Nato for 40 years" if necessary.

"We will not raise the white flag of surrender," he said during a tour of hospitals to visit people wounded in Nato bombardments.

Meanwhile, the regime threatened to attack any ships trying to enter the lifeline rebel-held port of Misrata, after tanks launched an assault on the western city some 215 kilometres east of Tripoli.

Misrata's port is a crucial conduit for humanitarian aid to the city of half a million people, which Gaddafi's forces have been trying to capture for more than seven weeks.

Fierce fighting erupted around the city's airport yesterday morning after several hours of relative calm overnight.

AFP journalists reported loud blasts and heavy machinegun fire from the direction of the airport after rebels said they destroyed at

least four regime tanks advancing from the area.

A constant stream of casualties flowed into the main hospital in Misrata.

In Washington, the State Department said Secretary of State Hillary Clinton would attend a Libya Contact Group May 4-6 meeting in Rome to discuss how to help the rebels and protect civilians.

The group composed of Western countries, Turkey, Arab states, the United Nations, the Arab League and Nato, was set up in London on March 29.

In western Libya, Nato said its warplanes would focus on regime forces threatening the towns of Zintan and Yafran, scenes of heavy fighting between regime and rebel forces.

Fierce fighting which had raged for days for control of the Dehiba border crossing into Tunisia, meanwhile, hit a lull on Friday, but rebels expected a new offensive, witnesses said.

Leave basic structure

FROM PAGE 20
national anthem.

Explaining the historical background in which the provision for impeachment of judges was introduced, he noted that in earlier times, the kings and emperors used to appoint and dismiss judges at will.

The Act of Settlement 1701 was enacted in Britain to allow a two-thirds majority in parliament to impeach judges for any gross misconduct.

The provision had been incorporated in the law to save the judges from any injustice to them, he continued.

The chief justice's statement came against the

backdrop of the ruling Awami League and allies seeking restoration of a provision of the 1972 constitution, which had empowered the House to impeach judges.

Presently, the judges can be impeached only by the supreme judicial council comprising the chief justice and two other senior judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The function was addressed, among others by Justice Syed Mahmud Hossain, chairman of the Bar Council's enrolment committee; Attorney General Mahbub Alam, chairman of the council; and Abdul Baset Majumder, vice-chairman.

Share culprits

FROM PAGE 20
It proposes making the act of disguising the ownership of property a criminal offence.

The law requires certain organisations to report to Bangladesh Bank about suspicious transactions. Six more sectors were added to the list of such organisations, including stockmarket and non-government organisations.

Stock dealers and brokers, portfolio managers and merchant bankers, security custodians, real estate agents, cooperatives, trusts and company service providers are also on the list.

In the proposed amendment, the amount of fine and the length of punishment have been increased. One could be fined up to Tk 10 lakh and jailed for 10

years for offences under this act.

Even though a huge amount of money is siphoned out, Bangladesh fails to bring back any, and does not get any international cooperation due to the absence of necessary laws in this regard.

Bangladesh's non-profit organisation sector has 60,000 registered societies, associations, clubs and companies. But there is no overall strategy to identify and address money laundering and the risks of terror financing in these organisations.

The amendments came following recommendations from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the world's lone anti-money laundering organisation.

14 cases to be probed

FROM PAGE 1
Insurance. If any wrong-doing is found, the government will take punitive measures.

The government will also conduct further investigation and take action through the Securities and Exchange Commission against people involved in serial trading and manipulation.

The fifth one would be the issuance of right share and preference share. However, the actions on these issues would be taken after restructuring the SEC, as the regulator's decision on right share and preference share were immoral and questionable. The government also favoured a three-year lock-in on conversion or transfer of right share.

The government said the SEC will examine all the omnibus accounts and take

steps to convert those into individual BO accounts.

The SEC, after restructuring, can investigate further into Tk 19 crore worth share allotment against 19 persons with only two mailing addresses, and also into the huge placement against Ahsan Imam and others.

The restructured SEC will take actions after a further inquiry into the case studies, conducted by the share market probe committee. The BD-Thai and GEM Global issue can be transferred to CID for further investigation, while the KPCL issue can be investigated by a joint taskforce

comprised of the SEC, Bangladesh Bank and National Board of Revenue.

The government said the SEC also can investigate the KYC of investors who were the top sellers during December 2010 and January 2011.

A further investigation would also be launched into the role of the stock exchanges, lack of coordination between the bourses and the SEC, leadership by the politically influential persons, not delisting the companies shut down and delaying in demutualising the stock exchanges.

The SEC should investigate further the top 50 com-

panies prices of which were overvalued in 2009 and 2010. The companies include Chittagong Vegetable, Beach Hatchery, Aftab Automobile, Saffo Spinning, Orion Infusion, Padma Cement, Bextex, CMC Kamal, BD Welding and Singer BD.

A further investigation into share business by Abdus Salam is needed after the restructuring of the SEC, the government said.

Finally, the government said, stock business by Shamima Sharif is also doubtful and the SEC and the Bangladesh Bank can investigate it.

One death, many questions

FROM PAGE 20
nose pin for her marriage. When they [BSF] returned the body of my little girl, I was told the ornaments were not on her," said Jahanara.

"My husband made the second call a few days later and told me to sell everything we possessed and return home," Jahanara said sitting inside her tin-shed rickety house at South Ramkhana where a stack of hay was spread on the floor making room for the family sleeping area. There was no furniture in the room.

On February 14, Jahanara along with her five children arrived on the Chadrirhat border in India, boldly walked into the BSF office and told them firmly she wanted to return home.

"They never uttered a word and asked me to wait till they opened the barbed-wire gate. I soon crossed into my country and rushed towards the grave of my Felani," Jahanara said.

The story of the ill-fated Bangladeshi family goes back 25 years when the India-Bangladesh border hardly bore any visible demarcation line.

For the people living along this 4,023-kilometre-long border of these two countries there was no barrier. Their cattle grazed on each other's fields, their children married to families across the border, they traded and shopped at each other's haats (weekly bazaar) and found employment at each other's fields.

Informal trade between these two neighbouring countries, according to an estimate, ran into billions.

Yet the border between these two countries remains extremely hostile. An o Salish Kendra's documentation unit reveals that as per newspaper reports between 2008 and 2010 Indian BSF shot dead 188 Bangladeshis. During the same period 64 Bangladeshis were tortured to death by BSF, 166 were injured while 116 were abducted along the border.

The age-old traditional approach of the people living along the border came to an abrupt end with India building a 4,000-kilometre-long, ten-foot-high barbed-wired and concrete fence at a cost of \$1.2 billion to stop what they said mass-scale

migration, smuggling and infiltration.

Felani's father Nurul and his brother, both under twelve, walked into India 25 years ago after both their parents died within a month. The brothers started working at farmers' houses looking after cattle before settling down in Bongaigaon owning a roadside tea stall.

Jahanara's story is also similarly striking. Impoverished and helpless, after her father from the same village of South Ramkhana died, her mother walked into India in search of a job. At the age of eight Jahanara was married to Nurul Islam, hardly 13 years of age at that time. The couple had their first child, Felani, five years later.

A day before the fateful January 7, Nurul Islam and Felani arrived at Khitaber Kuthi under Dinhat police station of West Bengal. It was not the first time Nurul returned to his village. Six months ago he had made the same journey to rebuild his house on the occasion of Felani's upcoming wedding.

"Felani was very excited all the way," said Nurul recollecting the day. "She was wearing the gold ornaments and looked so beautiful," he said. "She told me how she looked forward to meeting her grandparents in Bangladesh for the first time."

"As usual, on arrival at Chadrirhat border point I contacted the dalals [brokers] and paid them Tk 3,000 for a passage across the fence," said Nurul.

He recalled the horror that followed. The dalals tried to smuggle the father and daughter throughout the night but border patrol by the BSF was so intense that day that they had to retreat. Just after the muezzin called for the early morning prayers, the dalals carrying three bamboo-made ladders led the two towards the fence.

"Daylight had broken by then and I was very scared. I told them we would prefer to wait till night but they were insistent," Nurul said.

He held Felani tightly as they climbed the rungs of the first ladder. The second ladder was placed horizontally to connect the two fences and the third one was placed on the Bangladesh

side for descending.

"I held Felani with my right hand and climbed the first flights," he said. As the two tried to cross the second ladder, Nurul heard a single gunshot.

"The bullet hit Felani from the right side and she immediately fell silent and heavy after a brisk cry. I let her go and I myself fell on the Bangladesh side sustaining injuries all over my body. I looked back to see ten to eleven BSF members twenty feet away," Nurul continued.

He tried to climb back to

rescue Felani but the guards shouted and aimed their rifles at him. From 6:10am till 11:30am that day, the body of Felani lay there hanging by the ten-foot-high fence before the BSF took her away.

In front of thousands of villagers and officials of the Border Guard Bangladesh, the BSF handed over her body the next day after a post-mortem. In turn, Bangladesh police conducted another post-

mortem at the Kurigran

General Hospital.

Felani was buried the following day.

The story of Felani touched the hearts of millions both in Bangladesh and India. For the family of Nurul and Jahanara, the 25-year-long Indian chapter has been closed, probably forever. With Tk 3 lakh that the family received from the Bangladeshi authorities they now dream of a new future by the grave of their beloved daughter, Felani.

TI raises climate corruption

FROM PAGE 1
make sure that reporting on climate projects in each step from planning to implementation is done systematically.

It urged the civil society groups to work together and empower people to play their role especially in monitoring local governments' spending and decision-making.

Speaking as the guest of honour, Hasan Mahmud, state minister for the environment and forest ministry, said the report cautions all the countries against the probable corruption risks involving the climate financ-

ing. Though the rich countries of the world, who are largely responsible for climate change, promised fast track funding almost two years ago, they are yet to take any steps for the fund's disbursement, he said.

Saber Hossain Chowdhury, chairman of all-party parliamentary committee on climate change, stressed the need for enhancing authority of the oversight bodies so they can ensure transparency in the management of the fund.

Anti Corruption Commission Chairman

Golam Rahman said that like any other sectors, corruption takes place in the climate sector too, which should be stopped by concerted efforts.

Quazi Kholikuzzaman Ahmed, Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation chairman; Atiq Rahman, executive director of Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies; Syeda Rizwana Hasan, executive director of Bangladesh Environment Lawyers' Association, also spoke at the seminar chaired by Transparency International Bangladesh Chairperson Sultana Kamal.

Urea Fertilizer Factory Limited
(An Enterprise of Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation)
P.O. SARKARKHANA, GHORASAL, NARSINGDI
Phone: 038994-88058, 88076, Fax: 880-2-9352550
e-mail No - Uff42@yahoo.com

BCIC TENDER NOTICE

Managing Director, Urea Fertilizer Factory Ltd., Ghorasal, Narsingdi invites sealed quotations from the bonafide experienced contractors under Tender inquiry No. UFFL/OP/Bagging-42/2011-13/329 dated 27-04-2011 for bagging of product urea and stacking the same in different heights and Insertion of Polythene bags into Jute/pp or any kind of bags for 2 (two) years with effect from 1st September, 2011 or from the date to be mentioned in the subsequent work order. The quotations will be received up to 11-00 AM on 07-06-2011 on Tuesday at Urea Fertilizer Factory Ltd., Ghorasal, Narsingdi and opened immediately thereafter closing of the tender box in presence of the bidders (if any). The tender documents in details will be available at the cost of Tk. 1000/- (Non refundable) in cash from the offices of (1) Controller of Accounts, BCIC, BCIC Bhaban, 30-31, Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dhaka-1000, (2) General Manager (A& F), UFFL, Ghorasal, Narsingdi during the office hours on every working day. No Tender Schedule/Documents will be sold on the Tender opening day. Management reserves the right to accept or reject any or all the tenders/quotations partly or fully without assigning any reason what's ever. If the quotations are not possible to receive on the day mentioned above due to any unavoidable circumstances, the same will be received and opened in the next working day at the same time.

MD.AKRAM HOSSAIN
Deputy Chife Chemist,
Bagging / Operation,
For Managing Director.

ASHUGANJ POWER STATION COMPANY LIMITED
(An enterprise of Bangladesh Power Development Board)
Ashuganj, B.Baria-3402, Bangladesh.

Be a proud member of Ashuganj Power Station Company Ltd.

Career in Power Sector

The Company is looking for an energetic and promising person for immediate appointment in the post of Director (Technical) and invites applications from Bangladeshi Nationals.

The Director (Technical) is the Chief Technical Officer of the Company reporting through the Managing Director to the Board of Directors. He acts as a member of the Local Management Team of the Company. He is responsible for technical studies, engineering, construction, supervision and operation and maintenance of all the operational functioning facilities of the company. His other important tasks include Technical Forecasting in all respect regarding all electrical, mechanical and civil establishments, assessment of manpower requirement in technical sectors, and development planning for technical manpower. He is also responsible for providing proper assistance and advice to the Managing Director and the Director (Finance) in all respect and for ensuring sound Administrative Environment among employees engaged in technical sectors.

Required Qualification: Candidates should be BSc Engineers in Electrical / Mechanical Engineering with at least 15(Fifteen) years of experience in operation and maintenance of large electrical power plants and implementation of rehabilitation and modernization activities including procurement through international competitive bidding, etc. Candidates with multidisciplinary qualifications will be preferred. Candidates having education and/or experience in Administration/ Management will get added advantage.

Age Limit: 55 years (may be relaxed for exceptionally deserving candidates)

Remuneration/ Compensation Package: It includes Basic Pay 67,500/=, Power Station Allowance 25%, Medical Support for self, spouse and children (cost at actual will be reimbursed or maximum two basic pay in a year), Residential Accommodation at site, Full-time Transport with driver, and Other Fringe Benefits as per Company's Rules.

Term of Appointment: The appointment will be made initially for 5(five) years (or upto maximum 60 years of age) and this term is renewable after evaluating the performance against set targets to be given by the Board of Directors later on.

Candidates having 3rd Division/Class in any level of education need not apply.
Age limit shall be calculated on 30.05.2011.
Incomplete Application(s) will not be considered.
Application (cover letter), with (i) complete CV, (ii) 2 recent PP size duly attested photographs, (iii) attested copies of supporting documents in favour of educational and other qualifications and experience(s) and (iv) Nationality Certificate, must reach by 30.05.2011 to:

The Chairman
Ashuganj Power Station Company Ltd.
Bengal Center (6th floor), 28 Topkhana Road, Dhaka.

CV must include (i) Name, (ii) Father's Name, (iii) Mother's Name, (iv) Present Address, (v) Permanent Address, (vi) Contact Phone No(s), (vii) Mailing Address, (viii) Date of Birth, (ix) Age (yrs, mths & days) on 30.05.2011, (x) Educational Qualification stating Year of Passing, Group/Subject, Board/University, and No. of Years in Graduation Level, (xi) Professional Education and membership (if any), (xii) Experience in detail, (xiii) Publication in any reputed Journal (if any), (xiv) Special Training achieved (if any) and (xv) Special works/ activities performed (if any) (must be furnished chronologically).

The post applied for must be marked on the top of the Envelope.

N.B.: Only short listed candidates will be called for interview.

- Company Secretary