MIR QUASEM'S TRIAL

Decision on indictment Aug 29

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

The International Crimes Tribunal-1 yesterday fixed August 29 to decide about indicting Jamaat-e-Islami leader Mir Quasem Ali on crimes against humanity committed during the Liberation War in 1971.

The tribunal also fixed today to hear a petition filed by the prosecution of the case against former Jamaat chief Ghulam Azam seeking contempt proceedings against New York-based Human Rights Watch for its report on the verdict.

The three-member tribunal headed by Justice ATM Fazle Kabir had fixed the date in Quasem's case after the prosecution gave reply to the arguments on his discharge petition.

The 61-year-old Jamaat leader who was arrested on June 17, 2012 was hauled before the court.

The formal charges accuse Quasem of killing eight Bangalees and torturing at least 27 people in Chittagong during the war.

Prosecutor Sultan Mahmud Simon said Quasem was general secretary of Islami Chhatra Sangha, the then student wing of Jamaat, from November 7, 1971 till the victory of Bangladesh.

Jamaat's incumbent General Secretary Ali Ahsan Mohammad Mojaheed, who was given capital punishment for committing war crimes, was president of Chhatra Sangha then.

Quoting verdict of Mojaheed's case, another prosecutor Tapas Kanti Baul argued that Quasem was in superior status because of his position and he could not avert superior responsibility.

Simon argued Al-Badr, an anti-liberation force infamous for the planned killings of intellectuals at the fag end of the war, was made up of Chhatra Sangha members.

The judgement of Mojaheed's case reads, "Al-Badr was created under the active vigilance of Jamaat-e-Islami and Pakistani occupation army, and it may be unerringly concluded that it acted as an 'auxiliary force' for 'operational', 'static' and 'other purposes' of the occupation armed force."

Earlier on August 19, the defence placed arguments on their discharge petition.

The defence argued that the charges pressed by the prosecution were not specific and prayed to the tribunal to exonerate Quasem from the charges.

Defence counsel Tanvir Ahmed Al-Amin that day said the identities of the murder victims in the proposed charges No 11-12 were not specified. In charge No 11, the prosecution failed to specify the identity of victim Jashim and other "so-called" five unknown dead, he added.

If the prosecution were unable to provide specific dates of the incidents, they should have refrained from including the events in the formal charge, he said.

Following reply from the prosecution, Tanvir prayed to the tribunal to keep pending the indictment decision until September 8 as chief defence counsel Abdur Razzaq was abroad.

The tribunal rejected the prayer and fixed the date.

Priority high, progress slow

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He said three out of four layers of the main road had been completed and the carpeting would start after the monsoon.

But a visit to the spot revealed that sand and earth had been dumped on both sides of the highway earmarking only the alignment.

Zaid Bakht, research director of Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), has his doubts that the remaining work could be covered in just one and a half years.

In the coming days political unrest, including probable hartals, might slow down the work pace, he said, adding that the contractors, who got the job by bidding lower than the estimated cost, might deliberately delay the work to obtain more money by using political influence.

The IMED study pointed out that frequent changes of the project director and awarding of a large chunk of work to a single company also delayed the project.

This not only cost time but also increased the project cost by 47 percent. According to the IMED study, the estimated project cost now stands at Tk 3,190 crore which was originally Tk 2,168 crore.

As a priority project, the last BNP-led government had floated a tender for the project to pre-qualifying bidders in October 2005, before it was approved in January 2006. The construction work was then split into 10 packages.

But the then government suddenly hurried the tender preparation and asked officials to fix designs, work schedule and work costs within seven days. This resulted in inconsistencies in the work costs.

When the BNP-led government's tenure ended and a military-backed caretaker government took over in January, 2007, the latter cancelled the tender over corruption allegations. Inconsistency in work costs was also one of the reasons for the cancellation.

Since then the project has remained jinxed.

In March, 2008, a second tender was floated which got stuck in court when some firms filed writs.

By the time the writs were settled, the AL-led government assumed office. In April, 2009, it floated the tender for the third time and finalised it in October that year.

Similarly, four years were wasted in appointing the design and supervision consultant as the first contractor appointed in 2006 had failed to fulfil some contractual obligations. Another contractor was appointed in 2010.

Finally, the road work began in January, 2010, and the bridge work in February, 2012. By this time, six years had elapsed.

LOW PRICE

The IMED study also found that every contractor had quoted 14.47 percent lower price than that of the government estimated rates for constructing the road.

The report said each of the contractors was working at a very slow pace but did not mention any reason for it.

Meanwhile of the 10 packages of the project, seven were awarded to the Chinese company Sinohydro Corporation Ltd. The study said the company failed to mobilise manpower, equipment and construction materials on schedule.

The contractors who bagged work for building bridges and flyovers also lacked the same factors resulting in slow progress of the works, achieving 17 percent of the target.

The report recommended that the authorities monitor the progress closely so that the work could be finished on time.

CHANGES OF PD

The study said the project director in the venture had been changed 11 times in the last seven years.

Five of them, including the incumbent one, were employed on a part-time basis although such massive work requires full-time supervision.

The government policy was not followed while changing the project directors. Such changes require recommendations from a high-level committee led by the prime minister.

LAND BLOCK

Communications Minister Obaidul Quader identified land acquisition as one of the major challenges that delayed the work progress.

He said legal complexities and social barriers in relocating graveyards, mosques, temples and educational institutions had eaten up most of the time so far.

Besides, earth to fill the low lands and lack of bitumen were also identified as obstacles to progress. So far 11 hills have been cut to collect the earth for filling, the study pointed out.

China calls

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The envoy was speaking at a press conference at Radisson Blu Water Garden Hotel Dhaka on the occasion of the visit of Chinese hospital ship Peace Ark to Bangladesh. The vessel arrived at Chittagong port on Monday on a week-long mission.

When reminded that China usually refrain from making any political statement on the internal issues of another country, the envoy said as a close friend and neighbour of Bangladesh, China attaches importance to the situation in Bangladesh and wants to see stability and development in this country.

Li Jun favoured face-to-face talks between the leaders of Awami League and BNP. "Small goodwill and small conversational exchanges could lead to a big consensus," he noted.

Responding to a query by newsmen, the envoy said since his arrival in Bangladesh one year ago, he has been making efforts to see a solution to the ongoing political stalemate through negotiations and he would continue to do so.

He, however, would not mediate the face-to-face talks between the two parties. The party leaders have wisdom to solve the problem and finally, it is the people of Bangladesh, who would decide, he mentioned.

Both the parties, said Li Jun, have some important common views, that the next general election should be held in a fair, free, credible and inclusive manner.

"The focal point of the difference is the mode of the general election. The Chinese side believes that this can be solved through negotiations and dialogue," he mentioned.

The trade volume between the two countries has increased and Bangladesh was exporting more products to China. This year's trade between the two countries could be over $10 billion, added the ambassador.

MISSION OF PEACE ARK

At the press briefing, Chinese Rear Admiral Shen Hao spoke on the mission of Peace Ark for establishing global peace, love and cooperation.

Asked about the Chinese navy's assistance to Bangladesh Navy in protecting the country's maritime boundary and marine resources, Shen said he had pleasant talks with Bangladesh naval chief Vice Admiral M Farid Habib yesterday morning.

The two officials agreed on some points to have more exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in this field.

The Chinese ship arrived here to provide free medical services to local people and conduct academic exchanges with Bangladesh military hospitals.

Labour leader murdered

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stall at Malibagh Chowdhury Para around 8:45am, the victim's nephew Mohammad Sohel quoted witnesses as saying.

The attackers left the spot immediately after.

Moktar was rushed to Dhaka Medical College Hospital and he died around 11:45am, Sohel added.

Moktar, who lives at East Rampura, used to supply labourers to several garment factories at Chowdhury Para, said his wife Moushumi Begum, adding that he had left home at 7:45am.

Around 8:15am, Moktar had called his assistant Shahin Alam on his phone like every day. The two met at the tea stall behind Abul Hotel about half an hour later, said Shahin.

Minutes later, Moktar received a phone call and sent him to the caller very close by to fetch Tk 3,000 that was owed to Moktar, said the assistant.

On returning with the money, Shahin saw some people running away from the stall and Moktar lying on the ground, bleeding profusely.

Moushumi said her husband had told her in the last few days that he had been receiving threats. But he did not tell her who were issuing the threats and why.

Ramna unit Sramik League president Jahangir Alam told The Daily Star that Moktar had had a feud with some yaba traders at Chowdhury Para. They had injured him badly about a year ago, and he had since been receiving treatment for the left eye.

Moshiur Rahman, officer-in-charge of Ramna Police Station, said police were looking into the murder, adding that Moktar had sometimes given them information about drug peddlers.

ALIM'S DEFENCE

Tribunal allows 3 witnesses

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

International Crimes Tribunal-2 yesterday allowed three out of a list of 3,328 defence witnesses to defend former BNP lawmaker Abdul Alim to prove his alibi.

The three-member tribunal led by Justice Obaidul Hassan made the decision after the prosecution filed a petition for limiting the number of defence witnesses.

On August 6, 2012, the defence of Alim, a former minister of in late president Ziaur Rahman's cabinet, submitted the list of witnesses before the tribunal.

Prosecutor Rana Dasgupta yesterday said the "huge list" did not go with the concept of quick disposal of the case and appealed to the tribunal to shorten the number.

Alim's lawyer Ahsanul Huq Hena said 17 charges had been framed against his client and the tribunal should consider the number of their witnesses.

The tribunal said the defence had only one plea of alibi and the responsibility to prove the charges solely lay on the prosecution.

During cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses, the defence took the plea of alibi that Alim had gone into hiding before the Pakistani army entered Joypurhat in April, 1971.

The tribunal also continued recording the cross-examination of ZM Altafur Rahman, investigation officer and the last prosecution witness in the case, for the fourth day before adjourning the proceedings until today.

On June 11, 2012, the tribunal indicted Alim on 17 charges, including murder and genocide committed in Joypurhat during the war.

'Hundreds' killed in Syria gas attack

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killed by poison gas rained down on suburbs east of Damascus.

"Today's crimes are ... not the first time the regime has used chemical weapons. But they constitute a turning point in the regime's operations," he told a news conference in Istanbul. "This time it was for annihilation rather than terror."

An opposition monitoring group, citing figures compiled from medical clinics in the Damascus suburbs, put the death toll at 494 - 90 percent of them killed by gas, the rest by bombing and conventional arms. The rebel Syrian National Coalition said 650 people had been killed.

If the cause of death and the scale of the killing were confirmed, it would be the worst known use of chemical weapons since Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein gassed thousands of Kurds in the town of Halabja in 1988.

Activists said rockets with chemical agents hit the Damascus suburbs of Ain Tarma, Zamalka and Jobar during fierce pre-dawn bombardment by government forces.

The Damascus Media Office monitoring centre said 150 bodies were counted in Hammouriya, 100 in Kfar Batna, 67 in Saqba, 61 in Douma, 76 in Mouadamiya and 40 in Irbib, all suburbs of Damascus.

A nurse at Douma Emergency Collection facility, Bayan Baker, earlier told Reuters the death toll collated from medical centres was at least 213.

"Many of the casualties are women and children. They arrived with their pupils constricted, cold limbs and foam in their mouths. The doctors say these are typical symptoms of nerve gas victims," the nurse said. Exposure to sarin gas causes pupils in the eyes to shrink to pinpoint sizes and foaming at the lips.

The UN team is in Syria investigating allegations that both rebels and army forces used chemical weapons in the past, one of the main disputes in international diplomacy over Syria.

The Swedish scientist leading the team, Ake Sellstrom, said the reports should be looked into, but doing so would require a request from a UN member state.

France said the mission must be sent to the site to "investigate immediately". Turkey and Saudi Arabia made similar calls. Britain said it was deeply concerned and would raise the issue at the UN Security Council, adding the attacks would be "a shocking escalation" if confirmed.

Extensive amateur video and photographs appeared on the Internet showing countless bodies, with victims choking, some of them foaming at the mouth, and no sign of outward injury.

A video purportedly shot in the Kafr Batna neighbourhood showed a room filled with more than 90 bodies, many of them children and a few women and elderly men. Most of the bodies appeared ashen or pale but with no visible injuries. About a dozen were wrapped in blankets.

Attackers can return

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victims demanded immediate punishment of the killers.

"We want punishment for those who killed my husband," Maksuda Azad, who came to the rally to mourn the loss of her husband, Abul Kalam Azad, told reporters.

Like her, many family members of the grenade attack victims joined the rally to pay tributes to their dear ones.

All of them echoed Maksuda, saying it would be a big relief for them if the trials of the killers are completed soon.

Addressing the rally, the premier said the investigation into the attack had been completed and the killers would certainly be brought to book.

"You have seen that the names of Khaleda Zia's son and the ministers of her (previous) government have surfaced during the investigation," she said.

Hasina claimed that her government had contained militancy and terrorism with an iron hand.

"At least no attack like that of August 21 on the opposition took place in our tenure as we do not believe in vendetta. I don't want such incident occurring in the country anymore," she said.

The premier, in an emotion-choked voice, said grenades used in war had been were hurled at her party rally only to eliminate her and the AL leadership.

She alleged that the BNP-Jamaat alliance government had destroyed all the evidence of the attack and helped the culprits to flee. They even made a farce in the name of investigation, the premier added.

Before the grenade attack, BNP lawmakers had threatened her in parliament with facing the same consequences that her father and family members had faced on August 15, 1975, Hasina said.

The premier, cabinet members, leaders of different political parties and victims' family members placed wreaths at a makeshift memorial which was set up in front of the AL office in memory of those killed in the attack.

Hasina also distributed cheques and savings certificates among the family members of the victims.

Tarique's

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said the BNP leader at a press conference at the party's headquarters in Nayapaltan.

Fakhrul's remarks came hours after the prime minister at a rally at Bangabandhu Avenue in the capital commented that Tarique Rahman was involved in the grenade attack.

He said though Tarique's name was not included in the charge sheet during the 1/11 government, the present government had included his name in the cases through supplementary charge sheets.

On July 2, 2011, Criminal Investigation Department of police submitted the charge sheets against Tarique and 29 others for their alleged involvement in providing administrative assistance to the assailants of August 21 carnage.

Fakhrul claimed that Mufti Abdul Hannan, one of the accused in the cases, was taken on a 120-day remand and was compelled to mention Tarique's name in connection with the incident.

But when Hannan was produced before the court, he said the government had forced him to mention his [Tarique] name, the BNP leader said.

Fakhrul said the then BNP-led government was cooperative in properly investigating the cases but the Awami League did not help them.

"When the intelligence agency, Scotland Yard, came to Dhaka to investigate the cases, the then opposition leader did not assist them," the BNP leader alleged.

The BNP organised the press conference to declare the schedules of its different programmes on the occasion of the party's 35th founding anniversary and the release days of Tarique Rahman and Khaleda Zia.

Manning jailed

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more than 700,000 classified files, battlefield videos and diplomatic cables to WikiLeaks, the pro transparency website, in a case that has commanded international attention.

Defence attorneys had not made a specific sentencing request but pleaded with Lind not to "rob him of his youth."

Manning was working as a low-level intelligence analyst in Baghdad when he handed over the documents, catapulting WikiLeaks and its founder, Julian Assange, into the international spotlight.

The classified material that shocked many around the world included a 2007 gunsight video of a US Apache helicopter firing at suspected insurgents in Baghdad. Among the dozen fatalities were two Reuters news staff. WikiLeaks dubbed the footage "Collateral Murder."

The case highlighted the difficulty in keeping secrets in the Internet age. It raised strong passions on the part of the US government, which said Manning had put American lives at risk, and anti-secrecy advocates, who maintained Manning was justified in releasing the information.

During a pretrial hearing, Lind had determined that the eventual sentence would be reduced by 112 days because of harsh treatment after his arrest in 2010. He likely will be imprisoned at the US Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

A US rights group has said Manning should be a candidate for this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

INDO-BANGLA BOUNDARY

'Efforts on to ratify deal'

OUR CORRESPONDENT, *New Delhi*

India yesterday said efforts were on for building a consensus on a bill to ratify the land boundary agreement with Bangladesh, which could not be placed at the Indian parliament on Monday.

Replying to a question at a media briefing, the spokesman for Indian External Affairs Ministry said External Affairs Minister Salman Khurshid was talking to different political parties to evolve a consensus.

His remarks came two days after Trinamool Congress and Asom Gana Parishad lawmakers had torpedoed Khurshid's bid to introduce the constitution amendment bill in the Rajya Sabha, the upper House of the Indian parliament.

The Trinamool Congress and an AGP member had repeatedly made efforts in the House on Monday to scuttle the introduction of the bill, after which junior Parliamentary Affairs Minister Rajeev Shukla said "the bill has been deferred".

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ

র‍্যাব ফোর্সেস সদর দপ্তর

কুর্মিটোলা, ঢাকা

উন্মুক্ত দরপত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তি (OTM)

"The Public Procurement Regulation Act-2006" and "The Public Procurement Regulation-2008" এর বিধি মোতাবেক ২০১৩-২০১৪ অর্থ বৎসরে র‍্যাব ফোর্সেস সদর দপ্তর, কুর্মিটোলা, ঢাকার ফোর্সের ২য় কোয়ার্টারে (অক্টোবর, নভেম্বর ও ডিসেম্বর) মাসের ভোজ্য তৈল (সয়াবিন) সরবরাহ ঠিকাদার নিয়োগের লক্ষ্যে বাংলাদেশী ব্যবসায়ী/সরবরাহকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের নিকট হতে সীলমোহরকৃত খামের উপর কাজের নাম উল্লেখসহ দরপত্র আহবান করা যাচ্ছে।

০১।	মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ	স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়।
০২।	সংস্থা/বিভাগ	বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ।
০৩।	ক্রয়/সংগ্রহের স্বত্বাধিকারীর নাম	পরিচালক (প্রশাসন ও অর্থ), র‍্যাব ফোর্সেস সদর দপ্তর, কুর্মিটোলা, ঢাকা।
০৪।	ক্রয়/সংগ্রহকারীর কোড নম্বর	প্রযোজ্য নহে।
০৫।	সংগ্রহকারীর দপ্তর/জেলা	র‍্যাব ফোর্সেস সদর দপ্তর, কুর্মিটোলা, ঢাকা।
০৬।	যে কাজের জন্য দরপত্র আহবান	২০১৩-২০১৪ অর্থ বৎসরের ২য় কোয়ার্টারে ভোজ্য তৈল (সয়াবিন) ক্রয়ের ঠিকাদার নিয়োগ।
০৭।	দরপত্র আহবানের সূত্র	পুলিশ হেডকোয়ার্টার্স, ঢাকা স্মারক নং- রেশন/৫১-২০০৬/৯২১ তারিখঃ ১৯/০৩/২০১২।
০৮।	সংগ্রহ পদ্ধতি	উন্মুক্ত দরপত্র পদ্ধতি (OTM)।
০৯।	অর্থের উৎস	স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয় কর্তৃক পুলিশ হেডকোয়ার্টার্স হইতে অর্থ বরাদ্দ প্রাপ্তি সাপেক্ষে।
১০।	দরপত্র প্যাকেজ নং	০২/২০১৩-২০১৪ অর্থ বৎসর।
১১।	দরপত্র প্যাকেজের নাম	২০১৩-২০১৪ অর্থ বৎসরের ২য় কোয়ার্টারে ভোজ্য তৈল (সয়াবিন) ক্রয়ের ঠিকাদার নিয়োগ।
১২।	দরপত্র পত্রিকায় প্রকাশের শেষ তারিখ	২২/০৮/২০১৩খ্রিঃ।
১৩।	দরপত্র দলিল (সিডিউল) বিক্রয়ের শেষ তারিখ ও সময়	পত্রিকায় বিজ্ঞপ্তি প্রকাশের তারিখ হতে আগামী ০৫/০৯/২০১৩খ্রিঃ পর্যন্ত অফিস চলাকালীন সকল কার্যদিবসে।
১৪।	দরপত্র দাখিলের তারিখ ও সময়	০৯/০৯/২০১৩খ্রিঃ, ১২০০ ঘটিকার মধ্যে পরিচালক (প্রশাসন ও অর্থ) এর কার্যালয়ে রক্ষিত সীলমোহরকৃত দরপত্র বাক্সে।
১৫।	দরপত্র বাক্স খোলার তারিখ ও সময়	০৯/০৯/২০১৩খ্রিঃ, ১২৩০ ঘটিকা। দরপত্রদাতা অথবা তার প্রতিনিধির সম্মুখে (যদি কেহ উপস্থিত থাকেন) দরপত্রসমূহ খোলা হবে।
১৬।	দরপত্র বিক্রয়কারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম ও ঠিকানা	পরিচালক (প্রশাসন ও অর্থ) এর কার্যালয় (জেনারেল শাখা)।
১৭।	দরপত্র মূল্যায়নের তারিখ ও সময়	১১/০৯/২০১৩খ্রিঃ, ১১০০ ঘটিকা।
১৮।	দরপত্রদাতার প্রাক-যোগ্যতা	পিপিআর/২০০৮ এর বিধি মোতাবেক দরপত্র দলিল (সিডিউল) ক্রয়ে ইচ্ছুক প্রার্থীকে প্রাক-যোগ্যতা যাচাইয়ের ক্ষেত্রে নিম্নবর্ণিত শর্তসমূহ পূরণ করতে হবে। দরপত্র ক্রয়ের সময় নিম্নবর্ণিত কাগজপত্রের মূলকপি অবশ্যই প্রদর্শন করতে হবে। অন্যথায় দরপত্র দলিল বিক্রয়ের ক্ষেত্রে বিবেচনা করা হবে না। ক) বাংলাদেশ নাগরিকত্বের সনদপত্র। খ) চলতি অর্থ সনের হালনাগাদ নবায়নকৃত ট্রেড লাইসেন্স। গ) যে কোন তফসীলভুক্ত বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকের আর্থিক সচ্ছলতা সনদ। ঘ) সংশ্লিষ্ট আয়কর অফিসের নিকট হইতে টি,আই,এন নম্বর উল্লেখসহ হালনাগাদ আয়কর সার্টিফিকেট ও আয়কর রিটার্ন দাখিলের বিবরণীসহ সার্টিফাইড কপি। ঙ) ভ্যাট রেজিস্ট্রেশন সনদপত্র। চ) প্রতিনিধির ক্ষেত্রে মালিকের ক্ষমতা অর্পণপত্র (নোটারি পাবলিক কর্তৃক) এবং সত্যায়িত তিনটি নমুনা স্বাক্ষর। ছ) সরকারি কোন প্রতিষ্ঠানে বিগত ০২ বৎসরের বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতা সনদ এবং সেনা, বিজিবি, পুলিশ বাহিনীতে টাটকা রেশন সামগ্রী সরবরাহের অভিজ্ঞতার সার্টিফিকেট সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক সত্যায়নপূর্বক দাখিল করতে হইবে। জ) প্রথম শ্রেণীর নামসহ সরকারি কর্মকর্তা কর্তৃক সত্যায়িত সদ্য তোলা ০২ কপি পাসপোর্ট সাইজের রঙ্গিন ছবি। ঝ) প্রথম শ্রেণীর সরকারি কর্মকর্তা কর্তৃক সত্যায়িত ঠিকাদারের ০৩টি নমুনা স্বাক্ষর। ঞ) ফার্ম/প্রতিষ্ঠানের মালিকানা সনদ। ট) দরপত্রদাতার প্রতিষ্ঠানের কালো তালিকাভুক্ত নয় এই মর্মে নিজস্ব প্যাডে প্রতিস্বাক্ষরিত মুচলেকা দিতে হবে। উল্লেখ্য যে, পিপিআর-২০০৮ এবং তদীয় সংশোধনী মোতাবেক অন্যান্য শর্তাবলী প্রযোজ্য হবে।
১৯।	মালামাল অথবা কাজের বিস্তারিত বিবরণ	দরপত্র তফসিল (সিডিউল) মোতাবেক।

২০। কাজের নাম	দরপত্র সিডিউলের মূল্য	দরপত্র জামানত	কাজের সময়সীমা
২১। ২০১৩-২০১৪ অর্থ বৎসরের ১ম কোয়ার্টারের ভোজ্য তৈল (সয়াবিন) ক্রয়	১০০০/-	৭৫,০০০.০০	২০১৩-২০১৪ অর্থ বৎসরের ২য় কোয়ার্টারের (অক্টোবর, নভেম্বর ও ডিসেম্বর) পর্যন্ত

২২।	দরপত্র আহবানকারী কর্মকর্তার নাম	মোঃ মোফাজ্জল হুসাইন।
২৩।	দরপত্র আহবানকারী কর্মকর্তার পদবী	পরিচালক (প্রশাসন ও অর্থ)।
২৪।	দরপত্র আহবানকারী কর্মকর্তার ঠিকানা	র‍্যাব ফোর্সেস সদর দপ্তর, কুর্মিটোলা, ঢাকা।
২৫।	দরপত্র আহবানকারী কর্মকর্তার সহিত যোগাযোগের মাধ্যম	ফোন-৭৯১৩১০৪।
২৬।	সংগ্রহ সত্তা কোন প্রকার কারণ দর্শানো ব্যতিরেকে যে কোন দরপত্র গ্রহণ বা বাতিল করার ক্ষমতা সংরক্ষণ করেন।	
২৭।	জ্ঞাতব্য বিষয়	০১। নিজস্ব প্রতিষ্ঠানের প্যাডে আবেদনের মাধ্যমে দরপত্র ক্রয় করতে হবে। ০২। দরপত্র ক্রয়ের আবেদনপত্রের সহিত পরিচালক (প্রশাসন ও অর্থ), র‍্যাব ফোর্সেস সদর দপ্তর এর অনুকূলে বর্ণিত ব্যাংক ড্রাফট/পে-অর্ডার প্রদর্শন করতে হবে। ০৩। দরপত্রের সহিত উল্লেখিত টাকার ব্যাংক ড্রাফট/পে-অর্ডার সংযুক্ত করে দাখিল করতে হবে। ০৪। দরপত্র তফসিল ক্রয়ের সময়ে প্রকাশিত কপি আবেদনের সহিত সংযুক্ত করতে হবে। ০৫। কোন ফার্ম বা প্রতিষ্ঠান সম্পর্কে সন্দেহের উদ্রেক হলে যথারীতি তদন্তের মাধ্যমে সুরাহা না হওয়া পর্যন্ত সিডিউল প্রদান করতে বাধ্য নহে। ০৬। দরপত্রের সকল কার্যক্রম পাবলিক প্রকিউরমেন্ট আইন-২০০৬ এবং পাবলিক প্রকিউরমেন্ট বিধিমালা-২০০৮ এবং তদীয় সংশোধনী মোতাবেক পরিচালিত হবে। ০৭। দরপত্র ক্রয়ের রশিদ দরপত্রের সাথে দাখিল করতে হবে।

বিঃদ্রঃ উল্লেখ্য যে, অত্র বিজ্ঞপ্তিটি CPTU এর ওয়েবসাইটে (www.cptu.gov.bd) এবং র‍্যাব এর ওয়েবসাইট (www.rab.gov.bd) এ পাওয়া যাবে।

মোঃ মোফাজ্জল হুসাইন
উইং কমান্ডার
পরিচালক (প্রশাসন ও অর্থ)
মহাপরিচালকের পক্ষে
টেলিফোনঃ ৭৯১৩১০৪

জিডি-৩০৭৪