

### Malaysian firm proposes to take over Chittagong Cement Factory

A Malaysian company proposed to purchase of the Chittagong Clinker and Cement Factory along with its liabilities, reports UNB.

Sources told UNB Sunday that Tanjargria Shipping and Forwarding Agency of Malaysia had offered to take over entire management of the factory.

The proposal was made in response to government policy for disinvesting industrial units.

Sources at the Industries Ministry said the proposal was now under scrutiny and approval for takeover of the factory by the foreign entrepreneur would take some time.

The factory has liabilities of more than Tk 20 crore.

The government owns the unit's 51 per cent shares and the rest are in the private sector.

### Korean investor to visit Dhaka

By Staff Correspondent

A representative of a Korean company will visit Bangladesh from February 18 to 20 to explore the possibility of setting up a joint-venture company here.

He is interested in medical textiles like bandage, gauze & plastics and also textiles for sand paper. The Korean company will also be interested to supply the machinery along with 100% buy-back arrangement to the local entrepreneurs.

Interested parties have been requested to contact Korea Trade Center (KTC), Dhaka at 14, Kemal Ataturk Avenue, Banani, Dhaka-1213. Tel: 604866, 603012 immediately.

### Tribals get relief goods worth Tk 3 lakh

RANGAMATI, Feb 9: Relief materials worth Tk three lakh were distributed Wednesday among the tribals of the three upazilas along with five armed terrorists who surrendered to the authorities.

Relief goods including winter clothes were distributed on February 5 among the insurgency affected tribals.

## Human resource development vital for economic uplift

Speakers at an international seminar in the city laid stress on the development of human resource and promotion of productivity in the small and medium industries to achieve national economic development, reports BSS.

They viewed that real national progress was not possible without a higher productivity performance in all spheres of life, particularly in the case of industrialization.

They regretted the poor level of productivity in the industries and stressed the development of human resources to overcome this situation.

Human resource, a vital component of any productivity, should be developed in a proper manner with sufficient skill to get optimum output, they said, at a seminar titled "Human Resource Development for Promotion of Productivity in Small and Medium Industries" at a hotel, in Dhaka.

Organised jointly by the

National Productivity Organization (NPO) and Asian Productivity Organization (APO), the semi-nar was addressed by Dr Ekr-am Hossain, Secretary, Ministry of Industries, Maniruzza-man Chowdhury, Chairman BSCIC, Kenneth Mok, APO representative and Mohammad Abu Misir, Director, NPO.

The seminar is the first of its kind being held in the country against the backdrop of the industrial policy, recently announced by the Government.

Dr. Ekr-am Hossain outlined the industrial policy saying it offers all support and assistance to the entrepreneurs and stimulates the private sector for establishment of industries.

He underlined the importance of evolving strategy for planning, development of skilled manpower and said education, training and re-training are the keys to human resource development. Hossain

said the increased productivity could only give us increased income.

Moniruzzaman said the promotion of productivity in small and medium industries was significant in view of the announcement of the new industrial policy.

Kenneth Mok read out a message of APO Secretary General at the seminar wishing its success.

The Secretary General said the small and medium industries are facing some problems like low value-added in resource utilization, poor product quality and shortage of skilled personnel.

He also said APO would continue to offer assistance to member countries by way of training programmes and technical expert services.

The five-day long seminar is being attended by some eminent resource persons from India and Japan and a large number of delegates from ten member countries of APO.

## Private sector to get preference in using Dutch assistance

The private sector in the country will get preference to use Dutch funds for import of raw materials for industrial purposes, reports UNB.

This was disclosed by a Royal Netherlands Embassy official at a seminar in Dhaka Sunday.

The seminar on technical assistance by the Netherlands Management Consultancy Programme (NMCP) for developing countries and eastern Europe was organised by Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI), Bengal Fine Ceramics

and the Embassy of the Netherlands.

JM De Warrd, First Secretary for Industrial Cooperation at the Royal Netherlands Embassy here, said that there will be more involvement of the private sector under the import support component of the Dutch assistance programme.

The seminar was addressed by President of FBCCI Alhaj Muhammad Akram Hussain, Managing Director of NMCP, WA Zuidhof, Eng. M Heysbroek, Subid Ali, M Yunus, MA Hannan, Dr. Sattar, SA Hakim

and Rashed Moudud Khan.

Alhaj Muhammad Akram Hussain praised the Dutch government and NMCP for assisting the Bengal Fine Ceramics develop as a thriving enterprise and enable it export fine products within a short period of time.

He said small and medium organisations and enterprises should obtain services from NMCP through user-supplier collaboration in cost sharing for modernisation, balancing and expansion of on-going enterprises or setting up new ones.

In the open discussion session, president of Dhaka Chamber of Industry Subid Ali sought assistance in agriculture, dairy, fisheries and livestock sector for building up infra-structure of the country.

WA Zuidhof said the Dutch firm NMCP has 14 years of experience of cooperation and so far assisted about 2000 companies in developing countries.



Alhaj Md Akram Hussain, President of FBCCI is delivering his inaugural speech at the seminar on technical assistance by NMCP on Sunday.

# A warning signal for Pak-Bangladesh trade

Egypt and Jordan seem to have found alternative markets, closer home and at competitive prices too. Iran also is said to be buying in smaller quantities than before.

India whose tea exports total 200 million kilos has undertaken a sustained effort to further increase the volume. The devaluation of the rupee has come as big help. The target seems to be the Middle East and the Gulf countries which lifted almost one-third of the country's entire production. The change of direction has been necessitated by the changes in the former Soviet Union which imported about 110 million kilos from India. The breakdown of central authority for import-export deals, shortage of hard currency in the independent states and, above all, disruption of the former Soviet Union-India barter deals have created major difficulties which New Delhi is trying to get around by exploring new markets despite competition from Sri Lanka, Kenya and China.

Pakistan, too, has bought much less tea from Bangladesh than it did in previous years, for example, around 16 million kg in 1990. As against this, the current season has seen Pakistan buy only five million kg and it is highly unlikely that the figure will rise to a great extent during just another eight sales. The country is taking all possible steps to minimise its tea import bill which at present is five billion rupees.

At the same time, the country is giving all possible encouragement to those who wish to grow tea. The Food and Agriculture Minister recently said that Pakistan has successfully passed all stages of tea production. Manshera, Swat and Dir in the NWFP have been found to have sufficient potential for tea production where several teams are already conducting experiments and surveys.

A Tea Board has been set up which, besides providing various facilities, is giving free tea nurseries to interested growers. Small farmers who are presently not showing much interest in the project because tea garden takes almost five years to come into production, are also being given various incentives. The FAO has provided two million dollars for research and experts have been sent to Sri Lanka and Kenya to gain more knowledge and expertise.

Bangladesh has come in for strident criticism also for allegedly dumping its jute goods "with the obvious motive of forcing the Pakistani jute industry to scuttle and close down".

forting the Pakistani jute industry to scuttle and close down." The allegation has come from none other than the Chairman of the Pakistan Jute Mills Association (PJMA), Ahsan M Saleem. According to him, two of the existing 14 jute mills have already closed down.

He said Pakistan is the major buyer of raw jute from Bangladesh in spite of alternate sources existing in India and Nepal. "In spite of this", he added, "Bangladesh, a brotherly Muslim country, continues to be on the war path and dumps jute goods at 50 per cent lower than its production cost, accumulating losses of over 7.30 billion taka annually and using 13 per cent of its revenues in giving subsidies to its exporters."

The Pakistani jute mills have an annual production capacity of 117,000 tons while the present output is over 100,000 tons of jute sacks and hessian cloth, which is 85 per cent of the country's requirement.

Saleem apprehends that if Bangladesh "succeeds in its designs, and our industry closes down", 20,000 workers will lose their livelihood and another 150,000 Pakistanis will be affected indirectly.

Perhaps the fear of a crisis has prompted the Government to decide to constitute a Jute Board to promote jute cultivation in the country. At a meeting attended by representatives of the PJMA, officials of the Ministries of Industries, Finance, Food and Agriculture and other relevant departments, Industries Minister Sheikh Rashid Ahmad, urged the participants to prepare a plan and promised all help.

It is that the Bangladesh Deputy High Commissioner in Karachi, Reazul Hossain, urged upon the Pakistan Government to give preferential treatment to jute bags from his country for meeting requirements which cannot be met by local production. The reaction of either the Government or the traders was not known but it is worth noting that the PJMA Chairman's criticism followed this meeting.

The meeting also said that Bangladesh tea will find a better market in Pakistan if it im-

proved blending plants and upgraded tea garden.

Hossain pointed out the opportunities and advantages that Pakistani entrepreneurs would have if they wanted to establish joint ventures in Bangladesh, particularly in the textile field. Presently, he told the meeting, Bangladesh met all its requirement of yarn and cloth for its textile industry from countries other than Pakistan. The situation could change to the advantage of both countries if Pakistani entrepreneurs manufactured these essentials in Bangladesh in association with their Bangladeshi counterparts. Dhaka was willing to buy sugar plants, railway locomotive spare parts and engineering goods from Pakistan but this country should give preferential treatment to his country, Hossain added.

One good result that yielded from the meeting was that the TCB has decided to buy goods directly from the private sector in Pakistan under the Special Trade Agreement (STA). It would provide guarantees and act as an intermediary for Pakistani importers who bought goods from a Bangladeshi exporter under the STA.

The two sides also discussed the absence of a direct shipping service between the two countries, which was a major bottleneck in the smooth flow of trade between them. It was felt that if a proper plan could be drawn up to set up a joint shipping company, the Islamic Development Bank would most likely provide liberal credit to buy ships.

Meanwhile, the FPCCI is planning to hold single-country exhibition in Bangladesh sometime in March-April this year. Such exhibitions could go a long way in increasing the volume of trade between the two countries. A delegation of the Federation would shortly visit Dhaka and discuss, among other things, the exhibition and the shipping project.

## Experts stress quality control at pharmaceuticals

Speakers at a workshop in Dhaka recently called for taking stringent measures in ensuring quality control in public and private enterprises, reports UNB.

They said strict microbiological quality control (QC) should be maintained in the pharmaceutical industry as the disease and debility reduce the immunity to microorganisms which normally may be resisted by healthy people.

Microbiological quality control measures should reach the established international standards and the appropriate standard should be maintained at each stage of manufacturing, packaging and storage.

"Microbiological QC facility should be well designed and regularly monitored by qualified microbiologists," they added.

The recommendations made at the 10th annual general conference of the Bangladesh Society of Microbiologists (BSM) held at the Institute of Food Science and Technology, BCBR on Friday also said that microbiological quality control should have validation certificate.

Quality control of preservatives, flavours, and colouring materials should also be done in addition to QC of raw materials, they suggested.

The speakers in the conference also demanded that at least one microbiologist be appointed in each pharmaceutical plant.

"Collaborative research studies should be undertaken between the relevant universities, institutions and pharmaceutical industries" they said.

The BSM leaders demanded that microbiological quality control should be an obligatory prerequisite for registration of pharmaceutical labs.

## Sea-Land introduces new US-M East cargo service

By Staff Correspondent

Sea-Land Service Inc, the largest US flag container ship company launched a new direct service between the US East Coast and the Middle East ports of Dubai and Jeddah.

The fortnightly service starts at Elizabeth and touches Norfolk, Charleston, Algeiras, Jeddah, Dubai and then again to Elizabeth.

"This new direct service improves transit time by about four days", Sea-Land's General Manager for Middle East and the Subcontinent, Dave Sanborn said.

For traders in the Middle East, the service will facilitate cargo movement within shorter period, particularly for time-sensitive cargoes like reedymade garment, a Sea-Land despatch disclosed.

## Shipping Intelligence Chittagong Port

Name of Vessels	Berth	EID	Berth	L.Port No	L.Agent
Banglar Kallol	22/01	04/02	J/1	Munda	BEC
Prabu Pami	23/01	01/01	J/3	Col	SEACOAST
Laurissa	29/01	01/02	J/5	China	CSA
Mistar	24/01	07/02	J/6	Singapore	MSA
Banglar Shobha	28/01	05/02	J/7	Pena	BEC
Shalimar	31/01	01/01	J/8	Col	BEC
Banglar Asha	30/01	04/02	J/11	NA	BEC
Fong Shan	30/01	NA	MPB/1	Singapore	BDSHIP
Prince Shaul	22/01	02/01	COJ	Agiba	UMAL
Lias	24/01	03/02	CSJ	Singapore	PROG
Sea Rhapsody	29/01	10/02	TSP	Singapore	OSA
Kang Dong	19/01	05/02	RM/4	Singapore	OSL
Pacific diamond	28/01	31/01	RM/5	MAD	ECSS
Fong Yun	06/01	03/02	DD/1	Singapore	BDSHIP
Banglar Kiron	25/01	05/02	DD/2	NA	BEC
Olga	25/01	01/02	RM/8	Kand	DELMURE

## Vessels Ready At Outer Anchorage

Name of Vessels	Ready	L.Port	L.Agent
Alpha nova	31/01	Singapore	PROG
Songrim	03/01	Kand	FRSA
Tabuk	01/02	Kand	SEACOAST
Vignia	31/02	Fode	LTIL
Gemint	02/02	Darb	AQJA
Eastern Breeze	04/02	Singapore	RRSA
Ryong Seag	05/02	NA	NA
Loyal Bird	05/02	NA	NA

## Vessels Due At Outer Anchorage

Name of Vessels	ETA	L.Port Call	L.Agent
Atlantic Clipper	31/01/92	CAL	BDSHIP
New Genford	31/01/92	Singapore	BDSHIP
Weser Star	01/02/92	Singapore	BDSHIP
Calypso	01/01/92	NA	PROG
Ronjoy choomic	02/02/92	NA	PSAL
Chong Chon Gaug	02/02/92	NA	RRSA
Knud Jerspersen	02/02/92	NA	CT
Ronjoy Victory	03/02/92	NA	PSAL
Felcity	03/02/92	Tamp	OWSL
Vishva Pankaj	03/02/92	NA	SSL
Ryong Gong	04/02/92	NA	BRIGHT
Safira-e-Islam-2	05/02/92	NA	ASLL
Andrian Goncharov	05/02/92	NA	CT
Seabulk Hope	05/02/92	NA	BFA
Fong Shan	06/02/92	Singapore	OWSL
Infinity	07/02/92	Singapore	RSL
Nga Ranger	08/02/92	Singapore	BDSHIP
Tanta	12/02/92	NA	NISHAT
Petr Starostin	14/02/92	NA	CT

## 'Mongla Port

Name of Vessel	Berth	ETA	EID	L.Port	L.Agent
Shalmar	24/01	31/01	Chittagong	BEC	
Sea Carol	28/01	NA	Vizag	HLL	
Banglar Baani	28/01	NA	Chittagong	BSL	
Al-Bashir	30/01	NA	India	TMIL	
Yom Bun Jin	30/01	NA	Dprk	GREENLAND	
Felcity	05/02	NA	Chittagong	OWSL	
Mun Su Bong	05/02	NA	China	GREENLAND	
Gold Future	15/02	NA	Chittagong	AGM	

Note: \*Vessel At Port Jetty. ETA = Expected Time of Departure, ETA = Expected Time of Arrival. N. A = Not Available. ETB = Expected to Berth.

Source: Aquamarine Limited.

## Raw Jute Prices

As of February 5

Katcha Bales FOB	Rejection	1600	255
Narayanganj/Daulatpur	BT		
Varieties (Tk. per 100 Kg)	Habijabi	1200	220
	Bangia		
Mid.	Cut Ropes	1150	220
Bot. (B)	Cutting		
Bot. (C)	BW Cutting		
Bot. (X)	A	1250	210
Note: *FOB = Freight on board	BW Cutting		
Bot = Bottom	B	1150	190
	BT Cutting		
	A	1500	245
	BT Cutting		
	B	1400	225
	Meahia		
	Special	1700	
	A	1600	
	B	1550	
	C	1450	
	Spi Meshta		
	Cutting	800	
	Ord. Meshta		
	Cutting	700	
	Meshta SMR	900	
	Remarks:		
	Quality - Normal		
	Condition - Average		
	N'ganj Imp - 8,000/10,000mids		
	Daulatpur		
	Imp -		
	10,000/12,000mids		
	Market - steady		
	** Indicative prices at which sales may be considered for EPC registration. Dollar prices shown above are without selling commission.		

## Dhaka Stock Prices

At the close of trading on Feb 09, 1992  
Star Economic Report

### Business declines

Trading at Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) declined on Sunday. Though traded stocks numbered 12,360 an increase over Saturday's by 5,173 papers or 71.97 per cent. in value terms it declined.

The transactions of the day valued Tk 879,995 against previous day's Tk 1,031,933.

In the day's business the gainers and losers tied, numbering 11 each, while eight papers changed hands at previous day's quoted prices. They are: AB Bank, IFIC, Singer Bangladesh, Beximco Pharma, Pharma Aids, Tailu Spinning and the debenture papers of Apex Tannery and Beximco Pharma implying a down fall by 14.72 per cent.

However, the broad indicator of price movement DSE Composite Index edged up slightly, by 0.1549 points to register at 297.7370.

### THE DAY'S TRADING AT A GLANCE

Company	FV/ML	Previous day's price TK	Closing price TK	Change (absolute) TK	Change % over previous price
<b>Gains (11)</b>					
Hawladar Pvc	100/10	102.27	109.73	7.46	7.294
Pharmaco	100/5	70.00	75.33	5.33	7.614
Dalamia Cotton	100/10	75.00	80.00	5.00	6.667
Al Baraka	1000/1	1075.00	1080.00	5.00	0.465
Green Delta	100/10	123.00	125.97	2.97	2.415
BGC	100/10	115.00	117.00	2.00	1.739
Rahim Textile	100/5	102.00	103.60	1.60	1.569
United Insurance	100/10	144.00	145.00	1.00	0.694
Saham Textile	100/10	77.50	78.00	0.50	0.645
Monoo Ceramic	100/5	148.00	148.00	0.50	0.338
Quasem Dry cell	10/50	7.25	7.56	0.31	4.276
<b>Losses (11)</b>					
Islam Jute	100/5	65.00	62.00	3.00	4.615
Usumaria Glass	100/5	214.86	212.00	2.86	1.331
People's Insurance	100/10	135.00	133.00	2.00	1.481
National Tubes	100/10	115.00	113.00	2.00	1.739
Bengal Food	100/5	116.67	115.00	1.67	1.431
Rahman Chems	100/10	45.00	44.00	1.00	2.222
Modern Dying	100/5	49.00	48.10	0.90	1.837
Dhaka Veg	100/5	131.61	131.00	0.61	0.463
Kohinoor Chems	100/5	88.50	88.00	0.50	0.564
Cig Cement	100/5	224.14	224.00	0.14	0.062
Beximco	10/100	10.43	10.35	0.08	0.767

### Market Profile

140 Listed Stocks

11 gains, 11 losses, 118 unchanged

18 unchanged stocks include 08 traded on the day at its previous quoted prices.

DSE All Share Price Index: 297.7370

Market Capitalisation: 8,515,404.347

Turnover: Value Taka 879,995 Volume: 12,360

Company	FV/ML Tk	Islam Jute	100/5	82.00
<b>BANKS (10)</b>				
AL Baraka Bank	1000/1	1080.00	100/5	95.00
AB Bank	100/5	188.00	100/5	100.00
City Bank	100/5	270.00	100/5	92.00
IFIC	100/5	178.00	100/5	96.00
Islam Bank	1000/1	1840.00		
National Bank	100/5	109.00		
Pubali Bank	100/5	102.00		
Rupali Bank	100/10	90.00		
U.C.B.L	100/5	120.00		
Utara Bank	100/5	158.00		
<b>PHARMACEUTICALS &amp; CHEMICALS (15)</b>				
Amber Pharma		10.50	13.00	
Bangla Process	100/5	56.00		
Beximco Pharma	100/5	196.00		
Glaxo	10/50	125.00		
I.C.B	100/5	90.00		
1st ICB M.Fund	100/5	340.00		
2nd ICB Fund	100/5	153.00		
3rd ICB M. Fund	100/5	130.00		
4th ICB M. Fund	100/10	127.00		
5th ICB M. Fund	100/10	90.00		
6th ICB M. Fund	100/10	86.00		
ICB Unit Cert.		118.00		
Sales Price				