Mechanisation is a must to boost agricultural growth, says expert

Productivity is the most important factor to boost agricultural growth to cope with the population boom in the backdrop of decreasing rate of food production, an expert said in Dhaka Wednesday.

"Agriculture mechanisation is highly needed for increasing both the cropping intensity and per unit area yield", Member-Director of BARC Dr AKM Moniruzzman said in an interview with UNB.

Portraying a grim picture of tillage in the country, he said 50 per cent farmers of the North Bengal do not possess any draft bulls and they are compelled to prepare their lands for cultivation by spade.

Many of them are selling their bulls due to non-availability of cattle feeds, he said adding that only 40 million tons of cattle feeds are available against the country's requirement of 125 million tons a year.

He pointed out that soil productivity cannot be maximized without having proper quality and depth of tillage even though adequate quantity of irrigation and fertilizer is added to the soil.

Under the present trend of the utilization of irrigation and fertilizer proper quality of tillage will definitely play a forceful addictive to boost the agriculture growth in the country, he said.

Only eight per cent of the total cultivated area is triple cropped area, 42 per cent double cropped and 50 per cent single cropped, he said. About 71 per cent of the cultivated land in the country is either high yield or medium yield.

There is an ample opportunity to increase the total production as well as productivity of the farmers by expanding the utilization of the power tiller with assured supply of irrigation water, he observed.

The BAARC Member-Director underscored proper training for power tiller operators to popularise mechanization and referred to a recent survey in Bogra, which revealed that owners of six out of 10 imported power tillers suffered major breakdowns within on year of purchase.

"I am highly convinced that there are several manufacturers in the country, who can make power tillers of higher quality than being imported now."

Moniruzzaman emphasised the need for paying due importance to the quality control of equipment and protect local manufacturing capabilities.

Water resources development seems to be a vital issue in the present agriculture of the country and increase of irrigated area by 10 per cent resulted food grain production by six per cent, he said.

Harvesting of surface water will be a costlier proposition for the country in near future, he said emphasising on enriching ground water reservoir and planned utilization.

He said manual irrigation programme (treadle pump), rower pump and diphragm pump) will be helpful to increase vegetable production or even wheat and rice in a small plot at a greater magnitude.

The BARC Member-Director lauded the government role to open the market for import to facilitate utilization of any type of agriculture machinery to enhance the usage of machinery among the farmers.

Agricultural productivity is presently much more important than the problems of labour displacement, he said adding that surplus labourers could be absorbed in agro-based industries in a later stage.

He urged planners, policymakers, manufacturers and distributors to work together for sensible growth of agriculture through a justified policy under the present socio-economic condition.

US exporters get credit raise for Wheat sales to Pakistan

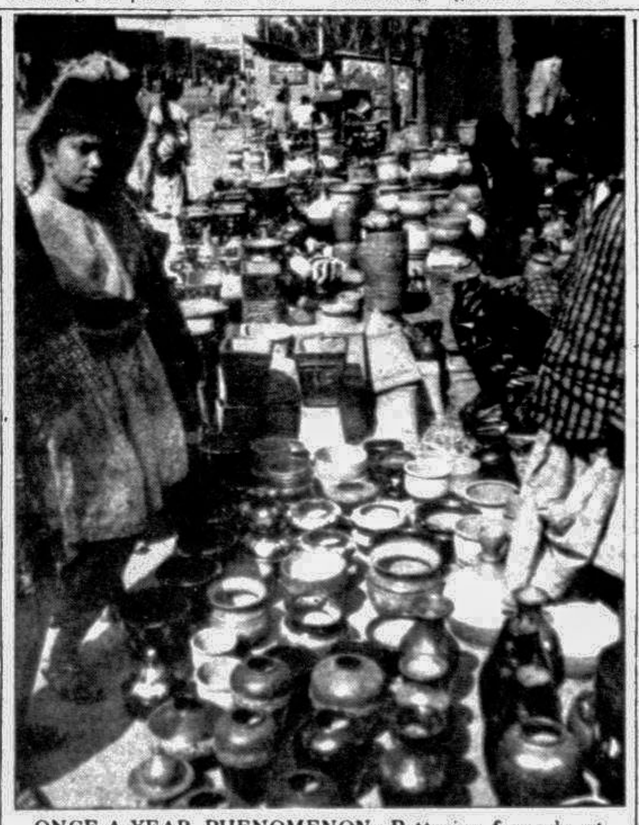
WASHINGTON, Feb 26 : The US department of Agriculture has increased the level of export credit guarantees available to US exporters for shipment of wheat to Pakistan, reports USIA.

The department announced February 24 that it has increased by 50 million dollar, from 125 million dollar to 175 million dollar short-term credit guarantees — up to three years — in connection with sales of wheat to Pakistan contracted during the current fiscal year ending September 30.

28 Indian cattleheads seized

SATKHIRA, Feb 26: The Law enforcing agency personnel in a drive on February 25 seized 28 smuggled Indian cattleheads worth more than Taka one lakh from Abaderhat under Satkhira Sadar Upazila.

The Anti-smuggling drive was led by Abdul Latif, Upazila Magistrate, Satkhira and Tariqul Islam, Magistrate First Class, Satkhira. A case has been registered in this connection.



ONCE-A-YEAR PHENOMENON: Potteries for sale at Bangla Academy Fair. A national level coordinated system for marketing and export of the products can help grow and sustain the cottage-based pottery industries struggling for survival in different parts of rural Bangladesh. — Star photo

Ctg Corp employees demand National Pay Scales

CHITTAGONG, Feb 26: Chittagong City Corporation Employees Union Tuesday demanded of the Government to implement National Pay Scales for the corporation employees, reports BSS.

A rally of the Union held in front of the Corporation office with Union President Anwar Ullah Majumdar was addressed by Union leaders Shanti Pada Sen, Abdul Mabud and others, an Union press release said.

Weavers demand withdrawal of cases

By Staff Correspondent

Bangladesh Sangjukta Tanti Samity (a weavers' association) at a rally Tuesday in Naogaon demanded realisation of its 17-point demand including withdrawal of the cases filed against the weavers who failed to repay the loans.

According to a press release, the rally organised by the Naogaon district unit of the association at Raninagar Bazar was addressed by Shamsul Alam Zulfikar, general secretary of the Tanti Samity as the chief guest and by Tayezuddin Ahmed, Amjad Hossain, S M Abdul Majid, Abdul Zabbar, Sheikh Kalimuddin Jehad presided.

ECNEC okays 12 projects worth Tk 1086 cr

The Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) Wednesday approved 12 projects involving a total of Taka 1086.19 crore with a foreign exchange component of Taka 435.11 crore, reports BSS.

The approval was given at an ECNEC meeting chaired by Finance Minister M Saifur Rahman at the secretariat cabinet room in Dhaka.

Industries Minister M Shamsul Islam Khan, Post and Telecommunication Minister M Keramat Ali, Planning Minister Zahiruddin Khan, State Minister for Shipping Harunal-Rashid, State Minister for Land Kabir Hossain, Cabinet Secretary Ayubur Rahman, Principal Secretary to Prime Minister S Hasan Ahmed, members of the Planning Commission, secretaries of the concerned ministries, Governor of Bangladesh Bank and other high officials were present.

Of the approved projects, three are under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to establish upazila health complex and 250-bed hospitals in Comilla, Pabna and Bogra.

Two projects are under the Ministry of Education for internal award of scholarships for general and technical education.

Four projects are under the Ministry of Shipping to establish a multi-purpose cargo handling facilities with Dhaka river port and container depot at the downstream of the Buriganga bridge, building four roll on roll-off and four pontoons procurement, four additional roll-on roll-off ferry procurements, and building and interim period water supply project of Mongla Port.

The rest three projects are for environmental development in Chittagong, boosting agricultural production by providing irrigation and agricultural equipment to the cooperators in the cyclone affected areas and renaming the project for rehabilitating landless people "Operation Thikana" to "Adarsha Gram" under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (LGRD) and Cooperatives.

OPINION

Mere privatisation not enough for industrialisation

By A Qayyum

It has become a fashion nowadays for our present Government to harp on some borrowed and pet words and phrases like privatisation, disinvestment, industrialization, market economy and so on. In practice such pious statements only beg the questions, because what the Government practises is vastly different from what it so loudly preaches.

It was the late President Ziaur Rahman who first initiated the process of disinvestment and realised that our salvation lay in industrialising the country as soon as possible. He however embarked on too gigantic and too complicated a task to attain his goals by liberalising the credit policy to an unprecedented extend.

This opened the gate to many entrepreneurs, many of them without any honest intentions, to take full advantage of the liberal credit policy with hardly any financial risk to themselves. They were able to obtain the bulk of the finance on credit from banks and other financial institutions.

By grossly over-invoicing imported capital machinery and equipment. In no time they got back more than what they invested themselves. As a results, they lost the necessary initiatives to establish their units on firm footings to make them profitable. They were also tempted to make quick money by resorting to other dishonest means, such as inflating the cost of local purchases, under-invoicing their exports, drawing fat salaries for themselves and for their family members and charging all their personal, household and recreational expenses to their companies account.

Gradually, they became less and less interested in the health of their establishments Their products became more and more uncompetitive both at home and abroad. They amassed great wealth, mostly hidden, in the process without contributing anything to the economy. Their industries became sick almost beyond redemption.

Disinvestments too met more or less the same fate. During the period of nationalisation, most of the industries incurred huge losses due to gross mismanagement, unbridle corruption, surplus labour force, lack of labour discipline and mounting foreign currency debts. Yet many former owners and other fortune-seekers came forward to buy the disinvested units.

With a few exceptions, most of them knew very well that they could never hope to make the units profitable, but, for them, something was better than nothing. In consequence, they too, were obliged to resort to various unfair and dishonest means. The fault lay largely in the faulty policies of successive Governments.

Most of our industries are labour-intensive and wages constitute a major part of operating costs. Reportedly, most of our nationalised units and even the disinvested units have surplus labour forces. Besides, wages are often imposed by the government which has no relationship to productivity. In such a situation, no industry can be expected to contribute anything towards the country's economy.

The role played by the private sector in improving a country's economy is globally recognised, but in our country the basic aspects of market economy is totally lacking.

A mere privatisation alone of nationalised units which are ready over-burdened with accumulated losses, heavy debts and large number of surplus labour force, will take us nowhere and industrialisation to generate income and employment will remain only a distant dream.

The success of the private sector depends entirely on the existence of market economy with all its basic aspects, such as a free play of market forces, a disciplined labour force, non interference by the government abolition of unnecessary controls and regulations and bureaucratic bottlenecks and, more importantly, the firm administration of the rule of law.

The entire nation is now in the clutches of a bureaucracy which is corrupt at many levels. The nation should be freed from the tentacles of this hideous octopus. Decision-making should be decentralised and, wherever possible, there should be one-stop decisions.

Besides foreign investors, local investors too are hesitant in starting any new venture due to inordinate delays involved under the existing procedures. These age-old and obsolete procedures need to be drastically changed and simplified. What takes barely a day or two in fast-developing countries like Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan etc to obtain a simple decision from the government, takes between six months and a year in our country.

We should emulate the examples of these countries and free ourselves from unnecessary delays caused mostly by government staff at clerical and lower-levels. For our policies to succeed, senior government officials must take more initiatives and those who are at the helm of affairs should give senior officials the confidence necessary to discharge their duties without fear.

(The writer is a former President of Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry)

Shipping Intelligence

Chittagong Port

Name of Vessels	Berthed	ETD	BerthL	Port No	L. Agent
Songrim	17/02	29/02	J/1	KAND	RRSA
Pearl One	19/02	28/02	J/2	BANK	CLA
Sun Flower	22/02	29/02	J/3	SING	TSLL
Kamal Everett	24/02	29/02	J/4	SING	EMPL
Qing He Cheng	21/02	27/02	J/8	S.HAI	BDSHIP
B. Robi	25/02	29/02	J/9	COL	BSC
Euroliberty	16/02	10/03	J/11	CHAMP	EOSL
Banglar Kallol	26/02	28/02	J/12	NA	NA
Lok Vivek	25/02	28/02	J/13	IND	OWSL
New Genlord	25/02	28/02	MPB/1	SING	BDSHIP
Mandiri	25/02	27/02	MPB/1	SING	RSL
Wang Jae San	22/02	27/02	MPB/2	MONG	RRSA
Sea Rhapsody	29/01	02/03	CCJ	PADA	HIL
B. Asha	26/02	01/03	GSJ	NA	NA
Panormos Bay	19/02	28/02	TSP	SAFA	SSST
Ronjay	09/02	03/03	RM/4	COL	PSAL
Banglar Jyoti	24/02	28/02	RM/5	-	BSC
Mu DU Bong	18/02	01/03	RM/6	-	PSAL
Laurel Star	15/02	01/03	DD	MONG	BML
Endurance Sea	02/02	29/02	DDJ/1	AQABA	UMAL
Banglar Momota	26/02	02/03	DDJ/2	NA	NA
Tanta	25/02	02/03	RM/8	NA	NA
Banglar Swapna	23/02	05/03	RM/9	-	BSC

Vessel Due to Berth

Vessel Name	Berth On	Jetty No
Fong Shin	27/02	MPB/2
Gold Asia	27/02	J/8

Vessels At Outer Anchorage

Name of Vessels	Ready	L. Port	L.Agent
Vessels Ready at Outer Anchorage			
Ronjay Victory	01/03	SING	PSAL
Vessels Not Ready			
Nil			
Vessels Awaiting Instruction			
Al Ishrat	-	MONG	KSL
Banglar Shourabh	-	-	BSC
Banglar Sapmad	-	-	BSC
Banglar Kiron	-	-	BSC
Vesel Not Entering			
ALYM	-	SING	Alamin
Red Deer	-	SING	OTL
Ryong Gang	29/02	-	TSAL

Vessels Due at Outer Anchorage

Name of Vessels	ETA	L.Port Call	L. Agent
Eastern Mars	26/02	HONG	PROG
Rajin	28/02	MONG	CT
Eastern Ruby	28/02	MONG	BBA
Continent-1	27/02	PENAG	CLA
Green Island	27/02	-	KARNA
Kota Buana	27/02	SING	CTS
Safina-e-Rehmat	27/02	KARA	ASLL
NGS Ranger	29/02	SING	BDSHIP
Al Swamruz	29/02	HONG	ASLL
Harmony	29/02	AQABA	TSLL
Ahlers Breeze	07/03	COL	RSL
Danilovgrad	01/03	SING	BSL
M. Efes	03/03	-	SIGMA
Hang Tone	03/03	-	H&H
Izvestia	03/03	-	CT
Atlantic Clipper	04/03	CAL	BDSHIP
Banglar Gourab	28/02	PENA	BSC
P. Starostin	05/03	SING	CT
Ravidas	05/03	-	SSL
Georgiy Chicherin	05/03	CT	
Infinity	06/03	SING	RSL
Mowlavi	08/03	-	SSL
Evercheer	15/03	SING	BD

Note : Berthed = Vessels at Port Jetty . ETD= Expected Time of Departure. ETA= Expected Time of Arrival. NA= Not Available. ETB=Expected to Berth.

Source : AQUAMARINE LIMITED.

Price Index

Essentials

February—25

RICE	(Taka per kg)
Aman(fine)	14.50-15.50
Paijam	13.50-14.50
Ufshi	NA
VEGETABLES	**(Taka per kg)**
Potato	5.00-6.00
Brinjal	6.00-8.00
Karolla	14.00-16.00
Lalshak	3.00-4.00
Papya	4.00-5.00
Green Banana (Four Pieces)	4.00-5.00
OTHER FOODGRAIN	**(Taka per kg)**
Flour	15.50-16.00
Atta	12.50-13.00
FISH	**(Taka per kg)**
Ruhi(big)	140.00-150.00
Katla(big)	90.00-100.00
Hilsha	65.00-70.00
Pangas	120.00-125.00
Shrimp(big)	80.00-90.00
Singi	90.00-100.00
Koi	100.00-120.00
MEAT	
Beef	55.00-60.00
Mutton	80.00-85.00
CHICKEN	
Large	64.00-66.00
Moderate	68.00-70.00
Small	72.00-74.00
TEA	
Dust (Plain)	70.00-80.00
EGG (4pcs)	
Hen	11.00-11.50
Duck	10.00-10.50
Firm	11.50-12.00
PULSES	**(Taka per kg)**
Mashur	28.00-30.00
Moogh	30.00-32.00
Chhola	23.00-24.00
Khesari	15.00-16.00
OIL	**(Taka per Litre)**
Mustard	50.00-52.00
Soyabean	38.00-39.00
Coconut (Colombo)	90.00-100.00
Vegetable Ghee	48.00-50.00

SPICES	(Taka Per kg)
Onion	7.00-8.00
Garlic	10.00-12.00
Chillies	70.00-72.00
Turmeric(Round)	38.00-42.00
" (Long)	45.00-48.00
Green chillies	12.00-16.00
Ginger	12.00-16.00
Cinnamon(50gm)	3.00-3.50
Cardamom(50gm)	3.00-4.00
Jhira (50gms)	7.00-8.00
MILK (Two kgs)	
Dano	290.00-192.00
Red-Cow	287.00-288.00
MISCELLANEOUS	**(Taka)**
Ghee (one Kg)	220.00-240.00
Salt	7.00-7.50
Sugar	26.50-27.00
Molasses	16.00-18.00

Hides & Skin

(Wet/Salted)

(Taka per100 pieces)

Cow		
Calf	15000.00	— 32.000.00
Light	54.000.00	— 61.000.00
Medium	62,000.00	— 69,000.00
Heavy	70,000.00	— 73000.00
Very heavy	76,000.00	— 81.000.00
Rejected	25000.00	— 32,000.00
Goat		
Big & heavy	95.00.00	— 11000.00
Light & Medium	7500.00	— 9000.00
Rejected	3500.00	— 5000.00
Sheep	9000.00	- 9300.00
Buffalo	55000.00	— 62000.00

Gold & Silver

Gold	(Taka for 11.66 grams)
Tejabi	NA
Gulnea	6400.00
Silver	200.00

Source Department of Agriculture Marketting

Exchange Rates

The following are the Commercial Bank's BC selling and TT (C), OD transfer buying rates for some selected foreign currencies effective on February 27.

(Figures in Taka)

Currency	SELLING BC	TT(C)	BUYING OD Transfer
US dollar	38.9326	38.7087	38.4481
Poundsterling	67.7018	67.3755	66.9528
DM	23.4938	23.3456	23.1894
FF	6.9097	6.8663	6.8201
S Riyal	10.4067	10.3443	10.2772
D Guilders	30.8763	27.7433	20.6036
S Kroner	6.4823	6.4396	6.3963
Singapore Dollar	23.7432	23.6086	23.4497
UAE Dirham	10.6364	10.5753	10.5041
Kuwaiti Dinar	NA	NA	NA
Indian Rupee (AMU)	1.5033	1.4367	1.4892
Pak. Rupee (AMU)	1.5744	1.5671	1.5574

Authorised dealers will apply TT clean buying rate for purchase of remittances of Bangladeshis working abroad.

NOTE . AMU — Asian Monetary Union.

Dhaka Stock Prices

At the close of trading on Feb 26, 1992

Star Economic Report

Discouraging performance

Trading at Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) on Wednesday was very poor. Only 2,780 papers valuing Tk 178,170 traded on the day. The issues were 20,325 valuing Tk 473,840 for Tuesday.

In all, only 10 papers changed hands on the day. Of them, only one gained, five lost and four traded at the previous day's prices.

The DSE Composite Index which has been gradually dipping down over this month has further shed 0.1582 points and stood at 294.9717.

THE DAY'S TRADING AT A GLANCE

DSE All Share Price Index	294.9717
Market Capitalisation(Tk)	8,436,314,590
Turnover (in value Tk)	178170
In volume	2780

Gains (01) -					
Shares :					
Chittagong Cement	100/5	227.32	228.00	+0.68	0.299
Losses (05)					
Shares :					
NTC	100/5	280.00	275.00	-5.00	7.785
BD Thai Aluminium	100/10	87.33	85.00	-2.33	2.668
Atlas Bangladesh	10/50	35.50	34.50	-7.00	2.816
Kohinoor Chemicals	100/5	78.50	78.16	-0.34	0.433
Quasem Drycells	10/50	7.00	6.80	-0.20	2.857
Traded at previous quoted prices (04)					
Shares :					
Rupali Bank, Aroma Tea, Pharma Aids, Beximco					

SHARES & DEBENTURES LISTED WITH DSE

Company	FV/ML	Tk
BANKS (10)		
AL Baraka Bank	1000/1	1090.00
A.B Bank	100/5	188.00
City Bank	100/5	268.00
I.F.I.C	100/5	183.00
Islami Bank	1000/1	1810.00
National Bank	100/5	106.00
Pubali Bank	100/5	102.00
Rupali Bank	100/10	90.00
U.C.B.L	100/5	123.00
Uttara Bank	100/5	158.00
INVESTMENT (08)		
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	125.00
5th ICB M. Fund	100/10	90.00
6th ICB M. Fund	100/10	63.00
ICB Unit Cert.		
Sales Price		116.00
Re-purchase		111.00
INSURANCE (04)		
BGIC	100/10	115.00
Green Delta	100/10	128.00
Peoples	100/10	130.00
United	100/10	145.25
ENGINERING (19)		
Aftab Automobiles	100/5	182.00
Atlas Bangladesh	10/50	34.50
Aziz Pipes	100/5	233.00
Bangladesh Autocars	100/5	80.00
Bangladesh Lamps	105/5	225.00
B.Thai Allumtinium	100/10	85.00
Bengal Carbide	100/5	220.00
Bengal Steel	10/50	18.00
Eastern Cables	100/5	79.00
Howlader PVC	100/10	104.00
Karim Pipe	100/5	126.00
Metalex Corp.	100/5	104.00
Monno Stafllers	10/5	200.00
Monno Jutex	100/5	223.97
National Tubes	100/10	106.25
Panther Steel	10/50	6.00
Quasem Drycells	10/50	6.80
Renwick Jajneswar	100/5	73.50
Singer Bangladesh	100/5	1050.00
FOOD & ALLIED (23)		
A.B Biscuit	100/5	180.00
Alpha Tobacco	10/50	48.00
Aman Sea Food	100/5	33.00
Apex Food	100/5	490.00
Aroma Tea	100/5	70.00
Bangas	100/5	145.00
B.D. Plantation	100/5	500.00
Bengal Food	100/5	116.00
B.L.T.C.	100/5	500.00
B.T.C.	10/50	41.00
Ctg. Vegetable	100/10	95.00
Dhaka Vegetable	100/5	116.00
E.L. Camellia	100/5	1250.00
Frogleg Export	10/50	3.00
Gemini Sea Food	100/15	100.00
Hill Plantation	100/5	300.00
Modern Industries	100/5	175.00
N.T.C	100/5	275.00
Rabeya Flour	10/100	NT
Rupan Oil	10/100	6.40
Tulip Dairy	100/10	95.00
Yousuf Flour	10/50	NT
Zeal Bangla Sugar	10/50	10.75
FUEL & POWER (03)		
Padma Oil Co.	10/50	40.00
Eastern Lubricant	10/50	14.00
Oxygen	10/50	42.75
JUTE (12)		
Ahad Jute	100/10	NT
Anowara Jute	10/50	NT
Delta Jute	10/50	8.50
Gawsia Jute	10/50	NT
Islam Jute	100/5	60.00
Jute Spinner	100/5	95.00
Mutual Jute	100/5	105.00
Northern Jute	10/50	NT
Shamser Jute	100/5	100.00
Spcialised Jute	10/50	NT
Shine Pukur Jute	100/5	100.00
Sonali Aansh	100/5	96.00
PHARMACEUTICALS & CHEMICALS (15)		
Ambee Pharma	10.50	12.00
Bangla Process	100/5	56.00
Beximco Pharma	100/5	202.00
Glaxo	10/50	125.00
I C I	10/50	10.00
Kohinoor Chemical	100/5	78.16
Petro Synthetic	10/50	17.17
Pfizer	100/5	110.00
Pharma Aids	100/5	150.00
Pharmaco	100/5	65.00
Progressive Plastic	110/5	40.00
Reckitt & Colman	10/50	240.00
Rahman Chemicals	100/10	40.00
Therapeutics	100/5	90.00
The Ibnsina	100/10	92.00
PAPER & PRINTING (06)		
Eagle Box	10/50	26.00
Monospool	100/5	95.00
Paper Converting	100/5	115.00
Paper Processing	100/10	60.00
Padma Printers	10/50	50.00
Sonali Paper	10/50	50.00
SERVICE (02)		
Bangladesh Hotel	10/50	12.00
Bd. Service	10/50	NT
TEXTILE (18)		
Alhaj Textile	10/50	NT
Arbee Textile	100/10	NT
Ashraf Textile	10/50	26.75
Chand Textile	10/50	NT
Chand Spinning	10/50	NT
Desh Garments	100/10	58.50
Dulamia Cotton	100.10	80.00
Eagle Star	10/50	21.00
GMG Ind. Corp.	10/50	15.00
Modern Dying	100/5	46.00
Quasem Silk	10/100	4.50
Quasem Textile	10/50	6.85
Rahim Textile	100/5	103.20
Saiham Textile	100/10	77.00
S.T.M. (ORD)	100/5	48.00
Stylecraft	100/5	100.00
Swan Textile	100/5	60.00
Tallu Spinning	100/10	105.00
MISCELLANEOUS (15)		
Apex Tannery	100/5	187.36
Aramit	10/50	NT
Bata Shoe	10/100	33.50
Beximco	10/100	10.10
B.S.C	100/5	50.00
Chittagong Cement	100/5	228.00
G. Q. Ball Pen	10/50	52.00
High Speed	100/5	100.00
Himadri Ltd.	10/100	6.00
Milon Tannery	100/5	25.00
Monno Ceramic	100/5	150.02
Pheonix Leather	100/5	105.00
Savar Refractories	100/5	100.00
The Engineers	100/5	100.00
Usmania Glass	100/53	216.00
DEBENTURES (05)		
Apex Tannery (17% 1992)	1000/1	1003.00
Bengal Food (18.5% 1992)	600/1	600.00
Beximco	2333/1	2245.00
Beximco Pharma (17% 1997)	1428/1	1444.00
Quasem Silk (17% 1994)	1500/1	1750.00

Note : FV = Face Value ML= Market Lot NT= Not Traded, AL=Allotment Letter

Raw Jute Prices

As of February 25

Kutcha Bales FOB
Narayanganj/Daulatpur

Varieties (Tk. per 100 Kg)

	White	Tossa	Meshta
Mid.	1099	1139	871
Bot. (B)	1018	1058 *	804
Bot. (C)	911	978	737
Bot. (X)	831	808	670

Note: *FOB = Freight on board
Bot. = Bottom

Pucca Bales

Variety	FOB (Ready) N'ganj Tk per bale	FOB (Sight) Mongla Cig $ per M/T**
Bangla White (BW)		
Special	3000	555
A	2800	530
B	2600	425
C	2350	395
D	2150	365
E	1950	335
Bangla Tossa (BT)		
Special	3050	565
A	2850	540
B	2650	425
C	2400	405
D	2200	375
E	2000	345
BW		
Rejection	1500	245
BW		
Habijabi	1150	210
BT		
Rejection	1600	255
BT		
Habijabi *	1200	220
Bangla Cut Ropes	1150	220
Cutting		
BW Cutting A	1250	210
BW Cutting B	1150	190
BT Cutting A	1500	245
BT Cutting B	1400	225
Meshta		
Special	1700	-
A	1600	-
B	1550	-
C	1450	-
Spl Meshta Cutting	800	-
Ord. Meshta Cutting	700	-
Meshta SMR	900	-

Remarks :
Quality — Normal
Condition — Average
N'ganj imp—8,000/10,000mds
Daulatpur imp — 10,000/12,0000mds
Market — steady

** Indicative prices at which sales may be considered for EPC registration. Dollar prices shown above are without selling commission.