

Carpet backing most important jute product in global trade

A projection study which is the result of cooperation between the FAO Commodities and Trade Division and the World Bank International Trade Division brings together the results of analysis titled 'Trends in Imports of Individual Jute Products' undertaken on jute by the two organisations. The significant finding of the study is that, among the major jute products traded internationally, carpet backing is considered very important because it is sold almost entirely in the hard currency areas.

The results of the study is documented by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations for the Twenty-eighth session of the Committee on Commodity Problems, Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres to be held in Rome from October 26 to 28.

The study covers all jute consuming countries of the world. It examines recent trends in trade and attempts to identify major markets for individual jute products.

While the study covers trends in imports to all major destinations, individual product coverage is not yet complete despite the inclusion of a number of additional items. This is because the volumes of imports of the remaining products are so small that they are not shown separately in the trade returns of importing countries.

Trends in imports of jute sacks

Jute sacks constitute the largest single item in world trade of jute products. In 1990, their share was about 50 per cent with 4,74,000 tons. During the past decade, world imports of sacks fell by 16 per cent from their level in 1980, reflecting increased substitution of jute sacks by synthetic sacks and bulk handling.

Among developed regions, western Europe, the former USSR and the eastern European countries are the dominant importing areas, accounting for 18 and 15 per cent respectively, of total world imports in 1990. In western Europe, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, and Germany were the major importers. Oceania accounted for eight per cent of world im-

ports in 1990, while the North America region accounted for only about three per cent. Among developing regions, the Near East continued to be the leading importer of jute sacks with about 32 per cent of the total world imports of sacks in 1990, followed by Africa with 13 per cent and the Far East with seven per cent.

In the Far East, Indonesia, Singapore and Hong Kong were the main importers. While the imports into the first country were for domestic consumption, those of the latter two were primarily for re-export purposes.

Trends in imports of hessian

Jute hessian is the second most important item of imports in world trade in jute products. It is a light plain woven fabric of varying weight and construction. Generally, it is not an end-product in itself, but rather is used for making sacks and bags. However, in some cases, it is used directly as wrapping material for textiles or other products. In the United States it is known as burlap.

The volume of world imports of this item in 1990 was about 1,89,000 tons, which was about 20 per cent of world imports of all jute products. The volume of world imports of hessian fell more sharply than that of sacks during the last decade, by 36 per cent against 16 per cent for sacks. Among developed regions, eastern Europe and the former USSR were the main destinations of hessian, and accounted for over 40 per cent of the world total in 1990.

Trends in imports of jute yarn

Following the decline of jute spinning industries in western Europe, imports of yarn have gained importance in recent years. In terms of volume, yarn is now the third largest item of import in world trade of jute products, accounting for about 17 per cent of the total in 1990, against eight per cent in 1980.

In contrast to a rise in imports of the EEC, other western European countries showed a decline in their total oftake in 1990 compared to that in 1980. Outside western Europe, the market in Japan

stagnated, while that of the USA increased to some 9,000 tons in 1990 against only 2,000 tons in 1980.

The developing regions as a whole accounted for less than 15 per cent of world imports of jute yarn in 1990. The main importers were Turkey, the Republic of Korea and Saudi Arabia, which together accounted for 84 per cent of total imports of developing countries in 1990. Rises in these countries were offset by the absence of Iran from the market in recent years.

Trends in imports of carpet backing

Among the major jute products traded internationally, carpet backing is considered very important because it is sold almost entirely in the hard currency areas. Therefore, jute exporting countries place special importance on the markets for this product. However, despite efforts by the exporting countries to maintain markets for this product, the volume of import declined sharply during the last decade. Total world imports of carpet backing fell to about 92,000 tons in 1990, against 1,57,000 tons in 1980, showing a rate of decline of 5.2 per cent. As a consequence, the share of this item in world trade fell to 10 per cent in 1990 from 14 per cent in 1980.

Markets for carpet backing cloth are mostly concentrated in developed regions. The EEC has emerged in recent years as the most important market, overtaking the USA. In 1990, the EEC imported over 40,000 tons which raised its share of world imports to 44 per cent from about 18 per cent in 1980.

Trends in imports of jute twine and cordage

Jute twine and cordage is a traditional item of imports in world trade in jute products, accounting for about two per cent of the total. Its relative share in total trade has remained stable, like that of sacks, over the past decade. In 1990, its volume was about 15,000 tons, which was 18 per cent above its last low of 13,000 tons in 1987, but was very close to the level reached in 1980.

A sharp rise in imports into Japan during the last decade made this country the largest

single importer, with over 65 per cent of the total in 1990, against 30 per cent in 1980. Among developing countries, Indonesia remained a stable market, while Pakistan practically stopped importing this item in 1990 compared to imports of about 3,000 tons in 1980.

Trends in imports of minor items of jute products

There are quite a large number of minor jute products which are widely manufactured and consumed, but only a few are traded internationally. A number of other minor jute products such as geotextile, shopping bags, fashion accessories, webbing cloth etc are traded internationally but data concerning volumes were not available separately. An increasing amount of jute is being mixed with other fibres such as cotton, wool and synthetic yarn to make soft luggage and handcraft items, the measurement of which is also a problem.

Conclusion

Also, although yarn has assumed increasing importance in world jute trade, careful analysis of its longer term market prospects, based on end-use analysis, is needed to ensure that expansion of manufacturing capacities does not outstrip demand growth. Efforts to quantify the size of markets for above products in individual countries and to develop a better understanding of the factors affecting present and future consumption, are hindered by insufficient information on trade flows. While it appears difficult to obtain trade data concerning these items in importing countries because of the small quantities involved, exporting countries may be in a position to provide better information.

Such data, if provide by exporting countries, could be compiled by the Secretariat of the Group, bearing in mind the need to ensure comparability of data for the various reporting countries. Such information, made available periodically, could assist in identifying possible markets and developing appropriate export strategies.

Shipping Intelligence

CHITTAGONG PORT

Berth Position and Performance of Vessels as on 01.10.92						
Berth No.	Name of vessels	Cargo	L. Port	Local Agent	Date of Arrival	Leaving
J/1	Commandant					
	Ducuing		France		28/9	01/10
J/2	Alam Tegana	Wheat	Mait	Dynamic	17/9	04/10
J/3	Uniforce	M Seeds	P Said	MSA	25/9	02/10
J/4	Kurita Sejai	GI	Cigad	MBL	28/9	03/10
J/5	Mowlavi	GI/GL	Mong	SSL	30/9	07/10
J/6	New Genlord	Cont	Sing	BDSHIP	25/9	02/10
J/7	Bintang Harapan	GI	Hong	Prog	24/9	03/10
J/8	I Yamburenko	Cont	Sing	CT	27/9	03/10
J/9	Jiang Cheng	GI/GL	S Hai	BDSHIP	21/9	04/10
J/10	Konsolets					
	Adzharil	Cement	Aqaba	PSAL	25/9	07/10
	Urea			KSL	R/A	02/10
J/11	Al Tabith					
J/12	Caravos Explorer	Wheat	Sing	Alamin	16/9	04/10
J/13	Kota Buana	Cont	Sing	CTS	26/9	02/10
MPB/1	NGS Ranger	Cont	Sing	BDSHIP	25/9	03/10
MPB/2	Fong Yun	Cont	Haid	BDSHIP	26/9	01/10
CSJ	Avon Delta	Wheat	Sing	Aqua	25/9	01/10
RM/3	Mechantik					
	Garovnik	CDSO	Grand	Athens	24/9	01/10
RM/4	Yao Sheng	Cement	Sing	Bright	17/8	04/10
RM/5	Belgorod					
	Dnestrovskiy	Cement	T Park	USTC	25/9	01/10
DOJ	Banglar Jyoti	C Oil		ESC	R/A	01/10
DDA/1	Endurance Sea	Repair	Aqaba	EOSL	25/1	05/10
RM/8	Pridurovskoy	Cement	Sing	ESC	R/A	05/10
RM/9	Banglar Aaha	Repair		ISC	R/A	05/10
CLFJ	Dong Estdeg	Urea	Cal	Seacom	28/9	05/10

VESSELS DUE AT OUTER ANCHORAGE:

Name of Vessels	Date of Arrival	Last Port	Local Agent	Cargo	Loading Port
Three Sisters	01/92	Aqaba	SSST	R Phos	
Androm Ache	01/92	Sing	RSL	Cont	Col
Northern Dancer	01/92		Unimartine		
Pacific Timur	04/92	V Pata	OTL	Logs	Male
Eriksvann	02/92	Porba	SW	C Cliniker	
Safina-E-Najam	05/92	Kara	ASLL	C Cliniker	
Ronjari Choomie	04/92	Sing	PSAL	Cement	
Roriad	04/92		UMAL	C Cliniker	
Banglar Kalkoli	04/92	Mong	ESC	GI	
Ever Cheer	03/92	Sing	BDSHIP	Cont	Sing
Tanjung Pinang	04/92	Sing	IBA	GI	
Ocean Voyager	03/92		AML	Cement	Cig
Optima	04/92	Col	RSL	Cont	Sing
Chandilas	05/92		ASLL	E/L	Cont
Johanna-K	07/92	N Orle	ASLL	Wheat	
Andrian Goncharov	05/92	Sing	CT	Cont	Sing
Ogri-1	07/92		USTC	Cement	Cig
Bakri Navigator	07/92	Jedd	ENCL		
Amal	08/92	Sikka	ENCL	Cement	
Kamakaverett	08/92		EBPL	GI	FE ST
Ingenuity	08/92	Col	RSL	Cont	Sing
Nikoula	08/92		PSAL	TSP	
Vishva Mamta	09/92	Cal	SSL	GI/GL	Japa
Ahler Breeze	10/92	Col	RSL	Cont	Col
Knud Jespersen	10/92	Sing	CT	Cont	Sing
Al Salma	10/92		ASLL	GI	
Robert-E-Lee	10/92		Karna	GI	New York
Banglar Urmi	12/92	Col	ESC	GI/GL	UK Cont
Cattleya	12/92		Prog	GI	
Safir	12/92		ASLL	GI/GL	Cal
Sea Glory	12/92		Pana	Cement	
Kiso Maru	12/92		SSPA	GI	
Shenton	13/92	Sing	Ognit	Cont	Sing
Lysverret	14/92		EBPL	GI	Japa
Mallowverrett	18/92		EBPL	GI	
Gold Horizon	19/92		AML	GI	Mom Mapu
Mistral	01/92	P Said	OTL	Scraping	

TANKER DUE

Chopin	02/92	S Lore	Royal	CDSO
Ayon	03/92	Col	CT	Oil
Easo Bayonne	04/92	Sing	MSPL	HSD/JP-1

VESSELS AT KUTUBDIA

Name of Vessels	Cargo	Last Port	Local Agent	Date of Arrival
T T Energy	C Oil	Col	Nil	27/4
Kaabee	C Oil	Rast	DSLL	29/9
Banglar Shourabh	C Oil		ESC	R/A

VESSELS AT OUTER ANCHORAGE:

READY ON				
Artemis-1	Cement		Bright	R/A
Bzwalla	Cont	Sing	RSL	29/9
NGS Express	Cont	Sing	BDSHIP	30/9
Fong Shin	Cont	Sing	BDSHIP	30/9

VESSELS NOT READY

Shong Chon Garig	Cement	Nampo	Sunahine	25/9
S E Haider	GI	Kara	ASLL	R/A

VESSELS NOT ENTERING

Jong Pyong	Scraping	Mong	OSA	23/9
Mehedini		Col	BSL	
Kyrrikosee	Scraping	Tema	OMA	29/9

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS FOR 01.10.92:

OUTGOING	INCOMING	SHIFTING
J/3 Uniforce	DOJ/B-Jyoti-6.8	J/10 Kom Adshari-8.0
J/4 K Sejai	J/B Andromache-7.1	
J/6 New Genlord	J/11 Fong Shin-7.0	
J/11 Al Tabith 7.5	COJ/Eriks Vanf 8.0	
J/B Kota Buana 8.8		
DOJ B-Shourabh-4.0		
RM-SPRID Revok 6.8		
COFJ-Dong Shing-6.0		

The above were the Thursday's shipping position and performance of vessels of Chittagong Port as per berthing sheet of CPA supplied by HRC GROUP, Dhaka.

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 September 2 and 3.

Currency	Selling B.C.	T. T. (C)	Buying OD Transfers
US Dollar	38.1326	38.9087	38.6339
Poundsterling	69.8064	69.4650	69.0069
DM	27.7379	27.5596	27.3650
FF.	8.2005	8.1450	8.0875
S Riyal	10.4641	10.4042	10.3307
D Guilders	24.6318	24.4755	24.3026
S Kroner	7.3975	7.3413	7.2894
Singapore Dollar	24.6427	24.5017	24.3286
UAE Dirham	10.6911	10.6299	10.5548
Kuwaiti Dinar	135.2186	134.4451	133.4956
Indian Rupee (AMU)	1.5104	1.5036	1.4961
Pak Rupee (AMU)	1.5554	1.5482	1.5405

Authorized dealers will apply T T 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 October 1, '92

Star Economic Report

Business improves

Business improved at Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) on Thursday. Both the turnovers ended up in better figures against Wednesday's finish. Volume gained 3327 papers to Wednesday's 5855 and closed at 9182, a rise of 56.82 per cent.

Value in the same manner, added Taka 280632.00 to Wednesday's finish of Taka 74791905.05, ending in Taka 1028551.00, a gain of 37.52 per cent.

Participation of stocks on the floor was poor. Only 28 shares turned up against Wednesday's 40. Losers however, continued their dominance. They outnumbered the gainers by 17 to six and the remaining five shares met previous rates.

The DSE index continued to fall. It further lost 1.067 points from 354.7088 and stood at 353.6418.

DAY'S TRADING AT A GLANCE

DSE All Share Price Index	353.6418
Market Capitalisation Tk	10,109,570,149.00
Turnover in Volume	9182
Turnover in Value Tk	1028551.00

Company	FV/ML	Previous Price Tk	Closing Price Tk	Change (Absolute)	Change (% over Price)
---------	-------	-------------------	------------------	-------------------	-----------------------

Gains (06) Shares:					
Quasem Drycells	10/50	9.50	9.74	0.24	2.526
Tamijuddin	100/10	190.00	193.75	3.75	1.975
Monno Ceramic	100/5	257.00	259.00	2.00	0.972
Peoples Inc	100/10	145.36	146.00	0.64	0.440
Apex Tannery	100/5	380.00	381.34	1.34	0.352
B Thai Aluminium	100/10	78.00	78.08	0.08	0.102

Losses (17) Shares:					
Frogleg Exports	10/50	3.00	2.00	1.00	33.333
Paper Converting	100/5	112.00	75.00	37.00	33.035
Cig Vegetable	100/10	92.00	88.00	4.00	4.347
B Oxygen	10/50	54.00	52.00	2.00	3.703
Eagle Box	10/50	20.75	20.00	0.75	3.614
Kohinoor Chemical	100/5	89.00	87.17	1.83	2.056
Aramit	10/50	37.00	36.25	0.75	2.027
Eagle Star	10/50	25.00	24.50	0.50	2.000
Usmania Glass	100/5	255.00	250.00	5.00	1.960
Bengal Food	100/5	134.75	133.63	1.12	0.831
Rupan Oil	10/100	6.05	6.00	0.05	0.826
B Autocars	100/5	75.08	74.50	0.58	0.772
IFIC	100/5	153.00	152.00	1.00	0.653
Tallu Spinning	100/10	133.00	132.50	0.50	0.375
BGC	100/10	1			