Plastic packings remain a source of environmental concern

The FAO Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres at its Twenty-seventh Session in New Delhi, India in October 1991 requested the Secretariat to monitor developments in degradable synthetic packaging materials which could affect the markets for packagings made out of natural fibres such as jute and allied fibres.

IGG, in response prepared an information note on degradable plastics and presented it in the Twenty-eighth Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems which is held in Rome from Oct 26-28.

Plastic is one of the "wonder" discoveries of modern science. Its use has revolutionised our lives, substituting the most widely used products including iron, wood and natural fibres. Plastic has pronounced advantages in terms of costs in most applications. However, as it is a hydro-carbon product, its widespread use has given rise to environmental and health concerns, at the production, transformation and disposal stages.

The note deals exclusively with the efforts being made to develop plastic materials which reduce the risks of environmental pollution at the disposal stage. In particular, it seeks to clarify what is meant by degradable plastics and the extent to which packaging materials made of these plastics can be considered biodegradable and thus competitive in this respect with jute sacking. This note was largely based on a recent report by Greenpeace concerning degradable plastics.

Plastics and their characteristics

Plastics are a group of materials which do not occur in living systems, but rather are chemically synthesized from petroleum products. They are called "plastic" because they can be moulded, cast, extruded or otherwise processed into a variety of forms, including solid objects, films, and filaments. These properties arise from their molecular structure. Like cellulose, they are polymers, very long chain molecules that consist of many smaller subunits (monomers) linked together by chemical bonds.

The use of plastics has increased steadily over the last several decades, gradually replacing traditional materials such as glass, metals, paper, cotton and jute for many applications. World production of plastics amounted to about 80 million tons in 1990. It is estimated that currently nearly a third of world plastic production is used for producing packaging materials that are designed to be thrown away as soon as the package is opened or products inside are released.

Plastics are designed to resist chemical and physical changes. Since they are not susceptible to the ecological systems that degrade natural materials, they can last indefinitely. It may be said that every kilo of plastic that has been produced, if it has not been burned, is still with us. Many of the toxic combustion products of plastics, such as dioxin, are equally persistent.

When packagings made of jute, cotton or sisal and fish nets and fishing lines made of natural materials like hemp or cotton are discarded, they are attacked by microorganisms and soon are assimilated into the biologically system. When such items are made of plastics or nylon— a substance foreign to living systems— they will last indefinitely.

Concepts of degradable plastics

The durability of plastic, while one of the very properties that have made it popular, has come to be seen as an environmental liability. Already in the early seventies the industry began to develop plastics that could break down more readily. Several of these new materials are on the market particularly in North America and western Europe. They are described by their manufacturers as "degradable plastic," and sometimes as "biodegradable." These include trash bags, grocery bags, and backing for disposable diapers.

However, no uniform definitions or standards for degradable plastics exist, giving rise to uncertainty also in the development of regulatory definitions. An understanding of the meaning of degradability as applicable to plastics may be assisted through the use of the following concepts:

Fragmentation

This is a process in which plastic physically breaks apart, while retaining its original chemical composition. For example, a plastic sheet may break up into fragments too small to be conspicuous as litter or to harm small animals when ingested.

Molecule-shortening

This is a process that shortens the polymer molecules and usually also fragments the original material. However, the smaller molecules retain most of the chemical properties of the larger ones.

Biodegradation

This is a process by which living microorganisms convert the original material into substances that they can assimilate and use as a source of energy and nutrients. The crucial feature of biodegradation is the complete reduction of a substance to small molecules that are metabolized (yielding carbon dioxide and water) and assimilated by living microorganisms.

In currently marketed plastic products, several different mechanisms are employed in an effort to render them degradable. One approach is to make plastics sensitive to light, or "photodegradable," by modifying polymer molecules or blending light-sensitive chemicals into the plastic. Exposing these materials to sunlight initiates chemical processes that cause molecule-shortening and fragmentation.

A second approach is to blend a small amount of a naturally biodegradable material, generally starch, with the polymer. Removal of the starch by microbial action weakens the plastic and aids in fragmentation though the plastic polymer itself remains unchanged.

Environmental impact of plastic material

In practical terms it appears that modifying plastic products to induce fragmentation helps alleviate the hazards to environment and wildlife. However, fragmentation occurs without any fundamental change in the chemical composition of the original plastic. It indicates only that enough polymer molecules are broken to physically weaken the material, but the problems may be created by the residual non-degradable plastic particles which remain in the environment, and by the possible release of toxic additives. The following indicate some of the possible environmental implications of the use of degradable plastic.

Litter

The reduction of plastic litter was the primary motivation for the introduction of degradable plastic products. Plastic litter poses several problems, including aesthetic nuisance and the danger to wildlife. The success of degradable plastics in coping with the aesthetic problem depends primarily on how fast they break into less noticeable pieces. Most photodegradable plastics take from several weeks to several months to become brittle, and somewhat longer to break up. At such rates, disintegration may have a favourable impact in lessening the accumulation of plastic litter in areas without routine pickups. In marine environments, photodegradation can occur even if a plastic product is under water, but at somewhat slower rates than in the air.

Landfills

Photosensitive plastics behave no differently from conventional plastics in landfills, as they do not deteriorate when buried. Although some may continue deteriorating in the dark if they are first exposed to sufficient sunlight, plastics discarded in municipal solid waste are unlikely to be exposed to significant light.

Starch- containing plastics, on the other hand, were designed largely with the goal of alleviating solid waste disposal problems. By breaking apart rapidly in landfills, they take up less volume and thus extend landfill life. In addition, the deterioration makes it easier for water and microorganisms to penetrate throughout the landfill and degrade other waste components. Most modern landfills, however, are managed to minimize the infiltration of water, in order to reduce the formation of leachate and methane gas.

Composting

Starch-containing plastics may help reduce the volume of waste going to landfills by facilitating waste compositing programmes. If the bags in which yard waste are collected for composting degrade along with their contents, the time-consuming step of de-bagging can be eliminated and composting could be more economically feasible.

Incineration

Some plastics are likely to be incinerated with municipal solid waste. An important concern is that if a plastic or its additives contain metals or halogens (e g chlorine or fluorine), they are likely to produce toxic air emissions or toxic chemicals in the incinerator ash. This problem applies equally to degradable and conventional plastics. Thus, while degradable plastics are not likely to create new problems in incineration, they will not alleviate existing hazards.

Toxicity of additives

A great variety of additives are used to enhance the processing and finished properties of plastics. Two categories of additives are frequently reported as being included in degradable plastic products: anti-oxidants, and colorants and inks. Other additives include antistatic agents, impact modifiers (compound that helps keep plastics from breaking under stress), flame retardants, lubricants, catalysts and initiators.

Because many common plastics additives are toxic, if they are released as plastics deteriorate, they could contaminate groundwater. High on the list of potentially hazardous additives are a number of common pigments that contain lead, cadmium, or chromium. Manufacturers of photosensitizing and starch-based additives, recognizing this hazard, generally recommend that no dyes containing metals be used in degradable products.

Conclusions

Environmental concerns have led to the development of degradable plastics, which are being increasingly used in various plastic products, such as packaging materials. While these plastics are degradable to varying degrees, they are not strictly speaking biodegradable.

The causes of such misinformation are complex. Most producers of degradable plastic films, bags, or other consumer products do not conduct their own testing of either degradation or toxicity. On the other hand, manufacturers of photosensitizing or starch-based additives, have no control over how the latter are used by plastics processors and therefore are unable to guarantee the performance of any end products.

Much of the current legislation concerning plastic packaging is based on differing definitions of "degradability". However efforts are being made in a number of countries to develop consistent and accurate definitions of degradability of be used in judging the claims of manufacturers and in regulating packaging materials.

Plastic packagings, degradable or otherwise, remain a source of environmental concern due to the inherent resistance to biodegradation of the synthetic polymers from which they are made. The tendency is some countries to impose taxes on synthetic products deemed to have adverse environmental implications could in the longer run lead to higher costs for such items which were traditionally priced at very low and competitive levels.

Upward price adjustments for synthetic products, along with the increasingly perceived environmental hazards which they pose, could favour a shift to competing products manufactured from natural materials.

In the packaging sector, the market advantages that might accrue to natural fibres such as jute and Kenaf would depend on how price competitive the latter remain and on how effective they will be in improving their own environmental friendliness.— FAO report

Jute market dull in southern dists

BARISAL, Oct 27: The jute market in southern districts is dull with low price of the golden fibre and its low quality, reports UNB.

The districts which are facing problems in marketing jute are: Barisal, Jhalakathi, Bhola, Patuakhali and Borguna.

"Middlemen" are taking the opportunity of the situation in the absence of government jute purchasing centres in these districts.

Jute growers alleged that they were being compelled to sell their produce at a low price.

Sources said, jute was produced on about 50,000 acres of land in Faridpur district but those could not be processed for water scarcity which lowered its quality.

Jute is being sold between Taka 225 to 250 per maund, which, jute growers said, were below production cost.

AI starts Dhaka-Delhi flights tomorrow

Air India, Indian national carrier, will celebrate its diamond jubilee on October 29, reports BSS.

Marking the celebrations of "sixty years in flying colours", the Air India will also reintroduce its Dhaka-New Delhi direct flight from October 29, the airlines sources said Tuesday.

On the occasion of the diamond jubilee, Air India has release a new "avtaar" — "maharajah".

Ahmed Fuzi Bin Hazi Abdul Razak (extreme left), High Commissioner of Malaysia in Bangladesh, holding discussion with M Yunus (2nd from left), President, DCCI on Tuesday. Masudur Rahman (2nd from right), Senior Vice-President and A T M Waziullah (extreme right), Director of DCCI are also seen in the picture.

WB likely to provide $100m for development of roads

Construction of Jamuna Bridge will be on schedule and construction of two others in Khulna and in Pakshi is under active consideration of the government, reports UNB.

The minister said World Bank is likely to finance 100 million US dollar to take development projects in the road sector, especially for construction of "A" category feeder roads. The loan negotiation would be finalised before June '93.

He said 30 double-deckers would be procured for BRTC to ply on the streets of Dhaka that would help ease out traffic jam.

This was stated by Communications Minister Oli Ahmed at the 11th meeting of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Ministry of Communications held at the cabinet room of Jatiya Sangsad today.

The minister informed the committee that Italy had expressed willingness to construct Rupsha Bridge at Khulna while the survey was done by Japan on construction of Padma Bridge at Pakshi.

Oli Ahmed emphatically said construction of Jamuna Bridge will be on schedule and the government will proceed as per commitment to the nation.

Reconstruction of Karnafuli Bridge, damaged badly in the catastrophic cyclone and tidal surge of April 29, 1991, will be completed by March next year, he added.

State Minister for Communications Mohammad Fazlur Rahman, Whip of Jatiya Sangsad Abdul Karim Advocate, Mohammad Shamsul Huq MP attended the meeting. Secretary, Railway Division, Syed Shameem Ahsan and senior officials of Ministry of Communications and heads of departments were present.

Shipping Intelligence

CHITTAGONG PORT

Berth position and performance of vessels as on 26.10.92

Berth No	Name of vessels	Cargo	Lport call	Local agent	Date of arrival	Leaving
J/1	Symplea	Wheat(P)	Damam	Dynamic	21/10	30/10
J/3	Johanna-K	Wheat(P)	N Orle	Alamin	9/10	30/10
J/4	Safar	GI/GL	Pena	ASLL	19/10	28/10
J/5	Eastern Mars					
GI	K Shen	Prog	23/10	27/10		
J/6	Ivyeverett	GI	Sing	EBPL	23/10	27/10
J/7	Mallowe-verett	GI	Cal	EBPL	25/10	27/10
J/8	Banglar Urmi	GI/Rice	Col	BSC	21/10	28/10
J/9	Qing He Cheng	GI	S Hai	BDShip	21/10	28/10
J/12	Haight	Fert(P)	Tempa	SSST	19/10	1/11
MPB/2	Al Tafsir	Rice	Viet	KSL	24/10	7/11
CCJ	Indian Renown	C Clink	Col	UMAL	10/10	26/10
GSJ	Banglar Kiron	Repair	Col	BSC	23/10	29/10
TSP	Al Reza	Repair	Pada	KSL	18/10	5/11
RM/5	Artemis-1	Cement	-	Bright	R/A	28/10
RM/6	Amal	Cement	Bomb	ENCL	8/10	26/10
DDJ/1	Endurance Sea	Repair	Aqaba	EOSL	25/1	6/11
DDJ/2	Banglar Kakoli	Repair	Mong	BSC	13/10	31/10
RM/8	Al Salma	Repair	Hong	ASLL	13/10	31/10
RM/9	Banglar Asha	Repair	-	BSC	R/A	28/10

VESSELS DUE AT OUTER ANCHORAGE

Name of vessels	Date of arrival	Last port call	Local agent	Cargo	Loading port
NGS Ranger 10/10	26/10	Sing	BDShip	Cont	Sing
Weser Star10/10	26/10	Sing	BDShip	Cont	Hand
Sea Byol	26/10	-	H&H	Cement	-
Sea Tradition	26/10	Pada	AML	Cement	-
Gold Asia (48) 8/10	27/10	Mong	AML	GI	Mom Mapu
Shenton 17/10	27/10	Sing	OMNI	Cont	-
Sumudra Rani	28/10	-	SSL	GI	-
Hafez	28/10	-	SSL	GL	Abbas
Janbaz-1	28/10	Bang	MMI	GL	Abbas
Arti	28/10	-	Seacoast	Wheat	-
Kiso Maru	29/10	Mad	SSL	GI	-
Ranger	29/10	-	Lutful	Softwood Pulp	-
Banglar Doot	29/10	-	BSC	GI	-
Ahler Breeze 15/10	29/10	Col	RSL	Cont	Col
Fong Yun 18/10	29/10	Sing	BDShip	Cont	Sing
Vishva Mamata	30/10	Mad	SSL	GI/GL	Japa
Komsomolets Belorussi	30/10	-	CT	Mustered Seeds	-
I Yamburenko 18/10	30/10	Sing	CT	Cont	Sing
Eastern Pearl	30/10	-	BBA	GI	-
Optima 20/10	30/10	Sing	RSL	Cont	Sing
NGS Express 20/10	01/11	Sing	BDShip	Cont	Sing
Banglar Gourab	02/11	-	BSC	GI	-
Ingenuity 24/10	2/11	-	RSL	Cont	Sing
Banglar Robi	2/11	-	BSC	GI	-
Fong Shin 22/10	4/11	Sing	BDShip	Cont	Sing
Nikos-N	5/11	Sing	BSL	Wheat	-
Mezhdure Chensk	6/11	-	Prog	GI	-
Damon	7/11	Mers	Royal	Wheat	-
Stonewall Jackson	8/11	-	Karna	GI	New York
Petr Starostin 18/10	10/11	Sing	CT	Cont	Sing
Scarer Bellona	10/11	-	Dynamic	Wheat	-

TANKER DUE

Amphion	28/11	-	Seacom	CDSO	-
Avon	1/11	-	CT	Palm Oil	-

VESSELS AT KUTUBDIA

Name of vessels	Cargo	Last port call	Local agent	Date of arrival
TT Energy	C Oil	Col	NNL	27/4
Aspilos	C Oil	J Dhan	DSLL	25/10
Banglar Jyoti	C Oil	-	BSC	R/A
Thalia	Wheat(P)	Darm	Alamin	23/10

VESSELS AT OUTER ANCHORAGE

READY ON

Ronald	C Clink	Col	UMAL	8/10
Safina-e-Najam	C Clink	-	ASLL	R/A(22/10)
Lamda	Wheat (P)	Monka	Dynamic	19/10
Banglar Shobha	GI	Cal	BSC	26/10

VESSELS NOT READY

S E Haider	Cement	Kara	ASLL	R/A(20/9)
Banglar Shourabh	-	-	BSC	R/A(19/10)

VESSELS NOT ENTERING

Sea Destiny	Cement	Pada	AML	18/10
Belgorod Dnestrovsky	Scraping	Mong	CT	22/10

The above were the Monday's Shipping position and performance of vessels of Chittagong Port as per berthing sheet of CPA supplied by **HRC Group,** Dhaka.

Price Index

Essentials

	(Taka per kg)
RICE	
Aman(fine)	16.00-17.50
Paijam	13.00-13.75
VEGETABLES	(Taka per kg)
Potato (local)	11.00-12.00
Brinjal	8.00-12.00
Karolla	10.00-12.00
Lalshak	4.00-6.00
Papya	5.00-7.00
Green Banana (Four Pieces)	4.00-6.00
OTHER FOODGRAIN	(Taka per kg)
Flour	13.50-14.00
Atta	11.00-11.50
FISH	(Taka per kg)
Ruhi(big)	160.00-170.00
Katla(big)	90.00-100.00
Hilsha	48.00-50.00
Pangas	110.00-120.00
Shrimp(big)	100.00-120.00
Singi	90.00-100.00
Koi	110.00-120.00
MEAT	
Beef	55.00-60.00
Mutton	85.00-90.00
CHICKEN	
Large	62.00-64.00
Moderate	66.00-68.00
Small	70.00-72.00
TEA	
Dust (Plain)	80.00-90.00
EGG	(4 pcs)
Hen	12.00-12.50
Duck	12.50-13.00
Firm	12.50-13.00
PULSES	(Taka per kg)
Masur	29.00-30.00
Moogh	34.00-35.00
Chhola	22.00-24.00
Khesari	15.00-16.00
FRUITS	
Green Coconut (Small)	(One piece) 5.00-6.00
Coconut (Large)	8.00-10.00
Pineapple	(One piece) 12.00-15.00
Banana :	(4 pieces)
Sagar (Large)	12.00-15.00
Champa	3.50-4.00
Dates	(Taka per kg) NA
OIL	(Taka per litre)
Mustard	53.00-55.00
Soyabean	38.00-39.00
Coconut (Colombo)	90.00-100.00
Vegetable Ghee (1kg)	48.00-52.00
SPICES	(Taka per kg)
Onion (local)	10.00-10.50
Garlic (local)	26.00-35.00
Chillies (local)	25.00-35.00
Turmeric(Local)	48.00-52.00
Green chillies	15.00-20.00
Ginger	18.00-22.00
Cinnamon (10gm)	3.00-3.50
Cardamom (10gm) (small)	10.00-11.00
Jhira (50 gms)	8.00-10.00
MILK	(Two kgs)
Dano	324.00-325.00
Red-Cow	320.00-321.00
MISCELLANEOUS	(Taka per kg)
Ghee	220.00-240.00
Salt	7.50-8.00
Sugar	31.50-33.00

Gold & Silver

	(Taka for 11.66 grams)
Gold (Gutnea)	6200.00
Silver	200.00

Source : Department of Agriculture marketing

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 October 25, 26 and 27.

(Figures in Taka)

Currency	Selling B.C.	T. T. (C)	Buying OD Transfers
US Dollar	39.1326	38.9087	38.6339
Poundsterling	63.4607	63.1356	62.7155
DM	25.6187	25.4555	25.2757
F.E	7.5557	7.5091	7.4561
S Riyal	10.4641	10.4042	10.3307
D Guilders	22.7806	22.6371	22.4772
S Kroner	6.8027	6.7579	6.7101
Singapore Dollar	24.2472	24.1085	23.9382
UAE Dirham	10.6911	10.6299	10.5548
Kuwait Dinar	133.0587	132.2974	131.3630
Indian Rupee (AMU)	1.5104	1.5036	1.4961
Pak Rupee (AMU)	1.5511	1.5439	1.5362

Authorised 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 27, 1992

Star Economic Report

Transactions dull again

Business fell at Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) on Tuesday pushing figures down.

Both the turnovers suffered losses. Volume fell by 62.42 per cent from 68912 to 25895. In the same manner, value declined by 48.54 per cent from Taka 2022625.75 to Taka 1040824.00.

Participation of shares hardly changed against that of Monday. A total of 43 shares traded on the floor. Losers retook the floor outnumbering the gainers by 27 to eleven.

The DSE Index suffered a loss of 0.237 point from 358.4282 to close at 358.1910.

DAY'S TRADING AT A GLANCE

DSE All Share Price Index	358.1910
Market Capitalisation Tk	10,239,616,856.00
Turnover in Volume	25895
Turnover in Value Tk	1040824.00

Company	FV/ML	Previous Price Tk	Closing Price Tk	Change (absolute) Tk	Change (% over Price)
Gains (11)					
Shares:					
Frogleg Exports	10/50	1.00	2.00	1.00	100.000
Islami Bank	1000/1	1525.00	1600.00	75.00	4.918
City Bank	100/5	285.00	290.00	5.00	1.754
Ashraf Textile	10/50	33.62	34.09	0.47	1.397
Eagle Star	10/50	22.00	22.24	0.24	1.090
Usmania Glass	100/5	271.00	273.00	2.00	0.738
B Oxygen	10/50	56.72	57.00	0.28	0.493
Monno Ceramic	100/5	270.31	271.00	0.69	0.255
Beximco Pharma	100/5	425.00	425.10	0.10	0.023
National Bank	100/5	106.98	107.00	0.02	0.018
Debenture					
Beximco Pharma	1285/1	1410.00	1415.00	5.00	0.354
Losses (27)					
Shares:					
Aziz Pipe	100/5	250.00	200.00	50.00	20.000
Milon Tannery	100/5	18.00	15.00	3.00	16.667
Zeal Bangla Sugar	10/50	10.50	10.02	0.48	4.572
Quasem Drycells	10/50	10.67	10.30	0.37	3.468
Kohinoor Chemical	100/5	83.00	81.17	1.83	2.205
6th ICB M Fund	100/10	65.58	64.06	1.52	2.318
Quasem Silk	10/100	5.00	4.90	0.10	2.000
Peoples Ins	100/10	160.00	157.00	3.00	1.875
Wata Chemical	100/20	107.00	105.18	1.82	1.701
Bata Shoe	10/100	38.11	37.50	0.61	1.601
B Thai Aluminum	100/10	80.68	79.50	1.18	1.463
B Autocars	100/5	71.00	70.00	1.00	1.409
Modern Dying	100/5	41.00	40.50	0.50	1.220
National Tubes	100/10	86.00	85.00	1.00	1.163
United Ins	100/10	159.08	157.50	1.58	0.994
Atlas Bangladesh	10/50	44.55	44.13	0.42	0.943
Beximco	10/100	14.82	14.70	0.12	0.810
Dhaka Vegetable	100/5	103.63	103.00	0.63	0.608
Saiham Textile	100/10	80.00	79.51	0.49	0.613
Padma Textile	100/20	180.00	179.00	1.00	0.556
Tallu Spinning	100/10	135.29	134.50	0.79	0.584
Karim Pipe	100/5	107.00	106.51	0.49	0.458
Ctg Cement	100/5	284.48	283.71	0.77	0.271
Ctg Vegetable	100/10	81.00	80.80	0.20	0.247
Bengal Food	100/5	137.02	136.75	0.27	0.197
Eastern Cables	100/5	79.60	79.53	0.07	0.088
Apex Tannery	100/5	411.25	411.00	0.25	0.061

Traded at previous rates (05)

Shares: 3rd ICB M Fund, Aftab Automobiles, The Ibnsina, Rahim Textile, Eagle Box.

DSE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Company	FV/ML Tk
BANKS (10)	
Al Baraka Bank	1000/1 940.00
A.B. Bank	100/5 182.00
City Bank	100/5 290.00
I.F.I.C	100/5 175.00
Islami Bank	1000/1 1600.00
National Bank	100/5 107.00
Pubali Bank	100/5 102.00
Rupali Bank	100/10 78.67
U.C.B.L.	100/5 150.00
Uttara Bank	100/5 110.00
INVESTMENT (08)	
I.C.B	100/5 103.00
1st ICB M.Fund	100/5 400.00
2nd ICB Fund	100/5 184.00
3rd ICB M. Fund	100/5 145.00
4th ICB M. Fund	100/10 139.00
5th ICB M. Fund	100/10 64.06
6th ICB M. Fund	100/10 65.00
ICB Unit Cert.	
Sales Price	112.00
Re-purchase	107.00
INSURANCE (04)	
BGIC	100/10 146.31
Green Delta	100/10 149.34
Peoples	100/10 157.00
United	100/10 157.50
ENGINEERING (19)	
Aftab Automobiles	100/5 192.00
Atlas Bangladesh	10/50 44.13
Aziz Pipes	100/5 200.00
Bangladesh Autocars	100/5 70.00
Bangladesh Lamps	100/5 245.00
B. Thai Aluminium	100/10 79.50
Bengal Carbide	100/5 265.00
Bengal Steel	10/50 20.00
Eastern Cables	100/5 79.53
Howlader PVC	100/10 99.63
Karim Pipe	100/5 106.51
Metalex Corp.	100/5 72.00
Monno Stafflers	100/5 190.00
Monno Jutex	100/5 240.00
National Tubes	100/10 85.00
Panther Steel	10/50 8.00
Quasem Drycells	10/50 10.30
Renwick Jagneswar	100/5 96.88
Singer Bangladesh	100/5 805.39
FOOD & ALLIED (23)	
A.B Biscuit	100/5 200.00
Alpha Tobacco	10/50 48.00
Aman Sea Food	100/5 23.00
Apex Food	100/5 450.00
Aroma Tea	100/5 75.00
Bargas	100/5 150.00
B.D. Plantation	100/5 500.00
Bengal Food	100/5 136.75
B.L.T.C.	100/5 500.00
B.T.C.	10/50 60.00
Ctg. Vegetable	100/10 80.80
Dhaka Vegetables	100/5 103.00
E.L. Camellia	100/5 1040.00
Frogleg Export	10/50 2.00
Gemini Sea Food	100/5 100.00
Hill Plantation	100/5 550.00
Modern Industries	100/5 185.00
N.T.C	100/5 245.00
Rabeya Flour	10/100 NT
Rupan Oil	10/100 5.88
Tulip Dairy	100/10 6.00
Yousuf Flour	10/50 NT
Zeal Bangla Sugar	10/50 10.02
FUEL & POWER (04)	
BD Oxygen	10/50 57.00
Eastern Lubricant	10/50 14.00
National Oxygen	100/10 103.75
Padma Oil Co.	10/50 45.00
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 55.00
Jute Spinner	100/5 78.00
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 97.00
Sonali Aansh	100/5 100.00
TEXTILE (20)	
Alhaj Textile	10/50 NT
Arbee Textile	100/10 112.00
Ashraf Textile	10/50 34.09
Chand Textile	10/50 NT
Chand Spining	10/50 NT
Desh Garments	100/10 54.00
Dulamia Cotton	100/10 86.00
Eagle Star Textile	10/50 22.24
GMG Ind. Corp.	10/50 10.00
Modern Dying	100/5 40.50
Padma Textile	100/20 179.00
Quasem Silk	10/100 4.90
Quasem Textile	10/50 5.50
Rahim Textile	100/5 66.00
Saiham Textiles	100/10 79.51
S.T.M. (ORD)	100/5 50.00
Stylecraft	100/5 106.00
Swan Textile	100/5 22.00
Tallu Spinning	100/10 134.50
Tamijuddin	100/10 180.00
PHARMACEUTICALS & CHEMICALS (17)	
Ambee Pharma	10/50 15.00
Bangla Process	100/5 61.00
BCIL	100/10 190.00
Beximco Pharma	100/5 425.10
Glaxo	10/50 125.00
I C I	10/50 10.00
N Polymer	100/10
Kohinoor Chemical	100/5 81.17
Petro Synthetic	10/50 11.75
Pfizer	100/5 110.00
Pharma Aids	100/5 195.00
Pharmaco	100/5 48.00
Progressive Plastic	100/5 64.00
Reckitt & Colman	10/50 110.00
Rahman Chemicals	100/10 42.00
Therapeutics	100/5 90.00
The Ibnsina	100/10 101.00
Wata Chemical	100/20 105.18
PAPER & PRINTING (06)	
Eagle Box	10/50 18.50
Monospool Paper	100/5 78.00
Paper Converting	100/5 105.00
Paper Processing	100/10 40.00
Padma Printers	10/50 50.00
Sonali Paper	10/50 55.00
SERVICE (02)	
Bangladesh Hotel	10/50 12.00
Bd. Service	10/50 NT
MISCELLANEOUS (15)	
Apex Tannery	100/5 411.00
Aramit	10/50 36.25
Bata Shoe	10/100 37.50
Beximco	10/100 14.70
B.S.C	100/5 30.00
Chittagong Cement	100/5 283.71
G. Q. Ball Pen	10/50 84.50
High Speed	100/5 84.00
Himadri Ltd.	10/100 6.00
Milon Tannery	100/5 15.00
Monno Ceramic	100/5 271.00
Pheonix Leather	100/5 90.00
Savar Refractories	100/5 93.00
The Engineers	100/5 101.00
Texpick Ind	100.10 120.00
Usmania Glass	100/5 273.00
DEBENTURES (04)	
Bengal Food (18.5% 1992)	600/1 317.00
Beximco (17% 1998)	2166/1 2020.00
Beximco Pharma (17% 1998)	1428/1 1415.00
Quasem Silk (17% 1994)	1500/1 1487.57

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