Jute price hike, erratic supply compel packers to use substitute

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 was held in Rome from Oct 26-28.

Jute is generally the main raw material for the production of natural fibre bags in the sub-region. It is imported mostly from Bangladesh, whose supplies have been erratic in recent years due to adverse climatic factors. The high susceptibility of the packaging industry to the vagaries of the international jute market and the fact that agronomic conditions in the sub-region are highly conducive to domestic production of natural fibre, especially kenaf, provided strong grounds for assessing whether it would not be more cost-effective/ advantageous to substitute domestically produced natural fibre for imports.

The countries of eastern and southern Africa depend largely on agro-products such as coffee, tea, cocoa, fruits and vegetables and other food products for local consumption and export. This fact makes the manufacture and availability of packaging materials, especially natural fibre bags of strategic importance in the handling, transport and storage of agricultural commodities to be processed. Natural fibre bags, as opposed to synthetic bags, are highly suitable for the packaging of many crops such as coffee, cocoa and cotton lint.

Nonetheless, in some countries, for example Angola and Zambia, existing lines for natural fibre bag manufacturing are being dismantled. In Tanzania, there is also a shift to increased dependence on imported synthetics and jute bags, and bags manufactured from home-grown sisal are becoming less popular. The cost of imports of jute bags has increased from about 30 million Shs in the early eighties to over 400 million Shs in 1986, which was a year of particularly high prices. The situation in Kenya is similar, with the increasing switch over of the domestic natural bag manufacturing facilities in favour of synthetic bags and growing imports of jute bags. In the sub-region as a whole, the human skill to manufacture bags of natural fibre is being lost. At the same time, little effort is being made to grow domestically various natural fibre plants, which can substitute for imported jute fibre. Kenaf has shown promising results in Zambia and some experiments in its cultivation have also been made in Angola. In Kenya, a kenaf development project was initiated in 1986, but never got off the ground due to lack of funds.

For certain products, such as coffee and cotton lint, only natural fibre cloth is suitable for packaging. This implies that the coffee and cotton producing countries in the sub-region must have assured access to sufficient quantities of natural fibre bags. In Zambia, for instance, about 14 per cent of all bags used must be made from natural fibre. However, since domestic production of kenaf has so far been insignificant, the country is extremely dependent on imports of bags or raw material for bag manufacturing.

FINDINGS

At present, countries within the sub-region face a number of problems connected with the manufacture of natural fibre bags. These problems are both macro-economic and industry and plant-level specific in nature. Most of the enterprises producing bags face severe foreign exchange problems in financing their raw material and replacement and spare parts requirements. This leads to inadequate maintenance and repair of plant machinery, resulting in frequent machinery breakdown and low capacity utilization rates. These constraints are particularly high in Zambia and Angola. Moreover, lack of foreign exchange to import parts to replace worn-out machinery often forces manufactures to remove equipment parts for use as spares. This cannibalization of machinery causes permanent problems resulting in an overall reduction in productivity and sometimes plant closure. Consequently, solving the immediate maintenance problems on existing machinery and upgrading technological standards and rehabilitation in the packaging bag industry in the countries of eastern and southern Africa are matters of prime importance.

High dependence on imported raw materials from Europe (Germany, France and Great Britain) and Asia (Bangladesh) makes the industry extremely vulnerable to changes in international prices of raw materials and replacement and spare parts. In Zambia, for example, increases in world prices of raw materials such as polypropylene and polyethylene granules used in the production of synthetic fibre bags has caused major drains on scanty foreign exchange allocations for manufacturers. Consequently, manufacturers were not able to procure the raw materials in required quantities, thus contributing to capacity utilization problems.

Appropriate training for personnel in the packaging industry is often lacking. The lack of trained personnel affects both operations and maintenance of machinery, which is usually already very old. As a result, efficiency in the packaging industry in the countries of the sub-region is significantly reduced.

Industrial use of energy in the energy-importing countries of the sub-region poses a high demand burden on the few available electric energy power station. This causes continuous interruptions in energy supply and in production operations in the packaging industry.

Government control of the price structure of bags, especially raffia bags — for example in Angola — reduces the profitability of these items which encouraged manufacturers to shift over to other products such as irrigation pipes, tubes for drinking and drainage systems, construction profiles and various other plastic products.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Major advantages can be achieved if rehabilitation of packaging industries, and particularly fibre bags, is treated on a regional basis for sourcing of raw materials and location and or specialization of production facilities thereby taking advantage of economies of scale in the larger regional markets of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) and the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).

Appropriately designed rehabilitation programmes, therefore, need to be based on a realistic assessment of possible modalities for cooperation among countries in the sub-region. Such programme would — by adopting an integrated multidimensional/ disciplinary approach to rehabilitation and utilizing the potential of regional cooperation — assist African governments in the task of linking the macro, branch and project issues and required decisions on rehabilitation and upgrading of production in the natural fibre bag packaging industry.

Finally, major challenges remain. UNIDO's diagnostic surveys have only made a start in addressing the issue of whether natural fibre plants in sub-Saharan Africa — and especially in southern and eastern Africa — are likely to be cost effective in the light of the large number of cheap imports of jute bags from Asia (especially Bangladesh) and decreasing world prices for plastic granules used for the manufacture of synthetic bags. Clearly, more work needs to be done. It is believed that many of the bag plants which still exist may be running at a loss. A proper feasibility study/ cost-benefit analysis could assess their viability in the light of current world market trends for jute, jute bags and plastic granules for synthetics.

UNIDO's surveys tentatively suggest that use of a shadow wage rate lower than the actual market rate in a proper social cost-benefit analysis may imply that the growing of natural fibre (jute, kenaf) would create relatively more employment opportunities.

However, whatever its outcome, the importance of a proper social cost-benefit analysis cannot be over emphasized. Without this, African governments and entrepreneurs cannot properly determine whether to close down or rehabilitate modernize existing plants. If, however, rehabilitation is a viable option, this social cost-benefit analysis should consider which lines should be rehabilitated: jute lines, synthetics or some combination of both, while progressively phasing out (say synthetics).UNDIO's rehabilitation diagnostic survey programme will attempt to address these issues in the near future, a FAO report.

SYLHET: Countryboats are still the main and easiest means of transportation of goods in the vast rural areas of the country. A number of such boats are waiting at a village market of the district for carrying goods. — Star Photo

Sylhet Textile Mills facing acute fund shortage

From Our Correspondent

SYLHET, Oct 30: Yarn of different counts worth about Taka eight crore produced in Sylhet Textile Mills during the last few months have been lying unsold.

The mill, an enterprise of the Bangladesh Textile Mills Corporation (BTMC) has been facing serious crisis due to shortage of cotton supply and decline in sale of the yarn.

Meanwhile, one hundred employees including the skilled labourers have resigned during the last few days due to uncertainty prevailing in the mill for a long time.

Normally, the staff of the mill used to get their salaries in the first week of every month. But, due to the existing crisis, the management failed to pay the salaries of the staff yet.

A mill source informed that the management has arranged the same and will pay the salaries within a very short time.

Due to fund constraints, the management is unable to pay the dues to the outgoing employees and workers.

The mill is to pay Taka 20 lakh per month as electricity bill and other regular expenditure, the source informed. A large amount is lying outstanding as electricity bill in the meantime, the source added.

According to reports, the yarns produced by the BTMC mills facing competition with the Indian yarn entered into the country through smuggling. The smuggled Indian yarn is being sold in the open market at lower prices. So, the yarn merchants of Narayanganj and Narsingdi are not showing any interest in the Bangladeshi yarn produced in different mills of BTMC.

The employees and workers of the mill have become very much worried as the management is not taking any appropriate steps to overcome the crisis. Almost everyday, a number of workers have been leaving their jobs.

Shipping Intelligence

CHITTAGONG PORT

Berth position and performance of vessels as on 29.10.92 & 31.10.92

Berth No	Name of vessels	Cargo	L Port Call	Local agent	Date of arrival	Leaving
J/1	Symplea	Wheat	Damam	Dynamic	21/10	-
J/2	Lamda	Wheat	Monka	Dynamic	19/10	27/10
J/3	Johanna-K	Wheat	N Orle	Alamin	9/10	23/10
J/7	Banglar Shobha	GI	Cal	BSC	26/10	31/10
J/8	Banglar Urmi	GI	Col	BSC	21/10	29/10
J/9	Qing He Cheng	GI	S Hai	BDShip	21/10	29/10
J/11	Al Tafsir	Rice	Viet	KSL	24/10	1/11
J/12	Haight	Fert	Tempa	SSST	19/10	3/11
MPB/1	Weser Star	Cont	Sing	BDShip	26/10	29/10
MPB/2	Shenton	Cont	Sing	Omni	27/10	29/10
CCJ	Safina-e-Najam	C Clink	-	ASLL	R/A	2/11
GSJ	Banglar Kiron	Repair	Col	BSC	23/10	04/11
TSP	Al Reza	Repair	Pada	KSL	18/10	1/11
RM/5	Artemis-1	Cement	-	Bright	R/A	
RM/8	Al Salma	Repair	Hong	ASLL	13/10	05/10
RM/9	Banglar Kakoli	Repair	Mong	BSC	13/10	29/10

VESSELS DUE AT OUTER ANCHORAGE

Name of vessels	Date of arrival	Last Port call	Local agent	Cargo	Loading port
Gold Asia	29/10	Mong	AML	GI/GL	Mapu
Samudra Rani	29/10	Belw	SSL	GI	-
I Yamburenko 18/10	29/10	Sing	CT	Cont	Sing
Arti	28/10	Damam	Seacoast	Wheat	W/Lt
Ursus	29/10	Panj	BSA	GI	
Fong Yun 18/10	30/10	Sing	BDShip	Cont	Sing
Optima 20/10	30/10	Sing	BSL	Cont	Sing
Pionar	30/10	-	MSA	Salt	-
Giannis NK	30/10	Damam	Dynamic	Wheat	-
Tanary Star	31/10	-	PSAL	Cement	-
Ahler Breeze 15/10	1/11	Viz	RSL	Cont	Mong
Janbaz-1	1/11	Bang	MMI	GL	B Abbas
NGS Express 20/10	1/11	Sing	BDShip	Cont	Sing
Ranger	1/11	Hald	Lutful	-	-
Ingenuity 24/10	2/11	-	RSL	Cont	Sing
Banglar Gourab	2/11	-	BSC	Cement	-
Banglar Robi	2/11	-	BSC	GI	
Komsomolets Belorussi	2/11	-	CT	Mustered Seeds	-
Sae Byol	3/11	-	H&H	Cement	-
Banglar Doot	3/11	-	BSC	GI	-
Kisu Maru	4/11	Mad	SSL	GI	-
Eastern Pearl	4/11	-	BBA	GI	-
Fong Shin 22/10	5/11	Sing	BDShip	Cont	Sing
Hafez	5/11	Mong	SSL	GL	B Abbas
Nikos-N	5/11	Sing	BSL	Wheat	Food
Kota Buana 27/10	5/11	-	CTS	Cont	Sing
Chestnut Hill	5/11	N Orle	Lams	Wheat	Food
Mezhdure Chensk	6/11	-	Prog	GI	-
Damon	7/11	Mers	Royal	Wheat	-
Stonewall Jackson	8/11	-	Karna	GI	New York
Vishva Mamata	9/11	Mad	SSL	GI/GL	Japa
Petr Starostin 18/10	10/11	Sing	CT	Cont	Sing
Soarer Bellona	17/11	-	Dynamic	Wheat	-

TANKER DUE

Maritime Pride	1/11	Seacom	CDSO	
Ajon	1/11	CT	-	

VESSELS AT KUTUBDIA

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

VESSELS AT OUTER ANCHORAGE

Ready on

Ronald	C Clink	Col	Umal	8/10
Amphion	CDSO	Ligra	Seacom	29/10
Not ready				
SE Haider	Cement	Kara	ASLL	R/A

VESSELS AWAITING INSTRUCTION

Lise	Ballast	V Pata	BSL	29/10
Banglar Asha			BSC	R/A(28/10)

VESSELS NOT ENTERING

Belgorod Dnestrovsky	Scraping	Mong	CT	22/10
Sea Tradition	Cement	Pada	AML	26/10
Mailoweverett	-	Cal	EBPL	R/A(27/10)

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS FOR 30/10/92

Outgoing 30/10/92	Incoming	Shifting
MPB-2 NGS Ranger	J/13 Fong Yun	TSP Al Neza TO OD
DOJ/-B-Shourabh	DOJ/B-Jyoti	
	MPB-2 Optima	

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS FOR 31/10/92

J/4 S Rani	DOJ/B-Shourabh
J/5 Gold Asia	J/4 Pionar
J/7 B-Shourabh	
DOJ/B-Jyoti	

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.

Price Index

Essentials

RICE	(Taka per kg)
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)
Mashur	29.00-30.00
Moogh	34.00--35.00
Chhola	22.00-24.00
Khesari	15.00-16.00
FRUITS	
	(One piece)
Green Coconut (Small)	5.00-6.00
Coconut (Large)	8.00-10.00
	(One piece)
Pineapple	12.00-15.00
Banana :	(4 pieces)
Sagar (Large)	12.00-15.00
Champa	3.50-4.00
	(Taka per kg)
Dates	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

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 31.

(Figures in Taka)

Currency	Selling B. C.	T. T. (C)	Buying OD Transfers
US Dollar	39.1326	38.9087	38.6339
Poundsterling	61.4965	61.1881	60.7797
DM	25.3443	25.1836	25.0058
F.E	7.4723	7.4253	7.3729
S Riyal	10.4641	10.4042	10.3307
D Guilders	22.5029	22.3613	22.2034
S Kroner	6.7313	6.6871	6.6398
Singapore Dollar	24.1992	24.0608	23.8908
UAE Dirham	10.6911	10.6299	10.5548
Kuwait Dinar	132.6986	131.9394	130.0075
Indian Rupee (AMU)	1.5104	1.50356	1.4961
Pak Rupee (AMU)	1.5480	1.5408	1.5331

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

Weekly review : At the close of tradings on October 22 and October 29, 1992

Company	FV/ML*	October 22 Taka	October 29 Taka	1991-92 High Taka	1991-92 Low Taka
BANKS (10)					
AL Baraka Bank	1000/1	1050.00	900.00	1200.00	760.00
A.B Bank	100/5	182.00	182.00	215.00	155.00
City Bank	100/5	2285.00	290.00	305.00	172.00
I.F.I.C	100/5	166.00	173.00	200.00	160.00
Islami Bank	1000/1	1525.00	1600.00	1900.00	1190.00
National Bank	100/5	105.00	106.57	122.50	102.00
Pubali Bank	100/5	100.00	102.00	110.00	85.00
Rupali Bank	100/10	77.00	78.67	110.00	68.00
U.C.B.L	100/5	123.00	150.00	131.00	118.00
Uttara Bank	100/5	110.00	110.00	200.00	115.00
INVESTMENT (08)					
I.C.B	100/5	103.00	103.00	100.00	79.00
1st ICB M.Fund	100/5	400.00	400.00	414.00	330.00
2nd ICB Fund	100/5	184.00	184.00	220.00	148.00
3rd ICB M. Fund	100/5	140.00	145.00	195.00	124.00
4th ICB M. Fund	100/10	139.00	139.00	170.00	120.00
5th ICB M. Fund	100/10	93.92	96.00	128.50	85.00
6th ICB M. Fund	100/10	63.33	63.21	93.00	56.00
Unit Certificate					
Sales Price		112.00	112.00	—	—
Re-purchase		107.00	107.00	—	—
INSURANCE (04)					
BGIC	100/10	143.96	147.25	178.00	104.50
Green Delta	100/10	143.96	148.00	165.00	106.00
Peoples	100/10	159.00	160.00	168.00	120.00
United	100/10	157.00	159.00	182.00	116.50
ENGINEERING (19)					
Aftab Automobiles	100/5	191.00	192.00	280.00	180.00
Atlas Bangladesh	10/50	39.76	43.00	67.00	30.00
Aziz Pipes	100/5	250.00	200.00	330.00	218.00
Bangladesh Autocars	100/5	70.00	70.00	123.00	65.00
Bangladesh Lamps	105/5	250.00	245.00	315.00	225.00
B.Thai Alluminium	100/10	80.00	80.13	143.00	70.00
Bengal Carbide	100/5	260.00	265.00	269.50	220.00
Bengal Steel	10/50	20.00	20.00	18.00	18.00
Eastern Cables	100/5	76.50	79.00	116.00	73.00
Howlader PVC	100/10	92.00	99.00	125.00	82.00
Karim Pipe	100/5	107.00	106.00	212.00	112.00
Metalex Corp.	100/5	72.00	72.00	153.07	75.00
Monno Stafllers	10/05	190.00	190.00	220.00	190.00
Monno Jutex	100/5	240.00	240.00	260.00	210.00
National Tubes	100/10	87.70	83.00	148.46	92.00
Panther Steel	10/50	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Quasem Drycells	10/50	10.10	10.51	14.85	6.80
Renwick Jajneswar	100/5	93.00	97.50	104.50	48.00
Singer Bangladesh	100/5	805.39	810.00	1800.00	700.00
FOOD & ALLIED (23)					
A.B Biscuit	100/5	200.00	200.00	200.00	180.00
Alpha Tobacco	10/50	48.00	48.00	48.00	46.00
Aman Sea Food	100/5	23.00	23.00	40.00	25.00
Apex Food	100/5	450.00	450.00	500.00	270.00
Aroma Tea	100/5	75.00	75.00	85.00	45.00
Bangas	100/5	150.00	150.00	155.00	145.00
Bengal Food	100/5	500.00	500.00	500.00	250.00
B D Plantation	100/5	135.00	136.75	255.00	111.00
B.L.T.C.	100/5	500.00	500.00	500.00	400.00
B.T.C.	10/50	60.00	60.00	83.00	35.00
Ctg. Vegetable	100/10	81.00	80.80	117.00	83.00
Dhaka Vegetable	100/5	101.12	102.00	175.00	113.00
E.L. Cemellia	100/5	11040.00	1040.00	1250.00	1000.00
Frogleg Export	10/50	1.00	2.00	6.75	1.75
Gemini Sea Food	100/5	100.00	100.00	—	—
Hill Plantation	100/5	550.00	550.00	550.00	300.00
Modern Industries	100/5	185.00	185.00	200.00	135.00
N.T.C	100/5	255.00	245.00	282.00	220.00
Rabeya Flour	10/500	NT	NT	—	—
Rupan Oil	10/100	5.95	5.85	9.00	5.75
Tulip Dairy	100/10	6.00	6.00	105.00	81.00
Yousuf Flour	10/50	NT	NT	—	—
Zeal Bangla Sugar	10/50	10.00	10.17	19.00	7.50
FUEL & POWER (04)					
Padma Oil Co.	10/50	55.00	58.63	50.00	40.00
Eastern Lubricant	10/50	14.00	14.00	—	—
BD Oxygen	10/50	103.75	103.75	80.00	39.50
National Oxygen	100/10	45.00	45.00	130.00	109.00
JUTE (12)					
Ahad Jute	100/10	NT	NT	—	—
Anowara Jute	10/50	NT	NT	—	—
Delta Jute	10/50	8.50	8.50		
Gawsia Jute	10/50	NT	NT	—	—
Islam Jute	100/5	55.00	55.00	75.00	49.00
Jute Spinner	100/5	78.00	78.00	100.00	81.00
Mutual Jute	100/5	105.00	105.00	105.00	50.00
Northern Jute	10/50	NT	NT	—	—
Shamser Jute	100/5	100.00	100.00	—	—
Spcialised Jute	10/50	NT	NT	—	—
Shine Pukur Jute	100/5	97.00	97.00	100.00	92.00
Sonali Aansh	100/5	100.00	100.00	101.00	83.30
PHARMACEUTICALS & CHEM (18)					
Ambee Pharma	10/50	15.00	15.00	29.00	11.00
Bangla Process	100/5	61.00	61.00	74.80	50.00
Bangladesh Chemicals	100/10	180.00	195.00	200.00	140.00
Beximco Pharma	100/5	415.00	435.00	395.00	142.00
Glaxo	10/50	125.00	125.00	240.00	125.00
I C I	10/50	10.00	10.00	—	—
Kohinoor Chemical	100/5	79.06	81.17	127.55	66.00
National Polymer	100/20	11.75	11.75	—	—
Petro Synthetic	10/50	110.00	110.00	22.00	11.00
Pfizer	100/5	195.00	195.00		
Pharma Aids	100/5	50.00	48.00	260.00	138.00
Pharmaco	100/5	64.00	64.00	78.00	40.00
Progressive Plastic	100/5	110.00	110.00	100.00	35.00
Reckitt & Colman	10/50	43.00	40.00	240.00	110.00
Rahman Chemicals	100/10	90.00	90.00	75.00	32.00
Therapeutics	100/5	101.00	101.00	105.00	40.00
The Ibnsina	100/10	110.50	103.21	101.20	82.00
Wata Chemical	100/20	—	—	—	—
PAPER & PRINTING (06)					
Eagle Box	10/50	18.50	18.50	40.00	13.00
Monospool	100/5	80.00	78.00	110.00	70.00
Paper Converting	100/5	105.00	105.00	115.00	112.00
Paper Processing	100/10	40.00	40.00	75.00	42.00
Padma Printers	10/50	50.00	50.00		
Sonali Paper	10/50	55.00	55.00	56.00	49.00
SERVICE (02)					
Bangladesh Hotel	10/50	12.00	12.00	—	—
Bd. Service	10/50	NT	NT		
TEXTILE (20)					
Alhaj Textile	10/50	NT	NT	—	—
Arbee Textile	100/10	112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00
Ashraf Textile	10/50	33.00	34.58	41.00	26.00
Chand Textile	10/50	NT	NT	—	—
Chand Spining	10/50	NT	NT	—	—
Desh Garments	100/10	54.00	54.00	75.00	54.00
Dulamia Cotton	100/10	84.00	86.00	120.00	72.00
Eagle Star	10/50	22.00	22.30	45.00	17.00
GMG Ind. Corp.	10/50	10.00	10.00	15.00	10.00
Modern Dying	100/5	40.00	40.50	55.67	30.00
Padma Textile	100/20	180.00	179.00	200.00	170.00
Quasem Silk	10/100	5.00	4.90	6.50	4.00
Quasem Textile	10/50	5.50	5.50	8.25	5.50
Rahim Textile	100/5	64.00	66.00	95.00	46.00
Saiham Textile	100/10	80.33	78.13	100.00	70.00
S.T.M. (ORD)	100/5	50.00	50.00	50.00	12.00
Stylecraft	100/5	106.00	106.00	100.00	100.00
Swan Textile	100/5	20.00	22.00	73.00	25.00
Tallu Spinning	100/10	134.00	134.62	164.00	103.00
Tamijuddin	100/10	178.40	180.00	203.00	118.00
MISCELLANEOUS (16)					
Apex Tannery	100/5	411.30	420.00	405.00	144.00
Aramit	10/50	36.25	36.00	42.00	30.00
Bata Shoe	10/100	37.00	38.25	64.00	31.00
Beximco	10/100	14.75	14.86	25.00	8.50
B.S.C	100/5	30.00	30.00	60.00	45.00
Ctg Cement	100/5	278.000	287.74	401.00	158.50
G. Q. Ball Pen	10/50	84.32	84.25	88.00	45.00
High Speed	100/5	84.00	84.00	100.00	100.00
Himadri Ltd.	10/100	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Milon Tannery	100/5	18.00	15.00	36.00	23.00
Monno Ceramic	100/5	250.00	294.59	400.00	132.00
Pheonix Leather	100/5	90.00	90.00	105.00	90.00
Savar Refractories	100/5	94.00	93.00	132.00	90.00
The Engineers	100/5	101.00	101.00	101.00	
Texpick Industries	100/10	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
Usmania Glass	100/5	261.00	283.09	383.00	133.00
DEBENTURES (04)					
Bengal Food (18.5% 1992)	300/1	317.00	317.00	1230.00	280.00
Beximco	2166/1	2020.00	2020.00	2630.00	1900.00
Beximco Pharma (17% 1997)	1285/1	1375.00	1415.00	1670.00	1255.00
Quasem Silk (17% 1994)	1500/1	1487.57	1487.57	1825.00	1400.00

** FV = Face Value ML= Market Lot NT= Not Traded, AL=Allotment Letter XB= Ex Bonus/ XD= Ex. Dividend