Foreign direct investment position unchanged: DCCI

Despite all its moves and policy changes — whatever these are with or without operational flaws or lapses — to open up the economy and encourage flows of foreign direct investments (FDIs), Bangladesh has so far succeeded the least in attracting the same, according Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry(DCCI) monthly review, December 1993.

Compared to what others have been able to attract the situation in Bangladesh remains dismally unchanged. Vietnam which opted much later for open economic policies, granted licenses for 384 foreign investment projects capitalised at 2.97 billion dollar upto June last. Some more comparisons may not be out of place here, though the stages of both economic liberalisation and overall economic growth, the income levels and the size of the market, the resource base etc may partly account for the differences in such FDI flows, says DCCI.

In Indonesia, foreign direct investments in first ten months of 1992 upto October totalled 4.74 billion dollar. Approvals or registration of FDIs in India totalled 1.23 billion dollar in the 14-month period from July, 1991 to August, 1992. Pakistan is likewise enjoying a major investment boom, supported by FDIs with major flows coming from the overseas investor groups in Japan, France, South Korea and other countries in diverse areas including telecommunications, power generation, transport sector, automobiles, computers etc, according to DCCI.

And in Bangladesh, the FDI flows are not worth mentioning at all, averaging three to four million US dollar on an annual basis over the last few years.

Total foreign investments in Export Processing Zone (EPZ) at Chittagong that was made operational in the early eighties are less than 45 million dollar covering 27 fully foreign-owned ventures and 13 joint ventures until October 92. This is a peanut compared to Shenzhen EPZ in China where there were 5,329 foreign funded enterprises with a total investment of 13.95 billion dollar in October 92, says DCCI.

According to DCCI the comparative picture, as such, illustrates amply well the odds against Bangladesh, for whatever reasons, in matters of FDI flows. Such odds have for long been persisting, notwithstanding what is considered to be quite reasonable and comparable facilities and incentives, as far as the broad policy pronouncements are concerned in Bangladesh.

Implementation problems or other operational lapses or failures, if any, are different issues here. But the policy environment in Bangladesh today for FDIs is undoubtedly more favourable and more conducive than what it was even a half decade ago, says DCCI.

The countries around the globe have now adopted new approaches to growth and development, based on economic liberalisation and on the inescapable needs for integration into the global economy for improved competitive economic efficiencies, observes DCCI.

Bangladesh has also clearly stated its policies welcoming FDIs with open arms while making reforms to sweep aside the state-dominated, inward looking approaches to development, reports DCCI. DCCI also observes, private investments are seen as necessary to augment domestic savings, provide appropriate management skills, promote greater efficiency through competition, to introduce state-of-the art technology, to generate employment opportunities, to develop local technological capacity and to facilitate access to foreign markets.

And we have hardly any options other than this and, thus, we will have to preserve in our efforts to attract FDIs, notwithstanding the poor response, for whatever reasons, of the potential foreign investors to our policy changes so far in this context.

We would of course need to strengthen our policy incentives and improve our overall investment climate, as and when necessary, and also have to gear up the implementation machinery, where needed, to make the case for FDIs every way attractive to our situation, suggests DCCI.

DCCI also observes that while the importance of FDIs is clearly underscored the FDIs have so far tended to flow to the better-off and faster-growing economies. The poorer countries receive much less FDIs—unless they happen to have oil or minerals or other important raw materials.

Of all the FDIs channelled to the developing world, the least developed countries, to which category Bangladesh belongs, received just over two percent a year in 1988-89, according to the UN Human Development Report 1992. As of now, most FDIs are concentrated in few developing countries and that again of a steadily smaller share of the global FDI flows, reports DCCI.

During 1980-89, the average annual flow to the South was 16 billion dollar of which 74 per cent went to first ten countries — Brazil, Singapore, Mexico, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Egypt, Argentina, Thailand and Colombo. And it has been rising fastest in countries like Morocco, Chile, Mexico, Botswana and Thailand where the business climate is improving.

In the nineties, we also see a similar FDI concentration now, with the difference that the newly industrializing countries of Asia have now become a major source of FDI flows to the comparatively less developed economies, DCCI informs.

One reason why the LDCs attract so little FDI is that investment is generally more profitable in more developed countries than in poor ones. This might seem strange, since capital is theoretically supposed to enjoy a higher return where it is scarce, but in practice this does not seem to be the case. The countries of the South have otherwise enormous potential for development as well as huge unemployed workforce. Such a combination of opportunities should attract the FDIs according to DDCI.

But this has not happened in reality, partly because of lower levels of technology and labour productivity. There are other reasons too, where factors have more to do with national governance — including political and financial instability and foreign exchange controls, observes DCCI.

Major foreign investment criteria, include local market characteristics, market access, labour force, currency risk, capital inflation, protection of intellectual property rights, trade policies, government regulation, tax rates and incentives, political stability, macroeconomic policy framework and infrastructure or support services, says DCCI.

On most policy issues, having bearing on FDI flows, there have certainly been positive improvements in the overall situation in Bangladesh.

The need for more concentrated efforts for strengthening the policy implementation framework, providing effective one-stop services for FDI screening, approval and operations, improving the infrastructural services like power, telephone, ports and other support facilities, enforcing labour discipline particularly through forging links between wages and labour productivity, marring policy deregulations more real and more transparent and offering more attractive tax incentives in one single package DCCI stressed.

DCCI emphasis to adopt sensible macro-economic policies to attract technology and make a judicious investment in the education and skills of our people to attract considerable FDIs. The international capital markets may be warped in favour of the better-off economies because nothing succeeds like success. DCCI also stresses a vibrant local private sector is prerequisite to attracting FDIs. With a good policy framework backed up by a strong national consensus on interrealed issues for effective political stability, the efforts for attracting FDIs can prove a greater success in our case.

DCCI suggests that, FDIs can take many forms, depending on the type of investor, the investor's investment and the degree of risk the investor is willing to take.

It is essential to identify the areas first in concrete and specific terms where the potentials for FDIs in our case are the highest, under the given circumstances of our situation, in order to capitalise on our comparative advantages in the competitive global environment.

The potentials for textiles, cement, gas-based industries, leather, toy-making, electronics etc can be cited here. There are other opportunities too. The strategy for attracting FDIs should, thus, be specific target oriented to harness our full potentials, concludes DCCI.

BTV earns Tk 10.13 cr commercial revenue

Bangladesh Television has earned Taka 10,13,09,000 as commercial revenue during the last six months of the current fiscal year from July to December, 1992, reports BSS.

This was an increase of Taka 1,81,32000 which is 22 per cent more than the income of the first six months of the last financial year, according to a PID handout Thursday.

The income of the first six months of the current financial year had exceeded by Taka 87 lakh then the income of the whole fiscal year of 1987-88 which was only Taka 9,26,00,000.

Current aman procurement drive discussed

A high level meeting of divisional level food official held Thursday at the conference room of food ministry with Food Minister M Shamsul Islam in the chair, reports BSS.

The meeting elaborately discussed overall field level activities of food sector specifically the countrywide current aman procurement drive.

Chittagong Port earns Tk 80.14 cr in 6 months

CHITTAGONG, Jan 7 : Chittagong Port Authority CPA earned Taka 80.14 crore (Eighty point one four crore) revenue during the first six month of the fiscal 1992-93 ending December last, reports BSS.

The CPA Chairman, A KM Aminul Islam Chowdhury said this at a meeting of high officials of the port here on Wednesday.

State Minister for Shipping Harun-Ar-Rashid was present at the meeting as the chief guest.

The chairman also informed the meeting that the port handled 38 lakh 20 thousand tons cargoes during the period.

During the corresponding period of the last year the port earned Taka 75 crore 66 lakh and handled 32 lakh 46 thousand tons cargoes.

Speaking on the occasion, Harun Ar-Rashid asked the port officials to work with more dedication and honesty for overall development of Chittagong Port including enhancement in its revenue earnings. He pointed out that Chittagong Port had a dominant role in the national economy and as such port facilities had to be developed and extended gradually.

Harun-Ar-Rashid also directed the CPA to procure necessary equipment for repair and rehabilitation of the jetties, which were worn out because of long use or affected by natural calamity.

Construction of health complexes going on

BARISAL, Jan 7: Public Works Department (PWD) of Barisal Circle has been constructing 41 thana health complexes at the thana headquarters of eight southern districts at an allocation of Taka 10,67,64,000 during the current fiscal year, reports BSS.

According to an official source, these thana health complexes are being constructed with the financial assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The districts to be covered by this programme are: Barisal, Jhalakati, Barguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, Madaripur, Shariatpur and Gopalganj.

Of the total projects, nine are in Barisal district, four each in Jahalakati, Madaripur and Shariatpur, five each in Barguna, Patuakhali, Bhola and Gopalgonj districts.

NGOs asked to work for rural uplift

MYMENSINGH, Jan 7: Jute Minister A S M Hannan Shah on Wednesday called upon non-government aid agencies to come forward in a big way along with the government for the economic development of rural people, reports BSS.

He was speaking as the chief guest at the annual coordination meeting of Association for Social Advancement (ASA) at the Graduate Training Institute auditorium of Bangladesh Agricultural University here, according to PID handout.

The ASA, an NGO, had given loan amounting to Taka 19 crore among its 2,34,000 members in 51 thanas under 17 districts it 1985 field workers taught the people about health care, afforestation and legal rights along with distributing loans among them.

Presided over by executive chief of the ASA Shafiqul Huq Chowdhury, the function was also addressed by Vice-Chancellor of the Agricultural University Dr Muhammad Ashraf Ali Khan, local MP Keramat Ali Talukder and Khandaker Amirul Islam.

The Vice-Chancellor said the faculty members of the university would provide necessary expert advice to the ASA in distributing loans.

US move to impose embargo on Bangladeshi garments protested

National Garments Workers Association on Wednesday strongly protested US move for imposing embargo on Bangladeshi garments on charge of using child labour and termed it a conspiracy to destroy the country's economy, reports UNB.

"The step is not designed to deter child abuse but to protect its (US) market from outside competition, said Farhad Mazhar, a labour-welfare activist at a press conference.

The move at a time when the Bangladesh garments is trying to make its room in international competition is certainly a "hoax" in the name of upholding child rights, he said, adding it was aimed at destroying the industrialisation of third world countries.

A proposed American law, "Child Labour Deterrence Act 1992", prescribes serious punitive measures against foreign industries using workers under the age of 15.

A strong campaign is being carried out by industrial and labour lobbies in US Congress to let the law go through in the next parliament session.

According to sources, about 52 per cent of Bangladesh's export earnings from the garment sector come from the United States.

Held at the National Press Club, the conference was also addressed, among others, by Amirul Haque Amir, General Secretary of the Federation, Khorshed Alam, Farida Akhtar and Parul Begum.

Mazhar criticised the US move for what he said blocking the means of livelihood of thousands of working children in the name of child abuse.

The United States does never blame any exporting country for violating labour laws and ILO Convention, as by protecting the laws in those countries against the interest of toiling people, rich countries carry out their exploitation, he alleged.

Mazhar observed structural adjustment and other prescriptions by the World Bank and IMF turned Bangladesh into an import-based economy which, he said, the donors call the only way of economic development.

They are making the third world countries markets for multinational corporations in the name of "Open Market" while the developed countries pursuing market protection policy, he said.

The federation disclosed a figure of about 1.5 lakh under aged labourers working in the country's garment industry.

The US embargo will be a blow to them, Mazhar said and urged the government to formulate a comprehensive national policy for child labour security and socio-cultural development of the working children, who have hardly any other means to live.

Shipping Intelligence

CHITTAGONG PORT

Berth position and performance of vessels as on 07.01.93

Berth No	Name of Vessels	Cargo	L Port Call	Local Agent	Date of Arrival	Leaving
J/1	Al Tajwar	Cement	Jaka	PSAL	02/01	15/01
J/2	Anting	R Seeds (P)	Sing	BDShip	24/12	10/01
J/3	Samudra Samrat	GI	Peng	SSL	03/01	09/01
J/4	Hua Li	GI	Sing	ASLL	30/12	07/01
J/5	Beeco Europe	Urea	Safa	UMAL	R/A	12/01
J/6	Endurance Sea	Repair	Aqaba	EOSL	25/01	15/01
J/7	Janbaz-II	Urea	Cal	RRSA	20/12	15/01
J/8	Kallang	Urea	Tugo	UMAL	29/12	10/01
MPB/1	Shenton	Cont	Sing	CMNT	05/01	08/01
JCJ	S E Haider	Cement	Kara	ASLL	R/A	15/01
GSJ	Paraskevi M-Y	Wheat (G)	Sing	BSL	02/01	09/01
TSP	Vinta	R Phos	Jedah	SSST	04/01	16/01
RM/4	Banglar Robi	Repair	-	BSC	02/01	07/01
DDJ	Banglar Shourabh	C Oil	-	BSC	R/A	07/01

VESSELS DUE AT OUTER ANCHORAGE

Name of Vessels	Date of Arrival	Last Port Call	Local Agent	Cargo	Loading Port
Beccles (48) 24/12	07/01	Cal	EBPL	GI	-
Trans American Trader	08/01	BKK	BOAL	Sugar	-
Al Mohammed	07/01	Mong	BSL	-	-
Golden Union	08/01	Mong	OWSL	W/Load	Salam
A S Okan	08/01	Kuwait	BSC	GI	-
Guijiang	09/01	-	ATSL	Cement	S Bridge
Banglar Sampad	09/01	Kara	BSC	GI	-
Ivyeverett	09/01	Sing	EBPL	GI	Fe St
NGS Ranger	10/01	Sing	BDShip	Cont	Sing
Iro	09/01	Chent	Ancient	Wheat (G)	Ctg
Grietje	09/01	-	Prog	-	Materials
Delight Glory	10/01	-	Bright	Cement	-
Optima	10/01	Mong	RSL	Cont	Sing
Mowlavi	10/01	Mong	SSL	GI/GL	B Abbas
HMS London	11/01	Sing	JF	-	-
Hang Wan	11/01	-	Prog	GI	-
Fong Yun	11/01	Sing	BDShip	Cont	Haldia
Lena	12/01	Bank	Prog	Const (GI)	-
Ingenuity	12/01	Sing	RSL	Cont	Sing
Petr Starostin	12/01	-	CT	Cont	Sing
NGS Express	12/01	-	BDShip	Cont	Sing
Robert Elee	12/01	-	Karna	GI	New York
Stern	13/01	Safx	UMAL	T&P (P)	-
Karabieverett	14/01	-	EBPL	GI	Fe St
Kota Buana	14/01	Sing	CTS	Cont	Sing
Stamariner	15/01	-	SSST	Wheat (G)	-
Massy Phoenix	15/01	Japa	OWSL	Wheat (P)	-

TANKER DUE

Sandgats	08/01	Sing	MSPL	HSD	-
Global Venus	10/01	Sand	Seacum	Oil	-
Chota	10/01	Reug	Seacum	Oil	-
Botany Triad	19/01	-	JF	Tallow in Bulk	-

VESSELS AT KUTUBDIA

Name of Vessels	Cargo	Last Port Call	Local Agent	Date of Arrival
Aspilos	C Oil	Rast	DSLL	05/01
Banglar Jyoti	C Oil	-	BSC	R/A

VESSELS AT OUTER ANCHORAGE

Ready on

Ajon	Col	Col	CT	06/01
Antares	Thilow	Col	CT	06/01
Fong Shin	Cont	Sing	BDShip	07/01
Andrian Goncharov	Cont	Sing	CT	07/01
Amer Jyoti	Cement	Jaka	Paragon	03/01

VESSELS NOT READY

Arhon	TSP	Sing	H&SL	24/12
Solbulk	Wheat (P)	P Land	Seacom	30/12
Banglar Kiron	Wheat (G)	-	BSC	R/A
Norman Prince	-	Mong	BSL	06/01

VESSELS AWAITING EMPLOYMENT/ INSTRUCTION

Banglar Asha	-	-	BSC	R/A
Artemis-1	Cement	-	Bright	R/A

VESSELS NOT ENTERING

Nodar Dumbaze	CDSO	P Lui	CT	24/12
Al Fesani	-	-	RRSA	R/A
Meringa	Scraping	Viza	MTA	01/01
Alam Mexico	GTSP	S Eust	SSST	05/01
American Trader	Wheat (G)	Sing	BSL	06/01

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

	(Taka per kg)
RICE	
Aman(fine)	13.00-14.00
Paijam	11.75-12.50
VEGETABLES	(Taka per kg)
Potato (local)	7.00-8.00
Brinjal	5.00-8.00
Karolla	12.00-14.00
Laishak	3.00-4.00
Tomato	8.00-10.00
Cauliflower	6.00-8.00
Gourd	8.00-14.00
OTHER FOODGRAIN	(Taka per kg)
Flour	12.50-13.00
Atta	10.50-11.00
FISH	(Taka per kg)
Rui(big)	170.00-190.00
Katla(big)	130.00-150.00
Pangas	150.00-160.00
Shrimp(big)	120.00-140.00
Singi	120.00-140.00
Koi	130.00-150.00
MEAT	
Beef	NA
Mutton	NA
CHICKEN	
Large	68.00-70.00
Moderate	72.00-74.00
Small	76.00-78.00
TEA	
Dust (Plain)	80.00-90.00
EGG	(4 pcs)
Hen	10.50-11.00
Duck	10.00-11.00
Farm	11.00-12.00
PULSES	(Taka per kg)
Mashur	30.00-31.00
Moogh	32.00-33.00
Chhola	26.00-26.50
Khesari	16.00-18.00
FRUITS	
	(One piece)
Green Coconut (Small)	4.00-5.00
Coconut (Large)	15.00-18.00
	(One piece)
Banana :	(4 pieces)
Sagar (Large)	10.00-14.00
Champa	4.00-6.00
	(Taka per kg)
Dates	55.00-60.00
OIL	(Taka per litre)
Mustard	52.00-54.00
Soyabean	36.00-37.00
Coconut (Colombo)	95.00-100.00
Vegetable Ghee (1kg)	48.00-52.00
SPICES	(Taka per kg)
Onion (local)	10.50-11.00
Garlic (local)	28.00-34.00
Chillies (local)	20.00-24.00
Turmeric(Local)	45.00-48.00
Green chillies	10.00-12.00
Ginger	14.00-16.00
Cinnamon (10gm)	2.50-3.00
Cardamom (10gm) (small)	6.00-7.00
Jhira (50 gms)	9.00-10.00
MILK	(Two kgs)
Dano	334.00-335.00
Red-Cow	328.00-329.00
MISCELLANEOUS	(Taka per kg)
Ghee	220.00-240.00
Salt	6.00-7.00
Sugar	27.00-28.00

Hides & Skin

(Wet/Salted)

(Taka per100 pieces)

Cow			
Calf	9,000	-	30,000
Light	60,000	-	65,000
Medium	65,000	-	70,000
Heavy	75,000	-	80,000
Very heavy	95,000	-	98,000
Rejected	30,000	-	40,000
Goat			
Big & heavy	11,000	-	11,500
Light & Medium	8,000	-	9,000
Rejected	3,000	-	5,000
Sheep	8,500	-	9,000
Buffalo	55,000	-	60,000

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 January 8 and 9.

(Figures in Taka)

Currency	Selling B.C.	T. T. (C)	Buying OD Transfers
US Dollar	39.1326	38.9087	38.6339
Poundsterling	60.3289	60.0118	59.6104
DM	23.9416	23.7901	23.6221
FF	7.0319	6.9879	6.9385
S Riyal	10.4641	10.4042	10.3307
D Guilders	21.3198	21.1863	21.0367
S Kroner	5.3946	5.356	5.3185
Singapore Dollar	23.5653	23.4305	23.2650
UAE Dirham	10.6911	10.6299	10.5548
Kuwait Dinar	129.6228	128.8812	127.9709
Indian Rupee (AMU)	1.4925	1.4858	1.4783
Pak Rupee (AMU)	1.5090	1.5022	1.4946

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 January 7, 1993

Bearish trend

Trading on the floor of Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) ended the week with bearish trend Thursday. A total of 19 shares and two debentures was traded against Wednesday's 25. Only four shares gained against Wednesday's 11, ten shares and one debenture lost while four shares and two debentures were traded at previous rates.

Turnover in volume term increased from 2699 to 3245, a rise of 20.230 per cent while value fell to Taka 200950.00 from Taka 701524.00, showing a decline of 71.355 per cent.

The DSE index also dropped to 369.5653 from 369.7010, a fall of 0.136 point.

DAY'S TRADING AT A GLANCE

DSE Share Price Index	369.5653
Market Capitalisation (Tk)	10,564,016,940
Turnover in Volume	3245
Turnover in Value (Tk)	200950.00

Company	Previous price Tk	Closing price Tk	Change (Absolute) Tk	Change (% over price)	Number of shares/ debentures
Gains(04)					
Shares:					
Zeal Bangla Sugar	8.60	9.87	1.270	14.767	17.00
B Autocars	55.00	56.00	1.000	1.818	105
United Insurance	170.00	171.00	1.000	0.588	50
AB Bank	184.00	185.00	1.000	0.543	50
Losses(11)					
Shares :					
NTC	200.00	190.00	10.000	5.000	110
Quasem Drycell	9.80	9.50	0.300	3.061	600
Bengal Food	132.00	130.00	2.000	1.515	18
Chittagong Cement	284.00	280.38	3.620	1.275	80
Renewick Jajneswar	88.00	87.00	1.000	1.136	65
Monno Ceramic	337.00	334.00	3.00	0.890	5
6th ICB M Fund	63.50	63.10	0.400	0.630	10
Apex Tannery	362.00	360.00	2.000	0.552	45
BGIC	152.00	151.50	0.500	0.329	200
Aziz Pipe	216.00	215.50	0.500	0.231	50
Debenture:					
Beximco Infusion	1475.28	1475.00	0.280	0.019	2

Traded at previous rates (06)

Shares: 5th ICB M Fund (100), B Thai Aluminium (10), Rahman Chemicals(10), Wata Chemical (20).

Debentures: Beximco Pharma (2), Beximco (13).

DSE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Company	FV/ML Tk	
BANKS (10)		
Al Baraka Bank	1000/1	890.00
A.B. Bank	100/5	185.00
City Bank	100/5	280.00
I.F.I.C	100/5	175.00
Islami Bank	1000/1	1700.00
National Bank	100/5	104.00
Pubali Bank	100/5	100.00
Rupali Bank	100/10	80.00
U.C.B.L	100/5	122.00
Uttara Bank	100/5	100.00
INVESTMENT (08)		
I.C.B	100/5	80.00
1st ICB M.Fund	100/5	370.00
2nd ICB Fund	100/5	165.00
3rd ICB M. Fund	100/5	147.00
4th ICB M. Fund	100/10	147.00
5th ICB M. Fund	100/10	94.00
6th ICB M. Fund	100/10	63.10
ICB Unit Cert.		
Sales Price		115.00
Re-purchase		110.00
INSURANCE (04)		
BGIC	100/10	151.50
Green Delta	100/10	153.00
Peoples	100/10	170.00
United	100/10	171.00
ENGINEERING (19)		
Aftab Automobiles	100/5	181.25
Atlas Bangladesh	100/50	45.00
Aziz Pipes	100/5	215.50
Bangladesh Autocars	100/5	56.00
Bangladesh Lamps	100/5	175.00
B. Thai Aluminium	100/10	81.00
Bengal Carbide	100/5	265.00
Bengal Steel	10/50	20.00
Eastern Cables	100/5	75.00
Howlader PVC	100/10	97.00
Karim Pipe	100/5	98.00
Metalex Corp.	100/5	55.45
Monno Staffliers	100/5	155.00
Monno Jutex	100/5	255.00
National Tubes	100/10	69.00
Panther Steel	10/50	8.00
Quasem Drycells	10/50	9.50
Renwick Jagneswar	100/5	87.00
Singer Bangladesh	100/5	7.80
FOOD & ALLIED (23)		
A.B Biscuit	100/5	200.00
Alpha Tobacco	10/50	46.00
Aman Sea Food	100/5	20.00
Apex Food	100/5	685.00
Aroma Tea	100/5	60.00
Bangas	100/5	160.00
B.D. Plantation	100/5	500.00
Bengal Food	100/5	130.00
B.L.T.C.	100/5	500.00
B.T.C.	10/50	60.00
Ctg. Vegetable	100/10	78.00
Dhaka Vegetables	100/5	83.00
E.L. Camellia	100/5	1040.00
Frogleg Export	10/50	2.25
Gemini Sea Food	100/5	100.00
Hill Plantation	100/5	550.00
Modern Industries	100/5	185.00
N.T.C	100/5	190.00
Rabeya Flour	10/100	NT
Rupan Oil	10/100	5.00
Tulip Dairy	100/10	80.00
Yousuf Flour	10/50	NT
Zeal Bangla Sugar	10/50	8.87
FUEL & POWER (04)		
BD Oxygen	10/50	63.50
Eastern Lubricant	10/50	14.00
National Oxygen	100/10	94.00
Padma Oil Co.	10/50	48.00
JUTE (12)		
Ahad Jute	100/10	NT
Anowara Jute	10/50	NT
Delta Jute	10/50	8.50
Ghawia Jute	10/50	NT
Islam Jute	100/5	80.00
Jute Spinner	100/5	80.00
Mutual Jute	100/5	105.00
Northern Jute	10/50	NT
Shamser Jute	100/5	100.00
Spetalised Jute	10/50	NT
Shine Pukur Jute	100/5	100.00
Sonali Aansh	100/5	105.00
TEXTILE (20)		
Alhaj Textile	10/50	NT
Arbee Textile	100/10	112.00
Ashraf Textile	10/50	32.00
Chand Textile	10/50	NT
Chand Spining	10/50	NT
Desh Garments	100/10	54.00
Dulamia Cotton	100/10	82.20
Eagle Star Textile	10/50	18.46
GMG Ind. Corp.	10/50	10.00
Modern Dying	100/5	30.00
Padma Textile	100/20	175.00
Quasem Silk	10/100	4.50
Quasem Textile	10/50	5.50
Rahim Textile	100/5	66.00
Saiham Textiles	100/10	78.00
S.T.M. (QRD)	100/5	40.00
Stylecraft	100/5	135.00
Swan Textile	100/5	20.00
Tallu Spinning	100/10	100.50
Tamijuddin	100/10	151.25
PHARMACEUTICALS & CHEMICALS (18)		
Ambee Pharma	10/50	12.00
Bangla Process	100/5	60.00
BCIL	100/10	205.00
Beximco Infusion	100/00	200.00
Beximco Pharma	100/5	425.00
Glaxo	10/50	125.00
I C I	10/50	10.00
N Polymer	100/10	
Kohinoor Chemical	100/5	75.00
Petro Synthetic	10/50	11.10
Pfizer	100/5	450.00
Pharma Aids	100/5	157.50
Pharmaco	100/5	42.00
Progressive Plastic	100/5	60.00
Reckitt & Colman	10/50	110.00
Rahman Chemicals	100/10	34.00
Therapeutics	100/5	78.00
The Ibnsina	100/10	101.00
Wata Chemical	100/20	105.00
PAPER & PRINTING (06)		
Eagle Box	10/50	13.00
Monospool Paper	100/5	56.00
Paper Converting	100/5	110.00
Paper Processing	100/10	37.00
Padma Printers	10/50	50.00
Sonali Paper	10/50	51.67
SERVICE (02)		
Bangladesh Hotel	10/50	12.00
Bd. Service	10/50	NT
MISCELLANEOUS (17)		
Apex Tannery	100/5	360.00
Aramit	10/50	37.00
Bata Shoe	10/100	37.69
Beximco	10/100	18.20
B.S.C	100/5	50.00
Chittagong Cement	100/5	280.38
G. Q. Ball Pen	10/50	84.78
High Speed	100/5	80.00
Himadri Ltd.	10/100	6.00
Milon Tannery	100/5	16.00
Monno Ceramic	100/5	334.00
New Dhaka Refac	100/20	95.00
Pheonix Leather	100/5	90.00
Savar Refractories	100/5	93.00
The Engineers	100/5	100.00
Texpick Ind	100.10	100.00
Usmania Glass	100/5	285.00
DEBENTURES (04)		
Beximco 17% 1998	1999/1	2000.00
Beximco Infusion (17% 1998)	1500/2	1475.00
Beximco Pharma (17% 1998)	1428/1	1145.00
Quasem Silk (17% 1994)	1500/1	1415.00

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