

Officials hampering uplift of China's rural industry

BEIJING, Sept 20: Local officials have been too slow in dispensing a five billion yuan (866 million dollar) central government loan to promote the development of rural industry, an official report said Monday, reports AP.

Only 20 per cent of the loan, which was allocated at the beginning of the year, has been funnelled to enterprises, the China Daily quoted Chen Junsheng as saying. Chen is minister of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy.

He said the loan would be renewed annually until the end of the decade.

China's 19 million rural enterprises, run by village or township governments, proliferated in the mid-1980s and have become the fastest-growing sector of the domestic economy.

The China Daily said the gross output value of the rural enterprises was expected to reach 2,700 billion yuan (465.5 million dollar) by the end of the year, a 50 per cent increase from last year.

In 1989, the government temporarily cracked down on rural industry, shutting down millions on enterprises to keep them from competing with factories under the central gov-

ernment. The government changed its policy last year and adopted a hands-off approach.

Tarim Basin holds 10b tons of oil
Another report says: A four-year survey of remote far west China's Tarim Basin shows it holds 10 billion tons of oil and could produce five million tons of crude oil annually by 1996, the official Xinhua News Agency reported Monday.

Xinhua said a survey by Chinese geologists begun in 1989 found the basin also contains 8,300 billion cubic metres (290, 500 million cubic feet) of natural gas.

The survey indicated the Tarim Basin will become China's key oil and natural gas production base, the agency said, quoting Liang Digang, chief geologist on the project.

He said 18 oil deposits have been found and 127 test wells have been drilled so far, the official China Daily said in a separate report.

The newspaper said China would invest 2.8 billion yuan (482 million dollar) in oil development this year.

China has claimed previously that untapped oil reserves in the basin total 10 billion tons.

World Bank doubles aid to former east block countries

WASHINGTON, Sept 20: The World Bank nearly doubled aid to former east block countries and stepped up efforts to fight poverty worldwide in its last fiscal year, loaning 23.7 billion dollar to the developing world, reports AFP.

According to its annual report released Sunday on fiscal year 1993 that ended June 30, the bank expects its overall assistance to rise to between 24 billion dollar and 27 billion dollar in fiscal 1994.

The percentage of funds channelled through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)—the World Bank's main division—and the Agency for International Development (AID), which focuses on the world's poorest countries, is not expected to change dramatically.

In fiscal 1993, the IBRD loaned 16.9 billion dollar for 122 development projects and aid loaned 6.75 billion dollar for 123 projects. In 1994, the figures should rise to between 17 to 19 billion dollar for the IBRD and 7.4 billion dollar for aid, the report said.

The fiscal 1993 credits granted were slightly below the bank's forecast of between 25.5 and 28 billion dollar despite the fact 16 countries joined the bank, bringing its membership to 176.

Most of these countries, with huge assistance needs, emerged from the dismantling of the former Soviet Union, and are moving slowly and at various speeds toward market economies.

In Russia, for example, the granting of a second rehabilitation loan for 600 million dollar was linked to progress in economic reforms.

The bank has focused its efforts on eastern Europe, lending it 3.8 billion dollar in fiscal 1993 compared to 2.1 billion in 1992, its largest increase in loans by region.

The bank opened offices in Kiev, Ukraine, Riga, Latvia, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, Alma Ata, Kazakhstan, Tirana, Albania and Budapest, Hungary, bringing to 12 the number of offices in eastern Europe.

By sectors, agriculture and rural development received the

most money, 3.2 billion dollar, but this was slightly less than in 1992, when the bank lent 3.8 billion dollar. Transportation funding grew, however, to 3.1 billion dollar from 2.1 billion dollar in 1992.

More money was also allotted for health and nutrition, 1.8 billion dollar, and urban development, 1.9 billion.

Adjustment loans dropped to 17 per cent of the commitments, compared to 27 per cent a year earlier.

With 26 per cent of its loan earmarked for the fight against poverty, the World Bank has stuck to its main mission which was defined in the 1970s by Robert McNamara.

The report underscored that aid's replenishment of 18 billion dollar, completed last December, was a major endorsement for its work in light of the severe budget constraints of many donors.

The bank created three new vice presidencies directly linked to the anti-poverty fight: human resource development and operational policy, finance and private sector development, and environmentally sustainable de-

velopment.

The report said the bank increased environmental efforts through two billion dollar in direct loans for 24 projects.

In addition to eastern Europe, other regions receiving loan increases were Asia, which received 8.9 billion dollar, up from 8.4 billion in 1992, Latin America, 6.1 billion dollar, up from 5.6 billion dollar and the Middle East, 1.8 billion dollar up from 1.4 billion.

In contrast, the bank reduced loans to Africa to 2.8 billion dollar, down from 3.9 billion dollar a year earlier.

By country, China received the most loans, at 3.1 billion dollar, followed by India at 2.6 billion, Argentina (1.9), Russia (1.3) and Mexico (1.1).

The bank also adopted reforms to improve the effectiveness of its loans. It created two pilot programmes offering borrowers a choice between one or several currencies instead of its traditional currency basket, and, as controversy mounts over management of multilateral institutions, the bank decided not to raise operational costs in 1994.

Time Inc. announces reorganisation

NEW YORK, Sept 20: Time Inc., the publishing arm of Time Warner Inc., on Sunday announced a sweeping reorganisation aimed at cutting costs while positioning the company for future growth, reports AP.

The reshuffling includes management changes at Time Inc.'s core New York-based magazines, some staff reductions, and the creation of a new business to market company products across a range of media.

These latest moves will enable Time Inc. to expand its magazine, book and multimedia businesses while continuing to enjoy healthy earnings, said Reginald K. Brack Jr., Time Inc.'s chairman and chief executive officer.

Japan to cut key interest rate to a record low

TOKYO, Sept 20: Japan's central bank will cut its key interest rate to a record low Tuesday in an attempt to perk up an economy still struggling in a slowdown, the semi-governmental Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK) reported Monday, reports AP.

NHK said the Bank of Japan will cut its discount rate, charged on loans to commercial banks, from 2.5 per cent to 2.0 per cent.

The company said the changes represent a refocusing of its management resources on its main magazines, which include Time, Life, Fortune, Sports Illustrated, Money, People and Entertainment Weekly.

Time Inc. said it would give each magazine more responsibility for financial performance while trying to improve their quality. The goal is increased growth.

Under the reorganisation, new division presidents will head up Time and People magazines. There will also be a group publisher of Fortune and Money responsible for financial performance and day-to-day operations of product strategy, business development, circulation and sales.

The publishers of Time, People and Sports Illustrated will report to their division presidents while having broad responsibility for ad sales strategy and management. Sports Illustrated already has a president.

The publishers of Fortune and Money will report to a group publisher.

Each magazine will be responsible for managing its own ad sales staff.

Time Inc. also will create a national sales force based in New York that will serve advertisers who want to place ads in more than one magazine.

Staff reductions will come mostly through attrition, the company said.

Paris hopes to raise \$ 7b from privatisation next year

PARIS, Sept 20: The French government expects to raise about 40 billion francs (7.0 billion dollar) from privatisation next year, the same as it aims to raise this year, Budget Minister Nicolas Sarkozy was quoted as saying on Saturday, reports Reuters.

"The total amount of privatisations will, in 1994, be near what has already been planned for 1993—a little more than 40 billion francs or so," he told Le Figaro daily in an interview.

The sale of part of local authority bank credit local De France raised about five billion francs in July. The privatisation of Banque Nationale de Paris, which starts its first phase on Monday, is likely to raise 25 billion or more.

Dollar opens higher, stocks mixed in Tokyo

TOKYO, Sept 20: The US dollar opened higher against the Japanese yen Monday, while prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange were mixed in early trading, reports AP.

The dollar opened at 104.73 yen, up 0.20 yen from Friday's close and also higher than its Friday New York finish at 104.47 yen.

Speculation that Japan's central bank may ease interest rates has put downward pressure on the yen since Friday's trading in New York.

France main obstacle to final GATT deal: Major

LONDON, Sept 20: British Prime Minister John Major yesterday said he considered France the main obstacle to a final deal in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and warned of the "devastating results" of failure, reports AFP.

France is the "main impediment" to success because of its rejection of the so-called Blair House agreement on free trade in agriculture, Major said in a series of interviews for British television from Tokyo.

"The world economy lacks an element of confidence," Major said. "The thing that would restore confidence is a satisfactory outcome of the Uruguay Round of GATT talks."

The converse is equally true. If there is no settlement there would be devastating effects on world trade," he added, speaking on the eve of a meeting of European foreign and agriculture ministers on farm policy.

Major ruled out an extension of the latest, December 15 deadline for a settlement in GATT, where the French government defending its farm lobby and subsidies policy is at loggerheads particularly with the United States.

"I suspect this deadline is real. We get a deal by December 15 or we lose it," Major said. "If we lose it, it would be a dramatic setback to recovery, not just in Europe, but throughout the world."

The premier said that to get the deal—every single country will have to make some sacrifices that will be domestically painful.

Ramos to promote East Asian growth triangle

MANILA, Sept 20: Philippine President Fidel Ramos said on Monday he would promote an "East Asian growth triangle" during his visit to Indonesia this week, reports Reuters.

Speaking before his departure at Manila airport, Ramos said he hoped to discuss regional security and economic cooperation with President Suharto and Indonesian ministers.

"One of my missions in Indonesia shall be to promote an East Asian growth triangle encompassing the islands of Mindanao, Sulawesi and East Malaysia," he said.

The "Growth triangle" is a cooperative scheme that has been suggested in various parts of Asia to pool resources to attract foreign investment.

Japan's economy to remain in doldrums: Survey

TOKYO, Sept 20: A majority of Japanese corporate executives expect their country's economy to remain in the doldrums through the middle of next year, according to a survey published today, reports AP.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun poll said that most of the 102 executives polled, also wanted additional government pumping measures.

The poll showed that 52 per cent of those canvassed felt the economy would remain flat for the rest of the current fiscal year ending next March, while 13 per cent thought it would continue to lose steam.

Only 16 per cent expected the economy to pick up in the period, the leading economic daily said.

Of the total, 34 per cent forecast the economy would pick up next summer and 26 per cent expected a recovery would not happen until next autumn, it said.

Sixty-five per cent criticised the government's 6.2 trillion yen (59 billion dollar) emergency economic stimulus package announced Thursday and most of them called for immediate additional measures, particularly income tax cuts, which 75 per cent mentioned.

Meanwhile, a quarter of the respondents said that if the dollar continues approaching the 100-yen level, companies would likely suffer pre-tax losses.

Another major newspaper, Asahi Shimbun, said Monday that its own weekend telephone survey found 69 per cent of 1,500 eligible voters said the economy would not pick up, despite Thursday's emergency economic package.

Reuter adds: Prime Minister John Major, on his first working day in Japan, called on Japanese business to step up trade and investment in Britain.

"The greater our trading relationship, the greater our ties and that is what I wish to see," Major told a conference of Japanese and British business executives today.

Hanoi aims to attract \$ 14 b foreign investment by 2000

HANOI, Sept 20: Vietnam said on Sunday it aimed to attract 13 to 14 billion dollar in foreign investment by the turn of the century, confirming it wanted private capital rather than aid to be the driving force for growth, reports Reuters.

Dau Nong Xuan, Chairman of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment (SCCI), said foreign-invested capital would be used to improve infrastructure, create new factories and increase export earnings and budget revenues.

"Our objective is to attract 13 to 14 billion dollar of foreign investment by the year 2000," the official Vietnam news agency quoted him as telling local reporters.

Vietnam, which started adapting its communist economy to market principles in the late 1980s, has said it is

looking for US dollar 20 to US dollar 25 million in total foreign funding—matched by an equal amount of local capital—to achieve annual economic growth of at least 7.5 per cent until 2000.

Xuan's remarks, the first from a cabinet-level official giving figures of foreign investment needed, appeared to indicate that Hanoi would be seeking at least seven billion dollar a year—from aid donors by 2000.

Governments and international agencies are due to hold a conference in Paris in November to discuss aid pledges for Vietnam's development plan.

By that time, Vietnam is expected to have reached a structural adjustment agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which

will qualify it to start receiving fresh concessional help from the IMF, World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

Xuan, the government's chief foreign investment watchdog, said that since December 1987, the SCCI had granted licenses for 750 projects with total capital of 6.5 billion dollar to companies from 40 countries.

Of these, projects worth 1.5 billion dollar had become operational so far, he said, acknowledging that implementation of the foreign investment law was hampered by the absence of laws on labour, commerce, bankruptcy and real estate.

An SCCI report earlier this month listed Taiwan, Hong Kong, Australia, France and South Korea as the top five investors in terms of capital pledged.

Top economists project steady slowdown in US economy

WASHINGTON, Sept 20: The improvement in the nation's economy expected to be short-lived, some of the nation's top economists contend in a forecast that disagrees with Clinton administration 1994 projections, reports AP.

Although the consensus of 41 forecasters surveyed by the National Association of Business Economists does not suggest another recession soon, it projects a steady slowdown in the economy after the current quarter.

"While our panelists do expect a rebound in real growth to three per cent in the third quarter, that's as good as it gets," according to a summary of the survey released Monday.

The survey, which was conducted in late August, was presented to the association's annual meeting in Chicago and made available in Washington.

The survey consensus projects growth in the gross domestic product slowing to 2.9 per cent at an annual rate from October through December, 2.4 per cent in the first three months of 1994 and 2.1 per cent during the following three months. The GDP is the total amount of goods and services produced in the United States.

"Over the four quarters of 1993, GDP is now expected to rise only 2.3 per cent, down from the 2.8 per cent in the April survey and 3.1 per cent

last February," the summary said.

"For 1994, GDP is expected to grow 2.7 per cent, down from the earlier prediction of three per cent in April and 3.2 per cent in February," it added.

Actually, the business economists' 1993 growth forecast of 2.3 per cent, fourth quarter over fourth quarter, is slightly more optimistic than the administration's two per cent projection.

But the economists' 2.7 per cent consensus for 1994 falls short of the administration's

Pakistan plans to slash trade tariffs from July, '94
ISLAMABAD, Sept 20: Pakistan's interim government will announce plans later this month to slash the country's high trade tariffs from July next year, Commerce Minister Hafeez Pasha said yesterday, reports Reuters.

He told reporters the package of caretaker Prime Minister Moeen Qureshi's government would envisage bringing down the maximum tariff level to between 35 and 50 per cent from the present 91 per cent over a period of three years.

three per cent forecast. Both the business economists and the administration's projections for this year were held back by anemic growth during the first six months.

Government statistics show the economy expanded at a 0.8 per cent annual rate from January through March and 1.8 per cent during the three months ended last June. That was down sharply from the 5.7 per cent pace of the final quarter of 1993.

One reason for the slow economic growth is that weak economies overseas are curbing US trading partners' ability to buy American-made goods.

A separate report from the International Monetary Fund suggests that situation is unlikely to improve significantly any time soon.

The IMF's new economic forecast, set for release Wednesday, will predict growth in the industrial world of just 1.1 per cent this year, even worse than the anemic 1.5 per cent gain posted in 1992, said an IMF official who briefed reporters late last week on condition of not being identified by name.

The official said the IMF is revising its projection downward to reflect recessions in Germany and Japan and growth in the United States so far this year at less than half the expected pace.

Indian rice fields turning into prawn farms

Nellore (India), Sept 20: Big profits from seafood exports are drawing farmers in India's southeastern coastal region away from their fields towards the more lucrative business of shrimp farming, reports AFP.

"Almost the entire belt is changing colour overnight," said PK Ramachandran, a manager of the Waterbase Ltd.(TWL), a company which has found its fortune in aquaculture and is a pioneer in franchise marine farming operations.

"A lot of rice fields are getting converted into prawn farms," says TWL's Chief Executive Officer Manoj Nakra. "Nellore has become the focal point of modern aquaculture."

Numerous creeks, abundant ground water and proximity to the sea have helped Nellore, about 100 kilometres (62 miles) north of Madras, emerge as a major center for shrimp farming.

The city is now home for at least 10 major aquaculture companies and more farmers up and down the winding coast of the Bay of Bengal are leaving traditional farming behind.

The farmers say they are taking to raising shrimp because it pays better than rice and tobacco crops.

Investment is relatively low and yearly profits can shoot up to 100,000 rupees (3,300 dollar) for even small landowners who could not dream of such profits by harvesting traditional crops.

India's shrimp exports have grown at an annual rate of 25 per cent over the past four years—five times the global growth rate of five per cent—

and earned 576 million dollar in fiscal 1992-93.

Shrimps from the Nellore region are exported to Japan, Europe and the United States.

Although India's share of the world seafood market is less than two per cent, the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), based in the southern city of Kochi, has said that the country's huge coastline offers excellent scope for growth.

MPEDA Deputy Director B Vishnu Bhat said of 1.1 million hectares (2.75 million acres) of land available for exploitation, barely 50,000 hectares (125,000 acres) was being cultivated, mainly by small farming units and individuals.

"The prospects of boosting production and exports are very bright," said Bhat. "We have vast resources. There is a huge demand in both the domestic and international markets."

An Indian government-sponsored study has suggested that another 14,000 hectares (35,000 acres) of land should be brought under aquaculture to boost exports to some one billion dollar.

The study also suggested that Nellore should be one of the focus areas for marine culture development.

And Nellore locals are naturally beaming at the opportunity. "Almost everyone here is now talking about prawn culture," said VSP Gupta, a 30-year-old cloth merchant from Chappalpalli town who has also taken to aquaculture.

"My friends are making good money. So why can't I?" Gupta asked.

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
গণপূর্ত বিভাগ-৪
চট্টগ্রাম
"গাছ লাগান, গাছের পরিচর্যা করুন
এবং পরিবেশ বাচান" - প্রচারণামন্ত্রী

তারিখঃ ১১-০৯-৯৩ ইং

দরপত্র আহবানের বিজ্ঞপ্তি
নং-এ/২(৯৩-৯৪)

নিম্নবর্ণিত কর্তৃক ২৯/১১ নং বাংলাদেশ ফরমে নিম্নলিখিত কাজের পানাপানি উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের টিকাদারদের নিকট হইতে নিম্নলিখিত কাজের জন্য সীলমোহরকৃত বামে দরপত্র আহবান করা হইতেছে। যাহা টিকাদার নিজে অথবা তাহার প্রতিনিধি টেন্ডার বাজে দাখিল করিবেন।

ক্রমিক নং	কাজের নাম	প্রাকল্পিত টাকা	বায়নার টাকা	কাজের নির্ধারিত সময়	কাজের জন্য যোগ্য টিকাদার
১।	চট্টগ্রামের আশাবাদ হাটের মাঠে সরকারী বাসস্থান কলোনি (বেতলা) -তে প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস লাইন স্থাপনের কাজ। (উপকণ্ঠ-বিভিঃ নং-ই-১, ২, ৩, ৪, ৫, ৬, ৭, ৮, ৯, ১০, ১১, ১২, ১৩, ১৪, ১৫, ১৬, ১৭, ১৮, ১৯, ২০, ২১, ২২, ২৩, ২৪, ২৫, ২৬, ২৭, ২৮, ২৯, ৩০, ৩১, ৩২, ৩৩, ৩৪, ৩৫, ৩৬, ৩৭, ৩৮, ৩৯, ৪০, ৪১, ৪২, ৪৩, ৪৪, ৪৫, ৪৬, ৪৭, ৪৮, ৪৯, ৫০, ৫১, ৫২, ৫৩, ৫৪, ৫৫, ৫৬, ৫৭, ৫৮, ৫৯, ৬০, ৬১, ৬২, ৬৩, ৬৪, ৬৫, ৬৬, ৬৭, ৬৮, ৬৯, ৭০, ৭১, ৭২, ৭৩, ৭৪, ৭৫, ৭৬, ৭৭, ৭৮, ৭৯, ৮০, ৮১, ৮২, ৮৩, ৮৪, ৮৫, ৮৬, ৮৭, ৮৮, ৮৯, ৯০, ৯১, ৯২, ৯৩, ৯৪, ৯৫, ৯৬, ৯৭, ৯৮, ৯৯, ১০০, ১০১, ১০২, ১০৩, ১০৪, ১০৫, ১০৬, ১০৭, ১০৮, ১০৯, ১১০, ১১১, ১১২, ১১৩, ১১৪, ১১৫, ১১৬, ১১৭, ১১৮, ১১৯, ১২০, ১২১, ১২২, ১২৩, ১২৪, ১২৫, ১২৬, ১২৭, ১২৮, ১২৯, ১৩০, ১৩১, ১৩২, ১৩৩, ১৩৪, ১৩৫, ১৩৬, ১৩৭, ১৩৮, ১৩৯, ১৪০, ১৪১, ১৪২, ১৪৩, ১৪৪, ১৪৫, ১৪৬, ১৪৭, ১৪৮, ১৪৯, ১৫০, ১৫১, ১৫২, ১৫৩, ১৫৪, ১৫৫, ১৫৬, ১৫৭, ১৫৮, ১৫৯, ১৬০, ১৬১, ১৬২, ১৬৩, ১৬৪, ১৬৫, ১৬৬, ১৬৭, ১৬৮, ১৬৯, ১৭০, ১৭১, ১৭২, ১৭৩, ১৭৪, ১৭৫, ১৭৬, ১৭৭, ১৭৮, ১৭৯, ১৮০, ১৮১, ১৮২, ১৮৩, ১৮৪, ১৮৫, ১৮৬, ১৮৭, ১৮৮, ১৮৯, ১৯০, ১৯১, ১৯২, ১৯৩, ১৯৪, ১৯৫, ১৯৬, ১৯৭, ১৯৮, ১৯৯, ২০০, ২০১, ২০২, ২০৩, ২০৪, ২০৫, ২০৬, ২০৭, ২০৮, ২০৯, ২১০, ২১১, ২১২, ২১৩, ২১৪, ২১৫, ২১৬, ২১৭, ২১৮, ২১৯, ২২০, ২২১, ২২২, ২২৩, ২২৪, ২২৫, ২২৬, ২২৭, ২২৮, ২২৯, ২৩০, ২৩১, ২৩২, ২৩৩, ২৩৪, ২৩৫, ২৩৬, ২৩৭, ২৩৮, ২৩৯, ২৪০, ২৪১, ২৪২, ২৪৩, ২৪৪, ২৪৫, ২৪৬, ২৪৭, ২৪৮, ২৪৯, ২৫০, ২৫১, ২৫২, ২৫৩, ২৫৪, ২৫৫, ২৫৬, ২৫৭, ২৫৮, ২৫৯, ২৬০, ২৬১, ২৬২, ২৬৩, ২৬৪, ২৬৫, ২৬৬, ২৬৭, ২৬৮, ২৬৯, ২৭০, ২৭১, ২৭২, ২৭৩, ২৭৪, ২৭৫, ২৭৬, ২৭৭, ২৭৮, ২৭৯, ২৮০, ২৮১, ২৮২, ২৮৩, ২৮৪, ২৮৫, ২৮৬, ২৮৭, ২৮৮, ২৮৯, ২৯০, ২৯১, ২৯২, ২৯৩, ২৯৪, ২৯৫, ২৯৬, ২৯৭, ২৯৮, ২৯৯, ৩০০, ৩০১, ৩০২, ৩০৩, ৩০৪, ৩০৫, ৩০৬, ৩০৭, ৩০৮, ৩০৯, ৩১০, ৩১১, ৩১২, ৩১৩, ৩১৪, ৩১৫, ৩১৬, ৩১৭, ৩১৮, ৩১৯, ৩২০, ৩২১, ৩২২, ৩২৩, ৩২৪, ৩২৫, ৩২৬, ৩২৭, ৩২৮, ৩২৯, ৩৩০, ৩৩১, ৩৩২, ৩৩৩, ৩৩৪, ৩৩৫, ৩৩৬, ৩৩৭, ৩৩৮, ৩৩৯, ৩৪০, ৩৪১, ৩৪২, ৩৪৩, ৩৪৪, ৩৪৫, ৩৪৬, ৩৪৭, ৩৪৮, ৩৪৯, ৩৫০, ৩৫১, ৩৫২, ৩৫৩, ৩৫৪, ৩৫৫, ৩৫৬, ৩৫৭, ৩৫৮, ৩৫৯, ৩৬০, ৩৬১, ৩৬২, ৩৬৩, ৩৬৪, ৩৬৫, ৩৬৬, ৩৬৭, ৩৬৮, ৩৬৯, ৩৭০, ৩৭১, ৩৭২, ৩৭৩, ৩৭৪,				