OPEC decides to roll over official production ceiling

ABU DHABI, Apr 2: OPEC Oil Ministers decided to roll over their official production ceiling under pressure from key Gulf members to defend their market share against independent producers, analysts said on Friday, reports AFP.

Although they realised such a decision could depress prices in the short term, Saudi Arabia and other Arab oil heavyweights in the region appeared reluctant to give in to demands from independent producers for mutual output reductions regardless of their size, the analysts said.

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states have offered to cut output if other producers did so only because they knew they will not get concrete responses and such big outside exporters as Britain and Norway would not cooperate.

"Gulf states just wanted to throw the ball in the court of independent producers, knowing they are not willing to cooperate," a Gulf-based oil expert said, "they seem more determined now to defend their market share against outsiders and this influenced OPEC's latest decision to keep the ceiling."

At their talks in Geneva last week, Oil Ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries decided to maintain the output ceiling of 24.52 million barrels per day (BPD) for the rest of the year despite calls for production cuts from such a major OPEC price hawk, Iran.

It was the first time in the cartel's 30-year history that output is to be kept for as long as 15 months as that ceiling was set at the start of October.

Saudi Arabia and the other two main Gulf producers Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have previously shown flexibility in production policies, cutting output to lift prices and offset a rise in independent output.

But they appear to have virtually abandoned such flexibility since the end of the Gulf War that prompted most of them to hike production.

The three Gulf producers have been engaged in major projects to boost their output capacity to meet a predicted growth of around 10 million BPD on demand for OPEC oil by the year 2000. Experts said the three were expected to provide more than half the increase while most of the rest will come from Iran, Iraq and Venezuela.

According to Kuwait's well-known economist, Jassim Al-Saadun, the Gulf is expected to provide nearly half the world crude supplies by the year 2010, when demand would grow by between 1.4 and two per cent to between 85 million and 92 million BPD from 67 million BPD currently.

"OPEC's agreement to roll over its ceiling was one of its strategic decisions that will enable the organisation to restore its market leadership and achieve long-term stability in the market," the official UAE news agency WAM said in a commentary Friday.

"The decision can be regarded as an inevitable surgical operation, the results of which will be in favour of the producers despite some pain."

The agency said independent producers had promised to trim output by 200,000-300,000 BPD out they insisted OPEC must cut first. "This could have pushed the two sides into an endless argument," it said.

Oil prices plunged by nearly 80 cents just after OPEC announced the rollover agreement, extending a decline that started in the second half of 1993 due to excess supply, mainly from the North Sea fields, world recession and the spectre of resumption of crude exports by embargo-hit Iraq.

Prices are now more than seven dollars below OPEC's benchmark of 21 dollars and around 30 per cent less than their level early last year.

Most Gulf Arab states cut their 1994 spending to adjust to low prices, which Saadun, also economic adviser to the Kuwaiti Parliament, projected to remain as low as 15 dollars a barrel until the year 2010.

Such a price is almost half its level during the first half of the 1980s, when GCC earnings exceeded 100 billion dollars per year compared with 70 billion dollars currently.

"Oil is losing ground to gas but it will remain a major source of energy in the near future," a Gulf oil expert said. "Gulf states realise this fact but they also know this could not happen if prices are high."

Inflation fears soar US interest rates

WASHINGTON, Apr 2: Inflation fears, revived by the release Friday of positive job figures for March, sent long-term interest rates soaring again in a nervous bond market, which earlier in the week caused stocks to plunge, reports AFP.

Bond prices tumbled the moment it was announced that 456,000 new jobs were created in March, twice what analysts had expected and the strongest showing since October 1987.

Average interest rates on 30-year treasury bonds shot up to 7.26 per cent from 7.08 per cent Thursday, hitting their highest level in a year.

The government also announced the unemployment rate was unchanged in March in 6.5 per cent, and that US personal income gained 1.3 per cent in February while personal spending rose 1.0 per cent.

Wall Street's reaction will not be known until next week because US stock exchanges were closed for Good Friday.

Thursday, the Dow Jones index of 30 leading industrials was closed up 9.21 points at 3,653.96. For the five-day period ending Thursday, the Dow was down 139.06 points, or 3.68 per cent.

Even though employment statistics were better than expected, it was not a sign the economy was overheated, said Michael Flament, general manager of Wright Investment Services.

"It's a strong number but not as strong as it looks," he said, noting that 349,000 of the jobs created in March were part-time.

Last month's gain reflects a rebound in activity following a slack period in January and February due to an unusually harsh winter, he said.

In the first two months of the year, 107,500 and 217,000 new jobs were created, respectively. The average for the first quarter, 223,000, is comparable to the 200,000 jobs created in the fourth quarter of 1993, according to Flament. "It doesn't change the outlook of a moderate growth and low inflation," he said.

Flament, who believes the bond market is overreacting to the threat of inflation, said there were no signs of an overheated economy. For instance, the average hourly wage rose only a penny to 11.04 dollars from February to March, he said.

Japan's parliament okays $ 107.28b stopgap budget

TOKYO, Apr 2: Parliament on Friday approved a 11.05 trillion yen (107.28 billion dollars) stopgap budget to cover the first 50 days of fiscal 1994 after deliberations delayed the full budget, reports AP.

The government usually completes its budget plan for the next fiscal year, starting April 1, by late December for introduction to Parliament in early January.

However, the budget bill for fiscal 1994 completed until February 10 because Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's coalition government was locked in a battle over political and tax reforms. That made a delay in parliamentary approval unavoidable for the 73.08 trillion yen (709.51 billion dollars) budget.

The 50-day budget was submitted to Parliament on Tuesday, approved by the lower house on Wednesday and sent to the upper house the same day.

Emirates Chairman Sheikh Ahmed Bin Saeed Al Maktoum receiving "Best Airline" award at the recent ITB in Berlin. Also seen in the picture are Mohammad Al Owais, UAE's Ambassador to Germany.

Kuwait to run $5.9b budget deficit in '93-94

KUWAIT, Apr 2: Kuwait will run a budget deficit of about 1.5 billion dinars (5.9 billion US dollar) in the 1993-94 fiscal year, a 43 per cent increase over the 1.2 billion dinars originally planned, an economics consultancy said, reports Reuter.

If defence spending on major weapons — traditionally an off-budget item — was included, the deficit for the year ending on June 30 would be even bigger, Al-Shall Consultancy said in a weekly market commentary.

The year-long slide in oil prices is mainly to blame Al-Shall said. Budget plans assumed an average price for Kuwaiti crude of 15 US dollar a barrel but the price has usually been 11 to 12 USD.

Al-Shall said the gross 1993-94 budget deficit including transfers to foreign reserves would turn out at around 2.0 billion dinars, 31 per cent of 1992 Gross Domestic Product of 6.3 billion dinars.

The Economic Committee of the government's supreme planning council has said that without reforming the state-orchestrated economy the budget deficit will grow by almost 50 per cent by the year 2000 and the dinar could be seriously affected.

Kuwaitis are used to a generous welfare state that provides public services free or at minimal cost and government jobs for virtually all nationals who want one.

But heave war-related payments halved foreign reserves and low oil prices and continuing security worries about Iraq slowed further the long-stagnant economy.

A bill passed by parliament on March 22 approves in principle a 3.5 billion dinar programme of spending on weapons and military training between 1992 and 2004. The move signalled the end of an eight-month informal freeze on arms procurement.

South convinces North to ban export of hazardous waste

WASHINGTON, Apr 2: Developing countries have convinced almost all industrialized countries to ban immediately the exports of hazardous waste for burial or incineration in the Third World, reports USIS.

Delegates from 64 countries at a conference capping a year of negotiations also decided to ban beginning in 1998 shipments to developing countries of hazardous materials destined for recycling.

The bans would also apply to Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Industrialized countries, defined as those belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), could continue to trade hazardous materials among themselves.

The 64 countries participating in the negotiations were those that have ratified a 1989 treaty regulating shipments to developing countries of hazardous wastes and have been negotiating the past year to stiffen it. They reached agreement March 25 at the end of a five-day meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

The United States has not completed its ratification process but took part informally in the Geneva talks.

Rafe Pomerance, deputy assistant secretary of state for environment and development, said in an interview March 31 that the United States would continue its policy of permitting exports to developing countries for recycling of what it considers to be non-hazardous waste, such as scrap iron.

In addition, he said, recycling should be permitted in such special circumstances as a developing country devising or adopting an innovative process. Useful products derived from the recycling process are, generally, sold by the company in the developing country on the international market or returned to the firm in the industrialized country for a fee. "We haven't changed our principles but we will have to evaluate them in the light of what happened in Geneva," he said.

The cost to industry in developed countries to dispose of hazardous wastes has risen sharply in recent years, largely because of opposition by community groups where landfills and incinerators would be located.

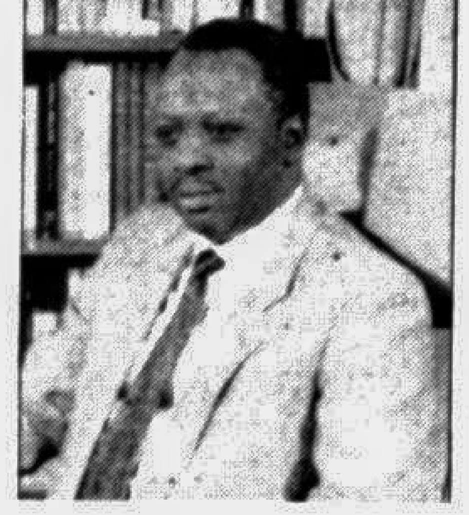
This led to a concern by developing countries that they could become the site for large-scale dumping of these wastes, which they might not be able to handle properly because of a lack of experts and specialized equipment.

They also became suspicious that the establishment of recycling centers within their borders would be primarily a means of getting around prohibitions against importing hazardous wastes for disposal.

These concerns led to a treaty in 1989 to limit the export of hazardous wastes for disposal or recycling. The major provision of the treaty is that developing countries must give consent in writing before a firm in a developed country may ship hazardous wastes to them.

US law has had such a provision for several years.

Many developing countries and environmental groups in the North and the South believed the treaty was not strong enough and began almost immediately to lobby for a complete ban on all exports.



Biography of Jacques Diouf

Dr Jacques Diouf (of Senegal, born 1 August, 1938) was elected director general of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) at the 27th session of the FAO conference held in November 1993.

He became the seventh director-general of FAO on January 1, 1994, the third from the developing world and the first African to hold the post since the organization was founded in 1946, says a FAO release.

From, 1991 to 1993 Dr. Diouf was ambassador, Senegal permanent mission to the United Nations. Prior to that posting, he was secretary general of the Central Bank for West African States in Dakar from 1985 to 1990. Dr. Diouf was also a member of Parliament in Senegal from 1983 to 1984 and secretary of state for science and technology from 1978 to 1983. Between 1965 and 1977 he served as executive secretary first of the African Groundnut Council and later of the West Africa Rice Development Association.

Dhaka Stock Prices

Losers' domination on floor continues

At the close of trading on April 2, 1994

Star Report

Losers still continued domination on the floor of the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) on Saturday, the opening day of the week, although trading activities of the companies increased.

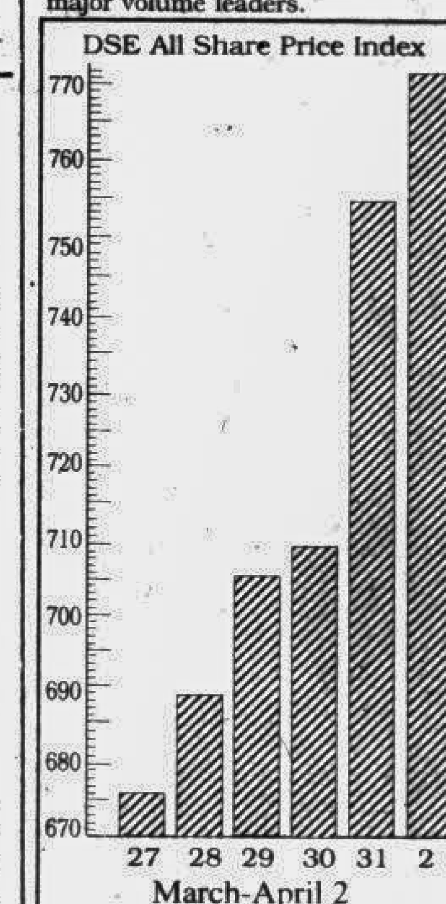
A total of 67 issues traded of which 46 lost, 16 gained and five others remained unchanged.

The DSE All Share Price Index rose with a gain of 2.29 per cent. It reached 771.94685 from 754.63171.

Both the turnovers fell sharply. Turnover in volume decreased to 49573 from 148138 shares and debentures while turnover in value dropped to Taka 9946751.50 from Tk 92440280.00.

In terms of value, Beximco Pharmaceuticals Ltd led the gainers on the floor with a change of Tk 460.74 per share. Bangladesh Lamps, Beximco Infusion, ACI Bangladesh Manufacturers, Apex Footwear and BCI (Deb) were the major gainers of the day.

Among the losers, 6th ICB Mutual Fund (2280), Eastern Cables (1430), Quasem Drycells (5400), Bengal Food (2148), Rupon Oil (2800), Quasem Silk (1000), Eagle Star Textile (3700), Tallu Spinning (1240), Ambee Pharma (1000), Beximco Synthetic (4160) and Eastern Insurance (3000) were the major volume leaders.



Trading at a glance

DSE All Price Index	771.94685
Market Capitalisation Tk	35118087278.96
Turnover in Volume	495773
Turnover in Value Tk	9946751.50

Company's name	Change (per share)	Number of shares traded
Gainers (16)		
Ist ICB M Fund	100.00	5
Aftab Automobiles	9.47	200
BD Lamps Ltd	22.50	44
Howlader Pvc	2.14	410
Apex Foods	55.00	40
BTCL	8.09	297
BD Oxygen	4.48	1010
Shine Pukur Jute	11.33	65
Beximco Pharma Ltd	460.74	110
ACI BD	35.00	300
Beximco Infusions	232.60	430
GQ Ball Pen	1.85	460
Monno Ceramic	11.39	95
Ctg Cement Clinker	9.75	2410
Apex Footwear	24.27	1300
BCI Deb	45.43	28
Losers (46)		
ICB	5.00	10
3rd ICB MF	7.55	220
4th ICB MF	0.83	600
5th ICB MF	15.83	300
6th ICB MF	5.69	2280
Aziz Pipes	10.00	105
Eastern Cables	4.70	1430
Singer BD Ltd	234.78	140
Atlas BD	0.89	350
BD Autocars	1.29	350
Quasen Drycells	1.08	5400
National Tubes	5.00	190
BD Thai Aluminiums	2.90	470
Alpha Tobacco	3.00	100
Bengal Food	39.70	2148
Froglegs Export	0.50	150
Gemini Sea Food	5.00	30
Dhaka Vegetable	12.34	465
Rupon Oil	1.13	2800
Ctg Vegetable	5.29	40
National Oxygen	13.75	80
Islam Jute	5.00	100
Sonali Aansh	3.00	10
Ashraf Textile	4.08	550
Swan Textile	5.00	5
Quasem Silk	0.50	1000
Modern Dyeing	1.18	70
Eagle Star Textile	2.94	3700
Dulamia Cotton	22.71	160
Tallu Spinning	11.30	1249
Tamijuddin Textile	9.08	400
Padma Textile	7.85	340
Ambee Pharma	3.19	1000
Pharma Aids	3.33	45
Kohinoor Chemical	3.18	375
Rahman Chemicals	1.92	260
Wata Chemical	20.86	40
Beximco Synthetic	3.67	4160
Paper Processing	20.00	400
Apex Tannery	14.41	10
Bata Shoe BD	12.73	220
Usmania Glass	23.50	20
Beximco Ltd	1.92	6900
BGIC	17.61	580
UICL	10.00	20
Eastern Insurance	13.47	3000

Unchanged (5)
Beximco Infusion Deb (32); Beximco Synthetic Deb (12); BCIL (10); Monno Jutex (16); Karim Pipe (96)

DSE Shares and Debentures

Company	FV/ML (Taka)	Closing Rate (Taka)
BANKS (12)		
Al-Baraka Bank	1000/1	810.00
A.B. Bank	100/5	185.00
City Bank	100/5	290.00
Eastern Bank	100/20	110.00
IDLC Ltd	100/20	500.00
I.F.I.C	100/5	175.00
Islami Bank	1000/1	1700.00
National Bank	100/5	125.83
Pubali Bank	100/5	100.00
Rupali Bank	100/10	96.00
U.C.B.L	100/5	108.00
Uttara Bank	100/5	95.00
INVESTMENT (8)		
I.C.B	100/5	120.00
1st ICB M. Fund	100/5	850.00
2nd ICB M Fund	100/5	379.79
3rd ICB M Fund	100/5	317.45
4th ICB M. Fund	100/10	339.17
5th ICB M. Fund	100/10	214.17
6th ICB M. Fund	100/10	150.32
ICB Unit Cert.		
Sale Price		120.00
Re-Purchase		115.00
INSURANCE (5)		
BGIC	100/10	410.66
Eastern Insurance	100/20	298.31AL
Green Delta	100/10	398.33
Peoples Insurance	100/10	450.00
United Insurance	100/10	390.00
ENGINEERING (19)		
Aftab Automobiles	100/5	290.00
Atlas Bangladesh	10/50	69.64
Aziz Pipe	100/5	400.00
Bangladesh Autocars	100/5	62.94
Bangladesh Lamps	100/5	1185.45
B. Thai Aluminium	100/10	133.45
Bengal Carbide	100/5	499.89
Bengal Steel	10/50	20.00
Eastern Cables	100/5	137.30
Howlader PVC	100/10	98.32
Karim Pipe	100/5	110.00
Metalex Corp.	100/5	74.50
Monno Stafllers	100/5	400.00
Monno Jutex	100/5	1000.00
National Tubes	100/10	120.00
Panther Steel	10/50	8.00
Quasem Drycells	10/50	17.98
Renwick Jajneswar	100/5	95.00
Singer Bangladesh	100/5	2910.36
FOOD & ALLIED (23)		
A.B Biscuit	100/5	199.00
Alpha Tobacco	10/50	95.00
Amam Sea Food	100/5	500.00
Apex Food	100/5	1005.00
Aroma Tea	100/5	57.37
Bangas	100/5	160.00
B.D. Plantation	100/5	500.00
Bengal Food	100/5	350.30
B.L.T.C.	100/5	800.00
B.T.C.	10/50	230.00
Ctg. Vegetables	100/10	120.00
Dhaka Vegetables	100/5	122.14
E.L. Camellia	100/5	1040.00
Froglegs Export	10/50	3.00
Gemini Sea Food	100/5	45.00
Hill Plantation	100/5	550.00
Modern Industries	100/5	425.00
N.T.C	100/52	290.00
Rabeya Flour	10/100	NT
Rupan Oil	10/100	5.87
Tulip Dairy	100/10	80.00
Yousuf Flour	10/50	NT
Zeal Bangla Sugar	10/50	9.72
FUEL & POWER (4)		
BD Oxygen	10/50	225.52
Eastern Lubricant	10/50	14.00
National Oxygen	100/10	121.25
Padma Oil Co.	10/50	92.00
TEXTILE (20)		
Alhaj Textile	10/50	NT
Arbee Textile	100/10	112.00
Ashraf Textile	10/50	34.35
Chand Textile	10/50	NT
Chand Spinning	10/50	NT
Desh Garments	100/10	72.00
Dulamia Cotton	100/10	101.38
Eagle Star Textile	10/50	18.56
GMG Ind. Corp.	10/50	10.00
Modern Dyeing	100/5	59.43
Padma Textile	100/20	411.06
Quasem Silk	10/100	4.00
Quasem Textile	10/50	6.25
Rahim Textile	100/5	130.00
Saiham Textile	100/10	102.00
S.T.M. (ORD)	100/5	20.00
Stylecraft	100/5	550.00
Swan Textile	100/5	20.00
Tallu Spinning	100/10	110.00
Tamijuddin	100/10	1294.25
PHARMACEUTICALS & CHEMICALS (20)		
Ambee Pharma	10/50	22.40
Bangla Process	100/5	65.00
BCIL	100/10	450.00
Beximco Infusion	100/00	933.00
Beximco Pharma	100/5	2265.36
B. Synthetics	100/20	322.62
Glaxo	10/50	125.00
A C I	10/50	105.00
Kohinoor Chemical	100/5	96.11
N Polymer	100/10	115.00
Petro Synthetic	10/50	14.00
Pfizer	100/5	675.00
Pharma Aids	100/5	206.67
Pharmaco	100/5	115.00
Progressive Plastic	100/5	48.00
Rackitt & Colman	10/50	95.00
Rahman Chemicals	100/10	70.00
Therapeutics	100/5	110.00
The Ibnsina	100/10	113.33
Wata Chemical	100/20	290.00
PAPER & PRINTING (6)		
Eagle Box	10/5	24.00
Monospool Paper	100/5	40.09
Paper Converting	100/5	55.00
Paper Processing	100/10	30.00
Padma Printers	10/50	50.00
Sonali Paper	10/50	30.00
SERVICE (2)		
Bangladesh Hotel	10/50	12.00
Bd. Service	10/50	NT
MISCELLANEOUS (18)		
Apex Footwear	100.20	819.38
Apex Tannery	100/5	1150.00
Aramit	10/50	25.00
Bata Shoe	10/100	132.00
Beximco	10/100	71.36
B.S.C	100/5	80.00
Ctg. Cement	100/5	549.19
G. Q. Ball Pen	10/50	165.85
High Speed	100/5	50.00
Himadri Ltd.	10/100	6.00
Milon Tannery	100/5	20.83
Monno Ceramic	100/5	896.84
New Dhaka Refac	100/20	90.00
Phoenix Leather	100/5	130.00
Savar Refractories	100/5	90.00
The Engineers	100/5	100.00
Texpick Ind	100.10	90.00
Usmania Glass	100/5	480.00
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	100.00
Jute Spinner	100/5	126.67
Mutual Jute	100/5	105.00
Northern Jute	10/50	NT
Shamser Jute	100/5	100.00
Specialised Jute	10/50	NT
Shine Pukur Jute	100/5	320.00
Sonali Aansh	100/5	142.00
DEBENTURES (6)		
BCIL (17%)	2000/1	2800.00
Beximco (17%)	1665/1	1815.00
Beximco Infusion (17%)	1500/2	1700.00
Beximco Pharma (17%)	856/1	1000.00
Beximco Synthetic (14%)	2500/2	2390.00
Quasem Silk (17%)	1500/1	1330.00

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

Shipping Intelligence

Chittagong Port

Berth position and performance of vessels as on 2.4.94

Berth No	Name of Vessels	Cargo	Last Port Call	Local Agent	Date of Arrival	Leaving
J/2	Black Whale	GI	Busa	Prog	30/3	3/4
J/3	Lamda	MOP (P)	Nilo	Cosmo	13/3	7/4
J/6	Ji Lin	GI	K Zing	Prog	24/3	4/4
J/8	Sils	C Peas	Sing	Royal	12/3	10/4
J/9	Banglar Urmi	GL	Col	BSC	5/3	3/4
J/10	Dolores	Idle	—	Seacom	R/A	10/4
J/11	Salem Nine	SSP	—	MSA	R/A	3/4
J/12	Al Reza (E/L)	E/L	Mong	BSL	27/3	4/4
J/13	Ultima	Cont	Mong	BTSA	31/3	2/4
MPB/1	Fong Yun	Cont	Sing	BDShip	30/3	2/4
MPB/2	I Yamburenko	Cont	Sing	CT	1/4	4/4
CCJ	Zang San	Cement	Tuti	Delmure	9/3	7/4
GSJ	Myohyang-2	Cement	Sing	PSAL	3/3	3/4
TSP	Kalisti	R Phos	Sing	RRSA	23/3	5/4
RM/4	Akademik Semenov	HSD (P)	Sing	QCSL	27/12	10/4
DOJ	Banglar Jyoti	C Oil	—	BSC	R/A	2/4
DD	Banglar Asha	Repair	—	BSC	R/A	14/4
DDJ/2	Loyal Bird	Repair	Mong	Seacom	15/11	5/4
CUFJ	Iokasti	Idle	Tuti	Litmond	1/1	3/4

Vessels Due at Outer Anchorage

Name of Vessels	Date of Arrival	Last Port Call	Local Agent	Cargo	Loading Port
Banglar Robi 20/3	2/4	Mong	BSC	Cont	Sing
Baltimar Jupiter	2/4	Ilyt	EBPL	Steel Coil	—
Banglar Kallol	2/4	Ade	BSC	GI	—
Chandidas	3/4	Cal	SSL	GI/GL	UK Cont
Fong Shin 24/3	4/4	Sing	BDShip	Cont	Sing
Marine Three	3/4	Yang	BML	GI	—
Pavlina-1	4/4	Sing	PSAL	Cement	—
Vishva Bandhan	6/4	Mad	SSL	GI	—
Samudra Raj	7/4	—	SSL	GI	—
Kota Buana 27/3	4/4	Sing	RSL	Cont	Sing
Lanka Mahapola 28/3	5/4	Col	Baridhi	Cont	Col
Stonewall Jackson	6/4	—	Karna	GI (L/ash)	-
Andrian Goncharov 27/3	6/4	Sing	CT	Cont	Sing
Safina-e-Ismail-2	7/4	Kara	Prog	GI/GL	Karachi
Kamaleverett	7/4	Sing	EBPL	GI	Japa.Fe
Sound Royal	7/4	—	BBA	GI	—
Meng Lee 30/3	8/4	—	AML	Cont	Sing

Tanker Due

World Sea	3/4	Sing	MSPL	HSD	—

Vessels at Kutubdia

Name of Vessels	Cargo	Last Port Call	Local Agent	Date of Arrival
Assimina	C Oil	—	BSL	30/3
Banglar Shourabh	C Oil	—	BSC	R/A

Vessels at Outer Anchorage

Ready on

Infinity	Cont	Sing	RSL	02/4
Sea Master-M	Cement	Chin	PSAL	18/3

Movement of Vessels for 3.4.94

Outgoing	Incoming	Shifting
J/2 Black Whale	DOJ Banglar Jyoti	J/3 Lamda to J/11
J/9 Banglar Urmi	RM/5 World Sea	J/11 Salem Nine to DDJ
DOJ Banglar Shourabh		
CUFJ Iokasti		

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