

Move aims at posting 5-6pc growth

# Pakistan launches structural reforms programme

KARACHI, Jan 25: Pakistan has embarked on a programme of structural reforms seen as vital for restoring its economy back to health after the International Monetary Fund (IMF) resumed lending to Islamabad this month, reports AFP.

The reforms focused on improving the banking sector and revenue collections are aimed at achieving 5 to 6 per cent annual growth, reducing inflation from 10 to 6 per cent and slashing the budget deficit from 4.3 to 3.3 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP).

The reforms began after International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved a \$75 million dollars disbursement on January 14 as part of a \$5 billion dollars package agreed to in November.

The disbursement aimed at helping the cash strapped nation straighten out balance of payments problems was the first since international lending was suspended after Islamabad's nuclear tests in May.

Besides the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank has lent Pakistan 350 million dollars to support structural reforms.

The IMF last week revived a 1.56 billion dollars package originally agreed in 1997 but stalled after international sanctions were imposed against Pakistan and India over their nuclear tests.

Analysts said the targets and conditions agreed with the IMF were tough but vital to restoring the country's economic health.

In the banking sector the government has to speed up recovery of around 146 billion rupees (over three billion dollars) in bad loans.

Revenues have to be increased through a broad based consumption tax besides widening the income tax net to cover the under taxed agricultural sector.

Economist Arif Habib also a stock broker said feudal land owners occupied majority seats in provincial assemblies which

deal with the issue of agriculture tax.

"They will strongly oppose any move to tax farm incomes although agriculture accounts for 25 per cent of GDP," he said.

A general sales tax will be extended to services, petroleum products, electricity and agricultural inputs.

The IMF and the World Bank have termed the narrow tax base and "lack of buoyancy" in tax revenues as the main factors undermining Pakistan's efforts to achieve financial stability.

The lower revenue collection resulted in a budget deficit of 14.4 billion rupees (3.2 billion dollars), 5.4 per cent of GDP, in the fiscal year to June 1998.

The government has committed to raise electricity tariffs in two phases upto 30 per cent by September. Improve governance in sick public sector corporations and speed up a privatisation programme.

Pakistan has also agreed to further liberalised its trade

regime and lower import tariffs.

Foreign exchange reserves had plunged to 415 million dollars in November from 1.45 billion dollars before the May nuclear tests and the country stood at the brink of default on its 30 billion dollars debt.

The reserves have risen to 1,645 billion dollars after the restoration of lending by international financial institutions, according to official figures.

Pakistan will seek a rescheduling of 2.5 billion dollars in foreign debt from the Paris Club of donor countries due to meet on February 28, according to the government.

Khawaja Iqbal Hussain, Chief Executive of UBS Securities Pakistan, said the IMF guidelines would help revive the economy if implemented in "true spirit" and with a "strong political will".

The projected targets are reforms are tough but have to be achieved for economic survival," he said.

# Demand for zink, lead may fall in '99

SYDNEY, Jan 25: The global demand for zinc and lead is expected to slump this year as the impact of Asia's crisis sinks in and environmental concerns weigh on world governments, a news report said Monday, reports AP.

The AME Mineral Economic study said the signals for a contraction in activity in the zinc industry, such as falls in capacity utilisation rates and increasing stock levels are already evident and the fall-off is expected by mid-1999.

A fall in Asian consumption would combine with a leveling of demand in both the United States and Europe through 2001, it said.

The report said the surge in US consumer spending would slow, and European demand would subside as governments postponed infrastructure development.

Prices, however, had already reflected the contraction and were unlikely to fall below the low levels of late 1998, it said.

Zinc prices finished 1998 at an average US \$1,027 per metric ton and would hold at the US

\$ 1,000 level in real terms through 2000.

Prices were expected to rise about 12 per cent from the current base of US \$ 1,150 per ton in real terms by 2008.

But that recovery was not expected until 2000 when prices would "accelerate rapidly as Asian growth returns to dramatic levels."

"Infrastructure development and motor car demand (in Asia) will gather pace as regional funding stabilises and regional confidence returns," it said.

The report said the long term demand for lead was likely to come under pressure in the automotive industry, as companies favoured substitutes for the lead-acid battery.

As a result miners were reluctant to take long term risks regarding lead supply adding that lead was becoming more and more a by-product of zinc.

As with zinc, the price of lead will remain near its 1998 levels at US \$ 530 per metric ton in the year ahead before accelerating.

# Exchange Rates

| American Express Bank Ltd foreign exchange rates (indicative) against the Taka to clients. |                 |            |                 |                             |                    |
|--|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Currency   | Selling TT & OD | Selling BC | Buying TT Clean | Buying OD Sight Export Bill | Buying OD Transfer |
| US Dollar  | 48.7050         | 48.7450    | 48.3100         | 48.1570                     | 48.0650            |
| Pound Sig  | 80.8890         | 80.8854    | 79.7115         | 79.4591                     | 79.3403            |
| Deutsche Mark  | 29.2220         | 29.2470    | 28.2227         | 28.1433                     | 28.1012            |
| Swiss Franc  | 35.4270         | 35.4561    | 34.8007         | 34.7503                     | 34.6884            |
| Japanese Yen   | 0.4278          | 0.4282     | 0.4203          | 0.4189                      | 0.4183             |
| Dutch Guilder  | 25.3260         | 25.3673    | 25.0070         | 24.9776                     | 24.9403            |
| Danish Krone   | 7.6495          | 7.6598     | 7.4857          | 7.4430                      | 7.4319             |
| Australian \$  | 31.3076         | 31.3333    | 30.0633         | 29.9981                     | 29.9233            |
| Belgian Franc  | 1.4168          | 1.4180     | 1.3998          | 1.3945                      | 1.3925             |
| Canadian \$  | 32.4009         | 32.4275    | 31.4887         | 31.3890                     | 31.3421            |
| French Franc   | 8.7133          | 8.7204     | 8.4180          | 8.3913                      | 8.3788             |
| Hong Kong \$   | 6.2979          | 6.3031     | 6.2219          | 6.2022                      | 6.1929             |
| Italian Lira   | 0.0265          | 0.0265     | 0.0265          | 0.0264                      | 0.0264             |
| Norway Kroner  | 6.5702          | 6.5756     | 6.4577          | 6.4372                      | 6.4276             |
| Singapore \$   | 29.2347         | 29.2927    | 28.3011         | 28.2115                     | 28.1883            |
| Saudi Rial   | 13.0210         | 13.0317    | 12.8450         | 12.8043                     | 12.7892            |
| US Dollar  | 13.2972         | 13.3081    | 13.1167         | 13.0751                     | 13.0556            |
| Swedish Krona  | 6.3621          | 6.3313     | 6.2440          | 6.2242                      | 6.2149             |
| Qatari Rial  | 13.4192         | 13.4302    | 13.2320         | 13.1901                     | 13.1704            |
| Kuwaiti Dinar  | 166.7408        | 166.8778   | 154.7406        | 154.2505                    | 154.0199           |
| Thai Baht  | 1.3189          | 1.3180     | 1.3016          | 1.2975                      | 1.2966             |
| Euro   | 57.1553         | 57.2023    | 55.2183         | 55.0435                     | 54.9612            |

| Bill Buying Rates: |         |         |         |          |          |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| TT Doc             | 30 Days | 60 Days | 90 Days | 120 Days | 180 Days |
| 48.2112            | 47.9074 | 47.5048 | 47.1023 | 46.6967  | 45.8945  |

| US Dollar London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) |         |          |        |         |        |          |           |
|---|---------|----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|-----------|
| Buying  | Selling | Currency | 1      | 3       | 6      |          |           |
|   |         |          | Month  | Months  | Months | 9 Months | 12 Months |
| 48.0850   | 48.7050 | USD      | 4.93   | 4.97    | 4.97   | 4.98     | 5.00      |
| 48.0850   | 48.7050 | GBP      | 6.0000 | 5.78125 | 5.5625 | 5.50     | 5.4375    |

| Exchange rates of some Asian currencies against US dollars |             |             |                   |                   |            |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Indian Rupee   | Pak Rupee   | Thai Baht   | Malaysian Ringgit | Indonesian Rupiah | Korean Won |
| 42.505/42.510  | 50.97/51.02 | 36.80/36.90 | 3.7998/3.8002     | 9270/9370         | 1178/1181  |

# Chinese press hints at yuan devaluation

BEIJING, Jan 25: The official Chinese press Sunday for the first time floated the possibility of devaluing the yuan after months of repeated denials from Beijing since the start of the Asian economic crisis in 1997, reports AFP.

"Some analysts said the devaluation of floating of the renminbi would not definitely be a bad thing and may not trigger a fresh round of currency devaluation that has been feared by most people," the official China Daily said.

In its front page report devoted to the devaluation of the Brazilian real, the English-language daily said financial markets across the world had responded positively last week to the move, providing that a drop in exchange rates was not always badly received.

Beijing has held its currency steady at about 8.3 to the dollar since the outbreak of the Asian financial crisis in July 1997 and has repeatedly pledged to prop up the currency in the interests of regional stability.

In the same report, again at variance from the official line, the China Daily quoted Wu Ni-anlu, Vice-Chairman of the China Society for International Finance, as saying the yuan would remain stable but could move up or down in value slightly.

The renminbi will still be able to maintain its stability this year, but this doesn't root

out the possibility of small-range ups and downs," he said.

Speculation that China would devalue the yuan swept Asian markets at the end of last week, causing the Hong Kong bourse to tumble at close Friday.

Sunday's comments in the China daily risk sparking a new round of jitters on Asian markets when they reopen Monday, amid fears any devaluation of the yuan would have a domino effect sparking a fresh round of currency devaluations.

The yuan is only partially convertible on international markets, allowing the central bank to easily adjust its internal inter-bank rate.

Beijing is perhaps trying to test market reaction to an announcement of devaluation," said a French banker.

The Beijing leadership was "aware that Hong Kong has a problem of competitiveness and that the day will come when the Hong Kong dollar will have to be devalued which will lead to that of the yuan."

So far China has used its assurances not to devalue the yuan as a mean of boosting its image as a "responsible" world player, for which it has gained praise from the international community fearful of another round of devaluations.

US President Bill Clinton even used Beijing's stand to support his landmark visit to China in June.

China has repeatedly stressed that its decision not to devalue has cost it dearly, with its exports badly hit by cheaper competition from elsewhere in the region.

Chinese exports only grew by 0.5 per cent in 1998, compared with 20.9 per cent the year before.

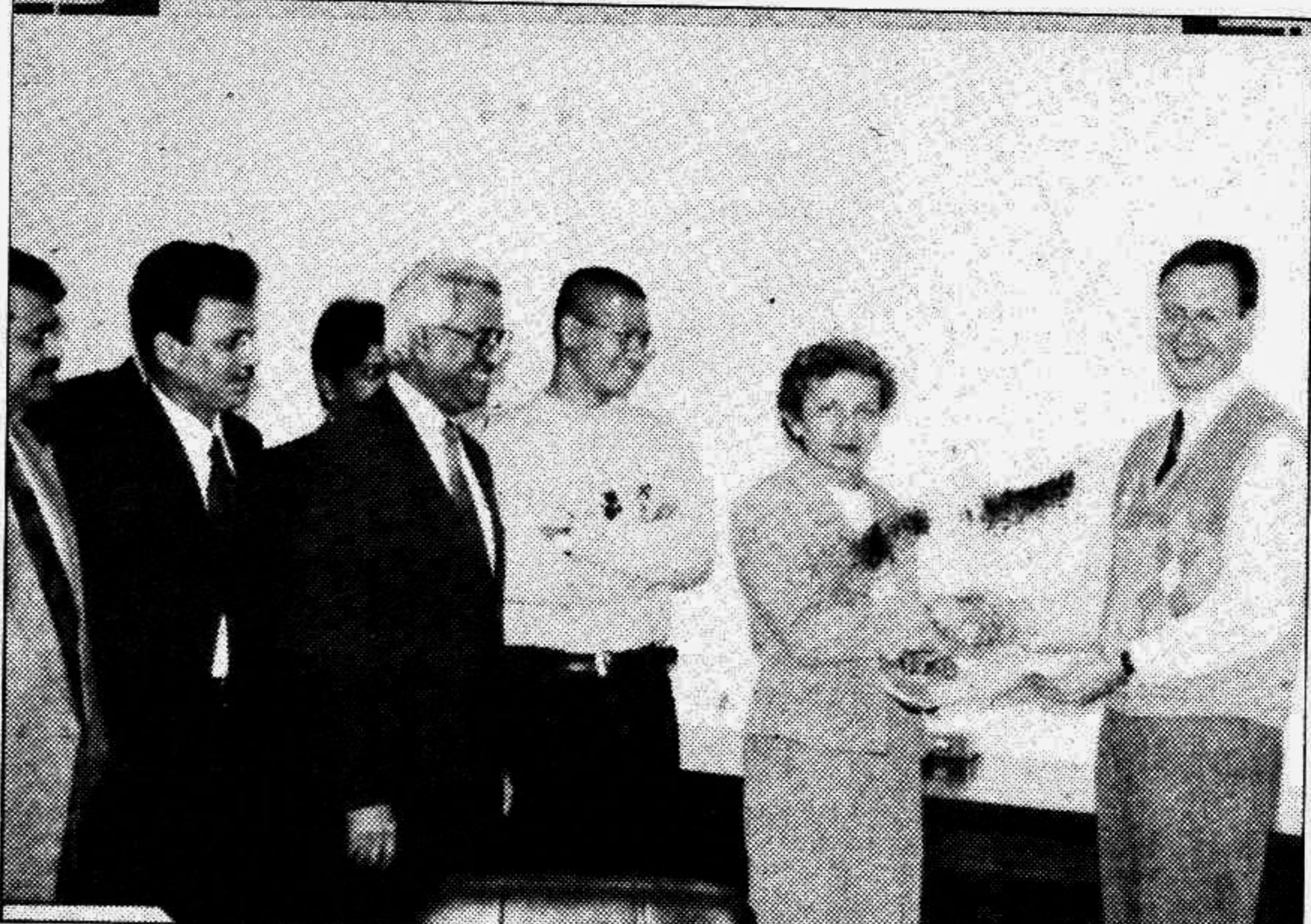
The fall of the Japanese yen in June, hit its exports again and causing Beijing to indirectly threaten to stop defending the yuan, leading to a joint US-Japanese action to shore up the yen.

Chen Piaoru, an honorary professor at an International Finance Institute at Shanghai, said the China Daily article reflected the authorities' uncertainty on how the economy would evolve this year.

The government announced Sunday that central bank governor Dai Xianglong would hold a press conference on the economy on Wednesday.

But Chen said that despite Dai's assurances repeated only Tuesday that there would be no devaluation, "His attitude seems to be less firm than a year ago."

"The situation is more complicated this year, nobody can predict how the Latin American crisis is going to evolve. In southeast Asia, there is relative stability, but there are a number of uncertain factors. On the whole, it is difficult to say we will never devalue."



French Ambassador in Bangladesh, Rene Veyret, presents a cheque for Tk 430,000 to the interim Director of the Centre for Health and Population Research of ICDDR,B, Prof George Fuchs, at a ceremony held in the city recently. Rhone Poulenc-Rorer, the French-American pharmaceutical giant, made the contribution. AKM Shamsuddin, Managing Director of Rhone Poulenc-Rorer and Fisons Bangladesh, was present. Last year, Rhone Poulenc-Rorer (RPR) gave US \$50,000 to become the first corporate donor to the Centre.

# Govt, aid agencies exaggerate Indonesian crisis: WB study

JAKARTA, Jan 25: The Indonesian government and some international aid agencies have exaggerated the impact of the country's economic crisis on the poor, according to reports commissioned by the World Bank, reports AP.

For example, one study says the number of Indonesians living in poverty increased from 11 per cent in 1997 to 13.8 per cent in 1998, far below the government's estimate of 40 per cent.

The report also contradicts a prediction by the UN's International Labour Organisation that two out of every three Indonesians would be living below the poverty line in 1999.

The conclusions could damage Indonesia's campaign to raise more international loans for its upcoming budget to help tackle the worst economic turmoil in three decades.

Soaring inflation and unemployment have plagued the nation of 210 million people, setting off civil unrest that helped oust former President Suharto after 32 years of authoritarian rule.

Three preliminary reports on the crisis were prepared by Jakarta-based independent consultants for presentation Monday to the Consultative Group on Indonesia. The group consists of Indonesia's main international donors and is chaired by the World Bank.

The studies show that In-

donesia's turmoil, caused largely by a financial and corporate debt crisis, has hit urban areas hard while rural regions have proven more resilient.

"The new data suggests that the dire forecasts are wrong and by a lot, not a little," said one report that was produced as a background note for the World Bank's social safety net programme.

"While Indonesia is suffering a severe crisis, it is not the universal disaster that some would have it," it said.

Government estimates that 22 per cent of the work force, or 20 million people, were unemployed by the end of 1998 "clearly do not hold up under analytical scrutiny," a study said.

It argued that Indonesia's flexible labour market makes it easier to find work, particularly in the informal sector.

"Overall, the crisis has a strong urban bias where the depreciated rupiah, corporate debt, illiquid banks, exorbitant interest rates, exit of foreign investment and lack of trade finance have to a large extent paralyzed the formal economy," the background report said.

The data emerged as the Indonesian government scrambles to raise more international loans to help plug the expected hole in its 1999/2000 fiscal year budget.

The budget assumes that Indonesia will receive \$10.3 billion in foreign loans in order to balance the budget, as is required by Indonesia's constitution.

Of this, the government says it has already secured \$4 billion. Senior Economics Minister Ginandjar Kartasasmita said last week that he expected to raise \$ 5 billion more from Japan, the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.

Information that many estimates of the poverty situation in Indonesia were inaccurate could harm the country's chances of tapping international lenders again, analysts agree.

The New Zealand dollar is the recipient of a multibillion-dollar aid programme led by the International Monetary Fund in exchange for reforms of its shattered economy.

Demirel on trade tour to Algeria

ANKARA, Jan 25: President Suleyman Demirel left for Algeria Monday for a two-day visit to promote economic ties, reports AP.

Demirel said talks with Algerian President Liamine Zeroual would focus on finding new areas for cooperation that would boost two-way trade volume, currently at \$ 1.3 billion.

The bulk of trade consists of Turkish imports of liquefied natural gas from Algeria.



Federal minister Maneka Gandhi, who reluctantly distributed anti-pollution masks, looks at policemen trying them on, in Bombay Saturday. The minister criticised the Lions Club, which organised the distribution, saying that the anti-pollution masks were of sub-standard quality and would not safeguard the traffic policemen against pollution. Many traffic policemen in the long hours of duty on traffic-congested roads have been suffering from lung diseases.

# Weekly Asian Currency Roundup

**FRESH CRISIS FEAR DOWNS**

HONG KONG, Jan 25: Fears of a resurgence of financial unrest Asia due to turmoil on the Brazilian markets and fresh speculation that China may devalue its currency saw the yen weaken in a see-saw last week, reports AFP.

The Australian unit finished the week higher on the back of bullish forecasts for the Australian economy.

**JAPANESE YEN:** The yen see-sawed against the dollar before ending the week on a weak note amid worries about a possible resurgence of financial unrest in Asia.

It stood at 113.68-72 to the dollar late Friday, slightly off from 113.44-47 to the dollar a week earlier.

"For the time being, the rate is expected to move without a clear sense of direction," said dealer at Sanwa Bank.

The yen slumped to 114.13-16 the dollar late Monday as foreign investors and domestic institutions saw heavy upside resistance against the Japanese unit.

But it then climbed back for three straight sessions as investors were heartened by prospects of smooth disposal of bad loans by Japan's troubled banks.

Speculation abroad about the devaluation of the Chinese currency put the yen under selling pressure on Friday. The heavy US trade deficit with Japan also threatened to batter the yen.

**AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR:** The Australian dollar closed the week stronger thanks to a growing number of bullish signals for the Australian economy.

The currency closed Friday at 63.76 US cents, up from 63.22 last week after testing the 64-cent level during offshore trading late in the week, according to dealers.

Several economic surveys this week showed the Aus-

**SINGAPORE DOLLAR:** The Singapore dollar ended the week higher against the US dollar at 1.6795 from 1.6820 the previous week.

**INDONESIAN RUPIAH:** The Indonesian rupiah closed the week higher at 8,893 compared to last week's closing of 9,090 rupiah.

The currency strengthened to around 8,500 on Thursday due to the strengthening Japanese yen but was later undermined by reports of rioting across the country during the Muslim holiday.

**TAIWAN DOLLAR:** The Taiwan dollar slipped 0.1 per cent against the greenback over the week to settle at 32.297 Friday amid concerns over possible devaluation of Chinese yuan.

The currency was expected to move between 32.270 and 32.350 in the short-term, dealers said.

It stood at 32.263 Monday and weakened to 32.291 Tues-

day to strong demand for US unit. It became firmer at 32.263 Wednesday and remained stable at 32.261 Thursday.

**HONG KONG DOLLAR:** The Hong Kong unit closed Friday at 7.7485-7.7495, compared to 7.7477-7.7487 the previous Friday.

**THAI BAHT:** The Thai baht strengthened slightly against the dollar, riding out worries over the impact of the Brazilian financial crisis and market rumours that China would soon devalue its currency, dealers said.

The Thai unit closed Friday at 36.75-80 baht compared to the previous week's close of 37.15-20 baht.

**SOUTH KOREAN WON:** The Philippine peso gained against the US dollar, closing the week at 1.180 won per dollar from 1.1835 won to the greenback a week before.

The won strengthened despite reports that the govern-

# Shipping Intelligence

| Chittagong port   |                  |           |             |             |                 |         |  |  |  |
|---|------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|--|--|--|
| Berth position and performance of vessels as on 25.1.99 |                  |           |             |             |                 |         |  |  |  |
| Berth No  | Name of vessels  | Cargo     | L port call | Local agent | Date of arrival | Leaving |  |  |  |
| J/1   | Ocean-1          | GI (LOG)  | Yang        | SMSL        | 18/1            | 31/1    |  |  |  |
| J/2   | Banglar Gourab   | Rice (P)  | Kara        | BSC         | 19/1            | 29/1    |  |  |  |
| J/3   | Vishva Kaumudi   | Rice(G)   | MUM         | SSL         | 11/1            | 29/1    |  |  |  |
| J/4   | Alpine           | GI        | -           | SMSL        | R/A             | 26/1    |  |  |  |
| J/5   | Banglar Shobha   | Wheat(G)  | Pen         | BSC         | R/A             | 31/1    |  |  |  |
| J/6   | Maritopol        | R Seed    | Pen         | Seacom      | 9/1             | 30/1    |  |  |  |
| J/7   | Filokittis       | Wheat(G)  | Varn        | Ancient     | 11/1            | 26/1    |  |  |  |
| J/8   | Surabaya Express | GI (LOG)  | Yang        | OLM         | 16/1            | -       |  |  |  |
| J/9   | Great Fortress   | Wheat(P)  | Yang        | OLM         | 16/1            | -       |  |  |  |
| J/10  | Budi Teghu       | Cont      | P. Kel      | RSL         | 19/1            | 31/1    |  |  |  |
| J/11  | Jammi            | Rice(G)   | Cal         | Royal       | 19/1            | 29/1    |  |  |  |
| J/12  | Yasmina          | GI        | Yang        | SMSL        | 17/1            | 12/2    |  |  |  |
| J/13  | Ke Teal          | Cont      | Sing        | QCSL        | 23/1            | 26/1    |  |  |  |
| CCT/1   | Kota Naga        | Cont      | Sing        | PII(BD)     | 15/1            | 27/1    |  |  |  |
| CCT/2   | Bunga Mas Lapan  | Cont      | P. Kel      | EOSL        | 11/1            | 27/1    |  |  |  |
| CCT/3   | Makassar Express | Cont      | Col         | Baridih     | 19/1            | 27/1    |  |  |  |
| RM/14   | Anodad Naree     | C. Clink  | Sing        | PSAL        | 10/1            | 31/1    |  |  |  |
| CSJ   | Anton Topic      | C. Clink  | Indo        | Delmure     | 30/12           | 31/1    |  |  |  |
| TSP   | Patchara Naree   | Wheat (G) | B. Abb      | SSST        | 12/1            | 24/1    |  |  |  |
| RM/3  | Bumik            | PaId/Rbd  | P. Kel      | Seacom      | 23/1            | 2/2     |  |  |  |
| RM/5  | Sandgate         | SKO       | KUWT        | MSTPL       | 18/1            | 25/1    |  |  |  |
| RM/6  | Talana           | Urea      | -           | Seacom      | 18/1            | 25/1    |  |  |  |
| DOJ   | Banglar Shourabh | C. Oil    | -           | BSC         | R/A             | -       |  |  |  |
| DDJ/1   | Tanary Star      | IDLE      | Para        | PSAL        | -               | 31/1    |  |  |  |
| DDJ/2   | Seabulk Comand   | -         | -           | Mars        | R/A             | 25/1    |  |  |  |
| RM/9  | Samuda           | -         | -           | Seacom      | 1/1             | 31/1    |  |  |  |
| CUFL  | Mary Nour        | Cement    | Lanv        | BSL         | 19/1            | 30/1    |  |  |  |
| KAFCO9UJ  | Nazlig           | Urea      | Mong        | MBL         | 17/1            | 28/1    |  |  |  |

| Vessels due at outer anchorage |                 |             |             |             |              |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Name of vessels                | Date of arrival | L port call | Local agent | Cargo       | Loading port |
| Coastal Corpus Christi         | 25/1            | -           | Lams        | Wheat (G)   | -            |
| Mawlamyng                      | 24/1            | Sing        | QCSL        | Cont        | Sing         |
| Ocean Brave (48) 4/1           | 25/1            | -           | Everett     | GI          | -            |
| Iran Salam (24) 14/1           | 25/1            | -           | Everett     | GI(P/Cargo) | -            |
| Marine Union                   | 25/1            | -           | RML         | GI(ST Coll) | -            |
| Dragon Kalimantan              | 27/1            | Sing        | NoI         | Cont        | Sing         |
| Banga Biraj (Cont) 10/1        | 26/1            | Sing        | BD Ship     | Cont        | Sing         |
| Xing Ye                        | 26/1            | -           | USTC        | Rice(G)     | -            |
| VIVA Treasure                  | 24/1            | -           | USTC        | Cement      | -            |
| Asian Ruby                     | 27/1            | -           | USTC        | Cement      | -            |
| Kota Singa (Cont) 17/1         | 27/1            | Sing        | PII (BD)    | Cont        | Sing         |
| Xpress Resolve (cont) 3/1      | 28/1            | Sing        | RSL         | Cont        | Sing         |
| Ingenuity (Cont) 17/1          | 28/1            | Sing        | RSL         | Cont        | Sing         |
| Diligence (Cont) 18/1          | 28/1            | Sing        | QCSL        | Cont        | Sing         |
| Banglar Mont (Cont) 14/1       | 28/1            | Sing        | BSC         | Cont        | Sing         |
| Banglar Shaikha (Cont) 17/1    | 28/1            | Sing        | BSC         | Cont        | Sing         |
| Bu Tong Gang                   | 29/1            | -           | USTC        | Rice(G)     | -            |
| Sylvia                         | 29/1            | -           | USTC        | Rice(G)     | -            |
| Ho San Tok                     | 29/1            | -           | USTC        | Rice(G)     | -            |
| Topaz                          | 29/1            | -           | USTC        | Rice(G)     | -            |
| AA Venture                     | 30/1            | -           | CLA         | Rice (P)/GI | Sing         |
| Xiang Jiang                    | 30/1            | -           | Bdship      | Cont        | Sing         |
| Kota Abadi                     | 1/2             | Sing        | PII(BD)     | Cont        | Sing         |
| Yang Lin                       | 2/2             | -           | Bdship      | Cont        | Sing         |
| Sea Gallant                    | 3/2             | Sing        | PII (BD)    | Cont        | Sing         |
| Qc Pintail                     | 4/2             | Sing        | QCSL        | Cont        | Sing         |

| Vessels at Kutubdia |       |             |             |                 |      |
|---------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|------|
| Name of vessels     | Cargo | L Port call | Local agent | Date of arrival |      |
| Global Jane         | -     | -           | Mong        | Lams            | 23/1 |

| Vessels at outer anchorage |         |        |             |                 |      |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|-------------|-----------------|------|
| Ready on                   |         |        |             |                 |      |
| Name of vessels            | R. Seed | Sing   | Local agent | Date of arrival |      |
| General Mojca              | -       | -      | Dolphin     | 18/1            | -    |
| Bunga Mas Enam (Cont)      | Cont    | P. Kel | EOSL        | R/A (24/9)      | 20/1 |
| Dragon Brant (Cont)        | Cont    | Sing   | NOL         | R/A (7/7)       | 20/1 |
| Sin Haj (Cont)             | Cont    | Sing   | RSL         | R/A (5/1)       | 21/1 |
| Meshina (Cont)             | Cont    | Sing   | BD Ship     | R/A (11/1)      | 22/1 |
| ACACIA(Cont)22/1           | Cont    | Sing   | Everett     | R/A (23/1)      | 23/1 |
| Calatagan                  | Urea    | Mong   | Everett     | R/A (30         |      |