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ملازمت کے مواقع

کولکید پامولو(پاکتان) لمیٹڈ جوکہ پاکتان میں سب سے زیادہ ترقی کرنے والیFMCG کولکید پامولو (پاکتان) لمیٹڈ جوکہ پاکتان میں سب سے زیادہ ترقی کرنے والی کمپنیوں میں سے ایک ہے۔ ہمیں مندرجہ ذیل آسامیوں کے لیے ایسے باصلاحیت افراد کی ضرورت ہے جن میں ترقی کرنے کا جذبہ موجود ہوا وروہ ہماری کا میابی کا حصہ بن سکیں۔

ا۔ مثین آپریٹرز: انجیر تک میں ڈیلومہ یا انٹرمیڈیٹ اور 2 سال کا تجربہو۔

۲۔ فٹرز: میکنیکلٹرینگ میں میفیکیٹ کورس اور 2 سے 3 سال کا تجربہ ہو۔

س_ لیب کیمیت: M.Sc. ہواور2 سے 3سال کا تجربہو۔

٣۔ اسٹورسپروائزر: گريجويشناور2 سے 3سال كا تجربہو۔

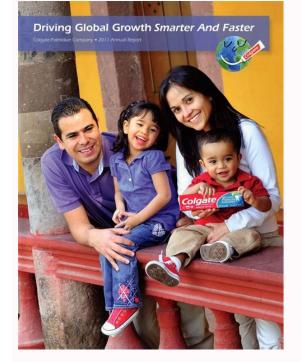
۵۔ ویکی آفیر: B.Sc ہواور2 سے 3سال کا تجربہو۔

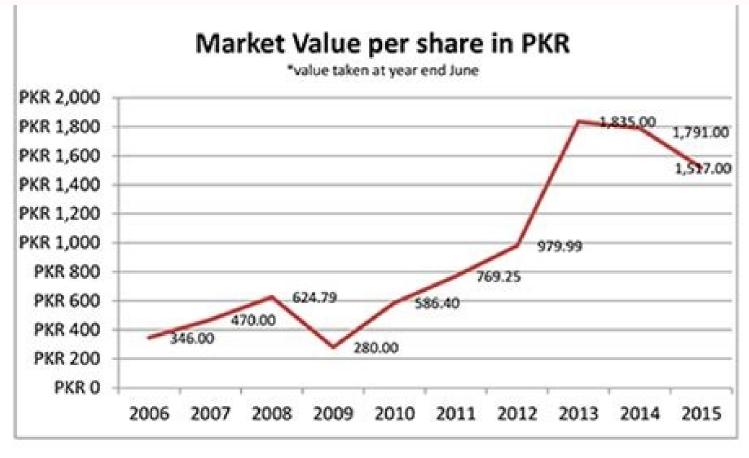
مندرجہ بالا آسامیوں کے لیے پروسیس انڈسٹری کا تجربہ ہونالازی ہے۔ لا ہور کے رہائش امیدواروں کوتر جیح دی جائے گی۔

كامياب اميدوار ل كوپركشش تنخواه اورسهوليات فراجم كى جائيل گى۔

براہ مبر بانی اپنی درخواست بمع دستاویز ات اور ایک عدد پاسپورٹ سائز تصویر کے ساتھ 31 مئی سے لے کر 3 جون تک صبح و جے سے شام 5 ہے تک مندرجہ ذیل پنة پررابط کریں۔

پته: کولکید پامولو(پاکتان) کمیند، اندرون عائشه ولن ملزلمیدد، درون عائشه ولن ملزلمیدد، خالف بائی نون لیبارٹریز، 18.5 کلومیٹر، ملتان روڈ، لا مور۔





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launched within the previous three years."[21] In October 2005, Reckitt purchased the over-the-counter drugs manufacturing business of Boots, Boots Healthcare International, for £1.9 billion. The three main brands acquired were Nurofen's analgesics, Strepsils sore throat lozenges, and Clearasil anti-acne treatments.[22] In January 2008, Reckitt
acquired Adams Respiratory Therapeutics, a pharmaceutical company, for $2.3 billion; one of the major brands acquired was Mucinex. [23] In July 2010, Reckitt purchased Combe's cold remedy/skin care business
[25] In September 2011, Bart Becht retired as CEO of Reckitt Benckiser, being replaced by executive vice-president of Category Development, Rakesh Kapoor, who had played a key role in recent acquisitions. [26] On 27 August 2011, Reckitt recalled all remaining stock of its major analgesic product, Nurofen Plus, after packs were found to contain an
antipsychotic drug.[27] It turned out that this was the work of a codeine addict who had been stealing the pills and replacing them with his anti psychotic medication.[28] In November 2012, Reckitt acquired Schiff Nutrition, a Salt Lake City-based manufacturer of vitamins and nutritional supplements including Digestive Advantage, MegaRed,
Airborne, and Move Free, for US$1.4 billion (£877 million).[29][30] In December 2014, Reckitt spun off its speciality pharmaceuticals business, which produces Suboxone (an opioid withdrawal medication), into a separate company named Indivior.[31] In 2014, Reckitt Benckiser dropped its full name in favour of the RB brand. According to Kapoor, the
old name was "a bit of a mouthful" and the name change would make life easier. [32] In February 2017, the company bid $16.7 billion for the American infant formula maker Mead Johnson for $16.6 billion. [35] To effect the transaction, Reckitt Benckiser announced it had bought Mead Johnson for $16.6 billion.
incorporated a subsidiary in Delaware into which Mead Johnson Nutrition would be transferred, with Mead Johnson Nutrition being the sole surviving entity at completion. [36] Following the acquisition of Mead Johnson Nutrition being the sole surviving entity at completion.
viewed this move as a precursor to a possible sale of the home division, Kapoor said that it was only to improve the performance of each of the divisions.[37] In July 2017, McCormick acquired Reckitt's food brands, including French's Mustard & Frank's RedHot, for $4.2 billion, subject to regulatory approval.[38][39] Kapoor retired in September
2019[40] and was replaced by Laxman Narasimhan, PepsiCo's global chief commercial officer.[41] In March 2021, the company rebranded from RB to Reckitt - including a new logo and visual identity as a next step in delivering on the strategic purpose of the company.[42] Operations Reckitt is headquartered in Slough, England, and has operations in
around 60 countries. Its products are sold in nearly 200 countries. [43] Reckitt organises the majority of its products into three main categories - health, hygiene and home - with other brands belonging to three further categories concentrating on
its 19 most profitable brands, which are responsible for 70% of net revenues.[44] Reckitt currently produces the following products:[45] Powerbrands Air Wick Calgon Cillit Bang Dettol Scholl Durex Enfamil Finish (previously Electrasol in North America) Gaviscon Harpic Lemsip Lysol Mortein (known also as Shieldtox in some ASEAN states like
Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore) Mucinex Nurofen Strepsils Vanish Veet Other Aerogard Airborne Amphyl Bonjela Brasso Brio Bryza Calgonit Cepacol Ceraclen Cherry Blossom Clean and Smooth Clearasil Cling Free Cobra Brilliant Shiner Colon d-CON Coral Delsym Digestive Advantage dip-it Disprin Dosia E45 Easy-Off Easy On Elena
Fybogel Glass Mates Glass Plus Glassex Hoffmann's Intima Liasan / Intima Bidex Jik[46] Kalia Kaltron K-Y Lanacane Lanza Lemsip Lewis Red Devil Lime-A-Way Lovela Masterpiece Metalist Mop & Glo Move Free Mr Min Mr Sheen Nenuco Neutra-Air NoSalt Noxon Nugget Nurofen for Children Old English Perk Poliflor Pratic Poliflor Maximo Brilho
 Precision Blend Quanto Resolve Rid-X Robin Blue Sagrotan Sani Flush (discontinued after 2010) Schiff Vitamins Senokot Silvo Sipuro Spray 'n Starch Vani-Sol Weja (Brazil) Vitroclen Vivid Wenol Windolene Wizard Woolite Yes Zud Durex condoms Glass Plus glass cleaner Lysol multi-surface cleaner Strepsils throat lozenges Corporate governance As of
2020, Reckitt's directors were: Christopher Sinclair (CEO), Jeff Carr (CFO), Andrew Bonfield, Nicandro Durante, Mary Harris, Dr. Mehmood Khan, Dr. Pamela Kirby, Sara Mathew, Elane Stock, and Warren Tucker.[47] As of 2020, members of the executive committee were: Laxman Narasimhan (CEO), Rupert Bondy
 (General Counsel), Jeff Carr (CFO), Kris Licht, Aditya Sehgal, Ranjay Radhakrishnan, and Harold van den Broek.[48] From the company's creation in 1999 until he retired in 2011, Bart Becht was CEO. The Guardian called him "one of the most successful businessmen of his generation". Under him, the company focused on its core brands, and on
improving efficiency in the supply chain. It also increased its marketing budget.[20] BusinessWeek noted that "40% of Reckitt's $10.5 billion in 2007 revenues came from products launched within the previous three years".[21] Becht was Britain's highest-paid businessman, taking home more than £90 million in 2009.[49] In April 2011, he announced
that he would step down in September of that year, to be replaced by Rakesh Kapoor, who had been with the company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benckiser shares fell by 6.6% on the news.[50] Corporate public relations The company since 1987. Reckitt Benc
initiative, which was announced in November 2007, aimed to cut the total carbon footprint of its products—from creation to disposal by 20% by 2020. As part of the initiative the company has reduced by 70% the amount of plastic in the packaging of its Vanish cleaner.[53] Lawsuit In New York in February 2009, Earthjustice filed a lawsuit against
Reckitt and others. The petition seeks to compel the companies in September 2008 requesting that they comply with a 1971 law requiring them to disclose the ingredients in their products and make available any associated health or safety studies.
 Reckitt and the other defendants ignored or refused the request. [55] Earthjustice eventually lost the case, after which it lobbied the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, which in 2018 unveiled new requirements for manufacturers of cleaning products to publicly detail their ingredients.
humidifier disinfectant See also: Polyhexamethylene guanidine § South Korean Oxy brand from Oriental Chemical Industries. Since 1996, Oxy had been using polyhexamethylene guanidine (PHMG) in a humidifier steriliser product called Oxy Ssak Ssak. In 2011,
the use of PHMG was dropped when the Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (KCDC) published a report showing a link between the compound and lung damage and deaths.[57] Several other companies in South Korea made humidifier sterilisers with PHMG between 2001 and 2011.[58] According to a BBC report in May 2016, about 500
people, many of them women and children, are reported to have died or been injured after inhaling PHMG.[58] According to a The Korea Herald report in April 2016, in 2015, 750 disinfectant users had requested a test to determine if they had been harmed by the disinfectant and as of the date of that report, 221 had been confirmed and full results
 were expected to be released late in 2017.[59] A report on Sina.com in May 2016 said that PHMG was known to have caused 70 deaths and to harmed the lungs of 177 people, with the actual total of deaths and people injured unknown.[57] Reckitt Benckiser Korea has been blamed for 103 deaths by a coalition of consumer groups in South Korea;[60]
the April 2016 The Korea Herald report said that Reckitt Benckiser Korea had been blamed for 221 deaths. [59] Sometime after the release of the KCDC report, prosecutors in South Korea opened an investigation into the companies selling the disinfectants, which increased its pace in January 2016. [59] Reckitt Benckiser Korea submitted a toxicity
report on PHMG to prosecutors in January 2016; prosecutors were also investigating allegations that the company suppressed data showing PHMG to be toxic in the report it had submitted. [59] In April 2016, a coalition of consumer groups called for a boycott of the company. [60] In May 2016, Korean division chief Ataur Safdar apologised to victims
and families in a press conference and offered compensation to the families of those who died and to those who were injured; it was the first time the company had acknowledged that its products contracted by Reckitt to operate
a blog as the fictional character Barry Scott, advertising mascot for Reckitt's cleaning fluid Cillit Bang, as a viral marketing platform. In October of that year blogger Tom Coates wrote an emotional post to his own blog about his long-estranged father. Among the expressions of condolences and sympathy in the post's comment section was one from a
user identifying themselves as Barry Scott, with a link back to the Cohn & Wolfe's in-character blog as Barry Scott, with a link back to the comment's originating IP address through addresses owned by Young & Rubicam and back to Reckitt. Reckitt
initially denied responsibility for the message but later wrote Coates an apology acknowledging the message's inappropriateness, and Cohn & Wolfe issued a statement of remorse for their misuse of the "experimental" blog which they then ceased operating. [61][62] The controversy and its fallout led to further discussions among the blogger
community as well as the advertising industry on the ethical issues surrounding blogs being "operated" by fictional characters for the purposes of advertising without being clearly labeled as such, and the extent to which those blogs should be allowed to participate in the greater blogosphere. [63][64][65] Anti-competitive behaviour In 2008, the BBC's
Newsnight accused Reckitt Benckiser of attempting to delay the introduction, reporter Martin Shankleman said, "Gaviscon is hailed as a power brand by its owners, Reckitt Benckiser". He
continued, "Reckitt Benckiser likes to claim that the profits flow from their expertise in marketing. But we know that there's another way in which they've been coining it in—by ripping-off the NHS, as a whistle-blower has told us. The "whistle-blower has told us. The "whistle-blower" was shown in silhouette, and his words were spoken by an actor: "Reckitt's cheated the National
Health Service. It could have saved the NHS millions of pounds. But not just the NHS, patients, doctors—they've cheated health professionals. I felt it had to be exposed". Newsnight claimed that Reckitt had a "secret plan to ensure that it kept its stranglehold" after the Gaviscon patent expired in 1999, and that Newsnight had seen the plan. The
Department of Health asked Newsnight to hand its documents to the NHS counter-fraud service. [66][67] The investigation was widely reported in the British press. The Guardian quoted a leaked memo in which the product to "muddy theeto product to "
waters."[68] The newspaper quoted Reckitt as stating that the leaked memos were "inappropriate and did not reflect Reckitt's eventual actions".[68] The Independent quoted Warwick Smith, director of the British Generic Manufacturers Association: "The sort of evergreening alleged by Newsnight can cost the NHS tens of millions of pounds with no
patient benefit."[69] It also quoted a statement issued by the company: "...RB is a responsible company and we have therefore instigated an immediate internal investigation and will take action. However, we do not accept much of what has been alleged."[69] The Times noted that "Although Gaviscon has been out of patent for almost ten years, no
 other manufacturer has developed a cheap generic version. Such a drug could have saved the NHS up to £40 million."[70] It stated that the Office of Fair Trading was expected to examine whether Reckitt had acted illegally. It also printed verbatim extracts from several of the leaked memos.[71] In response to the Newsnight report and the reports inner the Newsnight report and the reports inner the Newsnight report and the re
the press, Reckitt issued a statement that began: We are shocked by the allegations made as Reckitt Benckiser is a responsible company in the way it conducts its business. Nevertheless, we are deeply concerned by the inappropriate sentiment expressed in some of the historic internal correspondence reported. We take this very seriously and have
instigated an immediate internal investigation, and will take action. We also refute much of what has been reported which implies a power and influence we simply do not possess. The company has never objected to a monograph driven generic name being published. The timetable of which is not, and never has been, within our control a
 monograph/generic name could have been published at any time by the regulators without reference to any third party. The company made appropriate challenges where it felt it was justified in order to ensure patients are prescribed the right treatment. These were within the law and relevant regulations. We stress that the regulators only take a
comment into account when it is valid.[72] On 15 October 2010, Reckitt was fined £10.2 million by the Office of Fair Trading after the company admitted anti-competitive behaviour.[73] In 2014, the Autorité de la concurrence in France found that Reckitt had colluded with 12 other multinational companies (Colgate-Palmolive, Henkel, Unilever,
 Procter & Gamble, Sara Lee, SC Johnson, Bolton Solitaire, Laboratoires Vendôme, Gillette, L'Oréal, Beiersdorf and Vania) to fix the prices of popular personal hygiene products; the fine of around €950 million was the largest ever imposed by the agency. [74] In 2015, Reckitt created controversy when it emerged that seemingly different versions of
their product Nurofen marketed to treat specific pains, such as migraine, were all identical to the standard product despite costing twice as much. The product was withdrawn from sale in Australia for misleading consumers.[75] The Australian Competition & Consumer Commission (ACCC) took the matter to court and in December 2016, Reckitt was
fined A$6 million.[76] Legal challenges to rodenticide regulations In 2008, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a decision to remove second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides from store shelves, leaving the products available for purchase only by US licensed applicators. The ruling was slated to go into effect in
2011 allowing poison companies time to adjust to the new law. EPA's decision was based on tens of thousands of reports of pet, wildlife and child poisonings that resulted annually from rat poisons in the US alone. In 2011, Reckitt Benckiser makers of d-CON products initiated a legal challenge to the EPA expected to take several years to resolve
Early in 2014, California State Department of Pesticide Regulation ruled that anticoagulant rat poison sales would be restricted beginning on 1 July 2014. Reckitt filed suit in San Diego County Superior Court in April 2014 to block the decision, [77][78] but eventually reached an agreement with the EPA to phase out the products in June 2014;
production of the banned products stopped on December 31, 2014, with distribution to retailers ceased on March 31, 2015, although retailers will be allowed to keep the banned products in stock until they are all sold out.[79] Palm oil procurement According to a 2016 Amnesty International report, Reckitt Benckiser is one of several consumer
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Fairs Cup. 3i Group plcFormerlyInvestors in IndustryTypePublic limited companyTraded asLSE: IIIFTSE 100 ComponentISINGB00B1YW4409IndustryCorporate financeFounded1945; 77 years ago (1945)FounderBank of England and a syndicate of British banksHeadquartersLondon, EnglandKey peopleDavid Hutchinson OBE (Chairman)Simon
Borrows (CEO) [1]ServicesPrivate equityInfrastructure investmentOperating income £1,855 million (2021)[2]Number of employees234 (2022)[4]Websitewww.3i.com 3i Group plc is a British multinational private equity and venture capital company based in London, United Kingdom. 3i is
listed on the London Stock Exchange and is a constituent of the FTSE 100 Index. History The company was formed in 1945, as the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation (ICFC), by the Bank of England and the major British banks to provide long-term investment funding for small and medium-sized enterprises. Its foundation was inspired by
the Macmillan Committee, and resulted from the recognition in the 1930s, given new impetus in the postwar era, that smaller businesses faced a gap in available corporate finance due to banks being unwilling to provide long-term capital and the companies being too small to raise capital from the public markets.[5] During the 1950s and 1960s, and
particularly after 1959 when the shareholder banks allowed it to raise external funds, ICFC expanded significantly. In 1973 ICFC expanded significantly.
finance for management buyouts, and expanded internationally. In 1983 the company was renamed Investors in Industry, commonly known as 3i.[6] 3i Group was created in 1987 when the banks sold off their stakes to form a public limited company. In 1994 the company was floated on the London Stock Exchange with a market capitalisation of
£1.5 billion.[7] Operations 3i invests in mid-market buyouts, growth capital (minority) and infrastructure. Sectors invested in are business and financial services, consumer, industrials and energy, and healthcare. Current investments ACR Capital Reinsurance: 3i bought into this re-insurance business in 2006.[8] Action: in June 2011 3i bought a
majority stake in this Dutch discount retailer.[9] Audley Travel: In December 2015 3i invested in Audley Travel, the lead operator in the tailor-made travel market.[10] ESP Utilities Group, one of UK's largest and longest established Independent Gas Transporters (IGT) and Independent Distribution
Network Operators (IDNO).[11] Formel D: In 2017, 3i invested €72 million in Formel D, a German car parts company, while CITIC invested €72 million.[12] George Best Belfast City Airport[13] Global Cloud Xchange[13] Infinis[13] Q Holding Co: 3i are due to purchase the company's three main operating businesses, Qure Medical, QSR and Quadra
Tooling and Automation.[14] Regional Rail[13] Scandlines: 3i purchased a 100% stake in November 2013, reduced to 35% in 2018[15][16] Smarte Carte, purchased 2017[17] TCR International[13] VNU Business Media, acquired 2006[18] Weener Plastic Packaging: in June 2015 3i announced an investment in Weener Plastic Packaging Group[19]
Former investments Agent Provocateur (80%), purchased 2007, sold 2017[20][21] Boxer TV Access (30%) purchased 2005, sold 2009[25] Dockwise, purchased 2006, sold 2009[26] ERM (57%) purchased 2001, sold 2005[27] Eversholt Rail Group,
purchased 2010, sold 2015[28][29] Foster + Partners, purchased 2007, sold 2014[30] Freightliner (38%), purchased 2006, sold 2007[37][38] Little Sheep Group (11%),
purchased 2006, sold 2009[39] Mayborn Group, purchased 2005, sold 2010[41] NSL, purchased 2005, sold 2006[44] SLR Consulting (34%), purchased 2004, sold 2008[45] Target Express (70%), purchased 2005, sold 2006[44] SLR Consulting (34%), purchased 2005, sold 2008[45] Target Express (70%), purchased 2005[45] Target Express (70%), p
2000, sold 2006[46] TelecityGroup (45%) purchased 1998, sold 2010[47] Titan Airways, sold 2013[48] Tramlink (20%), purchased 1996, sold 2008[49][50] Travellers Fare purchased 1998, sold 2010[47] Titan Airways, sold 2013[48] Tramlink (20%), purchased 1996, sold 2008[49][50] Travellers Fare purchased 1998, sold 2010[47] Titan Airways, sold 2013[48] Tramlink (20%), purchased 1996, sold 2008[49][50] Travellers Fare purchased 1998, sold 2010[47] Titan Airways, sold 2010[47] Titan 
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