







a n n u a l r e p o r t 2010–11

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Foreword

We have passed one more year of our sincere efforts and initiatives to reach our goal. During the year 2010-11 MRDI continued its journey onward facing success and limitations; opportunities and challenges.

In conformity with the mission, vision and goal, MRDI focused on media capacity development on ethical reporting, people's right to know, transparency in public fund management, creating awareness among vulnerable groups on development issues and advanced role of media in a sustainable approach during the reporting period.

MRDI addressed these issues through capacity building training and fellowship for journalists, interactive advocacy meetings and dialogue on issues of public interest, using media for creating awareness on development issues, extending technical assistance to other organizations and formulating communication strategy through methodical research.

As a strong advocate for RTI, MRDI continued its efforts of utilizing media in strengthening flow of information related to the interest of common people. MRDI facilitated media reporters to use RTI law as an effective tool to do investigative reports.

MRDI has been striving to attain financial and programmatic sustainability through gradual shifting from the project implementation approach to a long term strategic vision of programme operations for addressing the development priorities. Developing a self sustained training institute is a long cherished dream of MRDI. The board is strongly committed to realize the dream. To cope with the growth, MRDI now feels that a strong human resource (HR) base in terms of volume and skills is required. This is a challenge and MRDI is ready to achieve it.



VISION

MRDI, a multi-disciplinary, not-for-profit, nongovernment organization as well as a company limited by guarantee is engaged in a wide spectrum of social development activities and seeks to render services to national and international organizations, both in the public and the private sectors.

MISSION

To endeavor for developing the standard and quality of media, skill & ethics of the media professionals, physical and mental health and wellbeing of the people and empowerment of women, adolescents, children, minority and other marginalized section of the population.



In order to attain the mission and realize the vision, MRDI has set its goal to raise the standard of mass media and media professionals, facilitate welfare of the target population through advocacy, policy modifications and proper utilization of media.



Major Focus

- a. Assisting the media in practicing ethical journalism
- In-house training in media houses to improve and strengthen their individual capacity in an effective way
- c. Implementing RTI in a pro-poor approach
- d. Facilitating effective reporting on corruption, public fund management
- e. Media Advocacy to bring forward voters' issues for strengthening democracy
- f. Maximizing development impact through media relations
- g. Poverty reduction through mainstreaming CSR funds in development interventions
- Utilizing electronic media as an effective platform to raise their voice against extremism and terrorism
- Establishing better linkage between journalists and business community to promote business and entrepreneurship
- Facilitating smooth transition to new economic order through journalists' understanding of global economic and trade negotiations
- k. Sensitizing media to facilitate safe female migration
- I. Facilitating effective reporting on health and child nutrition

MRDI's Mandate

To achieve its stated goal, MRDI undertakes most of its activities in two approaches. Firstly, capacity building of media and the journalists through issue specific and need-based training and orientation programs. Secondly, advocacy at different levels including policymaking bodies, institutions, professional groups, civil society and the community as a whole. Some activities cover both the capacity building and advocacy approaches. Moreover, MRDI undertakes research to develop communication strategies. The organization also implements some special activities and campaigns within and beyond its plan.

The Organization

A Board of Directors headed by its Chairman governs the affairs of MRDI. Executive Director is the chief executive responsible for organizational management and programme implementation with the support of the staff members and local coordinators.





Executive Summary

MRDI is publishing its Annual Report this year incorporating its activities performed in the fiscal year 2010-11 in a compiled volume.

In pursuance of its capacity building and advocacy efforts, MRDI stressed upon sustaining the impact of the programmes during the reporting period. The training programmes have been designed, conducted and followed up in a sustainable approach. The steps of training needs assessment, designing, implementing, evaluation and follow up were methodically undertaken in a result focused approach. This year MRDI trained 300 journalists on different issues. Before conducting each training programme, comprehensive needs assessment was carried out to identify the level of knowledge and requirement of the target trainee. Based on the assessment training content was developed by training and issue experts. These experts also identified appropriate resource person for the training topics. Structured training module could not be developed in some cases due to time and resource constraints. But the identified contents were presented in the training sessions in a focused way which could create a good impact. Still we feel that a comprehensive training module in a compiled volume would be more useful in conducting current and future training programmes.

In addition to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Right to Information (RTI), this year MRDI undertook policy advocacy initiative for amendment of tobacco control law. Apart from advocacy and policy dialogue, the CSR programme progressed one step ahead through implementation of interventions in the community. The target marginalized people have already started getting benefits of the CSR interventions. MRDI organized divisional level consultations and national seminar on RTI and government oversight to keep the RTI act functional through practicing it by the potential users. MRDI organized one policy dialogue and one roundtable in partnership with two highest circulated dailies on how the existing tobacco control act can be best amended to strengthen the campaign. Minister, Member of Parliament and high level dignitaries took part in the discussions.

During the reporting period, MRDI conducted two research studies -- Political mapping on tobacco control and Awareness building on technical and vocational education and training (TVET).

The political mapping was done through key informant interview (KII), focus group discussion (FGD), media content screening and in-depth interviews of experts. The study on TVET recommended measures for developing an effective partnership between employers and skills providers that would reduce the problem of unemployment on one hand and increase productivity through employment of skilled workers on the other.

During the year MRDI made some important management decisions. As a member of RTI Forum,

MRDI has tried its best to comply with the provisions of RTI Law. Apart from developing its own disclosure policy, MRDI has provided technical assistance in developing the information disclosure policy of Anti Corruption Commission (ACC).

This report is a presentation of what we could do in the year 2010-11. By minimizing its limitations and optimizing the use of strength, MRDI has been able to demonstrate its steady growth as a potential development organization. This has been possible due to two strong principles maintained by MRDI - zero compromise on quality of work and highest level of transparency in financial management and operations. In recognition to this, donors and development partners are continuing their support to MRDI. The untiring efforts of the dedicated staff members and proper guidance of the board members have contributed to what MRDI has achieved so far. This pace of growth of MRDI, we believe, can be sustained in the coming days.



OUR PROJECTS

Projects of MRDI implemented in the year 2010-2011 with the support of different development partners have been classified into capacity building, research and advocacy initiative. An account of these projects is given below:

CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECTS

Connecting Media with Child Nutrition

Each year 1.4 million children die as a result of poor Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, and millions more suffer long-term consequences. According to the 2007 BDHS, 43% of children under five are stunted or too short for their age. This indicates chronic malnutrition at national level.

Child nutrition is not treated as a top ranking national priority. To make policy makers keep infant and young child feeding high on public health agenda and obtain proactive support at all levels, advocacy is much needed. The best channels of communication for reaching decision makers are the media. Thus, capacity building of media professionals is also vital.



MRDI implemented a nine month project connecting media with child nutrition with the support of GMMB. Through the project, a good number of journalists, both at national and local levels, have received the basic knowledge on IYCF and child nutrition.

OBJECTIVE

To enhance capacity of health reporters for reporting thoroughly and effectively on IYCF issues and increase the salience and urgency of addressing IYCF among policy makers and opinion leaders.



PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- Training content development
- Capacity building of health reporters from national print and electronic media
- Divisional level orientation for correspondents of national print and electronic media
- Three month fellowship for journalists
- Study circles
- Journalists field visit

OUTPUT

- Training contents developed for print and electronic media health reporters through a process
 of media content screening, interviews and taking views of issue experts
- Twenty three reporters of national print and electronic media developed their skills on effectively reporting on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) issues.
- A total of 50 district correspondents of national print and electronic media of Sylhet and Khulna divisions obtained conceptual clarity on IYCF issues through orientation.
- 31 articles and 12 television reports on IYCF prepared by 15 fellow journalists published and telecast over national media.
- Fellow journalists updated on IYCF issues through three study circles.
- Fellow journalists introduced with health and nutrition programmes at the community level through two field visits.

A VISIBLE CHANGE

The project demonstrated greater coverage of IYCF and child nutrition issues in media. Number of reports in post-intervention period increased by 84 % compared to that of pre-intervention phase. Changes have also taken place in dimension and nature of reports. The trained journalists are now able to relate nutrition issue with poverty. They are now preparing investigative and in-depth news reports. Before the intervention, no in-depth reports were found by the news content monitoring team. Whereas, 48% of the stories published after the intervention are in-depth in nature. Based on the success of the project, second phase with extended activities has been taken for implementation.

Building Capacity of Journalists on Ethical Reporting on Children

High standards of ethical practices by the journalists are needed not only to establish credibility of news media among its consumers, but also to ensure that people are not unnecessarily harassed or become unintentional victim of journalism.





In Bangladesh, a boom in print and electronic media is visible since the restoration of democracy in 1991. But training of journalists on media ethics has been very few if not In absence none. of awareness about ethical responsibilities, reports and visual contents appear in the media which often harm the people in focus. This happens more so in case of children.

Often their rights are violated and their lives are put at stake socially through unethical and often unintentional practice of journalism.

This problem has to be addressed holistically and not only from the angle of the reporters. The media houses have to understand and establish their own ethical standards and then transform them to the staff. The journalists starting from the reporters to the copy editors have to be sensitized and trained on fair journalism practices.

MRDI implemented major portion of the project Building Capacity of Journalists on Ethical Reporting on Children supported by UNICEF during July 2009 - June 2010 period. The remaining activity was done during July-September 2010. Second phase of the project started in May 2011. So this report mentions activities performed in five months - July-September 2010 and May-June 2011.

OBJECTIVE

- To identify the gaps in complying with ethical standard of reporting on children in print and electronic media
- To increase capacity of journalists on ethics of reporting on children
- To create an enabling environment in the media houses in practicing high standard of journalistic ethics on reporting on children

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- Half day consultation meetings in 9 national media houses
- One in-house training on ethical reporting on and for children

OUTPUT

- Baseline survey on "Children in Bangladesh news media" conducted and report published.
- Findings of the baseline survey on "Children in Bangladesh news media" presented before gatekeepers, reporters and sub-editors of nine media houses.
- Reporters and sub-editors of nine media houses participated in practical exercise on qualitative improvement of reports in ethical terms.
- A handbook on journalistic ethics "Reporterer jonno niti-noitkota: proshongo shishu" (Ethical Reporting on and for Children) in Bangla and English published and distributed.



A VISIBLE CHANGE

Gramer Kagoj, a local daily of Jessore maintained the self-codes. While publishing news of accident and other violence they refrained from printing the picture of dead body with a note "We do not publish the photograph of deformed dead bodies as a part of our code of ethics."

Strengthening Public Communication and Outreach Capacity of the CAG

This project facilitated to establish linkage between CAG and media. MRDI was assigned to implement this project to increase the understanding of the media on audit reports and strengthen the CAG outreach in media. If these two inside and outside watchdogs work together; corruption will be uprooted from the society. Media exposure can better reach the policy makers and create public force for reducing corruption.



OBJECTIVE

 Increase the capacity of CAG officials to engage with media and for journalists to understand CAG operations.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- Three training programmes on CAG outreach and Media, each of two-days' duration for 10 CAG officials
- One-week media house internship for CAG officials
- Training on Use of audit reports in investigative journalism (Basic and advance course)
- Two interaction events between CAG officials and media gatekeepers
- Four field visits for CAG officials and media gatekeepers



OUTPUT

- CAG office opened up a media cell and one of our participant officials is in-charge of the cell.
- 36 journalists improved their skills in reading and utilizing audit findings in their reporting.
- Linkage between CAG and media gatekeepers has been created.

Communication and Media Cell opened at CAG Office

Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General has formed 'Communication and Media Cell' in the office premises to facilitate the sharing of information on public financial management and audit related issues with Media, Civil Society and other organizations. The Honorable President of Peoples Republic of Bangladesh inaugurated the cell of Audit Day 2010. The Media Cell is the outcome of the combined initiatives of MRDI and USAID PROGATI. With the opening of Media Cell, CAG office has complied with the recently passed RTI rules by sharing its findings on public financial management issues with others.

Capacity building of Bangladeshi media in disaster reporting

MRDI conducted a needs assessment study last year with a view to identify the general trend in reporting disasters as well as shortcomings of this type of reporting. The study found that coverage of disaster reports is increasing in Bangladesh media in the recent years. But these reports are hardly playing effective role in reduction of risks of natural disasters. The study also found an



overwhelming need to train reporters at both local and national levels, encourage reporters on covering most vulnerable areas and promote sustained area focused coverage of disaster issues. This project is the follow-up action of the study.



OBJECTIVE

 To better management of natural disasters, addressing climate change issues and reduction of losses of lives and properties caused by these disasters through capacity building of journalists.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- Develop a training content based on the assessment study
- Conduct training for national level journalist
- Develop a guidebook for journalist

OUTPUT

- Two-day training content and materials developed
- 10 Journalists from Dhaka and 10 correspondents from disaster-prone (Serajganj, Bagerhat, Barisal, Khulna and Nilphamari) areas of national media trained

Training of Trainers programme on Access to Information for Journalists in Bangladesh

MRDI had been actively involved with the campaign of the civil society for enactment of RTI Law. Once the law was enforced, MRDI initiated programmes like capacity building of journalists in using RTI law for investigating corruption, publishing handbook for journalists etc. MRDI emphasizes upon facilitating access of the journalists to information by using the RTI law.

The World Bank Institute (WBI) supported MRDI in this intervention involving media houses expecting a positive change in the mindset of the journalists and prove that the RTI Act is useful for them. Under this initiative, a former LA Times reporter Mr. Ralph Frammolino have worked closely with the MRDI team and the media houses to help them use the RTI law effectively.

The initial objective was that the reporter would produce a batch of notable investigative news

stories, thus demonstrating to the Bangladeshi media community in general that the RTI is a potent journalistic tool. A secondary aim was to train participant journalists to be RTI advocates within their newsrooms.

OBJECTIVE

 To build capacity of a limited group of journalists on ways to effectively use the RTI Act as tool to accountable government.



PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- Identify media outlets : At the outset of the project MRDI identified and negotiated with one Bangla daily Samakal, one English daily The Daily Star and one TV channel Desh TV. Though agreed initially, Desh TV declined to remain with the programme.
- Support to journalist : Under the project, MRDI worked closely with a number of professional journalists to help them use the RTI Act. MRDI selected journalists and their news room mentor for the project. Participant reporters filed more than 30 individual requests to more than 15 governmental agencies. Two of those requests led to appeals to the Information Commission and Commissioner arranged hearing on that. This project increased media engagement and familiarity with the RTI law.

The project has also provided unique support to participating reporters. This support has gone beyond the traditional classroom training. The WBI project arranged for participating reporter to learn about the RTI from the lawyer who drafted the law. It also organised a workshop "Use of the RTI Act by Journalists: Lessons from international experience" for participants with one of India's foremost investigative reporters, Mr. Saikat Datta of Outlook Magazine in New Delhi.

 Experience Sharing opportunity : MRDI organized an experience sharing meeting on "Use of the RTI Act by Journalists". The journalists shared their experiences on using RTI in the

meeting. The meeting helped get a deep insight into the effective use of the Act in investigative journalism. Information Secretary and Information Commissioner were present in the sharing meeting. One compiled book containing the experiences was launched in the meeting.



OUTPUT

 Four Reporters and 2 Newsroom editors developed their capacity on the whole exercise of RTI Act, they are also the in-house RTI trainer for their media houses.

Capacity building of Diplomatic Correspondent in Bangladesh for better coverage of foreign affairs and diplomatic issues

MRDI undertook an initiative to enhance the capacity of diplomatic correspondents to report effectively on foreign affairs and diplomatic issues. A two-day residential training was organized involving reporters of the major media houses with the support of British High Commission, Dhaka in partnership with Diplomatic Correspondents Association of Bangladesh (DCAB).



OBJECTIVE

 To enhance capacity of the diplomatic correspondents of Bangladesh media on diplomatic reporting through a need based and result oriented approach.

ACTIVITIES

- Content Development through media monitoring, stakeholders' interview and a content development meeting
- Capacity building training of diplomatic correspondents from national print and electronic media
- Certificate awarding ceremony



OUTPUT

- Monitored 150 days' news content on diplomatic issues of 10 print and 4 electronic media and interviewed different stakeholders to identify training needs.
- Two-day residential training contents on diplomatic reporting developed.
- Nineteen diplomatic correspondents participated in a two-day residential training. Through this training capacity on diplomatic reporting enhanced.

RTI and Government Oversight

MRDI is working for using the RTI law as a tool of curbing corruption in the development works. The USAID - PROGATI provided support to the RTI and Government oversight project of MRDI. Following activities of the project were performed during the reporting period:

8 In-House Training for journalist on investigative reporting on corruption and use of RTI law

National Seminar on Right To Information

OBJECTIVE

 To increase understanding among journalists, civil society representatives and government officials of the content and use of the Right to Information Law (RTI) in government oversight activities and investigations.

OUTPUT

200 Journalists developed their skills on using the RTI act.



RESEARCH AND STUDY

Political mapping on tobacco control policy

Bangladesh was the first country to sign the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) on June 16, 2003, and was among the first 40 countries to become a Party to the FCTC. Bangladesh made a further commitment to tobacco control in 2005 with the passage of the Tobacco Control Act (TCA), whose provisions, including enhanced warning labels, smoke-free legislation, and advertising and promotion restrictions were implemented in 2006.

With the support of Campaign for Tobacco Free-kids, MRDI conducted a political mapping on how to best change tobacco control policy in Bangladesh.

OBJECTIVE

 To assess the existing tobacco control policies of the country and provide recommendations on required amendments in the policies.

METHODOLOGY

Following methodologies were applied in conducting the needs assessment study:

- Identification of Key Policy Actors influencing Tobacco Control Policy through key informant interview (KII), literature review and focus group discussion (FGD)
- Interviews with key policy actors
- Political mapping of opponent, supporters and neutral persons in TC involving different stakeholders through questionnaire survey, media content analysis and in-depth interview of policy makers

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- Although it is widely believed by the policymakers and users that tobacco is injurious to bealth wat hardly any effective policy measures are evident to control its use.
 - health, yet hardly any effective policy measures are evident to control its use.
- The tobacco lobby is strong with the industries having money power and thereby control over politicians in contrast with the anti-tobacco group.
- Against such sophisticated strategies, the local cigarette companies maintain a low-key. They
 basically depend on an interpersonal level of communication with the policymakers and try to
 influence policies.
- The government owns at least 35 percent share of British American Tobacco (BAT), the biggest tobacco producer. The government has divested its shares in many an enterprise but not BAT. It is apparent that when the government itself owns a tobacco industry, it cannot take a strong stance on the issue.



- Media apparently plays a strong role regarding policy decisions on tobacco. This is reflected in the fact that both the anti- and pro-tobacco lobbies extensively use the media before the budget to push their causes. In a democracy views reflected in the media are naturally taken into cognizance while formulating policies.
- The Anti-tobacco movements are new compared to the tobacco business and insufficient in a largely populated country like Bangladesh. However, they do not have any strategy to counter the tobacco industry's strategy.

SWOT

Some clear SWOT grids appear from the discussion of the media lobbies and their communication methods.

On the strength window, it can be found that the generally accepted notion that tobacco, specially smoking, is bad has a lot of potential to be fully utilized to advance the cause of anti-tobacco campaign. A large number of lawmakers and policymakers believe that tobacco is harmful and some of them are active in propagating this idea through actions. The doctors and media professionals are also convinced that tobacco should be discouraged.

However, on the weakness window, there appears a number of fissures such as project depended anti-tobacco groups, a lack of serious research and activism on the tobacco's harmful effects on economy and agriculture.

In the opportunity window, it is observed that a lot of scopes to work with tobacco issues remain as little has been done so far. Even with such little campaign, the general understanding about tobacco is quite clear and against tobacco. A number of policymakers are giving their full support behind the cause against tobacco. This can be easily played on to create a strong anti-tobacco campaign.

In the threat window, we find that the tobacco industry has a lot of money and influence on the local politicians. These politicians are capable of influencing the policymakers.

Promoting Partnership in building mass awareness on technical and vocational education and training

Unemployment is a big problem and one of the most crucial barriers to our economic development. More than 20 million young people of the country are unemployed or under employed. This is a huge wastage of human resources and potentials. Inclusion of this big number of people in productive and economic activities could bring a great change in the country's economy.

MRDI intended to work in partnership with SkillMark project of Swisscontact on this issue to attain overall goal of contributing towards poverty reduction by improving the competitiveness of selected economic sectors in which Swisscontact assesses their needs of skilled labor and facilitates market based mechanisms that ensure the sustained availability of skilled workers.



OBJECTIVE

- Establish a common platform to disseminate the relevant information and build mass awareness regarding the benefits and opportunities of skills development in both the context of Bangladesh and the international labor market
- Bridge the gap between prospective trainees, training providers, employers and relevant stakeholders.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- Young people need guidance and counseling in planning their career. They need specific information on current and potential job opportunities and skills development facilities.
- Employers are reluctant to invest in training for their workers because of high turn over rate of skilled labourers. Gap of communication exists between the employers and the training providers.
- Parents want their children to develop skills, but many of them don't know exactly what are jobs and occupations available in the labor market for which skills need to be developed.
- Training courses have to be organized in accordance with the job market. Girls are less
 interested in technical training and their parents have the same view. Side by side with
 provision of quality training, awareness has to be created on the needs and importance of
 skills training.
- Policy attention and positive social mindset in favour of technical education are needed.
 Proper institutional training can best develop skilled workers.

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- Counseling service on education and career planning should be introduced for young people.
- Training facilities need to be expanded to small towns and access to information on jobs and training facilities should be ensured through expansion of internet facilities and by creating job search options in cell phones.
- Road show, job fair and similar events can be organized jointly by employers of different sectors and skills training providers.
- An information network on job vacancies should be created mentioning positions, required qualifications and skills, conditions, facilities and remunerations.
- Skills training courses need to be designed and organized in accordance with the job market.
- Survey has to be done to identify job opportunities.
- Public private partnership approach can be applied in developing technical skills of young people.
- Returnee migrants' skills can be utilized in Bangladesh industries.



ADVOCACY PROJECTS

Mainstreaming CSR to Address Poverty (MCAP)

The year 2010-11 has been a crucial period of the MCAP project supported by Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF). The CSR issue has been widely discussed among the business community, civil society and the policy makers. MRDI organized a number of interactive meetings, policy dialogue and advocacy sessions in promotion of the issue. Moreover, some pilot interventions went into operation providing visible benefit to the target people.

MRDI extended technical assistance to National Board of Revenue (NBR) in reviewing the SRO spelling out the areas and modalities for the companies and business entities for availing themselves of the CSR-related tax exemptions. Fifty eight entities comprising of corporate bodies, development partners and academics/individuals were involved with the process of review of the SRO. A compiled set of recommendations was prepared on the basis of the feedback received from the respondents.

Six episodes of TV talk show on CSR and two issues of newsletter CSR Review increased awareness and provoked discussions and debates on CSR among different stakeholders. CSR presentation meetings and policy dialogue on CSR outside Dhaka facilitated the local business leaders and policy makers interact directly



and discuss the issues face to face. Business people including chamber leaders of Chittagong and Dhaka spontaneously participated in the discussions and expressed their interest in taking part in CSR activities.

In addition to advocacy and capacity building, the project has demonstrated visible impact during

the reporting period through implementing interventions in the target community. Funds of two corporate houses have already been utilized and three other companies are at the stage of signing agreement for providing such funds. These interventions have encouraged other corporate houses who have started contacting MRDI expressing their willingness to participate in social development activities.

OBJECTIVE

 Utilization of CSR funds as a cost effective and beneficiary efficient alternative fund for poverty reduction and social development.



Story of fire and water

Fire and water - two essential factors of day-to-day life -- have not been comfortable for the people of Bon Laudob village of the Sundarbans for many years. Women of the village had to walk several kilometers everyday with pitchers and cans to fetch water from far away ponds for domestic use - washing, drinking, cooking and bathing. The unclean and contaminated pond water has been one major factor, responsible for causing chronic physical ailments and putting people, particularly women and children of the village, in a vulnerable health condition.

Another routine work of the women was collecting firewood from the forest across the river. This involved health risk of women and contributed to the process of deforestation, thus degrading the environment.



The fire and water picture of Bon Laudob is different now. Four ponds of the village have been re-excavated to find a better layer of water. A filtering device with a big plastic tank has been installed by the side of each pond. Women now get safe water from nearby ponds. It saves their time and protects them, their children and other family members from water-borne diseases.

The fire story is also encouraging. Each of the 355 families of the village has been provided with an eco-friendly, fuel-efficient oven. These ovens consume one third of fuel compared to the traditional ovens and hardly pollute the air because the smoke passes through a tall chimney. Women do not have to go deep into the forest to collect firewood. They can collect the small amount of the required firewood from nearby bushes.

How to best change tobacco control policies in Bangladesh

To draw policy attention for effectively pursuing the amendment of Tobacco Control Act MRDI organized two policy dialogues/roundtable in partnership with two leading national dailies - The Daily Star and The Daily Prothom Alo. These two discussion sessions mainly focused on - tobacco taxation and amendment of the tobacco control act.



Policy Dialogue with The Daily Star

The Daily Star meeting focused on tobacco taxation which actually aimed at building a common understanding that there is no scope of controversy in raising taxes.

Main recommendations:

- Supplementary duty on all tobacco products should be increased significantly every year to reduce the use of tobacco.
- Revenue from tobacco should not be the main consideration while increasing taxes on tobacco. Instead, demand reduction should be emphasized.



- Tobacco tax structures need to be simplified with a uniform tax rate for all tobacco products including cigarette, bidi and smokeless tobacco products.
- Specific tax (specific amount imposed on unit of product) on tobacco products should be used more than the percentage tax that currently exists.

Roundtable with Prothom Alo

Prothom Alo discussion was particularly focused on drawing policy attention for effectively pursuing the amendment of Tobacco Control Act.



Main recommendations:

- Cigarette packets should carry a list of ingredients that are harmful to human health.
- People cannot be made aware of the hazards of tobacco by only having text warnings on the side of cigarette packets, since a large percentage are illiterate. Cigarette packets must have pictorial warnings.

• The health ministry shall strongly asked for a portion of the tax income from tobacco, so that

- this can be used to help people affected by tobacco-related illnesses.
- Must pay attention to the fact that women are becoming addicted to tobacco. Because of exposure to indirect tobacco smoke, women are getting breast cancer and giving birth to babies with congenital malformations.
- Must strengthen legislation to control and discourage the production of tobacco.
- There should be provision of separate taxes on every tobacco product.
- If there are laws to discourage production and taxes to discourage tobacco import, we will be able to dampen the interest in this business.



The discussants have pointed a host of factors responsible for failure of the anti tobacco campaign: weak anti-tobacco law, lack of public awareness about health hazard of tobacco use, aggressive promotion by tobacco companies, glamorized marketing of products, nearly unhindered tobacco farming where farmers get more financial incentives for tobacco cultivation compared to other farming.

The policy dialogue brought diverse interest group (Law makers, academic, doctors/physicians, officials from NBR, lawyers, activists, journalists) to the table.

ADVOCACY FOR RTI

RTI and government oversight project

Advocacy for RTI Act is very crucial for Bangladesh to popularize it among various sections of the citizens who are potential users of the law. MRDI believes RTI Act will remain unused or ignored without an effective campaign for it. MRDI had undertaken a series of divisional consultations in Khulna, Barisal, Chittagong, Rajshahi and conducted a questionnaire survey in Sylhet with the stakeholders to identify what would be done to implement the law.

National Seminar

Right to Information Act : how to move forward

A national seminar on Right to Information Act: how to move forward was organized with the objective of exploring the role of citizens in advocating for better access to public information in Bangladesh and helping the policymakers and others concerned by setting strategies for implementation of the law properly. One keynote paper was presented in the seminar in the form





of compiled report on the findings of the divisional consultations titled "RTI: Voice of the Grassroots" by Dr. Ananya Raihan, Executive Director D.Net.

Information Minister of the Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh Abul Kalam Azad was present as the Chief Guest. Chief Information Commissioner Muhammad Zamir, Chairman of Anti-Corruption Commission Mr. Ghulam Rahman, US Ambassador to Bangladesh H.E. Mr. James F. Moriarty, Secretary of the Information Ministry Dr. Kamal Abdul Naser Chowdhury, and Convener of RTI forum Ms. Shaheen Anam were present as special guests.

Dr. Iftekharuzzaman, Executive Director, Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) and Barrister Tanjib-ul Alam were the panel discussants. Executive Director of MRDI Mr. Hasibur Rahman took part in the discussion among others.

OUTPUT

- The discussants pointed out the role of individual institutions, limitations to the implementation process of the law and suggested remedies to overcome the challenges.
- A final report with findings and recommendations prepared and widely disseminated to the appropriate authorities of the government.



Handbook

- Handbook on Ethical reporting on and for children (Bangla and English)
- Handbook on Audit Glossary (Bangla)

Newsletter

CSR Review (Volume 4 and 5)

Booklet

CSR Talk over Television (Phase 3)

Report Book

- Tottho Adhikar Ain : Trinomuler Konthoshwar
- Thoughts on Tobacco Control
- Tottho Adhikar Ain : Sangbadiker Oviggota
- Annual Report 2009-10



Consultancy Assignment

- Assisted to promote Economic Governance Index (EGI) over media
- Assisted to design Media Communication Strategy on Local Economic Governance Program (LEGP)
- Visited Thailand to see the linkage between ACC, CAG and civil society in combating corruption

MRDI's contribution to other initiatives in this year

- CSR Advocacy
- RTI forum to observe "Right to Know Day"
- Daffodil University for observing World No Tobacco Day
- Nation Pulse for arranging debate programme
- Health Reporter's Forum to organize Meet the Press with Health Minister
- Desktop computer to Jessore press club for its library and information centre
- Desktop computer to Gramer Kagoj, Jessore for its expansion of office building
- Scholarship to one poor meritorious student for higher studies

Disclosure of decisions by the board

MRDI will take steps to establish a training institute under its umbrella; Executive Director

- has been given the responsibility of pursuing this matter.
- Procurement exceeding taka three lakh will require quotation from reputed/renowned vendors. In this regard the relevant clause of the financial and administrative manual will be put on temporary stay. This decision was taken in view of problems related to undesired interference, non availability of staff member to assess the bidders and cost of publishing newspaper advertisement.
- The board decided to invite quotations from the audit firms Rahman Mustafiz Haque and Company, ACNABIN, A Quasem & Co, Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co and Nurul Faruk Hasan & Co for performing the annual audit of MRDI for the year 2010-11.



- After analyzing the quotations the board appointed the reputed firm of the country ACNABIN for the audit for the year 2010-11.
- The board approved opening of bank accounts for MRDI-GMMB and MRDI-CTFK projects and closing of MRDI-UNMC account in Prime Bank Asad Gate branch.
- MRDI financial & administrative policy was reviewed and updated which was approved by the board.
- The position of manager administration and finance has been split into two with effect from January 2011.
- Gender policy and Information Disclosure Policy of MRDI have been approved. The board also requested the directors who are involved with other organizations to ensure compliance of RTI in their organizations.
- Formal annual performance appraisal of staff has been introduced from this year.

List of policy documents

- Administrative and financial manual
- Human resource (HR) policy
- Gender policy
- Information disclosure policy

Designated Information Officer under DTI

Designated Information Officer under RTIA

Name: Farhana AfrozDesignation: Manager, Programme and CommunicationsTel: +880 2 9134717, +880 2 9137147Fax: +880 2 9134717 Ext-111E-mail: farhana.afroz@mrdibd.org



FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Since the inception of the organization, MRDI management has been maintaining a finance department with efficient personnel with a view to establish a scientific, transparent and reliable accounting system. The management was able to establish a strong internal control system. The organization adopted financial & administrative manual, HR policy, gender policy, information disclosure policy for its managerial operations. MRDI always abides by the law of the land and regulations of the concerned regulatory authorities.

MRDI maintains the Books of Accounts and related records in accordance with the Bangladesh Accounting Standard using the double entry book keeping system. Management and control of all funds, assets, procurement and expenditure are done through a very transparent and controlled system complying with the in-house policies, rules and government rules and regulations.

The financial statements of MRDI reflect the true & fair view of the financial position and are free of material misstatement.

GMMB	7,569,546
Manusher Jonno Foundation	7,051,477
The World Bank Institute	2,509,290
British high Commission, Bangladesh	1,323,208
The Asia Foundation	383,750
Campaign for Tobacco free Kids	6,134,192
UNICEF	3,036,302
USAID-Progati	11,290,994
Macro ICF	454,218
Swisscontact	2,040,474
UNESCO	356,970
Total	4,21,50,421

In 2010-2011 MRDI received fund from the following funding authorities:

As per the circular of the NGO affairs Bureau, after consecutive three years audit by Howladar Yunus & Co. the central auditor has been changed and the board appointed ACNABIN Chartered Accountants through a bidding process for audit of accounts for the year 2010-2011.

MRDI follows meticulously the Government policy and procedures as well as standards in al spheres of its programme and administration. In Particular the income tax & vat are deducted as per the income tax and vat ordinance. MRDI has its own TIN identity.

During 2010-2011 MRDI deducted at source and deposited the amount in Govt. treasury-

VAT	Tk. 3,67,473.00
Тах	Tk. 15,51,539.00



Auditor's Report and Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011





ACNABIN Chartered Accountants

BDBL Bhaban (13th Floor), 12 Kawran Bazar Commercial Area, Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh. Telephone : (880-2)8144347-52, Facsimile : (880-2) 8144353 E-mail : <acnabin@bangla.net>, Web : www.acnabin-bd.com

Branch Office : House # 734, Road # 26, CDA R/A, Chittagong.





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4	Receipts and Payments Statement	04
5	Notes to the Financial Statements	05
6	Fixed Asset Schedule	11



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BDBL Bhaban (Level-13) 12 Kawran Bazar Commercial Area Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh. Branch Office : House # 734, Road # 26 CDA R/A, Chittagong.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI)

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Financial Position of Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) as of 30 June 2011 and the related Statement of Activities and Receipts and Payments Statements for the year then ended together with the notes thereto.

Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRS), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Bangladesh Standards on Auditing (BSA). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above, prepared in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned in note # 2 to 3 give a true and fair view of the Statement of Financial Position of Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) as of 30 June 2011, and of its Statement of Activities and Receipts and Payments Statement for the year then ended and comply with the applicable laws and regulations.

Dated, Dhaka 26 September 2011 ACNABIN Chartered Accountants







Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2011

	Notes	30.06.2011 Taka	30.06.2010 Taka
Property & Assets :			
A. Non-current Assets			
Fixed Assets at Cost	4	4,243,735	3,843,790
	_	4,243,735	3,843,790
B. Current Assets			
Accounts Receivable	5 6	1,854,294	30,250
Advance & Prepayments	6	270,000	325,000
Investment in FDR	7	3,255,948	2,039,375
Loan to Project	8	62,031	62,031
Security Deposits	1.000	114,000	114,000
Cash and Bank Balances	9	3,956,486	3,027,616
	-	9,512,759	5,598,272
C. Current liabilities			
Outstanding Liabilities	10	1,971,826	401,359
Grant Received in Advance from Projects	11	2,992,924	2,482,543
	-	4,964,750	2,883,902
D. Net Current Assets (B-C)	-	4,548,009	2,714,370
Total Assets (A+D)	-	8,791,744	6,558,160
Funds and Liabilities			
Capital Fund	12	5,442,592	4,088,138
Accumulated Depreciation	13	3,349,152	2,470,022
NAMES CONTRACTOR OF STATES OF CONTRACT OF CONTRACT.		8,791,744	6,558,160

This is the Statement of Financial Position referred to in our separate report of even date.

2

Manager, Finance

1

Executive Director





The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

Dated, Dhaka 26 September 2011

ACNABIN

Chartered Accountants







Statement of Activities for the year ended 30 June 2011

	Notes	30.06.2011 Taka	30.06.2010 Taka
Income:			
Fund for Programme	14	39,040,118	33,497,822
Interest on Bank Deposit	- 1	357,168	117,942
Miscellaneous Income		4,750	117,542
Administrative & Overhead Charges	15	4,750	595,039
Authinistrative & Overhead Charges	15	39,402,036	34,210,803
Expenditure:			
Programme Cost	16	25,638,826	25,930,906
Salary & Benefits	17	8,039,376	5,636,719
Office Rent		683,100	667,575
Phone, Fax, Internet, Postage etc.	18	337,798	347,194
Utility	19	150,084	97,553
Donation and Assistance		201,021	115,480
Audit fees & Other Professional Fees	20	540,617	45,000
Repair & Office Maintenance	20	418,981	369,187
VAT & Income Tax Deducted at Source		194,475	253,747
Registration & Renewals		14,000	76,200
Bank Charges		24,556	17,291
Conveyance & Communication		116,361	95,229
Transportation Expenses		239,999	240,000
Printing & Stationery		321,980	184,608
Newspaper & Periodicals		111,630	35,885
Staff Capacity Building		3,200	10,000
Advertisement Expenses		10,000	7,350
Loss on Write off of Fixed Assets	21	7,692	1,431
Depreciation on Fixed Assets		594,763	680,105
Crockery		-	2,506
Overseas Travel		-	105,447
		37,648,459	34,919,413
Excess/(Short) of Income over Expenditure	10	1,753,577	(708,610)
		39,402,036	34,210,803

This is the income and Expenditure Statement referred to in our separate report of even date

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J. W



Executive Director MRDI

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Income and Expenditure Statement.

3

ACNABIN **Chartered Accountants**

Dated, Dhaka 26 September 2011







Receipts and Payments Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2011

	Notes	30.06.2011 Taka	30.06.2010 Taka
RECEIPTS			
Cash & Bank Balances (Note:9)		3,027,616	2,463,087
Advance & Prepayments (Note: 6)		325,000	50,000
Grant received in advance (Note: 11)		2,992,924	1,917,531
Fund for Programme (Note: 14)		34,722,566	33,467,572
Fund for Equipment Purchase	22	117,379	335,080
Interest on Bank Deposits		357,168	117,942
Receipts against Account Receivable (Note: 5.1)		30,250	1,992,701
Directors Subscription		11,500	16,500
Miscellaneous Income		4,750	-
Administrative & Overhead Charges (Note: 15)			595,039
Receipts against previous years expenditure		· · · · ·	38,231
Receipts against previous years experionale		41,589,153	40,993,683
PAYMENTS :		5.000 A.D.A.D.	100000
Advance & Prepayments (Note: 6)		270,000	325,000
Investment in FDR (Note: 7)		1,216,573	2,039,375
Programme Cost (Note: 16)		23,986,114	25,733,403
Salary & Benefits (Note: 17)		8,039,376	5,636,719
Office Rent		683,100	667,575
Phone, Fax, Internet, Postage etc. (Note: 18)		329,471	335,930
Utility (Note: 19)		134,917	88,611
Transportation Expenses		239,999	240,000
Audit Fee and Other Professional Fees (Note: 20)		329,000	10,000
Repair & Office Maintenance		418,981	369,187
Printing & Stationery		321,980	184,608
Bank Charges		24,556	17,291
Conveyance & Communication		107,828	95,229
Newspapers & Periodicals		98,110	35,885
Donation Account		201,021	115,480
Staff Capacity building		3,200	10,000
Registration & Renewal		14,000	76,200
Purchase of Fixed Assets	23	411,199	873,062
Payment of Outstanding Liabilities		350,059	548,812
VAT & Income Tax Deducted at Source		194,475	253,747
Received against previous years expenditure		240,073	-
Reimbursable Cost		8,635	
Advertisement Expenses		10,000	
Security Money		-	2,000
Overseas Travel		. 	105,447
Crockery & Cutleries		-	2,506
Repayment of Loan from Directors			200,000
Cash & Bank Balances (Note: 9)		3,956,486	3,027,616
n (77,779,97,77,77,77,77,77,77,77,77,77,77,		41,589,153	40,993,683

This is the Receipts and Payment Statement referred to in our separate report of even date.





The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Receipts and Payments Statement.

Dated, Dhaka 26 September 2011

ACNABIN Chartered Accountants







Notes to the Financial Statement for the year ended 30 June 2011

1.00 Legal form & Significant Accounting Principles:

a) Legal form of the Organization:

Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) a multidisciplinary, Not for Profit, Non-Government Organization engaged to a wide spectrum of social development activities and seeks to render services to national and international organizations, both in the public and the private sector. MRDI is registered with the office of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies & Firms, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh under Section 28 of the Companies Act. 1994 having incorporation # C-544 (57)/2003 dated May 13, 2003 as a Company limited by guarantee. It is also registered with the NGO affairs Bureau having registration # 1962 dated September 21, 2004 under the Foreign Donations Regulation Ordinance 1978 which was renewed on November 19, 2009.

b) Objective of the Organization:

Standard of mass media and media professionals raised; developing modern event management services; physical and mental well being of the enhanced; empowerment of women, adolescents, children, minority and other marginalized sections of the population augmented; development of peoples' education and skills etc.

2.00 Accounting policies

a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standerds (BFRS). Accrual basis of accountingis is applied for the preparation of financial statements excecpt for Interest on FDR which is recognised in cash basis.

b) Fixed Assets:

All fixed assets are stated at cost and accumulated depreciation has been shown separately.

c) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on fixed assets using straight line method. If assets are acquired during the first half of the year then full year depreciation is charged on assets. No depreciation is charged if the fixed assets are acquired during the second half of the year and also in the year of disposal.

3.00 General

a) The figures in the financial statement represent amount in Taka.

b) Previous year figures have been rearranged wherever considered necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.







		Notes	30.06.2011 Taka	30.06.2010 Taka
4.	Fixed Assets at cost: Tk. 4,243,735			
	Balance as per last account	32.9	3,843,790	2,940,922
	Add: Purchase/Addition during the year	4.1 -	526,199	963,062
	Less: Disposal during the year		4,369,989 (126,254)	3,903,984 (60,194)
	Less. Disposal during the year	1	4,243,735	3,843,790
4.1	Purchase/Addition during the year		el d'a se d'Arte de la company son la	
	Purchase during the year		411,199	963,062
	Add: Previous year's purchase not included	-	115,000 526,199	963,062
5.	Account Receivables: Tk. 1,854,294	-		
	Opening Balance		30,250	1,992,701
	Less: Realized during the year	5.1	(30,250)	(1,965,093)
	Less: Adjusted during the year	-		(27,608)
	Add: Provision for final payment of World Bank Installment		256,684	30,250
	Add: Provision for final payment of CFTFK*		1,578,325	-
	Add: Provision for Bus & Air Ticket Refundable		10,650	-
	Add: Reimbursable expenses for MCAP	-	8,635	
	*CFFTK= Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids	-	1,854,294	30,250
5.1	Realized during the year			
	Opening Belance		20.250	1 002 701
	Opening Balance Less: Realized during the year		30,250 (30,250)	1,992,701 (1,992,701)
	Less. Realized during the year	-	-	-
6.	Advance and Prepayments: Tk. 270,000			
	Opening Balance		325,000	50,000
	Add. Paid during the year	-	372,540	585,500
	Less: Realized/Adjusted during the year		697,540 (427,540)	635,500 (310,500)
	Less. Realized/Aujusted during the year	<u> </u>	270,000	325,000
7.	Investment in FDR: Tk. 3,255,948			
	Opening balance		2,039,375	-
	Add. Investment during the year	-	1,000,000	2,000,000
	Add. Tobarrat connect during the year		3,039,375	2,000,000
	Add: Interest earned during the year	-	216,573 3,255,948	39,375 2,039,375
8.	Loan to Projects: Tk. 62,031			
	Opening balance		62,031	62,031
	Add: Loan disbursed during the year	8.1	3,501,000	2,040,000
	Less: Realized/Adjusted during the year	8.2	(3,161,000)	(1,715,000)
	Less: Adjustment for mutual treatment during the year	8.3	(340,000)	(325,000)
		-	62,031	62,031
8.1	Loan Disbursed during the year			
	GMMB Phase I Project		355,000	
	Tobacco Project GMMB Phase II Project		1,051,000 200,000	
	DAI Supported Project		695,000	405,000
	Unicef supported Project		1,200,000	560,000
	Macro Supported Project			225,000
	MCAP Project		-	300,000
	UNMC supported Project	94 1	-	550,000
		-	3,501,000	2,040,000



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		Notes	30.06.2011 Taka	30.06.2010 Taka
8.2	Realized/Adjusted during the year			
	GMMB Phase I Project		355,000	-
	Unicef supported Project		1,375,000	-
	Tobacco Project		386,000	-
	GMMB Phase II Project		200,000	
	DAI Supported Project		845,000	255,000
	UNMC supported Project			550,000
	Unicef supported Project		2	385,000
	Macro Supported Project		3 <u>2</u>	225,000
	MCAP Project		-	300,000
			3,161,000	1,715,000
8.3	Adjustment for mutual treatment during the year			
	Unicef supported Project		175,000	(175,000)
	DAI Supported Project		150,000	(150,000)
	Tobacco Project		(665,000)	-
	BME Project	3	(340,000)	(325,000)
			(340,000)	(323,000)
9.	Cash & Bank balance: Tk. 3,956,486 Core Account:			
	Cash in hand		807	7,991
	Cash at Southeast bank (CD-11100006616)		6,202	9,095
	Prime Bank Ltd. (STD 31000469/13831080000192)		673,430	483,348
	Prime Bank Ltd. (310 31000409/13031000000192)	3	680,439	500,434
	Project Cash & Bank Balances:	ੱ		
	Cash in hand (MCAP Project)		4,033	4,749
	Cash at Prime Bank (STD-13831060012431) Macro		35,565	436,853
	Cash at Prime Bank (STD-13831060000188) MCAP		1,262,625	2,040,941
	Cash at Prime Bank (STD-13831020011650) Unicef		722,593	21,658
	Cash at Prime Bank (STD-13831020012999) DAI		47,043	21,519
	Cash at Prime Bank (STD-13831050014628) GMMB		1,180,962	-
	Cash at Prime Bank (STD-13831090015579) CFTFK		23,226	1 462
	Cash at Southeast Bank (STD-13100001087) FSJN		3 376 047	2,527,182
		1	3,276,047 3,956,486	3,027,616
10.	Outstanding Liabilities: Tk. 1,971,826			
	Opening balance		401,359	600,112
	Less: Paid during the year		(350,059)	(548,812)
	Less. Faid during the year		51,300	51,300
	Add. Provision during the year	10.1	1,920,526	350,059
	Had. Horision damig the year	0.000	1,971,826	401,359
10.01	Details of Provision:			
	Auditors fees		125,680	35,000
	Fee & expenses for Tax Consultants		100,000	
	Telephone, Utility & Internet bill		23,494	20,206
	Transparent		366,160	-
	Inam Ahmed		-	51,300
	Program cost (Overhead of Tobacco project)		548,249	1.20
	S. S. Transport & Tourism Ltd.		8,533	-
	Hotel La Vinci Ltd.		302,098	-
			EE 200	

	1,971,820	401,333
Inam Ahmed	<u> </u>	401,359
Add: Carried Forward		
	1,920,526	401,359
The Daily Star		197,503
Prothom Alo Jobs	-	7,350
Confidence Refrigeration	-	90,000
Advance Software Development	13,520	-
Golden View Consultancy	15,937	-
Syed Ishtiaque Reza	75,000	-
Image Rain	286,555	
Straight Communication	55,300	-
Hotel La Vinci Ltd.	302,098	-







Coursere	a Accountants	Notes	30.06.2011 Taka	30.06.2010 Taka
11.	Grant received in advance: Tk. 2,992,924			
	Opening Balance (MCAP & BME project)		2,482,543	565,012
	Less: Adjusted during the year 2010-11	-	(2,482,543)	
	Add: Unutilized fund transferred from MCAP Project		1,266,658	565,012 1,480,678
	Add: Unutilized fund transferred from GMMB Project		1,005,976	1,400,078
	Add: Unutilized fund transferred from Unicef Project		720,290	-
	Add: Unutilized fund transferred from DAI Project		-	436,853
12.	Capital Fund: Tk. 5,442,592		2,992,924	2,482,543
			000000000	
	Opening Balance		4,088,138	4,406,937
	Add. Excess of Income over Expenditure		1,753,577	(708,610)
	Add: Previous years adjustment account	12.1	5,841,715 (528,002)	3,698,327 38,231
	Add: Directors Subscription	12.1	11,500	16,500
	Add: Fund for Equipment Acquisition (MCAP)		65,379	
	Add: Fund for Equipment Acquisition (DAI)		52,000	-
	Add: Fund for Equipment Acquisition (UNMC)		· -	29,000
	Add: Fund for Equipment Acquisition (DAI)			306,080
			5,442,592	4,088,138
12.1	Previous years adjustment account: Tk. (5,28,002)		
	Received against previous years expenses		4,966	121,865
	Less: Bill receivable unrealized		-	(27,608)
	Add: Addition of Assets from Project		115,000	-
	Less: Previous years expenses			(56,026)
	Less: Accumulated depreciation due to Recalculation		(402,929)	-
	Less: Refund against previous years Grant	3	(245,039) (528,002)	38,231
13.	Accumulated Depreciation: Tk. 3,349,152			
	One size halance		2 470 022	1 040 600
	Opening balance		2,470,022 402,929	1,848,680
	Add. Depreciation charged for recalculation Add. Depreciation charged during the year		594,763	680,105
	Add. Depreciation charged during the year	5	3,467,714	2,528,785
	Add: Adjusted due to Writing off Assets		(118,562)	(58,763)
		-	3,349,152	2,470,022
14.	Fund for program: Tk. 34,722,566			
	GMMB		7,569,546	
	Manusher Jonno Foundation		7,051,477	9,111,292
	The World Bank Institute		2,509,290	-
	British high Commission, Bangladesh		1,323,208	
	The Asia Foundation		383,750	742,800
	Campaign for Tobacco free Kids		6,134,192	
	Unicef		3,036,302	5,396,392
	DAI-Progati		11,290,994	10,494,675
	Macro ICF		454,218	4,076,548
	Swisscontact		2.040.474	-

Swisscontact	2,040,474	-
UNESCO	356,970	617,250
Katalyst	· · · ·	3,817,799
UNMC	-	1,463,427
The Daily Star	· · ·	30,250
	42,150,421	35,750,433
Less: Grant Received in advance:		
Unicef child reporting Project	(720,290)	-
GMMB child Nutrition Project	(1,005,976)	-
Manusher Jonno Foundation (MCAP Project)	(1,266,658)	(1,480,678)
Less: Fund Received for Fixed Assets Acquisition:		
Fund Received for equipment Purchase (MCAP)	(65,379)	







0.04	rierea Accountants	Notes	30.06.2011 Taka	30.06.2010 Taka
	Fund Received for equipment Purchase (GMMB)		(52,000)	-
	Macro ICF (Health Project)		-	(436,853)
	Fund Received for equipment Purchase (UNMC)		-	(29,000)
	Fund Received for equipment Purchase (DAI-Progati)		39,040,118	(306,080)
	Fund Recognized as Income Less: Account Receivable:		39,040,110	33,497,822
	From Campaign for Tobacco free Kids		(1,578,325)	2
	From The World Bank Institute		(256,684)	÷
	From the Daily Star		-	(30,250)
	Less: Last years balance of Grant:			
	Manusher Jonno Foundation (MCAP Project)		(2,045,690)	5
	DAI-Progati (RTI Project) Fund Receipts during the year	-	(436,853) 34,722,566	33,467,572
		-	34,722,500	33,407,372
15.	Administrative and Overhead Charges: Tk. Nil			
	UNMC supported Project			123,020
	MCAP Project RTI Project		-	139,419 332,600
	RTHOJEC	10	-	595,039
16.	Program cost: Tk. 25,638,826			
	Paid during the year		22 096 114	26,068,483
	Paid during the year Less: Fund for Equipment Purchase		23,986,114	20,000,403
	UNMC Project		-	(29,000)
	DAI Project			(306,080)
			23,986,114	25,733,403
	Add: Provision for outstanding bills:		1,663,362	197,503
	Less: Cost Adjusted due to canceling Air Ticket	16.1 -	(10,650)	-
		16.1 =	25,638,826	25,930,906
16.1	Amount for Income & Expenditure Account			
	Building Capacity of Journalists on Ethical Child Reporting by		838,072	4,136,875
	Building Capacity of Journalists on Ethical Child Reporting,		346,777	-
	Training Journalists to use Bangladesh Demographic and		727,162	3,039,381
	RTI and Government Oversight by DAI-Progati		4,778,765	5,451,588
	"Sharing Session on Millennium Development Goals (MDG)		190,900	405,329
	On-the Job training for The Daily Star Journalists		292,871	508,712
	Media Capacity Building on Disaster Reporting Supported by		68,430	529,671
	Mainstreaming CSR to Address Poverty by MJF		3,882,145	5,893,699
	RTI and Government Oversight (FFPPO) by DAI-Progati Connecting Media with Child Nutrition		979,691 3,850,254	-
	Connecting Media with Child Nutrition, Phase II		11,938	
	Strengthening Public Communication And Outreach Capacity		1,989,583	2
	Training of Trainers Program on Access to Information for		1,319,945	
	Video to showcase the impact of Stakeholders' Use of the		648,111	
	How to Best Change Tobacco Control Policies in Bangladesh		4,135,347	-
	Capacity building of Diplomatic Correspondents in		863,322	• •
	Promoting partnerships in building mass awareness on		706,909	-
	Capacity Building training for the Journalists of Noyapara		8,604	-
	Bridging Media and Ethnicity		-	33,218
	RTI In-house Training for Journalists		-	1,559,707
	Training of Trainers on Business Journalism			2,712,806
	Facilitating Journalists Association Linking SMEs and			270,088 1,389,832
	Provision of Services for Campaigning and advocating for		25,638,826	25,930,906
17.	Staff salary and Benefits: Tk. 8,039,376			
	Grade I		3 516 907	1 429 212
	Grade I Grade II		3,516,807 2,220,437	1,428,312 1,965,506
	Grade II Grade III		419,600	386,800
	Grade III Grade IV-V		1,554,126	1,598,934
	Grade VI		328,406	257,167
			8,039,376	5,636,719
	9			
	9			

Training of Trainers on Business Journalism
Facilitating Journalists Association Linking SMEs and
Provision of Services for Campaigning and advocating for







		Notes	30.06.2011 Taka	30.06.2010 Taka
18.	Phone, Fax, Internet, Postage etc: Tk.337,798			
	Paid during the year Less: Adjustment for previous year's expenses		329,471	340,679 (4,749)
	Add: Provision for outstanding bills	-	329,471 8,327	335,930 11,264
		-	337,798	347,194
19.	Utility : TK. 150,084			
	Paid during the year Add: Provision for outstanding electricity bills	-	134,917 15,167	88,611 8,942
20.	Audit fees and other professional fees: Tk. 540,617	-	150,084	97,553
	Contribution for Unicef supported Project Fee & Expenses for Tax Assessment		4,000 325,000	-
	Paid for UNMC supported Project	-	329,000	10,000
	Provision for Tax Assessment & Company Affairs Audit fees	-	115,937 95,680 540,617	35,000 45,000
21	Loss on Write off of Fixed Assets: Tk. 7,692	-	540,017	43,000
	Fixed asset at Cost Less: Accumulated Depreciation:	-	126,254 (118,562) 7,692	60,194 (58,763) 1,431
22.	Fund for equipment purchase: Tk. 117,379			
	Project: Mainstreaming CSR to Address Poverty Project: Connecting Media with Child Nutrition Project: Provision of UNMC Project: RTI and Government Oversight by DAI-Progati	_	65,379 52,000 - - - 117,379	29,000 306,080 335,080
23.	Purchase of fixed assets: Tk. 4,11,199			
6775				
	Furniture & fixture Office Equipment Computer, printer, Multimedia Projector		20,579 112,494 278,046	356,183 226,101 335,080
	Other Assets Total Purchase Less: Outstanding (Furniture & fixture-Air Cooler)	-	411,199	9,698 927,062 (90,000)
		=	411,199	837,062



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Annexure- A1

Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI)

Fixed Assets Schedule as at 30 June 2011

Not During the value	1			COST					DEPRE	DEPRECIATION			WRITTEN DOWN VALUE
Balance are on the stand of the s	is a			During th	e year				Du	ring the year			
Industrute a firztrute: Industrute: Industrute: <th></th> <th></th> <th>Balance as on 01.07.2010</th> <th>Addition</th> <th>Adjustment during the vear</th> <th>Total as on 30.06.2011</th> <th>Rate (%)</th> <th>Balance as on 01.07.2010</th> <th>Adjustment for rate change</th> <th>Charge</th> <th>Adjustment</th> <th>Total as on 30.06.2011</th> <th>As on 30.06.2011</th>			Balance as on 01.07.2010	Addition	Adjustment during the vear	Total as on 30.06.2011	Rate (%)	Balance as on 01.07.2010	Adjustment for rate change	Charge	Adjustment	Total as on 30.06.2011	As on 30.06.2011
Index 139 9 4 0 19,941 25 3 <	1.0	-											
Duels Sinder Limit 133/63 4,400 2,803 4,403 2,164 2,700 8,5397 4,5 Dierle Sinder Sind, Notice band etc. 2,84/6 1,5 71,05 5 1,17,753 5,200 8,5397 1,2 Sinder Farend, Notice band etc. 2,84/60 1,5 3,05,79 1,0,000 2,31,75 3,0,579 1,0,000 8,539 4,459 3,66,20 5,500 1,0,303	1.1	-	194,941	•		194,941	20%	110,630	29,193	25,606		165,429	29,512
Swell, Parene Stand, Notice board etc. 244,50 16,173 6,06 36,463 36,693 5,063 18,287 7,053 5,063 18,287 7,053 5,063 18,275 5,063 18,2753 5,063 18,287 7,053 5,063 18,287 5,063 18,287 5,063 5	1.2		133,645	4,400	2,882	135,163	20%	85,254	(17,801)	21,674	2,740	86,387	48,776
Interior Decondition 138,7/6 158,7/6 158,7/6 138,7/6 139,123 45,853 11,773 9,240 51,833 10 51,3333 51,333 51,3333 <t< td=""><td>1.3</td><td></td><td>244,970</td><td>16,179</td><td>8,000</td><td>253,149</td><td>20%</td><td>116,186</td><td>34,459</td><td>38,692</td><td>6,500</td><td>182,837</td><td>70,312</td></t<>	1.3		244,970	16,179	8,000	253,149	20%	116,186	34,459	38,692	6,500	182,837	70,312
Sub-Treak (A) 732,322 20,579 10,882 74,2019 389,129 45,651 117,755 9,240 58,445 13 Phontooper 140,000 74,013 30% 56,610 74,044 140,094 Phontooper 74,013 74,013 30% 56,610 74,044 56,730 139,999 139,999 139,999 139,999 56,730 139,999 139,999	1.4	_	158,766	•	•	158,766	20%	77,059	•	31,753		108,812	49,954
OFFICE Equipment: 1		Sub-Total (A)	732,322	20,579	10,882	742,019		389,129	45,851	117,725	9,240	543,465	198,554
Pendocolet 140,000 304 133.996 ··· 139.996 ··· 139.996 Pendocolet 34,013 310,0 54,010 34,013 310,0 54,510 ··· 139,950 Far Monting Samer, TV, Recorder 55,373 319,50 94,740 37,030 306,610 31,02,250 30,61,50 30,615 ··· 130,350 4 Far Monting Samer, TV, Recorder 55,375 -·· 94,740 37,040 35,000 36,650 36,650 4,760 66,530 -·· 31,050 4 55,300 306,75 30,550 4,760 66,310 ··· 31,050 30,550 4 30,500 306,750 306,750 ··· 31,050 30,550 30,500 306,750 306,750 ···< 31,050 30,550 30,500 306,750 306,750 ···< 31,050 30,550 30,500 306,750 306,750 306,750 306,750 30,750 30,750 30,750 30,750 30,750 30,750 30,750	2.0	OFF		•									
Far Montening Setting. 74,035 ··· 74,036 ··· 74,036 ··· 74,036 ··· 74,036 ··· 74,036 ··· 74,036 ··· 74,036 ··· 74,036 ··· 74,036 ··· 74,036 ··· 74,036 ··· 74,036 ··· 74,036 ··· 74,036 ··· 74,036 ··· 74,036 ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···< ···<	2.1	Pho	140,000	•		140,000	-	139,999	•		3	139,999	1
Fig. Machine, Scamer, TV, Recorder 65, 34) 19,500 - </td <td>2.2</td> <td>Mor</td> <td>74,035</td> <td>•</td> <td></td> <td>74,035</td> <td>-</td> <td>66,630</td> <td></td> <td>7,404</td> <td></td> <td>74,034</td> <td>1</td>	2.2	Mor	74,035	•		74,035	-	66,630		7,404		74,034	1
Power Generator (honda) 102,250 102,250 30,675 6,1350 6,1350 6,1350 6,1350 6,1350 6,1350 5,1050 5,1050 5,1050 <td>2.3</td> <td>Fax etc.</td> <td>65,247</td> <td>19,500</td> <td>4</td> <td>84,747</td> <td></td> <td>61,849</td> <td>2,153</td> <td>1,238</td> <td></td> <td>65,240</td> <td>19,507</td>	2.3	Fax etc.	65,247	19,500	4	84,747		61,849	2,153	1,238		65,240	19,507
Elector Fans 54,775 30% 35,000 9,695 6,316 5,105 5,105 Af cooler 913,000 30% 17,700 69,200 9,901 315,300 9 91017 1 Refroner 114,000 10,000 30% 17,700 69,200 9,901 9,901 9,901 Refroner 110,000 10,500 30% 9,990 64,40 1,17,800 9,901 7 9,901 9,901 2,903 2,991 2,901 9,901 2,901 9,991 2,903 2,903 2,903 2,903 2,993 2,903 2,993 2,773 2,913 2,773 2,773 2,733	2.4		102,250			102,250	30%	20,450	10,225	30,675		61,350	40,900
Mc coder 435,000 ··· 435,000 ··· 435,000 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 335,300 ··· 34,301 ··· 34,301 ··· 34,301 ··· 34,301 ··· 34,301 ··· 34,301 ··· 34,301 ··· 34,301 ··· 34,301 ··· 34,301 ··· 34,301 ··· 34,301 ··· 34,301 ··· 34,301 ··· ··· 31,311 ··· ···< 32,301 ··· 32,301 ··· 32,301 ··· ···< 32,301 ··· ···< 32,301 ··· 32,301 ··· <th< td=""><td>2.5</td><td>_</td><td>54,775</td><td></td><td></td><td>54,775</td><td>-</td><td>35,080</td><td>669'6</td><td>6,316</td><td>1</td><td>51,095</td><td>3,680</td></th<>	2.5	_	54,775			54,775	-	35,080	669'6	6,316	1	51,095	3,680
Telephone & Internet Connectivity 91,15 16,500 \sim 10,000 \sim 10,495 \sim 94,017 94,017 94,017 94,017 94,017<	2.6	Ä	435,000			435,000	960E	175,200	69,200	006'06		335,300	99,700
Chancera 10,000 0.0 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.00 <td>2.7</td> <td></td> <td>91,167</td> <td>16,500</td> <td></td> <td>107,667</td> <td>30%</td> <td>17,499</td> <td>64,479</td> <td>12,039</td> <td>4</td> <td>94,017</td> <td>13,650</td>	2.7		91,167	16,500		107,667	30%	17,499	64,479	12,039	4	94,017	13,650
Comera 144,375 306 $78,644$ 2 $47,73$ 0.6 $12,1419$ 2 $12,1430$ $26,656$ $13,34,00$ $26,656$ $12,3410$ $21,340$ $21,340$ $21,340$ $22,1420$ $21,340$ $22,1420$ $22,1420$ $22,1420$ $22,1420$ $22,1280$ $23,273$ $23,273$ $23,273$ $23,273$ $23,273$ $23,273$ $23,273$ $24,160$ $22,1690$ $23,160$ $23,120$ $22,1690$ $23,120$ $22,14,200$ $23,120$ $23,$	2.8		10,000		•	10,000	30%	666'6	•			666'6	1
Mobile & Telephone Set 109,155 76,494 4,450 181,199 30% 92,105 (8,066) 26,656 4,450 105,245 7 Sub: Total (b) 1,226,004 112,494 4,450 1,334,048 7 697,455 147,662 218,001 4,450 105,666 4,450 105,666 4,450 105,666 23,757 673,668 23,757 Sub: Total (b) 1,226,004 117,820 89,807 902,561 33% 609,018 42,834 105,604 83,757 673,668 23,256 8 Destrop Computer 104,011 170,880 612,711 33% 609,018 42,834 105,604 83,757 673,658 23,256 8 Destrop Computer 113,232 50,665 182,000 33% 21,243 23,781 56,553 56,553 56,553 56,553 56,553 56,553 56,553 56,553 56,553 56,553 56,553 56,553 56,553 56,553 56,553 56,553 56,553 56,	2.9	Can	144,375			144,375	30%	78,644	2	42,773		121,419	22,956
Sub-Total (6) 1,226,004 112,494 4,450 1,334,048 697,455 147,692 218,001 4,450 1,058,698 27 OMUTINELA MULTINELA 820,548 171,820 89,807 902,561 33% 669,018 42,824 105,604 83,757 673,689 22 Desktop Computer 820,548 171,820 89,807 37% 669,018 42,824 105,604 83,757 673,689 22 Jaktop Computer 8101 170,800 39,6 133% 61,375 7,349 25,59 5,565 18,910 1 1 Jaktop Computer 133% 211,283 33% 211,212 33,93 26,593 5,655 15,593 44 UPS-Distance 313,45 31,45 31,45 31,45 36,351 36,351 36,353 36,351 36,356 8 36,356 8 36,356 8 36,356 8 36,356 8 36,356 8 36,357 36,359 36,356	2.10	Mobile & Telephone Set	109,155	76,494	4,450	181,199	30%	92,105	(8,066)	26,656	4,450		74,954
COMPUTE, PRIMTE, ComPUTE,		Sub-Total (B)	1,226,004	112,494	4,450	1,334,048		697,455	147,692	218,001	4,450	1,058,698	275,350
Desktop Computer 82.0,548 171,820 89,807 902,561 33% 609,018 42,824 105,604 83,757 673,669 22 Laptop Computer 441,911 170,800 612,711 33% 306,361 163,420 59,475 529,256 8 81.01 1 1 Lastop Computer 133,455 50,436 5,565 18,090 33% 22,3453 32,733 5,665 136,973 48 1	3.0	COMPUTER, PRINTER, MULTIMEDIA											
Lightop Computer 441,911 170,800 - 612,711 33% 306,361 163,420 59,475 - 529,256 8 Lagrop Computer 104,081 - 104,081 33% 103,452 2,339 23,787 - 559,256 88,101 1 UPS, JPS, JPS, JPS 137,329 50,426 5655 182,000 33% 123,453 (7,374) 25,559 5,655 136,973 4 UPS, JPS, JPS, JPS 333,495 15,570 35,635 35,733 23,733 25,559 5,655 136,973 4 UPS, JPS, JPS 51,820 35,455 316,457 21,433 23,733 26,559 5,655 136,973 4 Mutimedia Projector 303,495 335,465 110,922 2,141,308 1,356,53 36,373 36,546 36,356 36,356 36,356 36,356 36,356 36,356 36,356 36,356 36,356 36,356 36,356 36,369 36,369 36,356 36,369 36			820,548	171,820	89,807	902,561	3396	609,018	42,824	105,604	83,757	673,689	228,872
Laser Printer 104,081 · · · 104,081 · · · 104,081 33% 61,375 2,939 23,787 · · · 88,101 1 UPS, IPS, Stabilizer 137,329 50,426 5,665 182,090 33% 123,453 (7,374) 26,559 5,665 136,973 4 UPS, IPS, Stabilizer 303,495 15,450 303,495 33% 48,183 35,253 38,773 26,559 5,665 136,973 4 Multimedia Projector 51,820 33,495 33% 48,183 35,273 38,773 15,450 36,565 36,565 36,565 36,565 36,565 36,565 36,565 36,596 3 4 Ombultimedia Projector 51,820 36,370 35,273 38,773 26,595 36,565 36,565 36,566 36,566 36,566 36,566 36,566 36,566 36,566 36,566 36,566 36,566 36,566 36,566 36,566 36,566 36,566 36,566 36,566	3.2	-	441,911	170,800	t.	612,711	33%	306,361	163,420	59,475	•	529,256	83,455
UPS, IPS, Stabilizer 137,329 50,426 5,665 182,090 33% 123,453 7.374 26,559 5,665 136,973 4 Multimedia Projector 303,495 - 303,495 33% 221,248 3,573 38,773 - 26,559 5,665 136,973 4 Computer Networking 51,820 31,820 - 15,450 36,379 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41,416 15,156	3.3	-	104,081			104,081	33%	61,375	2,939	23,787	•	88,101	15,980
Multimedia Projector 303,495 · 303,495 33% 221,248 3,525 38,773 · 263,546 3 Computer Networking 51,820 . 15,450 36,370 33% 48,183 3,273 363 15,450 36,369 36,399 36,399	3.4	UPS	137,329	50,426	5,665	182,090		123,453	(7,374)	26,559	5,665		45,117
Computer Networking 51,820 15,450 36,370 33% 48,183 3,273 363 15,450 36,369 36,369 36,369 36,369 36,369 36,369 36,369 36,369 36,369 36,369 36,369 36,370 36,570 36,369 36,360 36,360 36,369 36,379 3	3.5	Muh	303,495		•	303,495		221,248	3,525	38,773	•		39,949
Sub-Total (C) 1,859,184 393,046 110,922 2,141,308 1,369,638 208,607 254,561 104,872 1,727,934 41 VEHICLES 3,900 - 3,900 25% 3,120 779 - 3,899 Bicycle 3,900 - 3,900 25% 3,120 779 - - 3,899 Bicycle 3,900 - 3,900 25% 3,120 779 - - 3,899 Bicycle - 3,900 - 3,120 779 - - 3,899 - - 3,899 - - 3,899 - - 3,899 - - - 3,899 - - - 3,899 - - - 3,899 -	3.6	8	51,820		15,450	36,370	_	48,183	3,273	363	15,450	36,369	1
VEHICLES		Sub-Total (C)	1,859,184	393,046	110,922	2,141,308		1,369,638	208,607	254,561	104,872	1,727,934	413,374
Bicycle 3,900 3,900 5,900 2,900 3,120 779 - - 3,899 Sub-Total (D) 3,900 - 3,900 25% 3,120 779 - 0 3,899 Sub-Total (D) 3,900 - 3,120 779 - - 3,899 OTHER ASSETS 22,380 80 - 22,460 20% 10,680 - - - 3,899 Books 22,380 80 - 22,460 20% 10,680 - 4,476 - 15,156 Books 22,380 80 - 22,460 20% 10,680 - 4,476 - 15,156 Sub-Total (E) 22,380 80 - 22,460 20% 10,680 - 4,476 - 15,156 Autol (A: B+C+D+E) 2.843.790 526.199 126.254 4.243.735 2470.022 402.929 594.763 118.562 3.349.152 86	4.0	Ē					_						
Sub-Total (D) 3,900 - 3,900 3,120 779 - 3,899 OTHER ASSETS 22,380 80 - 22,460 20% 10,680 - 4,476 - 15,156 Books 22,380 80 - 22,460 20% 10,680 - 4,476 - 15,156 Books 22,380 80 - 22,460 20% 10,680 - 4,476 - 15,156 Sub-Total (E) 22,380 80 - 22,460 10,680 - 4,476 - 15,156 Auble (E) 3.843.790 526.199 126.254 4.243.735 2,470.022 402.929 594.763 118.562 3.349.152 86	4.1		3,900			3,900	_	3,120	611	i.	3	3,899	1
OTHER ASSETS 22,380 80 - 22,460 20% 10,680 - 4,476 - 15,156 Books 22,380 80 - 22,460 20% 10,680 - 4,476 - 15,156 Sub-Total (E) 22,380 80 - 22,460 10,680 - 4,476 - 15,156 Total (E) 23,330 526.199 126.254 4.243.735 2470.022 402.929 594.763 118.562 3.349.152 86		Sub-Total (D)	3,900	•		3,900		3,120	6/1		•	3,899	1
Books 22,380 80 22,460 20% 10,680 4,476 15,156 Sub-Total (E) 22,380 80 - 22,460 10,680 - 4,476 - 15,156 Sub-Total (E) 22,380 80 - 22,460 10,680 - 4,476 - 15,156 Total (A+B+C+D+E) 3.843.790 526.199 126.254 4.243.735 2.470.022 402.929 594.763 118.562 3.349.152 86	5.0	_											
-Total (E) - 22,380 80 - 22,460 10,680 - 4,476 - 15,156 al (A+B+C+D+E) 3.843.790 526.199 126.254 4,243.735 2,470.022 402.929 594.763 118.562 3.349.152 89	5.1	-	22,380	80	•	22,460	_	10,680		4,476	•	15,156	7,304
al (A+B+C+D+E) 3.843.790 526.199 126.254 4.243.735 2.470.022 402.929 594.763 118.562 3.349.152		Sub-Total (E)	22,380	80	•	22,460		10,680	•	4,476	·	15,156	7,304
		Total (A+B+C+D+E)	3.843.790	526.199		4.243.735		2.470.022	402.929	594.763			894.583





Management and Resources Development Initiative 2/9, Sir Syed Road (3rd Floor), Block-A, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh Phone : +880-2-9134717, +880-2-9137147, E-mail : info@mrdibd.org, Web : www.mrdibd.org