

# RMMRU

## ANNUAL REPORT 2015

A centre for evidence based research and grassroots action



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## RMMRU Annual Report 2015

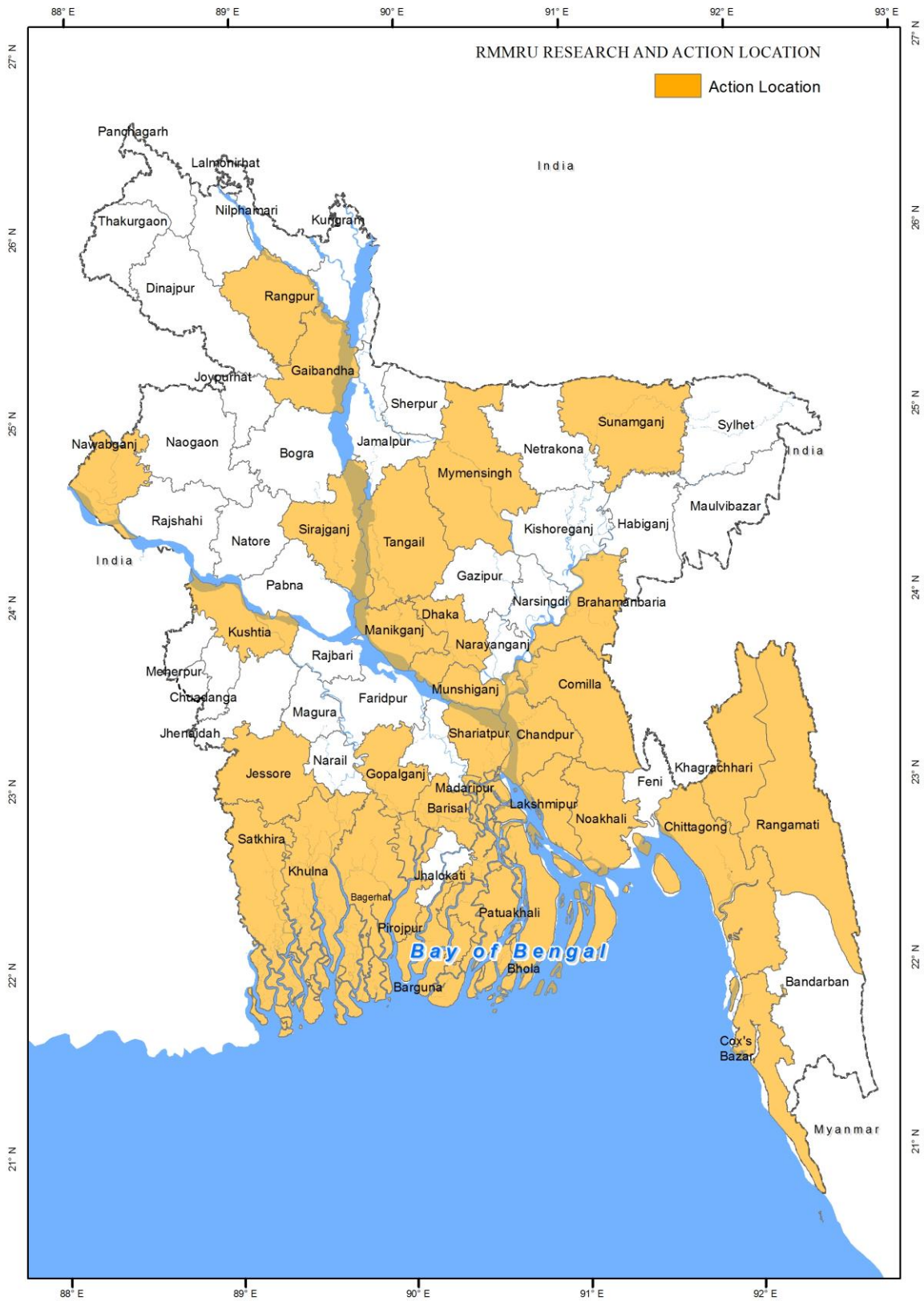
### A centre for evidence based research and grassroots action

RMMRU, a centre for research, advocacy, training and grassroots action on migration, was established in 1995. The aim of RMMRU is to establish the rights of all types of migrants and create evidence that well governed and informed migration system reduces poverty and benefits both, receiving and sending regions. Over the years, RMMRU has produced 65 basic research studies. The unit has pioneered the model of Migrants' Right Protection Committee (MRPC) at the union level of administration, which is now being replicated by other organizations working for the protection of rights of migrants.

2015 was a challenging year. The year began with the discovery of mass graves and illegal detention centres of Bangladeshis and Myanmarse nationals along Thai-Malaysian border. Therefore, a large part of RMMRU's time and effort were dedicated towards campaigning for reducing the scope of irregular migration and prosecute the perpetrators.

### General Body





## Summary of Projects and Programmes

Projects	Funder(s)	Budget size in BDT	Project Focus	Partners(s)	Location(s)
Sustaining Gains from Migration: Asserting Migrants' Rights (AMR)	Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)	9,662,170	Policy advocacy for migration governance, grassroots mobilization and capacity building of PNGOs and MRPCs	<i>Implementing Partners:</i> RPDO, CCDA and Shangsaptoque  <i>Govt. Partners:</i> DEMO, BMET	Tangail, Comilla Chittagong, and Dhaka
Irregular Migration	RMMRU Core	30,000	Create evidence based knowledge on loopholes of irregular migration and conduct information campaign at the grassroots	<i>National Partner:</i> Development for Disadvantaged People (DDP), Sirajgonj, ASK, WARBE DF, BOMSA, OKUP  <i>International partner:</i> MFA	Sirajgonj, Tangail, Comilla Chittagong, Dhaka Satkhira Jessore Chapai Nawabgonj, Rangpur, Mymensing, Sunamganj, Kushtia, Manikganj, Munshiganj, , Brahmanbaria, Shariatpur, Barisal, Laxmipur, Khagrachari,
Migrating Out of Poverty Research Programme (RPC)	DFID	13,393,879	Understand the relationship between regional migration, internal migration and poverty	RPDO, DWRN, BILS,	Bangladesh, UK, Ghana, Kenya, Singapore and South Africa
DELtas, vulnerability and Climate Change: Migration and Adaptation (DECCMA)	IDRC DFID	2,579,156	Understand adaptation choices in delta regions with a strong focus on the role of migration as an adaptation strategy, including temporary, periodic, or permanent migration	<i>International Partner Universities:</i> Jadavpur University (JU), India and University of Ghana (UG), Ghana  <i>Local partners:</i> BUET SPARSO BIDS CEGIS WARPO SANEM JJS TARA	The Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna delta in Bangladesh and India; the Mahanadi delta in India; and the Volta delta in Ghana
Situation Analysis of the Migration Context and Policy Framework in Bangladesh	IOM	896,138	Integration of migration in national development plans	X	X
Labour Migration Scoping Study, PROKAS, British Council	British Council	674,000	Promoting transparency and accountability for fairer labour	X	X

			migration from Bangladesh		
Climate change, adaptation and migration in CHT region of Bangladesh	ICIMOD	764,679	Understand the role of labour migration in increasing local level adaptation capacity of people in the backdrop of climate and environmental hazards in the CHT.	Dept. of IR/University of Chittagong, Ministry of CHT affairs, Zabarang, Green Hill	RangamatiKhagrachari and Chittagong
National Strategy on the Management of Disaster and Climate Induced Internal Displacement	UNDP	800,000	Develop strategic responses to deal with displacement in three distinctive phases – (i) pre-displacement, (ii) displacement and (iii) post-displacement.	UNDP and CDMP II	Dhaka, Munshiganj
G2G Recruitment Process	RMMRU Core		Promote migration through formal channel and reduce scope of irregular migration	<i>International Partner: MFA</i>	National
Secretariat of BCSCC for GFMD 2016	Subscriptions from core partners	80,000	To facilitate the engagement of civil Society in GFMD 2016	<i>International Partner: MFA</i>  <i>National Partner: 43 human rights organisations, migrant associations, development NGOs and international organizations working in Bangladesh</i>	National

## Services for migrants and their families at grassroots

MRPCs delivered 20 types of services to 2530 migrants that included facilitation of passports, visa verification, registration for job in DEMO office, opening of bank accounts, accessing migration loan, submission of online complaints against fraudulence, local arbitration, accessing skill training and banking services etc.

In collaboration of DEMO office of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) MRPCs helped deceased migrant families to secure BDT 1.5 crore as compensation.

By conducting local level arbitration MRPCs helped three cheated families to recover BDT 2.85 lacs. Through online complaint lodging these committees facilitated securing return of BDT 2.33 lac (four cases).

MRPCs helped 53 departing migrants to receive BDT 43.9 lacs from Probashi Kallayan and BRAC banks as migration finance loan.

Through monthly meetings, counseling services, pre-decision trainings, pre-departure trainings, courtyard meetings, haat shovas and school meetings for awareness building they directly informed 25,538 people at the project areas. Besides through use of public address system (miking), film shows and celebration May Day and International Migrant Workers' Day it informed 1,60,000 people about safe labour migration procedure and consequences of irregular migration.

### ***Innovation Information Portal of Return Migrants***

Information is not available on migrants who return every year after finishing their work contracts. RMMRU experimented and developed a method of recording data of returnee migrants. It conducted a near-census in its project areas through the MRPCs. The result shows that 27 per cent of the total migrant households are returnee households. This data-base has high potential for providing support for reintegration, linking jobs to the returnees and conducting research. RMMRU has uploaded profile of the returnee migrants in a web portal ([www.returnemigrant.info](http://www.returnemigrant.info)). The portal was launched on 10 October 2015. This system of record keeping can be replicated nation-wide by the government.



Courtyard Meeting in Miressharai

“My son Selim Mia (31) had been working in Saudi Arabia from 2006. He died in a road accident there in 2013. After receiving my son’s dead body, I have lodged an application to BMET through district DEMO office with the support of MRPC. Through the prompt initiative of local DEMO office, I received BDT 22,00,000 (twenty two lac taka) as the death compensation.”

*Mr. Thandu Mia, Village: Pakulla Dakkhin Para, of Silimpur union under sadar Upazila of Tangail.*



[www.returnemigrant.info](http://www.returnemigrant.info)

## Evidence based research

This year three new researches were conducted under the RPC. These are: (a) ‘Gendered practices of remittance use and the shaping of youth aspirations’, (b) ‘Public policy formulation: Domestic Workers Policy 2015’ and (c) ‘Migration Industry: A case study of recruitment of Bangladeshi construction sector workers’.

Under the DECCMA project RMMRU has undertaken two researches. These are: (a) ‘An inventory of planned adaptation practices in Bangladesh’, and (b) ‘Quantitative survey of 3000 migrant and non-migrant households in deltaic Bangladesh’.

Under AMR project three studies were conducted: (a) ‘An analysis of Migration Trends of 2015’, (b) ‘Governance of the Wage Earners’ Welfare Fund’ and (c) ‘Female labour migrants in the Gulf: the role of Labour Attaches’.

Other three important studies undertaken this year were: (a) ‘Climate change adaptation and migration in the CHT region’, (b) ‘Situation analysis in the migration context and policy framework in Bangladesh’ and (c) ‘Scope of fairer labour migration’.

## New Knowledge on Migration

Near-census of 12 high migration intensity villages found that 33 percent of the total households were migrant households. This exercise, for the first time provided data on extent of return of migrant workers. 27 percent of the migrant households were return migrant households and the rest 73 percent were current migrant households (AMR project).

Remittance plays a role in shaping youth aspiration. However, the role of remittance in shaping aspiration is gendered. Aspiration of male youths of migrant families is to join government services, followed by migrating abroad. Female youth aspires to get married to a socially well off family, followed by pursuing monetised work (RPC).

Construction is defined as a formal sector job under government regulation. However, informality prevails in every aspect of labour recruitment and management in this sector. Informality allows the employers and intermediaries to



Members of RMMRU-DECCMA research team in Satkhira



Voice of migrant family in Dialogue on Wage Earners’ Welfare Fund



Voice of Construction Worker in consultation on Recruitment of Domestic Construction Workers

pay workers unfair wage, disregard health and occupational safety standards, deny right to collective bargaining and secure adequate compensation in case of injury or death. Thus the employers have little interest in directly recruiting workers (RPC).

Policy process mapping exercise shows that the domestic workers policy was essentially driven by civil society and was also drafted under the leadership of a coalition of civil society organization- the Domestic Workers' Rights Network (RPC).

During the period 2011 to 2050, about 16 to 26 million people will migrate from their areas of origin due to floods, cyclones, river erosion and rising sea levels from 18 districts of Bangladesh (RMMRU and SCMR)

The climatic hazards faced by the CHT region are different than plain land. Deforestation, land slide, drought and flood are the major hazards faced by the hill population. Planned intervention for adaptation to climate change stresses is poor in the region. People mostly practice different autonomous adaptation strategies and migration is one of them (HIMAP).

Earlier, hill people hardly migrated for livelihood. In recent years the CHT region has become a source area of internal labour migrants. People in the districts do not have access to international migration (HIMAP).

The inability to send workers under G2G system has to a great extent contributed to irregular migration through the maritime route of Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea (AMR).

In 2013 and 2014, the migration cost on average for males was about Taka 3,80,000, whereas for female migrants it was Taka 1,00,000 (SDC and RMMRU).

Male migrants remit about Taka 2,00,000 a year. On the other hand, female migrants remit Taka 80,000 a year. While female migrants earn less than male migrants, females remit 90 percent of their total income, while their male counterparts send 50 percent of their income back home as remittances (SDC and RMMRU)



*'My son Fuad wanted to go to Iraq. For this reason Fuad gave 4 lac taka to a local dalal (Mr. Delwar Hossain). Delwar did send him to Iraq but after two months, he came back as there was no job available. Through MRPC arbitration, we could get back 2 lac taka from the dalal' - Ranzu Khan, Habla MRPC, Tangail*



Interviewee with migrant household head

The annual income of international migrant households is Taka 2,60,000, while that of non-migrant households is Taka 1,14,000, and the national rural annual average household income is Taka 1,15,000 (SDC and RMMRU)

### Change in policies

After one year of the G2G Agreement with Malaysia, RMMRU noted that hardly any worker could migrate to the country. Since then RMMRU engaged itself in a sustained campaign asking the government for evaluation of the arrangement. Due to sensitivity of the issue no other private sector or civil society organization joined the campaign. In June 2015 the GoB officially acknowledged the failure of the G2G and revised the policy.



Rally on International Migrants' Day, 2015

In the past all government documents NAPA, BCCSAP and DDR treated migration as a threat in the context of climate change. After five years of evidence based research and campaign RMMRU was invited to prepare the National Strategy on Management of Disaster and Climate Induced Internal Displacement. The Strategy was formally adopted by the government in September 2015.

*My son Rubel went to South Africa by paying Taka 9 lac to a local dalal, but failed to stay there. From miking, we heard about irregular migration and system of shalish. We approached MRPC and RPDO they arranged arbitration and we could get back 6 lac taka from the dalal- Kader, Pikora MRPC Tangail*

The 7th Five Year Plan has recognised migration as one of the adaptation tools against climate change stresses.

In 2015 the government adopted the Domestic Workers' Policy, 2015.

### Current campaigns

Since its enactment, no cases of fraudulent practices was lodged under Migration Act of 2013. RMMRU conducted year-round campaign for ensuring prosecution under the law. It is also campaigning for reform of specific provisions of the law.

The Draft Seventh Five Year Plan integrated migration only in a few sections. It should be integrated with all relevant sectoral programmes.

### New Areas of Campaign

**Domestic Workers:** Now that the policy is adopted, An action plan needs to be formulated for implementation of Domestic Workers Policy, 2015. Programmes needs to be undertaken to

**First Public Interest Litigation in Bangladesh for the Migrant Workers**

Courtesy: Dhaka Tribune

Overseas Employment and Migration Act-2013 was enacted in October 2013 by the Bangladesh government for the protection of the migrant workers. But unfortunately not a single case has been filed under this law in last 16 months despite evidence of plethora of cases of fraudulence and irregular migration that took place in 2014.

On March 6, High court of Bangladesh asked the government and responsible agencies to explain and show cause in four weeks why it should not be directed to prosecute the people responsible for human trafficking and irregular migration under the enacted law. High Court came up with the rule after hearing a writ petition filed by Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU).

ensure personal security and privacy of domestic workers. Campaign is also needed for the ratification of ILO Convention 189 .

**Construction Workers:** Demand should be raised to curb informal practices through enforcement of labour law of Bangladesh. Ensuring issuance of proper documentation during recruitment and development of monitoring and inspection system at work sites.

**CC and Migration in CHT:** Campaign needs to be conducted to incorporate programmes on climate change adaptations in CHT in all government’s policies. Government instructions that facilitate labour migration should be taken to CC affected areas.

**SDGs:** Demand has to be raised to integrate migration in all future programmes that would be undertaken by GOB for attaining SDGs

**Intervention tools used by RMMRU in influencing policy National Level:**

- Hosted a session on Climate Change and Migration at Gobeshona Conference, 9 January 2015
- Consultation on Recruitment of Construction Workers in Bangladesh, Dhaka, 7 May 2015
- Dissemination workshop on Gendered Use of Remittance,
- Dialogue on Wage Earners’ Welfare Fund, Dhaka, 27 June 2015
- Residential Workshop of South Asian Journalists on Migration and the Media, Kathmandu, 14-16 August 2015
- Dissemination workshop on National Strategy on Management of Disaster and Climate Induced Internal Displacement, Dhaka, August 2015.
- Training Workshop on Migration Act, 2013; Chittagong, 5 September 2015
- Stakeholders Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation (with BUET), Lakkhipur, 18 November 2015
- Showcasing RMMRU Climate Change Research Oldenburg, Germany, 3 December 2015.
- Inter-partner Exchange Programme of MRPC Members, Tangail, 29-30 November 2015
- Press Conference to disseminate Migration Trend Report, Dhaka, 27 December 2015
- Distribution of Desk Calendar on Rights of Domestic Workers, December 2015
- Dissemination workshop on Situation analysis of the migration context and policy framework in Bangladesh, Dhaka, December, 2015



Lawyers’ Workshop on Migration Act in Chittagong

*My son (Sujan) received RMMRU RPDO scholarship and took electronics training. Sujan takes 1 month training at Montage technical training center. After the training he went to Dubai. Now Sujan is in Dubai and earning 35 thousand taka per month. We are very happy- Kamal*

*With the support of RMMRU my son Azizul received a driving training from Greenland technical training center. After finishing his training Azizul went to Saudi Arab. He is now working in a company as a driver. His monthly earning is Taka 50 thousand – Dulal Tangail*



MRPC programme

## At Local level

Pre-decision training of potential migrants, pre-departure training departing migrants, courtyard meetings, haat shobhas, school meetings, public service announcements (miking), inter-district partner exchange programmes, skill training scholarship programme for integration of returnee migrants, counselling services by MRPC, film shows, celebration of international days.

## Media Intervention

Why relocating rohingyas is not the answer,  
C R Abrar

<http://goo.gl/kdwjXn> (The Daily Star)

মানব পাচারের মূলে রোহিঙ্গা সমস্যা!-সি আর  
আবরার

<http://goo.gl/rkXmD6> (The Daily Prothom-alo)

World Refugee Day: Overcoming  
compassion fatigue, C R Abrar

<http://goo.gl/rx3HwP> (The Daily Star)

Call to frame policy for construction  
workers (RMMRU Report)

<http://goo.gl/Owk8qb> (The Financial Express)

নারী কর্মী : বিদেশ যাওয়ার আগে  
বিদেশে অনেক নারী কর্মী নির্যাতন ও  
প্রতারণার শিকার

Dr. Tasneem Siddiqui's interview

<http://goo.gl/adkZfJ> (The Daily kaler  
kantho)

Govt should take more care, be more serious

<http://goo.gl/395CaV> (The Daily New Age)

Escaped workers claim agency 'sold' them  
into forced labour

<http://goo.gl/395CaV> (The Daily New Age)

Malaysia to hire 5 lakh workers this year

<http://goo.gl/Ku0NLZ> (The Daily New Age)

Fix your home first, Matia hits back at US  
ambassador

<http://goo.gl/knkxiX> (The Daily New Age)

Govt urged to ensure security before sending  
female workers to KSA

<http://goo.gl/yY56gn> (The Daily New Age)

৪৬ হাজার কোটি টাকা আসছে অবৈধ পথে

<http://goo.gl/eyAyB6> (The Bonik Barta)

Hiring female workers for Saudi Jobs - Govt  
to rely on recruiting agencies

<http://goo.gl/rtNgbh> (The Daily New Age)

Sea migrants left to die in mass graves in  
Thailand - Bangladeshi found alive

<http://goo.gl/15ZTMA> (The Daily New Age)

The Pledge of December 18, 2015

Tasneem Siddiqui

<http://goo.gl/WtCckp> (The Daily Star)

উন্নত বিশ্বে দীর্ঘদিন ধরে অভিবাসন

প্রত্যাশীদের সম্পর্কে নেতিবাচক ধারণা তৈরি  
করা হয়েছে :

ড. তাসনিম সিদ্দিকী

Dr. Tasneem Siddiqui's interview

<http://goo.gl/kDg8NM> (The Daily jugantor)

Migration augments development

Dr. Tasneem Siddiqui's interview

<http://goo.gl/HqC8sn> (The Daily Star)

সহজলভ্য হোক কম খরচে বৈধভাবে

অভিবাসনের তথ্য

Dr. Tasneem Siddiqui's interview

<http://goo.gl/OaUzXM> (The Daily kaler kantho)

মানব পাচার বন্ধে যৌথ কমিশন গঠন করুন

Dr. Tasneem Siddiqui's interview

<http://goo.gl/szDDJc> (The Daily Prothom-alo)

'It will be against the interest of our female  
workers if we send them to the KSA without  
establishing shelter homes'

Dr. Tasneem Siddiqui's interview

<http://goo.gl/bFIDOV> (The Daily Star)

## **PUBLICATIONS OF RMMRU**

### ***Books***

Siddiqui, T and Mahmood, R A 2015 ‘Impact of migration on poverty and local development’, RMMRU and SDC, Dhaka.

Siddiqui, T and Sikder M J U (2015), ‘Migration of the Marginalised: Domestic workers and Rickshaw-Pullers in Dhaka City’, RMMRU, Dhaka

### ***Policy Brief***

RMMRU-RPC, 2015, Impact of Remittances on Education and Human Resource Development: Evidence from Bangladesh

### ***Briefing Paper***

RMMRU-GIZ, 2015, Climate Change Induced Migration and Urban Informal Settlements.

### ***Migration trend report***

RMMRU, 2015, Labour migration from Bangladesh 2014: Achievements and Challenges

### ***Brochure***

রামরু ,২০১৫, কাফালা পদ্ধতির অধীনে আপনার কাজের শর্তগুলো জেনে নিন।

### ***E-publication***

Migration Mirror Issue I May-June 2015

Migration Mirror Issue II July-August 2015

Migration Mirror Issue III September-October 2015

Migration Mirror Issue IIV November-December 2015

### ***Working Paper***

RMMRU-RPC, 2015, Migration and Social Networks: Evidence from Bangladesh.

Ruma Haldar 2015 ‘Socio-economic condition of depriving Hindu Women in Bangladesh’,

Working Paper 45 RMMRU

Siddiqui T, Bhuiyan R A, Sikder J U and Islam M T 2015 ‘Adaptation strategies of poor urban migrants in the context of climate change: A case study of informal settlements in Natore,

Sirajganuj and Rajshahi. Working Paper 46 RMMRU

The role of labour migration in climate change adaptation in Bangladesh with a special focus on the Chittagong Hill Tract region - Tasneem Siddiqui and Motasim Billah, Working Paper 47

RMMRU

### ***The public Service Announcement (PSA)***

RMMRU-RPC, 2015, Let the earning from migration fulfill our dreams

## Work Published by Others

Siddiqui, T 2015 'International Labor Migration, Remittance and Development' in Ali Riaz and Sajjadur Rahman edited **Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Bangladesh, Routledge.**

GoB 2015 National Strategy on Management of Disaster and Climate Induced Internal Displacement, CDMP II and Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief.

Neelim, A and Siddiqui, Tasneem (forthcoming) Situation Analysis of the Migration Context and Policy Framework in Bangladesh, IOM, Dhaka.



**Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU)**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**As at 31 December 2015**

Particulars	Note	Figures in Tk.	
		31 Dec. 2015 Amount	31 Dec. 2014 Amount
<b>PROPERTY &amp; ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non - Current Assets</b>			
Fixed Assets (At Cost less Accumulated Depreciation)	03.00	7,758,118	7,760,330
<b>Total Non - Current Assets</b>		<b>7,758,118</b>	<b>7,760,330</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Loan to Project	04.00	-	1,700,000
Cash & Cash equivalents	05.00	3,510,777	1,774,503
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>3,510,777</b>	<b>3,474,503</b>
<b>Total Property &amp; Assets</b>		<b>11,268,895</b>	<b>11,234,833</b>
<b>FUND &amp; LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Fund &amp; Reserves</b>			
Fund Account	06.00	11,089,668	11,010,908
<b>Total Fund &amp; Reserves</b>		<b>11,089,668</b>	<b>11,010,908</b>
<b>Non -Current Liabilities</b>			
<b>Total Non -Current Liabilities</b>		-	-
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Fund Transferable to projects	07.00	179,227	223,925
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>179,227</b>	<b>223,925</b>
<b>Total Fund &amp; Liabilities</b>		<b>11,268,895</b>	<b>11,234,833</b>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Executive Director  
RMMRU

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Treasurer  
RMMRU

Signed in terms of our separate report of even data annexed

20 March, 2016  
Dhaka


Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury  
Chartered Accountants

**Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU)**  
**Income and Expenditure Statement**  
**For the Period from 01 January 2015 to 31 December 2015**

Figures In Tk.

Particulars	Notes	01 Jan. 2015 to 31 Dec. 2015	01 Jan. 2014 to 31 Dec. 2014
<b>Income:</b>			
Office Rent received from projects	09.00	694,353	815,736
Utilities received from projects	10.00	145,909	157,261
Donation received	11.00	310,415	1,320,156
AC and Furniture Rent Received		-	126,000
Overhead received from projects	12.00	398,867	149,116
Interest received from Bank		86,235	57,533
Equipment Rent Received	13.00	8,103	92,438
Registration fees-Remittance Fair		-	130,000
General Body Membership Fees	14.00	26,000	13,000
Book Sell		5,440	-
Venue rent		15,000	-
Data set upload		-	19,100
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>1,690,322</b>	<b>2,880,340</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>			
Office Rent		1,023,032	955,021
Utilities		198,552	215,727
Audit Fee		27,000	24,000
General Body Meeting, EC Meeting , Annual Party		38,370	40,482
Bank Charges		6,070	4,655
Car Maintenance		13,891	6,378
Equipment Maintenance		-	300
Travel Allowance, Local conveyance		20,001	5,285
Salary		-	21,060
Miscellaneous		17,068	10,214
Annual Tax		249,766	131,611
Website Hosting		15,600	15,600
Depreciation		2,212	11,554
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>1,611,562</b>	<b>1,441,887</b>
<b>Excess of Income over Expenditure</b>		<b>78,761</b>	<b>1,438,454</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,690,322</b>	<b>2,880,340</b>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
 Executive Director  
 RMMRU

  
 Treasurer  
 RMMRU

20 March, 2016  
 Dhaka

  
 Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury  
 Chartered Accountants

**Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU)**  
**Receipts and Payments Statement**  
For the Period from 01 January 2015 to 31 December 2015

Particulars	Notes	01 Jan.2015 to 31 Dec. 2015	01 Jan.2014 to 31 Dec. 2014
<b>Receipts:</b>			
<b>Opening Balance</b>			
<b>Cash &amp; Cash equivalents</b>		<b>1,774,503</b>	<b>1,800,571</b>
Cash in hand		5,000	5,000
Cash at Bank		1,769,503	1,795,571
Fund Received	08.00	5,991,747	6,963,529
AC and Furniture Rent Received		-	126,000
Office Rent Received from projects	09.00	694,353	815,736
Utilities Received from projects	10.00	145,909	157,261
Donation Received	11.00	310,415	1,320,156
Overhead Received from projects	12.00	398,867	149,116
Interest Received from Bank		86,235	57,533
Equipment Rent Received	13.00	8,103	92,438
Registration fees-Remittance Fair		-	130,000
General Body Membership Fees	14.00	26,000	13,000
Book sell		5,440	-
Loan refund from Project		2,000,000	-
Venue rent		15,000	-
Data set upload		-	19,100
<b>Total :</b>		<b>11,456,572</b>	<b>11,644,440</b>
<b>Payments:</b>			
Fund transferred to projects	15.00	6,036,445	6,739,604
Office Rent		1,023,032	955,021
Utilities		198,552	215,727
Audit Fee		27,000	24,000
General Body Meeting, EC Meeting, Annual Party		38,370	40,482
Loan to Project		300,000	1,700,000
Bank Charges		6,070	4,655
Car Maintenance		13,891	6,378
Equipment Maintenance		-	300
Annual Tax		249,766	131,611
Travel Allowance, Local conveyance		20,001	5,285
Salary		-	21,060
Website Hosting		15,600	15,600
Miscellaneous		17,068	10,214
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>7,945,795</b>	<b>9,869,937</b>
<b>Closing Balance:</b>			
<b>Cash &amp; Cash equivalents</b>		<b>3,510,777</b>	<b>1,774,503</b>
Cash in hand		5,000	5,000
Cash at Bank		3,505,777	1,769,503
<b>Total:</b>		<b>11,456,572</b>	<b>11,644,440</b>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

.....  
Executive Director  
RMMRU

.....  
Treasurer  
RMMRU

Signed in terms of our separate report of even data annexed

20 March, 2016  
Dhaka

Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury  
Chartered Accountants