

Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)

Indirect Cost Rate Calculation

For the year 01st July 2025 to 30th June 2026

Table of Contents

Contents

CERTIFICATE OF INDIRECT COST RATE.....	3
1. Organization Profile	4
2. Accounting System	7
3. Scope of Review.....	7
4. Basic Concept and Terminology	8
5. Methodology	11
6. Indirect Cost Rate Calculation Method.....	12
7. Cost Policy Statement	12
8. Statement of Indirect Cost Rate Calculation.....	15
9. Notes to the Statement of Total Costs disbursed into Direct and Indirect cost.....	16

CERTIFICATE OF INDIRECT COST RATE

We have reviewed the Statement of Indirect Cost Rate Calculation of Young Power Social Action (YPSA) for the year of 1st July 2025 to 30th June 2026.

This is to certify that:

1. All costs included in the calculation to establish indirect cost rate for the year of 1st July 2025 to 30th June 2026 are allowable in accordance with the requirements of grants/contracts to which they apply and with the Federal cost principle- OMB Circular A-122 Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations,
2. In the Statement of Indirect Cost Rate Calculation, there doesn't include any costs which are unallowable under applicable Federal cost principles.

We declare to the best of our knowledge the foregoing is true and correct.



A. Qasem & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Enlistment Registration No. of FRC: CAF- 001-129

Place: Chattogram
Date: 03 December, 2025



1. Organization Profile

BACKGROUND OF YPSA

The youth community makes up half of the world's population. With a view to creating worldwide awareness about this youth community and to ensure youth participation in development programs, the UN General Assembly on 3rd November 1978, according to its resolution no. 33/7, declared 1981 to 1990 as the "Youth Decade" and designated 1985 as the "International Youth Year". A massive campaign was carried out to involve youth in social development programs across the world, including Bangladesh. Being inspired by the spirit of the "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", the Founder General Secretary and Chief Executive Md. Arifur Rahman encouraged and organized the local youth community with the aim of establishing a youth development organization in Sitakund under the Chattogram district of Bangladesh. In this way, on May 20, 1985, the youth organization "Young Power" was established which later transformed into the social development organization "Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)" and began its course of participation in the development process. Currently, as an organization for sustainable development, YPSA is continuously moving forward with its vision, mission, and values as per its constitution and strategic plan.

LEGAL STATUS

YPSA is a voluntary, nonprofit, nonpolitical organization for sustainable development registered with the different departments of the People's Republic of Bangladesh including NGO Affairs Bureau, Register of Joint Stock Companies and Firms and Micro Credit Regulatory Authority, Department of Social Welfare, Copyright Office. The detail of registration related information is given below:

- NGO Affairs Bureau: NAB/916-95-26/02/1995, Renewal date 26.02.2030
- Social welfare Department: Chatta: 1475/89, 10/09/1989
- Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms under the Societies Registration Act: XXI of 1860 CHC- 227/2004.on 29th February, 2004
- Micro Credit Regulatory Authority: MRA 0000339 Certificate No: 00299-01249-00335 23/09/2008

VISION OF YPSA

YPSA envisions a society without poverty where everyone's basic needs and rights are ensured.

MISSION OF YPSA

YPSA exists to participate with the poor and vulnerable population with all commitment to bring about their own and society's sustainable development. Respect for diversity.

CORE VALUES OF YPSA

- Patriotism and commitment to national interest, sovereignty and national pride
- Justice, transparency and accountability
- Mutual respect and gender friendliness
- Quality and excellence
- Humility and confidence
- Support for environment and ecology



- Respect for diversity

GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

YPSA is governed by an **Executive Committee** consists of seven members and elected by general members according to its constitution. The Executive Committee formulates the strategic directions and principles of the organization and the **Chief Executive** conducts the overall management and representation of the organization.

List of Approved Organizational Manual /Policies and Plans

- Strategic Planning
- Personnel Policy and Procedure Manual
- Financial Policy and Procedure Manual
- Procurement Policy
- Travel Policy
- Administrative Policy
- Financial Contingency Policy
- Child Safeguarding Policy
- Gender Policy
- Conflict of Interest Policy
- Partnership Policy
- Emergency Procurement Policy
- Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy
- IT & Data Privacy Policies
- YPSA Employees Contributory Provident Fund policy
- YPSA Savings & Credit Manual
- HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy
- YPSA Complaint and Feedback Mechanism
- YPSA Contingency Plan (Disaster and Emergency Response)
- Business Development Plan (BDP)
- Smoke Free Guideline
- Strategic plan on Ageing

HUMAN RESOURCES

Nature of employment	Total	Male	Female
Regular Staff	644	545	99
Project Staff	769	490	279
Total Staff	1413	1035 (73%)	378 (27%)
Volunteer	1028	424	604

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

At present, YPSA's direct program interventions reach in **Greater Chattogram Division (including the Chattogram Hill Tracts)** and part of the **Dhaka & Sylhet Division**. Besides, YPSA has been doing **country-wide and regional campaigning** through its advocacy initiatives and implementing need-based projects in elsewhere the country as well as conducting **joint programs with grassroots**



NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, OPDs and OPAs through its Networking & Strategic Linkage Unit. Currently, YPSA is working for and with a total of 14 million (estimated) disadvantaged and vulnerable people.

DEPARTMENTS OF YPSA:

Social Development Department: This department is responsible for executing the projects/programs under the major thematic issues of YPSA such as Health; Education; Human Rights and Good governance; Environment and Climate Change; DRR and Humanitarian Response as per its five-year strategic plan.

Economic Development Department: Economic Development Department is responsible for implementing all economic development-related programs/projects under the theme of Economic Empowerment. The major interventions under this department are Savings and credit, Micro Enterprise, Livelihood Enhancement, Value Chain Development, Sustainable Enterprise, Remittance, Micro Insurance, promotion of Ecotourism, Social Business enterprises.

Finance Department: The finance department is responsible for establishing an overall financial controlling system with the objectives to ensure a better degree of financial control, transparency, and accountability of day-to-day operations for providing positive support in administering the overall activities of the organization for smooth functioning.

HRM&D and Admin Department: Human Resource Management & Development and Admin department is responsible for staff recruitment, staff evaluation, staff management and take initiative for staff capacity development & coordinate admin related issues. It also ensures a standard system of recruitment, staff development, staff benefit, traveling rules, staff evaluation, grievance procedure, etc. in compliance with the national law.

Knowledge Management for Development (KM4D) Department: YPSA promotes tacit and explicit knowledge by creating a learning environment throughout the organization under the Knowledge Management for Development (KM4D) department. The major role of this department is to facilitate the knowledge management process and replicate the knowledge into the new programming for sustainability, which finally contributes to the vision of the organization. The major task of this department is research, monitoring & evaluation, documentation & publication, and program development.

Secretariat of the Chief Executive (SCE): YPSA's Secretariat of the Chief Executive (SCE) supports the Chief Executive (CE) with daily official's tasks, preserves important documents, databases and organize meetings, The Secretariat coordinates and communicates with various departments, government and non-organizations (GOs and NGOs), networks, forums and media and shares need-based information and reports. SCE liaises with different units and link institution of YPSA, including the YPSA Networking and strategic Linkage Unit (NSU), which maintains strategic relationships with governmental and non-governmental entities, Civil Society organizations and media; the YPSA organizational Learning and reflection (OLR) unit, which conducts human resource development training and the advocacy Unit for facilitating advocacy issues in Bangladesh the beyond.



2. Accounting System

Basis of Accounting

YPSA maintains accounts on the basis of 'Double Entry Accounts System'. All income and expenditure record in the books of accounts necessary adjustment.

Accounting Responsibility

Finance Department is responsible to implement the financial policy as well as responsible to maintain proper books of accounts as per financial guideline. They will prepare financial reports timely and accurately as required. The Finance Department will ensure the authenticity for all receipts and payments on time. The finance personnel will responsible to overall financial control for effective financial management. The Director (Finance)/Deputy Director/Assistant Director/ Manager (Finance)/ Program Chief/ Project chief/Branch Chief/Area Chief is responsible to preserve all books of accounts. As a measure of management safeguard, the required precautions must be exercised for handling/ carrying of cash from and to bank and preservation of cheque books.

Authority

The Chief Executive of the organization has authenticity power. All accounting documents (requisition, authorization, bills, vouchers, cheques) will be prepared, checked, reviewed and approved as per Delegation of Authority (DoA).

Reporting of Finance Department

Finance department should close the accounts in every month, all books of accounts should be updated on daily basis, and all report should be prepared on monthly/quarterly/six-monthly/yearly basis.

3. Scope of Review

The scope of our review involved the following tasks:

- Review all funding source of YPSA for segregation it into Donor funded project & YPSA own funded project.
- Examine the YPSA expenses for the period from July 01, 2024 to June 30, 2025 for segregation into direct and indirect cost.
- Determine the actual indirect cost rate for the above period in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular NO: A-122, Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations.
- Recommend the most appropriate basis to determine the indirect cost rate for YPSA.
- Provide a report on the recommendation percentage calculations and the base calculation procedures.



4. Basic Concept and Terminology

A. Definition of Indirect Costs

According to OMB Circular A-122 (2 CFR Part 230):

“Indirect costs are those that have been incurred for common or joint objectives and cannot be readily identified with a particular final cost objective”

B. Definition and types of Indirect Rates

An indirect cost rate is simply a device for determining fairly and conveniently within the boundaries of sound administrative principles, what proportion of indirect cost each program should bear. An indirect cost rate is the ratio between the total indirect expenses and some direct cost base.

The DCD typically issues provisional and final indirect cost rates. There are also predetermined and fixed rates but are rarely used. All of these rates are described below, per OMB Circular A-122:

1. Provisional rate or billing rate is a temporary indirect cost rate applicable to a specified period and is used for interim billings pending the establishment of a final rate for the period.

2. Final rate means an indirect cost rate applicable to a specified past period which is based on the actual costs of the period. A final rate is not subject to adjustment.

Note that a final indirect cost rate is established after an organization's actual costs are known, typically a fiscal year. Once established, a final indirect cost rate is used to adjust the indirect costs claimed.

The use of provisional and final rates will likely result in final audited expenditures being higher or lower than those reported for awards, which are terminated during the organization's fiscal year. A final rate may be issued as a provisional rate in the ensuing year, adjusted for anticipated changes in funding levels or costs.

3. Predetermined Rate: A Predetermined rate established for a specified current or future period and is not subject to adjustment. A predetermined rate may be used on awards where there is reasonable assurance that the rate is not likely to exceed a rate based on the organization's actual costs.

4. Fixed Rates with carry-forward: A fixed rate is an indirect cost rate with the same characteristics as a predetermined rate, except that the difference between the estimated costs and the actual costs of the period covered by the rate is carried forward as an adjustment to the rate computation of a subsequent period.



C. Determination of Indirect Cost Rates and Cost Allocation

Non – Profit - The three basic methods for calculating indirect cost rates under OMB Circular A-122 are the:

- Simplified,
- Multiple Rate and
- Direct Allocation method.

Specific instructions on the computation of indirect cost rates with the conditions on when to use each method are contained in OMB Circular A-122, Attachment A.

OMB Circular A-122 also provides for the use of Special Indirect Cost Rates. A single indirect cost rate for all activities of the organization may not be appropriate when work under the Federal program is conducted in an offsite location and the level of administrative support is different than other programs.

For an organization that receives more than \$10 million in Federal funding of direct costs in a fiscal year, a breakout of the indirect costs into two components; Facilities and Administration, as defined below, is required. The rate shall be stated as a percentage which the amount of Facilities and Administration is, of the applicable distribution base used for each component. Each indirect cost rate negotiation agreement shall identify the development of each indirect cost pool component as well as the overall indirect cost rate.

1. "Facilities" is defined as depreciation and use allowances on buildings, equipment and capital improvements; interest on debt associated with certain buildings, equipment and capital improvements; and operations and maintenance expenses.

2. "Administration" is defined as general administration and general expenses such as the director's office, accounting, personnel, library expenses and all other types of expenditures not listed specifically under one of the subcategories of "Facilities", (including cross allocations from other pools, where applicable).

Simplified Allocation Method

The Simplified Method is used whenever the major functions of an organization benefit from its indirect costs to approximately the same degree. The allocation of indirect costs may be accomplished by:



(1) Classifying the total cost for the base period (usually the organization's fiscal year) as either direct or indirect and

(2) Dividing the total allowable indirect costs (net of applicable credits) by an equitable distribution base.

The result of this process is an indirect cost rate which is used to distribute indirect costs to individual Federal financial assistance programs and contracts. The rate should be expressed as the percentage which the total amount of allowable indirect costs bears to the base selected. This method may also be used where:

(1) The organization has only one major function encompassing a number of individual projects or activities, and/or

(2) Where the level of Federal awards to that organization is relatively small.

Both the direct costs and the indirect costs shall exclude capital expenditures and unallowable costs. However, unallowable costs must be included in the direct cost base (if they represent activities to which the indirect costs are properly allocable).

The distribution base may be:

- (1) Total direct costs (excluding capital expenditures and other distorting items),
- (2) Direct salaries and wages,
- (3) Total costs less G&A expenses (commercial contractors),
- (4) Another base which results in an equitable distribution.

Multiple Allocation Method

This method is used where an organization's indirect costs benefit its major functions in varying degree, and indirect costs are accumulated into separate cost groupings. Each grouping is then allocated individually to benefiting functions by means of a base, which best measures the relative benefits.

Allocation Base

Actual conditions shall be taken into account in selecting the base to be used in allocating the expenses in each grouping to benefiting functions. The essential consideration in selecting a method or base is that it is the one best suited for assigning the pool of costs to cost objectives in accordance with benefits derived, a traceable cause and effect relationship, or logic and reason.

The distribution shall be made in accordance with the base described in OMB Circular A-122, Attachment A. Section D.3.c unless, it can be demonstrated that the use of a different base would result in a more equitable allocation of the costs, or that a more readily available base would not increase the costs charged to sponsored awards.



An indirect cost rate shall be determined for each separate indirect cost pool developed. The rate in each case shall be stated as the percentage. Which the amount of the particular indirect cost pool is of the distribution base identified with the pool. The indirect cost pools will be classified into two broad Categories-Facilities and Administration.

Direct Allocation Method

The Direct Allocation Method is used by organizations that treat all costs as direct costs except general administration and expenses. These organizations generally separate their costs into three (3) basic categories:

- (1) General administration and expenses,
- (2) Fund raising, and
- (3) Other direct functions (including projects performed under Federal awards).

Joint costs, such as depreciation, rental expense, operation and maintenance facilities, telephone expenses, and the like are prorated individually as direct costs to each category and to each award or other activity using a base most appropriate to the particular cost being prorated. Under this method, indirect costs consist exclusively of general administration and general expenses.

This method is acceptable provided each joint cost is prorated using a base which accurately measures the benefits provided to each award or other activity.

5. Methodology

We have adopted the following methodology for the assignment:

Reviewed:

We have reviewed the following documents of the organization:

- All funding source of YPSA for segregation it into Donor funded project & YPSA own funded project;
- Agreement with donor for different long term and short-term project/activities;
- The YPSA expenses for the period from July 01, 2024 to June 30, 2025 for segregation into direct and indirect cost;
- The accounting procurements of YPSA;
- Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 of YPSA;



- Salary sheet of the employee;
- Expenses vouchers of different heads of expenses;
- Personnel procedure and Financial Policy of YPSA.

Prepared:

We have prepared the following schedules for the purpose of calculating the indirect cost rate.

- Developed a written policy that outlines the costs considered as direct, the costs considered to be indirect, and the rationale to support those costs;
- Prepared a list of all funded projects in details as to the donated amount, duration and fund source;
- Prepared a statement of total costs disbursed into direct and indirect cost as per OMB Circular No. A-122 for the ended year of 30 June, 2025; (*Examine year: 1st July, 2024- 30th June, 2025*)
- Prepared a statement of indirect cost rate calculation for the year of 30th June, 2026; (*Examine year: 1st July, 2024- 30th June, 2025*)
- Prepared certificate of indirect costs rate.

6. Indirect Cost Rate Calculation Method

After reviewing the operational activities and expenditure pattern of YPSA and having discussions with the management, we have applied the Direct Allocation Method as per OMB Circular No. A-122 (ATTACHMENT A) for computation of the indirect cost rate. YPSA charged its expenses in two categories general administration and projects. The Cost charged to general expenses was considered as indirect cost and cost charged to the project was to be considered as direct cost.

7. Cost Policy Statement

Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)

House - F10 (P), Road - 13, Block-B, Chandgaon R/A, Chattogram- 4212, Bangladesh

Tel: +88 0233 4471 690, Tel+Fax: +88 0233 4470 257

E-mail: info@ypsa.org, arif@ypsa.org

I. General Accounting Policies

- A. Basis of Accounting - Accrual Basis
- B. Examined Period-July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025
- C. Applicable Period- July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026



D. Allocation Basis for Individual Cost Elements - Direct Allocation Basis

E. Indirect Cost Rate Allocation Base - Direct Allocation Basis

F. YPSA maintains strong and effective internal controls to ensure that no cost is charged to grants both directly and indirectly. YPSA has procured its accounting system software, "FAPS & G-Banker" a financial accounting software package developed by VC World. This software is primarily used for processing vouchers, maintaining accounting records, and preparing financial statements. YPSA has competent and experienced personnel to operate and manage this accounting system effectively.

II. Description of Cost Allocation Methodology –

A. Administrative Costs:

YPSA has treated office rent, utilities, printing & photocopy, stationary, bank charge, postage and courier, repair & maintenance, office supplies etc. as administrative costs. Administrative costs are funded by donor in donor funded project & YPSA is fulfilled its own project administration costs by its own fund. Generally, in donor & YPSA funded project treat this cost as direct costs. The administrative costs of head office are treated as indirect costs.

B. Travel and Perdiem:

Travel and perdiem is treated as per circular of project. Basically, local conveyance, fuel expenses, transportation costs are included in travel and perdiem expenses. Every project maintains movement register to control travel and perdiem expenses. Transportation cost of YPSA head office which is not for any specific project purpose is considered as indirect cost. Project purpose travel expenses are considered as direct expenses.

C. Salary and benefits:

The majority of YPSA's employees' direct charge their salary costs since their work is specifically identifiable to specific grants, contracts. The staffs who work for YPSA head office not in any specific projects, their salary costs charge indirectly. The distinction between direct and indirect is primarily based on functions performed. For example, when the positions shown are performing functions that are necessary and beneficial to all programs, they are indirect. When functions are specific to one or more programs, they are direct because they do not benefit all programs.

D. Program cost

Program cost is, which that is expensed for gain project's objectives. Every project has its own objectives & aims. For fulfill those objectives projects have to expense in doing many activities. Program cost is considered as direct cost of projects. YPSA has to support this type of cost for ensuring the gain of project objectives. This supporting cost is treated as indirect cost.



E. Human resource and development

For the skill development of all employees YPSA arranges adequate training for them. The decision of nomination for training will be based on training need assessment. Training, workshop, seminar, meeting, coordination meeting, resource & publication, exchange visit etc. are the expenses are considered as human resource development. Projects arrange their own meeting for skill development of their staff which costs are charged as direct cost. YPSA organizes coordination meeting & exchange visit for the staffs which are treated as indirect costs.

F. Depreciation

The cost of capital items purchased with donor/YPSA funds which are used in a manner which benefits projects is recovered through depreciation charged. YPSA recovers the cost of capital items using straight line depreciation methods in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Project's depreciation is charged directly and YPSA head office's depreciation is charged indirectly.

G. Other Expenses

Other expenses like; audit fee, interest on borrowings, VAT, TAX & Rates etc. are charged as their motive of expenses as direct, indirect & unallowable cost.

H. Unallowable Costs

YPSA recognizes that unallowable costs, as defined in OMB Circular A-122, cannot be charged to Federal awards and has internal controls in place to ensure that this is followed.

Examples of unallowable costs are:

- Capital expenditures,
- Interest on borrowings,
- Organizational Contribution to YPSA project
- Investment project expenses like; YPSA Micro Finance Project expenses- administrative expenses, travel & per diem, other program cost, salary & allowances, direct program cost, interest on borrowings, human resource/Organization development, loan loss Provision (LLP), interest paid to S & I society MF & ME members savings, disaster Management Fund (DMF), audit fee, depreciation.



8. Statement of Indirect Cost Rate Calculation

Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)
Statement of Indirect Cost Rate Calculation
For the year from 01st July, 2025 to 30th June, 2026
(Examined Year - 2024-2025)

Particulars	Total Costs/ Expenditures	Direct Exclusions and Indirect Unallowable Costs (EDP)	Indirect/Head Office Costs Pool	Total Direct Costs	Donar Funded Project (Direct Costs)	Own Funded Project (Direct Costs)	F
Administrative Cost	195,589,710	111,203,258	13,564,179	70,832,273	65,563,495	5,268,778	
Depreciation	8,920,215	1,846,184	3,301,950	2,626,661	1,145,420		
Bank Charges	2,796,270	1,833,832	202,221	730,217	654,375	75,841	
Audit Fees	1,146,327	106,750	158,000	88,577	88,577	-	
Travel & Conveyance	33,661,227	10,487,126	1,796,984	21,397,107	21,219,087	178,020	
Salary & Benefits	708,346,731	335,135,795	32,535,284	340,675,672	336,208,477	4,467,195	
Human Resources And Organizational Development	6,217,552	737,940	4,292,668	1,186,944	1,186,944	-	
Direct Program Cost	708,520,358	8,442,958	37,105,193	662,972,207	656,633,079	6,339,128	
Service Charges-EDP	96,762,672	96,762,672	-	-	-	-	
Loan loss provision-EDP	37,446,113	37,446,113	-	-	-	-	
Income Tax Provision	5,388,126	2,366,587	2,872,670	128,859	8,643	120,226	
Indirect Expenses	49,389,686	2,376,000	384,000	46,639,886	46,547,526	92,160	
Total	1,854,184,986	608,755,215	96,213,139	1,149,216,632	1,131,529,864	17,886,768	

Donar Funded Project (Direct Costs)						
Own Funded Project (Direct Costs)						
Total Direct Cost	1,149,216,632					

Ratio of :
Donar Funded Cost: $\frac{\text{Donar Funded Direct Cost} \times 100}{\text{Total Direct Cost}} = \frac{1,131,529,864 \times 100}{1,149,216,632} = 98.4609718182738\%$

Own Funded Cost: $\frac{\text{Own Funded Direct Cost} \times 100}{\text{Total Direct Cost}} = \frac{17,886,768 \times 100}{1,149,216,632} = 1.53902818173\%$

Indirect/Head Office Cost

Donar Funded Project Indirect Cost: $(\text{Indirect/Head Office Cost} \times 98.4609718182738\%) = (96,213,139 \times 98.4609718182738\%)$

Overhead Cost Rate for Donar Funded Project: $\frac{\text{Donar Funded Project Indirect Cost} \times 100}{\text{Donar Funded Direct Cost}} = \frac{94,732,391,8328442 \times 100}{1,131,529,864} = 837\%$

A. Qaseem & Co.

A. Qaseem & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Enlistment Registration No. of FRC: CAF- 001-129

Location: Chattogram
Dated: 03.12.2025

QASEEM & CO.
★ CHITTAGONG ★ SAWANWINGI ★
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

9. Notes to the Statement of Total Costs disbursed into Direct and Indirect cost

1. Unallowable Costs:

There were some costs which wasn't allowable as per OMB Circular-122, those costs were treated as Unallowable Costs. In the statement of total costs disbursed into direct and indirect cost, there are Direct Exclusions and Indirect Unallowable Costs column which represent unallowable costs.

Particulars	As per	Remarks
Administrative/Indirect Cost	OMB Circular A-122, Attachment B, paragraph 17	The cost was occurred by YPSA Micro Finance, which is an investment project of YPSA. As per OMB Circular A-122, Attachment B, paragraph 17 that type of expenses are unallowable.
Travel & Perdiem		
Salary & Benefits		
Human Resources and Organizational Development		
Direct Program Cost		
Loan loss provision (LLP)		
Service Charge on Loan	OMB Circular A-122, Attachment B, paragraph 23	The interest was paid on borrowings which occurred insufficient funds. As per OMB Circular A-122, Attachment B, paragraph 23 this type of expenses is unallowable.
Other Expenses (Adjustment due to project closed)	OMB Circular A-122, Attachment B, paragraph 12	This type of cost was not regular cost, organization contributed to projects for fulfill their objectives. As per OMB Circular A-122, Attachment B, paragraph 52(B) this type of expenses are unallowable.

2. Indirect/Head Office Costs:

In this column, we described the indirect cost of YPSA which costs had been incurred for common or joint objectives and cannot be readily identified with a particular final cost objective. As per OMB Circular A-122, Attachment A, paragraph C, we have treated those expenses as indirect/head office costs.

3. Direct Costs:

We have indicated those costs as Direct Costs which costs were identified specifically with a particular final cost objective. We have shown up those expenses as per OMB Circular A-122, Attachment A, paragraph B.

