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INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
(CIDB)**

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2019
LAPORAN
TAHUNAN
ANNUAL REPORT

MEMACU TRANSFORMASI INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN
DRIVING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY TRANSFORMATION



2019

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MEMACU TRANSFORMASI INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN

Industri pembinaan Malaysia adalah salah satu daripada 5 sektor ekonomi utama negara. Sebagai salah satu sektor yang menyediakan peluang pekerjaan yang tinggi serta mempunyai kaitan secara langsung dengan banyak industri utama yang lain, ianya perlu diperkukuhkan bagi membangunkan ekonomi negara. Pengenalan Program Transformasi Industri Pembinaan (CITP) pada tahun 2015 untuk dilaksanakan dalam lima tahun iaitu dari 2016-2020, merupakan langkah utama dalam memacu industri pembinaan dan mempersiapkannya untuk maju ke hadapan. CITP telah dimasukkan ke dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas (RMKe-11) sebagai satu indikator betapa pentingnya sektor pembinaan terhadap pembangunan fizikal negara. CITP telah dirangka secara terperinci untuk mentransformasi, meningkatkan dan mempercepatkan industri pembinaan tempatan menjadi pemain global yang memberikan hasil yang terbaik dan mampan sambil menekankan keselamatan dan kecekapan menerusi kerjasama dengan pemain industri dan pihak berkepentingan.

Dalam memastikan hasil utama CITP dicapai serta mengatasi masalah yang dihadapi oleh industri pembinaan, program ini telah menjalani kajian separuh penggal pada tahun 2018 dengan penglibatan semua pemain industri pembinaan. Pada tahun 2019, CITP berada di tahun keempat pelaksanaannya di mana fokusnya adalah mencapai sasaran CITP yang telah diselaraskan dan diperkemas.



DRIVING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY TRANSFORMATION

The Malaysian Construction Industry is one of the 5 key sectors of the nation's economy. Strengthening the construction sector is vital in building up the economy as it provides employment opportunities for many and is intrinsically linked to numerous other major industries. The introduction of the Construction Industry Transformation Programme (CITP) in 2015 to be implemented within five years that is from 2016-2020, represents a major step forward in driving the construction industry and preparing it for a major leap forward. As an indication of the importance of the construction sector towards the nation's physical development, the CITP was included in the Eleventh Malaysia Plan (RMKe-11). CITP was put together as a detailed programme to transform, elevate and accelerate the local construction industry into a global player that delivers excellent and sustainable results while emphasising safety and efficiency through collaborations with industry players and stakeholders.

In ensuring the main outcome under CITP is achieved as well as addressing the prevailing problems faced by the construction industry, the programme underwent a midterm review in 2018 with the involvement of all construction industry players. In 2019, the CITP is in its fourth year of implementation where the focus was attaining the targets of the realigned and streamlined CITP.

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CORPORATE INFORMATION



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03

PENYATA
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01

MAKLUMAT KORPORAT
CORPORATE INFORMATION

MAKLUMAT KORPORAT

CORPORATE INFORMATION

FUNGSI CIDB DI BAWAH AKTA 520

Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan (CIDB) adalah sebuah Badan Berkanun Persekutuan di bawah Kementerian Kerja Raya yang telah ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan (Akta 520) untuk membangunkan, mengawalselia, menguatkuasa dan melaksanakan tugas-tugas dan juga fungsi-fungsi yang berkaitan dengan industri pembinaan.

Pada tahun 2011, Akta 520 ini telah dipinda untuk memantapkan lagi peranan CIDB dalam menguatkuasakan industri pembinaan yang selamat dan berkualiti di samping meningkatkan amalan terbaik dalam industri tersebut, dan dengan itu menaik-tarfaikan kualiti kerja pembinaan secara keseluruhannya. Fungsi-fungsi CIDB seperti yang dibentangkan di bawah Akta tersebut adalah seperti berikut;

- Memajukan dan merangsang pembangunan, penambahbaikan dan pengembangan industri pembinaan;
- Menasihati dan mengesyorkan kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan Negeri mengenai perkara yang menyentuh atau berkaitan dengan industri pembinaan;
- Memajukan, merangsang dan mengusahakan penyelidikan mengenai apa-apa perkara yang berhubungan dengan industri pembinaan;
- Memajukan, merangsang dan membantu dalam pengeksporan perkhidmatan berhubungan dengan industri pembinaan;
- Mengadakan perkhidmatan perundingan dan nasihat berkenaan dengan industri pembinaan;
- Memajukan dan menggalakkan jaminan kualiti dalam industri pembinaan;
- Mengawal selia pematuhan standard bagi buatan kerja binaan dan bahan binaan;
- Mendapatkan, menyiarkan, memulakan dan menyenggarakan maklumat yang berhubungan dengan industri pembinaan termasuklah penubuhan sistem maklumat industri pembinaan;
- Mengadakan, memajukan, mengkaji semula dan menyelaraskan latihan dalam industri pembinaan;
- Mendaftar dan mengakreditasi kontraktor, mengenakan apa-apa syarat pendaftaran dan akreditasi kontraktor dan membatalkan, menggantung atau mengembalikan semula pendaftaran dan akreditasi kontraktor itu;
- Mendaftar, mengakreditasi dan memperakukan personel binaan dan membatalkan, menggantung atau mengembalikan semula pendaftaran, akreditasi dan pemerakuan personel binaan itu;
- Mengawal selia pelaksanaan bagi kerja pembinaan yang berkualiti dan selamat;
- Mengawal selia pelaksanaan Sistem Binaan Berindustri dalam industri pembinaan; dan
- Menguruskan apa-apa aduan atau laporan yang dibuat berkenaan dengan apa-apa kegagalan kerja pembinaan atau kerja pembinaan yang telah siap yang menyentuh keselamatan awam dan mengambil tindakan yang sesuai untuk menangannya.

FUNCTIONS OF CIDB UNDER ACT 520

The Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) is a Federal Statutory Body under the Ministry of Works, established under the Construction Industry Development Board Act (Act 520) to develop, regulate, enforce and execute tasks and functions related to the construction industry.

In 2011, Act 520 was amended to further strengthen CIDB's roles in enforcing safe and quality construction and at the same time enhance the adoption of best practices in construction, thus raising the quality of construction work as a whole. The functions of CIDB as laid out under the Act are as follows;

- To promote and stimulate the development, improvement and expansion of the construction industry;
- To advise and make recommendations to the Federal Government and the State Government on matters affecting or connected with the construction industry;
- To promote, stimulate and undertake research into any matter relating to the construction industry;
- To promote, stimulate and assist in the export of service relating to the construction industry;
- To provide consultancy and advisory services with respect to the construction industry;
- To promote and encourage quality assurance in the construction industry;
- To regulate the conformance of standards for construction workmanship and materials;
- To obtain, publish, initiate and maintain information relating to the construction industry including the establishment of a construction industry information system;
- To provide, promote, review and coordinate training in the construction industry;
- To register and accredit contractors, to impose any conditions of registration and accreditation of the contractors and to revoke, suspend or reinstate the registration and accreditation;
- To register, accredit and certify construction personnel and to revoke, suspend or reinstate the registration, accreditation and certification of such construction personnel;
- To regulate the implementation for quality and safe construction works;
- To regulate the implementation of Industrialised Building System in the construction industry; and
- To attend to any complaint or report made in relation to any failure of construction works or completed construction works which affects public safety and take appropriate actions to address it.

MISI, VISI DAN OBJEKTIF

MISSION, VISION
AND OBJECTIVE



MISI Mission

Mengawal selia, membangunkan dan memudahcara industri pembinaan dengan menerapkan profesionalisme dalam menghasilkan persekitaran binaan yang produktif, mampan serta berkualiti.

To regulate, develop and facilitate the construction industry by inculcating professionalism in delivering productive, sustainable and quality built environment.

VISI Vision

Menjadi organisasi yang unggul dalam mencapai kecemerlangan pembinaan di Malaysia.

To be an esteemed organisation that delivers construction excellence in Malaysia.

OBJEKTIF Objective

Untuk membina kapasiti dan kapabiliti industri pembinaan melalui peningkatan kualiti dan produktiviti dengan memberi penekanan kepada profesionalisme ke arah kehidupan yang berkualiti.

To develop the capacity and capability of the construction industry through enhanced quality and productivity by emphasizing professionalism towards quality of life.

DISIPLIN
DISCIPLINED

Kami berdisiplin tinggi
We are highly disciplined

TERBAIK
BEST

Kami memberi yang terbaik
We deliver the best

INTEGRITI
INTEGRITY

Kami berpegang kepada
prinsip integriti
We uphold integrity

**PERSEPAKATAN**
COHESIVENESS

Kami bersepakat bekerja
sebagai satu pasukan
We work cohesively as a team

MOTIVASI
MOTIVATED

Kami bermotivasi tinggi
We are highly motivated

NILAI MURNI CIDB

CIDB CORE VALUES

PIAGAM PELANGGAN CIDB

CIDB CUSTOMER CHARTER

Sebagai sebahagian daripada Piagam Pelanggan, CIDB berusaha untuk mencapai objektif-objektif berikut:

A. PENDAFTARAN KONTRAKTOR TEMPATAN

Tempoh yang diambil untuk memproses permohonan-permohonan berikut adalah dua hari bekerja selepas permohonan diterima berserta bayaran proses secara atas talian oleh pegawai proses di Bahagian Operasi Setempat (B.O.S.):

- Permohonan Baru (R1)
- Pembaharuan (R4)
- Pendaftaran Semula (R10)
- Perubahan Gred / Kategori / Pengkhususan (R5)
- Perubahan Butir (R6)
- Permohonan Kebenaran Khas

B. PENDAFTARAN PERSONEL BINAAN

Cetakan Kad Pendaftaran Personel Binaan (Kad Hijau) disiapkan dalam tempoh 10 hari bekerja dari tarikh resit bayaran dikeluarkan.

C. PENGISYTIHARAN KERJA PEMBINAAN DAN PENGENAAN LEVI

Pengisytiharan kerja pembinaan dilaksanakan berdasarkan kepada pengisytiharan sendiri oleh pihak kontraktor melalui sistem CIMS. Semua kerja pembinaan wajib diisytihar kepada CIDB selaras dengan keperluan Akta 520.

Pengenaan Levi pada kadar 0.125% dari jumlah keseluruhan nilai projek akan dikenakan sejurus pengisytiharan dibuat pada projek pembinaan yang layak dilevi.

As part of its Customer Charter, CIDB undertakes to carry out the following objectives:

A. LOCAL CONTRACTOR'S REGISTRATION

Period taken to process the following applications will be two working days after application together with the processing fee is received via online by the processing officer in Bahagian Operasi Setempat (B.O.S):

- New Applications (R1)
- Renewals (R4)
- Re-Registrations (R10)
- Modifications in Grades/ Categories/Specialisations (R5)
- Changes to Registration Details (R6)
- Special Approvals Application

B. CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL REGISTRATION

Printed Personnel Registration Card (Green Card) is completed within 10 working days from the date the payment receipt is issued.

C. DECLARATION OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AND LEVY IMPOSITION

Declaration of construction work is implemented based on self-declaration by the contractor through the CIMS system. All construction work must be declared to CIDB in accordance with the requirements of Act 520.

Imposition of levy at the rate of 0.125% of the total project value will be imposed upon the declaration made on the construction of projects eligible to be levied.

**LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI
PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA**

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50480 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: +603-4047 7000 (Talian Am)/
+603-5567 3300 (Talian CIDB Careline)
Faks: +603-4047 7070

**CIDB WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN
KUALA LUMPUR & PUTRAJAYA**

Tingkat 11, Wisma FGV
Jalan Raja Laut
50350 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-2618 0000
Faks: 03-2618 0101 (Pentadbiran & Kewangan/
Administration & Finance)
Pn. Zainora Zainal (Pengarah/ Director)

CIDB NEGERI SELANGOR

Tingkat 5 & 6, Wisma PKPS
Persiaran Perbandaran, Seksyen 14
40675 Shah Alam, Selangor
Tel: +03-5512 8600
Faks: +03-5512 8620
En. Mohd. Noor Ab. Rahman (Pengarah/ Director)

CIDB NEGERI JOHOR

Kompleks CIDB
Batu 3, Jalan Tampoi
81200 Johor Bahru
Johor
Tel: +07-2300 520
Faks: +07-2314 472
En. Othman Safar (Pengarah/ Director)

CIDB NEGERI MELAKA

No. 31-1, Jalan TU 49A
Kompleks Komersial Boulevard
Taman Tasik Utama
75450 Ayer Keroh,
Melaka
Tel: +06-2328 895
Faks: +06-2328 950
En. Nur Iskandar Zulkefli (Pengarah/ Director)

CIDB NEGERI SEMBILAN

Wisma KoCIDB
Lot D30, Persiaran Utama S2/ B2, Seremban 2
70300 Seremban
Negeri Sembilan
Tel: +06-6016 311
Faks: +06-6017 311
En. Azhar Abdullah (Pengarah/ Director)

CIDB NEGERI PERAK

Tingkat 5, Bangunan KWSP
Jalan Greentown
30450 Ipoh
Perak
Tel: +605-2423 488
Faks: +605-2555 488
En. Saini Saidi (Pengarah/ Director)

CIDB NEGERI KEDAH

Lot 7 & 8, Kompleks Perniagaan Asas Jaya
Jalan Stadium
05100 Alor Setar
Kedah
Tel: +604-7331 243
Faks: +604-7331 175
En. Mohd Azmi Dzulkifli (Pengarah/ Director)

CIDB NEGERI PULAU PINANG

Tingkat 9, Bangunan KWSP
No. 3009 Off Lebuhr Tenggori 2
Bandar Seberang Jaya
13700 Seberang Jaya
Pulau Pinang
Tel: +604-3902 448
Faks: +604-3907 448
Pn. Norlida Nabil (Pengarah/ Director)

CIDB NEGERI PERLIS

No. 10, Jalan Tuanku Syed Putra
(Jalan Kangar-Alor Setar), Seriab
01000 Perlis
Tel: +604-9781 243
Faks: +604-9781 244
En. Rosli Zainon (Pengarah/ Director)

CIDB NEGERI KELANTAN

No. U7.2, Tingkat 7, Menara Perbadanan
Jalan Tengku Petra Semerak
15000 Kota Bharu
Kelantan
Tel: +609-7444 311
Faks: +609-7434 311
En. Annis Othman (Pengarah/ Director)

CIDB NEGERI TERENGGANU

Tingkat 7, Menara Yayasan Islam Terengganu
Jalan Sultan Omar
20300 Kuala Terengganu
Terengganu
Tel: +609-6245 311
Faks: +609-6283 973
En. Jasmi Mohd Salleh (Pengarah/ Director)

CIDB NEGERI PAHANG

A1, Tingkat Bawah
Jalan Sei Kuantan 2, Seri Kuantan Square
25050 Kuantan
Pahang
Tel: +609-5178 734
Faks: +609-5178 751
En. Rozaiman Haji Hassan (Pengarah/ Director)

CIDB NEGERI SARAWAK

Tingkat 1, Blok A, Kompleks CIDB
Jalan Sultan Tengah
93050 Kuching
Sarawak
Tel: +6082-445 833
Faks: +6082-447 833
En. Mohd Merzan Hashim (Pengarah/ Director)

CIDB NEGERI SARAWAK (CAWANGAN MIRI)

Lot 1140, Block 9, Miri Concession Land District
Miri Waterfront
98000 Miri
Sarawak
Tel: +6085-417 431
Faks: +6085-417 432
En. Che 'Ahmad Isyai' Che Said (Pengurus Cawangan/
Branch Manager)

CIDB NEGERI SARAWAK (CAWANGAN SIBU)

Tingkat 4 & 5, Lot 865, Blok 5 Sibu Town Square
Commercial Centre, Lorong Lau King Howe 1
96000 Sibu
Sarawak
Tel: +6084-256 745
Faks: +6084-256 746
En. Chuang Kuang Hong (Pengurus Cawangan/
Branch Manager)

CIDB NEGERI SARAWAK (CAWANGAN BINTULU)

Lot 4372, Fasa 7, Parkcity Commercial Area
Off Jalan Di Warta
97000 Bintulu
Sarawak
Tel: +6086-343 413
Faks: +6086-343 412
En. Wan Habib bin Wan Hamdan (Pengurus Cawangan/
Branch Manager)

CIDB NEGERI SABAH

Blok A, Tingkat 4, Bangunan KWSP
88100 Kota Kinabalu
Sabah
Tel: +6088-244 423/ 658/ 506
Faks: +6088-242 481
En. Rosmen Ag. Hassan (Pengarah/ Director)

CIDB NEGERI SABAH (CAWANGAN TAWAU)

Lot 20 & Lot 21, Blok D, Plaza Damai
Jalan Damai, Off Jalan Apas, Beg Berkunci No. 7
91009 Tawau
Sabah
Tel: +6089-777 841/ 842/ 846
Faks: +6089-777 840
En. Hassan Ismail (Pengurus Cawangan/
Branch Manager)

CIDB NEGERI SABAH (CAWANGAN SANDAKAN)

Lot 03-GF, 03-1F & 03-2Fe
Blok A, Bandar Labuk Jaya D
Batu 7, Jalan Labuk
90000 Sandakan
Sabah
Tel: +6089-668 015
Faks: +6089-668 000
En. Mohd Hanif bin Abdul Rahman (Pengurus Cawangan/
Branch Manager)

IBU PEJABAT, PEJABAT NEGERI DAN PEJABAT CAWANGAN

HEAD OFFICE, STATE OFFICES AND BRANCH OFFICES

SENARAI ANGGOTA LEMBAGA CIBB MALAYSIA SESI 2019

LIST OF CIBB MALAYSIA BOARD MEMBERS SESSION 2019



Dato' Sri Haji Mohammad Mentek
Dilantik pada 26 Februari 2019 - 25 Februari 2021
Appointed on 26 February 2019 - 25 February 2021

Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Ahmad Tajuddin Ali
FASc., FIEM
Pengerusi
Chairman

Ir. Haji Omar Mat Piah

Dato' Othman Semail

Datuk Seri Fateh Iskandar Bin Tan Sri Dato' Mohamed Mansor

Encik Foo Chek Lee

Datuk Haji Azman Haji Yusoff
Dilantik pada 21 Ogos 2019 - 20 Ogos 2021
Appointed on 21 August 2019 - 20 August 2021

Dr. Roland Chia Ming Shen
Dilantik pada 15 November 2019 - 14 November 2021
Appointed on 15 November 2019 - 14 November 2021

Datuk Dr. Syed Omar Sharifuddin Syed Ikhsan
Dilantik pada 22 Januari 2019 - 21 Januari 2021
Appointed on 22 January 2019 - 21 January 2021

Datuk Nik Airina Nik Jaffar

ANGGOTA LEMBAGA YANG TAMAT KEANGGOTAAN

BOARD MEMBERS WHOSE MEMBERSHIP HAS ENDED



Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid
(Sehingga 31 Januari 2019)
(Up to 31 January 2019)



Tuan Haji Alhadi Ibrahim
(Sehingga 1 Ogos 2019)
(Up to 1 August 2019)



Dato' Haji Mokhtar Samad
(Sehingga 1 Ogos 2019)
(Up to 1 August 2019)

PROFIL Pengerusi CIDB

CIDB CHAIRMAN'S PROFILE



Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Ahmad Tajuddin Ali, FASc, FIEM, merupakan Pengerusi Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan (CIDB) yang juga memegang jawatan yang sama di dalam beberapa badan kerajaan dan swasta. Ini termasuk SIRIM Berhad dan Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM), Institut Penyelidikan Pembinaan Malaysia (CREAM), UPM Holdings Sdn Bhd dan Linde Malaysia Holdings Berhad.

Beliau juga merupakan Pengerusi Bersama (Industri) Kumpulan Industri-Kerajaan Bagi Teknologi Tinggi Malaysia (MIGHT) dan Pengerusi Bersama (Kerajaan) Pusat Inovasi Aeroangkasa Malaysia (AMIC) dan ahli Pihak Berkuasa Pelaksanaan Koridor Utara (NCIA) yang dipengerusikan oleh Perdana Menteri Malaysia.

Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Tajuddin, FASc, FIEM, juga merupakan Pro-Canselor Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN). Beliau juga adalah Ahli Lembaga Pemegang Amanah Yayasan Khazanah, Yayasan Anugerah Sains Mahathir dan sebagai Ahli Biasa Yayasan Penyelidikan Antartika Sultan Mizan. Beliau adalah Ahli Lembaga Gabenor Kolej Melayu Kuala Kangsar (MCKK).

Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Ahmad Tajuddin Ali, FASc, FIEM, is currently the Chairman of Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) and he holds the same position in several public and private organisations such as SIRIM Berhad, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM), UPM Holdings Sdn. Bhd., Construction Research Institute of Malaysia (CREAM) and Linde Malaysia Holdings Berhad.

He also a Joint-Chairman (Industry) of the Malaysian Industry-Government Group for High Technology (MIGHT), the Joint-Chairman (Government) of the Aerospace Malaysia Innovation Centre (AMIC) and a member of the Northern Corridor Implementation Authority, chaired by the Prime Minister of Malaysia.

Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Tajuddin, FASc, FIEM, is also the Pro-Chancellor of Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN). He is also the member of the Board of Trustees of Yayasan Khazanah, Mahathir Science Award Foundation, and as an Ordinary Member of Yayasan Penyelidikan Antartika Sultan Mizan. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Malay College Kuala Kangsar (MCKK), his alma mater.

*Tan Sri Dr. Ir.
Ahmad Tajuddin Ali*
FASc., FIEM

Beliau sebelum ini adalah Presiden Akademi Sains Malaysia dan Ketua Pengarah Standard dan Institut Penyelidikan Perindustrian Malaysia (SIRIM). Beliau juga pernah memegang jawatan sebagai Pengerusi Eksekutif Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB), Pengerusi Gas Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., Suruhanjaya Tenaga Malaysia, PLUS Expressways International Berhad, UEM Sunrise Berhad dan UEM Group Berhad.

Beliau lulus dengan Kepujian Kelas Pertama dalam Kejuruteraan Mekanikal dari King's College, University of London pada tahun 1973 dan mendapat ijazah kedoktorannya dalam Kejuruteraan Nuklear dari Queen Mary College, University of London pada tahun 1977. Beliau melakukan kerja-kerja pasca kedoktoran dalam bidang kejuruteraan nuklear di Oregon State University (1977-1978) dan di Pennsylvania State University (1978).

Pada tahun 1994, Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Tajuddin, FASc, FIEM, dianugerahkan Anugerah Khas oleh Pertubuhan Perdagangan Luar Jepun (JETRO) atas sumbangan beliau dalam meningkatkan pengeksporan produk Malaysia ke Jepun. Pada tahun 1996, Tan Sri Dr. Tajuddin menerima anugerah "Outstanding Contribution to the Engineering Profession" dari Institusi Jurutera Malaysia dan pada tahun 2009, beliau menerima Anugerah Tokoh Terkemuka dari Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia (CIDB).

Pada bulan November 2018, Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Tajuddin, FASc, FIEM, telah dianugerahkan "The Order of The Rising Sun, Gold Rays With Neck Ribbon" oleh Kerajaan Jepun atas sumbangannya dalam mempromosikan hubungan ekonomi antara Jepun dan Malaysia.

Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Tajuddin, FASc, FIEM, dianugerahkan Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Sains oleh Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) pada tahun 2000, Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Kejuruteraan oleh Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN) pada tahun 2008 dan Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Sains oleh Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) dalam tahun 2009. Beliau juga dianugerahkan Doktor Kehormat Ijazah Kejuruteraan oleh Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) pada tahun 2014, Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Sains oleh Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) pada November 2015 dan pada tahun 2017 beliau dianugerahkan Doktor Kehormat Pengurusan Ijazah oleh Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP). Beliau juga merupakan graduan Program Pengurusan Lanjutan dari Harvard Business School.

Beliau adalah Jurutera Profesional Berdaftar dengan Lembaga Jurutera (P.Eng), Felo Institusi Jurutera Malaysia (FIEM), Felo Kanan Akademi Sains Malaysia (Ahli Akademik), Felo Organisasi Kejuruteraan Persekutuan ASEAN (AFEO) dan Felo Akademi Kejuruteraan dan Teknologi ASEAN (AAET).

He was previously the President of the Academy of Sciences Malaysia, the Director-General of Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM). He was also the Executive Chairman of Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB), Chairman of Gas Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., Energy Commission of Malaysia, PLUS Expressways International Berhad, UEM Sunrise Berhad and UEM Group Berhad.

He graduated with First Class Honours in Mechanical Engineering from King's College, University of London in 1973 and obtained his doctorate in Nuclear Engineering from Queen Mary College, University of London in 1977. He did post-doctoral work in nuclear engineering at Oregon State University (1977-1978) and at Pennsylvania State University (1978).

In 1994, Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Tajuddin, FASc, FIEM, was bestowed the Special Award by Japan External Trade Organisation (JETRO) for his contribution towards enhancing exports of Malaysian products to Japan. In 1996, Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Tajuddin received the Institution of Engineers Malaysia Award for Outstanding Contribution to the Engineering Profession and in 2009, he received the "Prominent Player" Award from the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia (CIDB).

In November 2018, Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Tajuddin, FASc, FIEM, was conferred the award of "The Order of The Rising Sun, Gold Rays With Neck Ribbon" by the Government of Japan for his contribution towards promoting economic relations between Japan and Malaysia.

Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Tajuddin, FASc, FIEM, was conferred the Honorary Doctor of Science Degree by Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) in 2000, Honorary Doctor of Engineering Degree by Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN) in 2008, Honorary Doctor of Science Degree by Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) in 2009, Honorary Doctor of Engineering Degree by Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) in 2014 and in November 2015, he was conferred the Honorary Doctor of Science Degree by Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) and in 2017 he was conferred with the Honorary Doctorate of Management Degree by Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP). He is also a graduate of the Harvard Business School's Advanced Management Programme.

He is a Registered Professional Engineer with the Board of Engineers (P.Eng), a Fellow of the Institution of Engineers Malaysia (FIEM), a Senior Fellow of the Academy of Sciences Malaysia (Academician), a Fellow of The ASEAN Federation of Engineering Organisation (AFEO) and a Fellow of the ASEAN Academy of Engineering and Technology (AAET).

PROFIL ANGGOTA LEMBAGA

BOARD MEMBER'S PROFILE

Datuk Dr. Syed Omar Sharifuddin Syed Ikhsan adalah Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Kerja Raya bermula 7 Januari 2019. Beliau memulakan karier perkhidmatan awamnya pada tahun 1984 bersama Arkib Negara Malaysia sehingga tahun 1987. Pada tahun 1988, beliau telah dipindahkan ke Biro Sivik di Jabatan Perdana Menteri sebagai Penolong Pengarah sehingga tahun 1991. Beliau kemudian ditukarkan ke Jabatan Tanah dan Galian Wilayah Persekutuan, Jabatan Perdana Menteri sebagai Penolong Pentadbir Tanah sehingga tahun 1993. Pada tahun 1996, Beliau telah berkhidmat sebagai Penolong Setiausaha di Kementerian Pembangunan Usahawan sehingga tahun 2000. Selepas itu, beliau menjadi Penyelaras Program Kanan di Institut Tadbiran Awam Negara (INTAN) dari 2003 hingga 2007. Beliau dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Ketua Program Kepimpinan di INTAN dari 2007 hingga 2008. Beliau sekali lagi dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Timbalan Pengarah (Kepimpinan dan Pengurusan) di INTAN dari 2008 hingga 2010. Sebelum dinaikkan pangkat kali terakhir di INTAN sebagai Timbalan Pengarah Kanan pada 2013 hingga 2017, beliau telah menjadi Ketua Eksekutif di Majlis Agama Islam dan Adat Melayu Perak pada tahun 2010 hingga 2013. Beliau juga pernah menjadi Profesor Adjung di Universiti Teknologi Petronas pada tahun 2012. Pada Januari 2018, beliau telah menjadi Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri Perlis sehingga tahun 2019 sebelum menjawat jawatan sekarang.

Selain menjadi Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan (CIDB), beliau juga pernah menjadi Ahli Lembaga Pengarah/ Pentadbir Perbadanan Kemajuan Ekonomi Negeri Perlis, Perbadanan Kemajuan Ekonomi Islam Negeri Perak (ex-officio), Yayasan Wakaf Malaysia, Universiti Islam Malaysia, Kolej Universiti Sultan Azlan Shah, Madrasah Idrisiah dan Sekolah Latihan Wanita, Seruan Islam.

Datuk Dr. Syed Omar Sharifuddin Syed Ikhsan memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sastera (Kepujian) dari Universiti Malaya pada tahun 1984 dan mendapat Diploma Pascasiswazah dalam Pengurusan Awam (Cemerlang) dari INTAN pada tahun 1988. Pada tahun 1995, beliau mendapat Sarjana dalam Pentadbiran Perniagaan dari Universiti Dallas, Texas, USA diikuti dengan Doktor Falsafah dalam bidang Sains Maklumat dari Loughborough University, United Kingdom pada tahun 2005. Beliau juga meraih Sijil Siswazah dalam Pengurusan Antarabangsa (Petronas) dari University Melbourne, Australia pada tahun 2006 dan Sijil dalam Amalan Pembelajaran dan Pembangunan dari Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development, UK pada tahun 2014. Beliau dianugerahkan Paduka Mahkota Perak (2009), Kesatria Mangku Negara (2010), Darjah Dato' Paduka Mahkota Perak (2011) dan Tokoh Maal Hijrah Peringkat Perak Tengah (2013).

Datuk Dr. Syed Omar Sharifuddin Syed Ikhsan is the Secretary General of the Ministry of Works beginning January 7, 2019. He began his career in public service in 1984 with the National Archives of Malaysia until 1987. In 1988, he was transferred to the Civic Bureau in the Prime Minister's Department as Assistant Director until 1991. He was then transferred to the Federal Territory Department of Land and Mines, Prime Minister's Department as Assistant Land Administrator until 1993. In 1996, he served as Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Entrepreneur Development until 2000. He later served as Senior Programme Coordinator at the National Institute of Public Administration (INTAN) from 2003 to 2007. He was promoted to Head for Leadership Programme



DATUK DR.
*Syed Omar
Sharifuddin Syed Ikhsan*

at INTAN from 2007 to 2008. He was again promoted to Deputy Director (Leadership and Management) at INTAN from 2008 to 2010. Prior to his final promotion in INTAN as the Senior Deputy Director in 2013 until 2017, he served as the Chief Executive in Council of Religion and Malay Customs Perak from 2010 to 2013. He also served as an Adjunct Professor at Universiti Teknologi Petronas in 2012. In January 2018, he served as the Secretary of State for Perlis until 2019 before undertaking the current position. In addition to being a Board Member of the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB), he was also a Board Member/ Administrator of the Perlis State Economic Development Corporation, Perak State Islamic Economic Development Corporation (ex-officio), Yayasan Wakaf Malaysia, Universiti Islam Malaysia, Kolej Universiti Sultan Azlan Shah, Madrasah Idrisiah and Sekolah Latihan Wanita, Seruan Islam.

Datuk Dr. Syed Omar Sharifuddin Syed Ikhsan holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honors) degree from the University of Malaya in 1984 and received a Postgraduate Diploma in Public Management (Excellent) from INTAN in 1988. In 1995, he received a Master in Business Administration from the University of Dallas, Texas, USA followed by a Doctor of Philosophy in Information Science from Loughborough University, United Kingdom in 2005. He also holds a Graduate Certificate in International Management (Petronas) from the University of Melbourne, Australia in 2006 and a Certificate in Learning and Development Practice from the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development, UK in 2014. He has been awarded the Paduka Mahkota Perak (2009), Kesatria Mangku Negara (2010), Darjah Dato' Paduka Mahkota Perak (2011) and Tokoh Maal Hijrah Peringkat Perak Tengah (2013).



DATO'
Othman Semail

Dato' Othman Semail, Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Pengurusan) Kementerian Kewangan (MOF) telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah CIDB pada 1 Mei 2016 dan kini menganggotai Lembaga Amanah Raya Trustee Berhad (ART), Malaysian Kuwait Investment Co. Sdn. Bhd. (MKIC), Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM), Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor (PKNS), Bank Pembangunan Malaysia Berhad (BPMB), SRC International Sdn. Bhd. dan Pengerusi Agensi Depositori Teknologi Berhad (TDA).

Beliau mempunyai pengalaman lebih 38 tahun dalam sektor awam. Beliau memulakan kerjayanya sebagai Penolong Pegawai Pertanian di Lembaga Kemajuan Pekebun Kecil Perusahaan Getah (RISDA) pada tahun 1982 dan berpindah ke Bahagian Perancangan dan Korporat Kementerian Industri Utama sebagai Penolong Setiausaha pada tahun 1998. Beliau kemudian menyertai Kementerian Kewangan pada tahun 2005 sebagai Penolong Setiausaha di Bahagian Perolehan Kerajaan dan selepas itu mengambil beberapa jawatan sebelum beliau dinaikkan pangkat ke jawatan sekarang sebagai Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Pengurusan) pada Oktober 2018.

Dato' Othman Semail memegang Ijazah Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan dalam bidang Kewangan dari Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) dan berkelulusan Sarjana Muda Ekonomi Sumber Asli dari Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (UPM) pada tahun 1996. Beliau juga memegang Diploma Pentadbiran Awam (1999) dari Institut Tadbiran Awam Negara (INTAN) dan Diploma Pertanian dari UPM (1982).

Dato' Othman Semail, Deputy Secretary General (Management) Ministry of Finance (MOF) was appointed as a Board Member of CIDB on 1 May 2016 and currently sits on the Board of Amanah Raya Trustee Berhad (ART), Malaysian Kuwait Investment Co. Sdn. Bhd. (MKIC), Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM), Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor (PKNS), Bank Pembangunan Malaysia Berhad (BPMB), SRC International Sdn. Bhd. and Chairman of Technology Depository Agency Berhad (TDA).

Dato' Othman Semail has over 38 years of experience in the public sector. He began his career as an Assistant Agriculture Officer at Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority (RISDA) in 1982 and moved on to the Planning and Corporate Division of Ministry of Primary Industries as an Assistant Secretary in 1998. He then joined the Ministry of Finance in 2005 as an Assistant Secretary in the Government Procurement Division and thereafter undertook numerous positions before he was promoted to his current position as Deputy Secretary General (Management) in October 2018.

Dato' Othman Semail holds a Master of Business Administration in Finance from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) and graduated with a Bachelor in Natural Resources Economics from Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (UPM) in 1996. He also holds a Diploma in Public Administration (1999) from the National Institute of Public Administration (INTAN) and a Diploma in Agriculture from UPM (1982).

Dato' Sri Haji Mohammad Bin Mentek merupakan Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan bermula 27 Mei 2015. Beliau mula berkhidmat sebagai Penolong Setiausaha di Kementerian Tenaga, Telekom dan Pos pada tahun 1992 sehingga tahun 1998. Beliau kemudian menjadi Penolong Pegawai Kewangan Negeri (Pembangunan) di Pejabat Kewangan Negeri Perak sehingga tahun 2001. Beliau ditukarkan ke Jabatan Imigresen Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan sebagai Pengarah Imigresen Negeri selama 3 bulan sebelum dipindahkan ke Institut Tadbiran Awam Negara (INTAN) Cawangan Sabah sebagai Pengarah dari tahun 2001 sehingga tahun 2010. Beliau kembali sebagai Pengarah Imigresen Negeri untuk Negeri Sabah dari 2010 hingga 2013. Beliau telah diberi tanggung jawab untuk menggalas jawatan sebagai Ketua Pengarah The Eastern Sabah Security Command (ESSCOM), Jabatan Perdana Menteri dari tahun 2013 sehingga 2014 sebelum dipanggil balik ke Putrajaya sebagai Setiausaha Bahagian di Bahagian Sumber Manusia, Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia pada tahun 2014 sehingga 2015. Beliau kemudian dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Pengurusan) di Kementerian Kesejahteraan Bandar, Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT) untuk hanya 3 bulan sebelum menjawat jawatan sekarang. Beliau

juga pernah dilantik sebagai Timbalan Presiden dan Bendahari Kehormat kepada Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Human Rights Settlements (EAROPH) dari tahun 2016 ke 2018.

Selain menjadi Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan (CIDB), beliau juga adalah Pengerusi Perbadanan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal Negara (SWCorp) dan Pengerusi Bukan Bebas Bukan Eksekutif Syarikat Perumahan Negara Bhd (SPNB) selain menganggotai Perbadanan Perumahan Rakyat 1Malaysia (PRIMA).

Dato' Sri Haji Mohammad Bin Mentek memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains Matematik pada tahun 1987 dan Sarjana Sains Statistik pada tahun 1989 dari University of Minnesota, USA. Beliau juga mendapat Diploma Pentadbiran Awam dari Institut Tadbiran Awam Negara (INTAN) pada tahun 1992. Beliau dianugerahkan Ahli Darjah Kinabalu Negeri Sabah (2006), Darjah Paduka Mahkota Perak (2008), Panglima Gemilang Darjah Kinabalu (2012), Pingat Kedaualatan Negara (2014), Darjah Kebesaran Sultan Ahmad Shah Pahang (SSAP) Yang Amat Di Mulia-Peringkat Pertama (2017), Darjah Cemerlang Seri Melaka (2017) dan Bintang Jasa Bomba, Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia (2018).

Dato' Sri Haji Mohammad Bin Mentek is the Secretary General of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government beginning May 27, 2015. He started as the Assistant Secretary at the Ministry of Energy, Telecommunications and Post in 1992 until 1998. He later became the Assistant State Finance Officer (Development) at the Perak State Financial Office until 2001. He was transferred to the Labuan Federal Territory Immigration Department as Director of State Immigration for 3 months before being transferred to the National Institute of Public Administration (INTAN) of the Sabah Branch as Director from 2001 to 2010. He returned as the State Director of Immigration for Sabah from 2010 to 2013. He was assigned the position of Government (KPPT) for just 3 months before undertaking the current post. He was also Vice President and Treasurer of the Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Human Rights Settlements (EAROPH) from 2016 to 2018.

In addition to being a Board Member of the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB), he is also the Chairman of the National Solid Waste Management Corporation (SWCorp) and the Non-Independent Non-Executive Chairman of Syarikat Perumahan Negara Bhd (SPNB) and a member of the Perbadanan Perumahan Rakyat 1Malaysia (PRIMA).

Director of The Eastern Sabah Security Command (ESSCOM), Prime Minister's Department from 2013 to 2014 before being called back to Putrajaya as the Undersecretary of the Human Resources Division, Ministry of Education Malaysia from 2014 to 2015. He was then promoted to Deputy Secretary General (Management) at the Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local (2012), Pingat Kedaualatan Negara (2014), Darjah Kebesaran Sultan Ahmad Shah Pahang (SSAP) Yang Amat Di Mulia-Peringkat Pertama (2017), Darjah Cemerlang Seri Melaka (2017) and Bintang Jasa Bomba, Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia (2018).

DATO' SRI HAJI
Mohammad Mentek



IR. HAJI
Omar
Mat Piah

Tuan Ir. Haji Omar Bin Mat Piah adalah Ketua Pengarah Jabatan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (JKKP) yang bertanggungjawab untuk mentadbir, mengurus dan menguatkuasakan undang-undang yang berkaitan dengan keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan (OSH). Beliau menyertai Perkhidmatan Awam sebagai Pemeriksa Kilang dan Jentera dan mula bertugas di Bahagian Keselamatan Petroleum, Ibu Pejabat JKKP pada tahun 1985 sebelum bertukar ke Pejabat JKKP Negeri Selangor, Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur dan Johor. Selain itu, beliau juga pernah ditempatkan di Bahagian Major Hazards, Ibu Pejabat dan berperanan dalam menyediakan Peraturan Kawalan Terhadap Bahaya Kemalangan Besar Dalam Perindustrian 1996 (CIMAH).

Ir. Haji Omar Bin Mat Piah adalah seorang Jurutera Profesional yang berdaftar dengan Lembaga Jurutera Malaysia (BEM). Beliau adalah Ahli Lembaga Pengarah BEM; Ahli Majlis Institut Jurutera Malaysia (IEM); Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Standard Nasional untuk Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (NSCW) Jabatan Standard Malaysia; Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Kumpulan Kerja BEM mengenai Pengumpulan Isu untuk Pindaan Akta Pendaftaran Jurutera dan Peraturan-Peraturan; Pengerusi Bersama Pengerang Integrated Complex OSH Administration Transformation (PICOAT) Policy Directive Council. Beliau juga adalah ahli pelbagai jawatankuasa - Jawatankuasa Penasihat OSHCI (M) CIDB; Thrust Working Group (TWG) CITP; Lembaga Penyelaras ASEAN-OSHNET; Jawatankuasa Standard Kebangsaan Malaysia (MyNSC) dan Jawatankuasa Akreditasi Kebangsaan Malaysia (MyNAC).

Beliau merupakan lulusan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Kejuruteraan Mekanikal dari Universiti Malaya pada tahun 1985 dan Sarjana Pengurusan Keselamatan Industri dari Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia pada tahun 2006. Beliau dianugerahkan Johan Mahkota Wilayah (JMW) pada 2016 dan Anugerah Perkhidmatan Cemerlang pada tahun 1990, 1995, 2001 dan 2006.

Ir. Haji Omar Bin Mat Piah is currently the Director General of the Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) who is responsible for administering, managing, and enforcing legislation related to occupational safety and health (OSH). He joined the Public Service as a Factory and Machinery Examiner and started working at the Petroleum Safety Division, DOSH Head Office in 1985 before switching to the Selangor State DOSH Office, Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Johor. In addition, he has also been placed in the Major Hazards Division, Head Office and is in charge of preparing the Regulatory Control Against the Major Industrial Accident Hazards 1996 (CIMAH).

Ir. Haji Omar Bin Mat Piah is a Professional Engineer registered with the Board of Engineers Malaysia (BEM). He is a Board Member of BEM; IEM Council Member; the Chairman of National Standards Committee for Occupational Safety and Health (NSCW) Standards Malaysia; the Chairman of the BEM Working Group Committee on Compilation of Issues for Amendment to Registration of Engineers Act and Regulation; the Co-Chairman of Pengerang Integrated Complex OSH Administration Transformation (PICOAT) Policy Directive Council. He is also members of these various committees - CIDB OSHCI(M) Advisory Committee; CITP Thrust Working Group (TWG); ASEAN-OSHNET Coordinating Board; Malaysian National Standards Committees (MyNSC) and Malaysian National Accreditation Committees (MyNAC).

He graduated from University of Malaya in 1985 with a Bachelor in Engineering (Mechanical) and a Master of Industrial Safety Management from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia in 2006. He was accorded the Johan Mahkota Wilayah (JMW) in 2016 and Anugerah Perkhidmatan Cemerlang in 1990, 1995, 2001 and 2006.



ENCIK *Foo Chek Lee*

Encik Foo Chek Lee, Presiden Master Builders Association Malaysia (MBAM) telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga CIDB pada Januari 2017. Beliau adalah graduan Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) pada 1978 dengan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Kejuruteraan Awam (Kepujian). Beliau memulakan kerjayanya sebagai seorang Jurutera Awam di JKR bermula tahun 1978 untuk tempoh selama 14 tahun.

Beliau kini memegang jawatan sebagai Pengarah Urusan Pembinaan Mitrajaya Sdn. Bhd. dan Presiden MBAM untuk penggal 2018 - 2020. Beliau merupakan ahli jawatankuasa bagi merangka dan merumuskan Pelan Induk Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Industri Pembinaan selain turut terlibat sebagai anggota Majlis Negara bagi Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (NCOSH) daripada tahun 2009 - 2015. Beliau juga merupakan pengarah National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Certification Sdn. Bhd., sebuah anak syarikat NIOSH.

Mr. Foo Chek Lee, President of the Master Builders Association Malaysia (MBAM) was appointed as a Board Member of CIDB in January 2017. He graduated from Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) in 1978 with a Bachelor of Civil Engineering (Honours) degree. He started his career as a Civil Engineer in JKR beginning 1978 for a period of 14 years.

He is currently the Managing Director of Pembinaan Mitrajaya Sdn. Bhd. and the President of MBAM for the term 2018 - 2020. He is among the committee member in drafting and formulating the first Construction Industry Safety and Health Master Plan and subsequently his involvement as one of the council members in the National Council on Occupational Safety and Health (NCOSH) from 2009 - 2015. He is also a director in National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Certification Sdn. Bhd, a subsidiary of NIOSH.



DATUK *Nik Airina Nik Jaffar*

Datuk Nik Airina Nik Jaffar telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah CIDB pada bulan Julai 2018. Beliau memegang Ijazah Sarjana Kejuruteraan Awam dari University of Miami, Amerika Syarikat. Beliau kini merupakan Pengarah Urusan Projek Khas, UEM Group Berhad serta Pengarah Urusan PLUS Expressways International Berhad. Sebelum ini, beliau memegang jawatan Ketua Kumpulan Pegawai Pembangunan Bisnes. Beliau juga pernah berkhidmat sebagai Pengarah Urusan Opus Group Berhad dan Ketua Pegawai Operasi PLUS Expressways Berhad (PEB).

Beliau adalah seorang Felo Institution of Highways and Transportation (CIHT) UK dan berkhidmat sebagai Naib Pengerusi CIHT Malaysia. Beliau juga merupakan Ahli Majlis Road Engineering Association of Asia & Australasia, Pertubuhan Kejuruteraan Jalan Malaysia dan berkhidmat dalam jawatankuasa Pertubuhan Sistem Pengangkutan Pintar Malaysia.

Datuk Nik Airina juga merupakan ahli Lembaga PLUS Expressways International Berhad, UEM Builders Berhad, Lebuhraya Borneo PDP Sdn Bhd, Konsortium ProHAWK Sdn Bhd, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia, Melaka dan beberapa anak syarikat lain di dalam UEM Group.

Datuk Nik Airina Nik Jaffar was appointed as a Board Member of CIDB in July 2018. She holds a Master Degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Miami, USA. She is currently the Managing Director of Special Projects, UEM Group Berhad as well as the Managing Director of PLUS Expressways International Berhad. Prior to this, she held the position of the Group Chief Business Development Officer. She had also served as the Managing Director of Opus Group Berhad and Chief Operating Officer of PLUS Expressways Berhad (PEB).

She is a Fellow of the Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation (CIHT) UK and served as the Vice Chairman of CIHT Malaysia. She is also a Council Member of the Road Engineering Association of Asia & Australasia, the Road Engineering Association of Malaysia and serves on the committee of the Intelligent Transport System Association of Malaysia.

Datuk Nik Airina also sits on the Board of PLUS Expressways International Berhad, UEM Builders Berhad, Borneo Highway PDP Sdn Berhad, Konsortium ProHAWK Sdn Bhd, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia, Melaka and several other subsidiaries within UEM Group.

Datuk Seri Fateh Iskandar Tan Sri Dato' Mohamed Mansor (Datuk Seri FD Iskandar) mantan Presiden Real Estate and Housing Developers' Association Malaysia (REHDA) dari tahun 2014 hingga 2018 dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah CIDB pada September 2018. Beliau berkelulusan Ijazah Undang-undang dari University of Queensland, Australia dan kemudiannya memperolehi Sarjana Perniagaan Pentadbiran (MBA). Pada masa ini, beliau adalah Pengarah Urusan Kumpulan dan Ketua Eksekutif di Glomac Berhad.

Datuk Seri FD Iskandar juga dilantik sebagai Pengerusi Lembaga Pemegang Amanah Institut Penyelidikan Pembinaan Malaysia (CREAM) dan juga ahli Lembaga Pengarah Axis-REIT Managers Berhad. Beliau juga memegang beberapa jawatan seperti Pengerusi REHDA Selangor; ahli Lembaga Penasihat Bandar untuk Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur (DBKL); Pengerusi Pasukan Petugas Khas untuk Memudahkan Perniagaan (PEMUDAH); Pengarah Bebas Telekom Media Malaysia Berhad (TM); Pengerusi VADS Berhad; Pengerusi Kumpulan Media Prima Group; Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Pencalonan & Imbuan dan Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko Media Prima; Pengarah New Straits Times Press (Malaysia) Berhad; Pengarah Kumpulan Hartanah Selangor Berhad; Timbalan Pengerusi Majlis Perniagaan Malaysia Australia (MABC), Pengerusi Gagasan Badan Ekonomi Melayu, Cawangan Selangor (GABEM) dan Pengarah Malaysia Property Incorporated (MPI).

Beliau menerima pelbagai anugerah di kalangan mereka Malaysian Business Award in Property oleh Dewan Perniagaan Melayu (2012); Anugerah Outstanding Entrepreneurship, Asia Pacific Entrepreneurship Awards (2013), Anugerah MBA Industry Excellence (Sektor Hartanah), Malaysia Business Awards (2013) dan Anugerah Brand Laureate Corporate Leader Brand Icon, Asia Pacific Brands Foundation (2014).

Beliau juga merupakan penerima Anugerah Global Leadership untuk Pembangunan Hartanah Komersial, The Leaders International (2014 dan 2015); Anugerah World Leader Business Person dan World Business Leader, The Bizz (2016); "The Special Achievement Award from Asia Pacific's Most Prestigious Awards" (APEA) 2017; Anugerah The Editor's Choice for Malaysia's Exemplary Real Estate Industry Leader, The EdgeProp.My (2018); Anugerah Industry Excellence, Property Insight Prestigious Developer Awards (2018) dan yang terkini Anugerah Prestigious Leadership Excellence, ASEAN PROPERTY Awards Malaysia 2018-2019 oleh Des Prix Infinitus (2019).

Datuk Seri Fateh Iskandar Tan Sri Dato' Mohamed Mansor (Datuk Seri FD Iskandar), the immediate past President of Real Estate and Housing Developers' Association Malaysia (REHDA) from 2014 till 2018, was appointed as a Board Member of CIDB in September 2018. He graduated with a degree in Law from the University of Queensland, Australia and later obtained his Master in Business Administration (MBA). Currently he is the Group Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer at Glomac Berhad.

Datuk Seri FD Iskandar was also appointed as the Chairman of the Construction Research Institute of Malaysia (CREAM) Board of Trustee and also sits on the Board Member of Axis-REIT Managers Berhad. He also held various posts such as Chairman of REHDA Selangor; member of the City Advisory Board for Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur (DBKL); Chairman of the Special Taskforce to Facilitate Business (PEMUDAH); Independent Director of Telekom Malaysia Berhad (TM); Chairman of VADS Berhad; Group Chairman of the Media Prima Group; Chairman of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and Risk Management Committee of Media Prima; Director of New Straits Times Press (Malaysia) Berhad; Group Director of Kumpulan Hartanah Selangor Berhad; Deputy Chairman of the Malaysian Australian Business Council (MABC), Chairman of Gagasan Badan Ekonomi Melayu, Selangor Branch (GABEM) and Director of Malaysia Property Incorporated (MPI).



DATUK SERI *Fateh Iskandar Tan Sri Mohamed Mansor*

He received a wide variety of accolades amongst them the Malaysian Business Award in Property by the Malay Chamber of Commerce (2012), the Outstanding Entrepreneurship Award, Asia Pacific Entrepreneurship Awards (2013), the MBA Industry Excellence Award (Property Sector), Malaysia Business Awards (2013) and the Brand Laureate Corporate Leader Brand Icon Award, Asia Pacific Brands Foundation (2014).

He was also the recipient of the Global Leadership Award for Commercial Property Development, The Leaders International (2014 and 2015); World Leader Business Person and World Business Leader Award, The Bizz (2016); "The Special Achievement Award from Asia Pacific's Most Prestigious Awards" (APEA) 2017; The Editor's Choice for Malaysia's Exemplary Real Estate Industry Leader, The EdgeProp.My (2018); Industry Excellence Award, Property Insight Prestigious Developer Awards (2018) and the latest Prestigious Leadership Excellence Award, ASEAN PROPERTY Awards Malaysia 2018-2019 by Des Prix Infinitus (2019).



DATUK HAJI

Azman Haji Yusoff

Datuk Haji Azman Haji Yusoff adalah Presiden Persatuan Kontraktor Bumiputera Malaysia bermula 2018. Beliau juga adalah Presiden Persatuan Kontraktor Jentera Mekanikal & Elektrikal Melayu Malaysia sejak tahun 2009 dan Naib Presiden Persatuan Pengilang dan Industri Perkhidmatan Bumiputera Malaysia sejak tahun 2014. Beliau adalah Pengarah Urusan KCJ Engineering Sdn. Bhd., sebuah syarikat kontraktor kelas G7 yang pakar dalam bidang kejuruteraan elektrik, sivil, mekanikal dan pengurusan fasiliti.

Beliau dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah CIDB pada 21 Ogos 2019. Beliau berkelulusan Ijazah Sarjana Sains Kejuruteraan Mekanikal dari United Kingdom dan kemudiannya memperolehi Sarjana Pengurusan Pembinaan dari Universiti Malaysia Pahang dan Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan (MBA) dari Warsaw Management University, Poland.

Beliau dianugerahkan Darjah Kebesaran Panglima Mahkota Wilayah, Darjah Indera Mahkota Pahang dan Darjah Johan Mahkota Wilayah. Beliau juga telah meraih beberapa pencapaian seperti Asia Pacific Entrepreneur Award (2012), Anugerah Usahawan Kontraktor Berprestasi Tinggi (2015), Anugerah Kontraktor Cemerlang (2016), Anugerah IKON CGC Malaysia (2017) dan Anugerah Usahawan Kontraktor Teras Teraju di bawah Jabatan Perdana Menteri.

Datuk Haji Azman Haji Yusoff is the President of Persatuan Kontraktor Bumiputera Malaysia beginning 2018. He is also the President of the Persatuan Kontraktor Jentera Mekanikal & Elektrikal Melayu Malaysia since 2009 and Vice President of Persatuan Pengilang dan Industri Perkhidmatan Bumiputera Malaysia since 2014. He is the Managing Director of KCJ Engineering Sdn. Bhd., a G7 contractor specialising in electrical, civil, mechanical, and facilities management.

He was appointed to the Board of CIDB on August 21, 2019. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from the United Kingdom and later earned a Master of Construction Management from the Universiti Malaysia Pahang and a Master of Business Administration (MBA) from Warsaw Management University, Poland.

He was conferred the Darjah Kebesaran Panglima Mahkota Wilayah, Darjah Indera Mahkota Pahang and Darjah Johan Mahkota Wilayah. He also attained numerous achievements such as the Asia Pacific Entrepreneur Award (2012), Anugerah Usahawan Kontraktor Berprestasi Tinggi (2015), Anugerah Kontraktor Cemerlang (2016), Anugerah IKON CGC Malaysia (2017) dan Anugerah Usahawan Kontraktor Teras Teraju under the Prime Minister's Department.

DR.

Roland Chia Ming Shen



Dr. Roland Chia Ming Shen adalah Pengarah Urusan Kumpulan Droche Properties Sdn Bhd, Droche Healthcare Group Sdn Bhd dan Malaysian Breath Centre Sdn Bhd. Beliau dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah CIDB pada 15 November 2019. Beliau berkelulusan Sarjana Muda Pembedahan Pergigian dari Newcastle Upon Tyne University, United Kingdom pada tahun 1993. Dr. Roland Chia mempunyai pengalaman luas dalam industri pembinaan dengan penglibatan dalam projek-projek penjagaan kesihatan yang dibina di Sabah dari tahun 2000 hingga 2016. Beliau membantu mantan Menteri Kerja Raya berinteraksi dengan semua pihak berkepentingan dalam industri pembinaan di Sabah.

Dr. Roland Chia berkhidmat di Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia dari tahun 1994 hingga 1995 sebelum menceburkan diri dalam sektor swasta dan pengurusan projek. Beliau berkhidmat sebagai Anggota Dewan Undangan Negeri Sabah Kawasan Inanam dari 2013 hingga 2018 dan pada masa yang sama bertugas sebagai ahli Jawatankuasa Audit Awam Sabah yang mengaudit pelbagai program infrastruktur yang dilaksanakan di Sabah.

Sebagai sumbangan sosialnya kepada masyarakat, Dr. Roland Chia berkhidmat sebagai Pengerusi Kelab Pencinta Kebersihan Air Sabah yang melibatkan projek penambahbaikan graviti bagi bekalan air untuk lebih dari 3,000 penduduk kampung di Sabah. Dia juga merupakan Ketua Persatuan Kebajikan Inanam Sabah yang membawa kesejahteraan kepada ibu tunggal, orang-orang tua, penduduk kampung dan golongan miskin bandar (B40).

Dr. Roland Chia Ming Shen is presently the Group Managing Director of Droche Properties Sdn Bhd, Droche Healthcare Group Sdn Bhd and the Malaysian Breath Centre Sdn Bhd. He was appointed as a Board Member of CIDB on 15 November 2019. He graduated with a Bachelor of Dental Surgery from Newcastle Upon Tyne University, United Kingdom in 1993. Dr. Roland Chia has an extensive experience in the construction industry with many healthcare projects being built in Sabah from 2000 till 2016. He assists the then Minister of Works in engaging with all stakeholders in the Sabah construction industry.

Dr. Roland Chia served in the Ministry of Health Malaysia from 1994 till 1995 before venturing into private practice and project management. He served as the Sabah State Assemblyman for Inanam from 2013 till 2018 and concurrently served as the member of the Sabah Public Audit Committee auditing various infrastructure programmes implemented in Sabah.

As his social contribution to society, Dr. Roland Chia is presently the Chairman of Society of Living Waters reaching out to more than 3,000 villagers in Sabah in upgrading of water gravity projects. He is also the Chairman of Persatuan Kebajikan Inanam Sabah, bringing welfare to single mothers, old aged, villagers and the urban poor (B40) group.

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid telah menyumbang kepada industri pembinaan Malaysia selama 35 tahun sebagai penjawat awam dengan memulakan kerjayanya sebagai Jurutera Mekanikal di Jabatan Kerja Raya pada tahun 1985 selama 13 tahun.

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri dilantik sebagai Ketua Eksekutif Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Malaysia (CIDB) pada 1 Mac 2016. Beliau mempunyai lebih dari 20 tahun pengalaman di CIDB dalam pelbagai kapasiti, termasuk mengetuai Bahagian Levi, Bahagian Bisnes & Korporat dan Sektor Pembangunan. Beliau adalah Pengurus Besar Kanan Sektor Pengurusan di CIDB sebelum memegang jawatan Ketua Eksekutif.

Antara peranan signifikan beliau dalam sektor perkhidmatan termasuk sebagai Presiden Professional Services Development Corporation (PSDC) dari tahun 2008 - 2011, di mana beliau bertanggungjawab untuk membangunkan kapasiti dan keupayaan sektor perkhidmatan profesional dalam menghadapi cabaran liberalisasi.

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri memegang ijazah kepujian kelas pertama dalam Kejuruteraan Mekanikal dari Adelaide University, Australia dan Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan, ijazah MBA dari Open University, UK. Beliau adalah ahli pelbagai persatuan dan universiti termasuk, Felo Kehormat ASEAN Federation of Engineering Organizations (AFEO), ahli Road Engineering Association of Asia and Australasia (REAAA), ahli National Professionals Export Council (NAPSEC), Felo Institution of Engineers, Malaysia (IEM), ahli Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), Jurutera Profesional yang berdaftar dengan Lembaga Jurutera Malaysia, Felo Chartered Institute of Building Malaysia (CIOB) dan juga Profesor Adjung untuk School of Professional and Continuous Education (SPACE) di Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM). Beliau juga merupakan Anggota Tetap Jawatankuasa Eksekutif Majlis Tindakan Sara Hidup Negara (NACCOL), yang dilantik oleh Menteri Perdagangan Dalam Negeri, Koperasi dan Kepenggunaan.

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid has been contributing to the Malaysian construction industry for 35 years as a public servant, beginning his career as a Mechanical Engineer in the Public Works Department in 1985 for 13 years.

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri was appointed as the Chief Executive (CE) of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia (CIDB) on 1 March 2016. He has had over 20 years of experience in CIDB under various capacities, including heading the Levy Division, Business & Corporate Division and the Development Sector. He was the Senior General Manager of the Management Sector in CIDB before assuming the post of Chief Executive.

Among his significant roles in the service sector includes being the President of the Professional Services Development Corporation (PSDC) from 2008 - 2011, where he was responsible for developing the capability and capacity of the professional services sector in facing the challenges of liberalisation.

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri holds a first-class honours degree in Mechanical Engineering from Adelaide University, Australia and the Master of Business Administration, MBA degree from the Open University, UK. He is a member in various associations and universities including, Honorary Fellow of ASEAN Federation of Engineering Organizations (AFEO), member of

Road Engineering Association of Asia and Australasia (REAAA), member of National Professionals Export Council (NAPSEC), Fellow of the Institution of Engineers, Malaysia (IEM), member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), Professional Engineer registered with the Board of Engineers Malaysia, Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Building Malaysia (CIOB) and also the Adjunct Professor for School of Professional and Continuing Education (SPACE) in Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM). He was also the Permanent Member of the Executive Committee of the National Action Council on Cost of Living (NACCOL), appointed by the Minister of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism.



PROFIL KETUA EKSEKUTIF

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S PROFILE

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid

TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Lembaga ditadbir berdasarkan Prinsip Tadbir Urus Korporat selaras dengan Akta CIDB 520 serta mematuhi arahan dan pekeliling kerajaan sejajar dengan fungsi dan tanggungjawabnya dalam membangunkan industri pembinaan negara.

ANGGOTA LEMBAGA

Anggota Lembaga telah diamanahkan dengan tugas dan tanggungjawab untuk membimbing dan memberi panduan kepada Pengurusan dalam menjaga kepentingan Kerajaan dan pihak-pihak berkepentingan.

KOMPOSISI LEMBAGA

Lembaga terdiri daripada sebelas anggota-anggota seperti berikut:

Pengerusi;
Empat wakil yang memegang jawatan dalam perkhidmatan awam;
Enam wakil daripada sektor swasta

JAWATANKUASA DI PERINGKAT LEMBAGA

Di peringkat Lembaga, beberapa jawatankuasa telah ditubuhkan bagi memantau dan mengukuhkan pelaksanaan program-program industri serta proses dalaman CIDB seperti berikut:

1. Jawatankuasa Kewangan, Akaun dan Pelaburan
2. Jawatankuasa Audit
3. Jawatankuasa Tindakan Tatatertib Kumpulan Pengurusan & Profesional
4. Jawatankuasa Rayuan Tindakan Tatatertib Kumpulan Pengurusan & Profesional

Setiap Jawatankuasa Lembaga dipengerusikan oleh seorang Ahli Lembaga. Ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa terdiri daripada beberapa orang Ahli Lembaga di samping beberapa wakil daripada kerajaan, industri atau pun ahli akademik yang mempunyai kepakaran yang diperlukan secara khusus oleh Jawatankuasa. Butiran keahlian setiap Jawatankuasa Lembaga dan terma rujukan Jawatankuasa boleh diperolehi dari Bahagian Tadbir Urus & Integriti di bawah Sektor Khidmat Pengurusan.

The Board is managed based on its Corporate Governance Principles, CIDB Act 520 and in compliance to government directives and circulars, in line with its functions and responsibilities in developing the construction industry.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

The Board Members are entrusted with the duty and responsibility of guiding and advising the Management in advancing the interest of the government and its stakeholders.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

The board consists of eleven members as follows:

*Chairman;
Four representatives who shall hold office in the public services;
Six representatives from the private sector*

BOARD COMMITTEES

Numerous committees have been established at the Board level to monitor and reinforce the implementations of the industry's programmes such as:

1. *The Finance, Account and Investment Committee*
2. *The Audit Committee*
3. *The Management & Professional Group Disciplinary Action Committee*
4. *The Management & Professional Group Disciplinary Action Appeals Committee*

A member of the Board chairs each Committee. Committee members consist of some of the members of the Board as well as several representatives from the government, industry or academia who have particular expertise needed by the Committee. Details of each Board Committee membership and terms of reference of the Committee can be obtained from the Governance & Integrity Division under the Management Services Sector.

PROGRAM TRANSFORMASI INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN (CITP)

Di bawah CITP yang telah dikaji semula, pelaksanaan lebih diberi fokus di mana pihak yang melaksanakan inisiatif adalah lebih bertanggungjawab dan pelaporan kemajuan dipermudahkan.

Dalam memperkukuhkan tadbir urus CITP, 20 Kumpulan Kerja Inisiatif (IWG) yang asal dibubarkan dan digantikan oleh empat Kumpulan Kerja Penaja (SWG), yang diketuai oleh Pengurus Besar Kanan CIDB dengan keahlian yang diambil dari pakar dalam industri pembinaan.

Empat Kumpulan Kerja Teras (TWG) yang asal telah digabungkan menjadi hanya satu TWG yang dipengerusikan oleh Pengerusi CIDB.

Tiga Jawatankuasa Khas juga ditubuhkan untuk meningkatkan pencapaian KPI CITP seperti berikut:

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME (CITP)

Under the reviewed CITP, more focus has been set on implementation where more accountability is given to people who are implementing the initiatives and a more simplified progress reporting put in place.

In strengthening the governance for CITP, the initial 20 Initiative Working Groups (IWGs) were dissolved and replaced by four Sponsors Working Groups (SWGs), led by Senior General Managers of CIDB with membership drawn from the industry's subject matter experts.

The initial four Thrust Working Groups (TWGs) had been merged into only one TWG chaired by the Chairman of CIDB.

Three Special Committees were also established to enhance the achievability of the CITP KPIs which were as follows:



Jawatankuasa Penyelarasan JKT-CIDB
JKT-CIDB Coordination Committee



Jawatankuasa Penyelarasan DOSH-CIDB
DOSH-CIDB Coordination Committee



Jawatankuasa Penyelarasan JKR-CIDB
JKR-CIDB Coordination Committee

SENARAI ANAK SYARIKAT

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES

Sepanjang tahun 2019, anak-anak syarikat CIDB telah terlibat secara aktif dalam menyokong pelaksanaan pelbagai program pembangunan industri. Anak-anak syarikat tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

1. CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.

Melaksanakan Program CIDB dan pengurusan Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM).

CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd. pula mempunyai anak-anak syarikat seperti berikut:

- a) CIDB IBS Sdn. Bhd.
Menjadi peneraju utama dalam penyelesaian dan pemangkin kepada transformasi industri IBS.
- b) Enam buah Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM) yang ditauliahkan oleh CIDB Malaysia sebagai pusat penilaian dan latihan kompetensi kemahiran pembinaan yang terdiri daripada:
 - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Wilayah Tengah
 - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Wilayah Utara
 - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Wilayah Timur
 - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Wilayah Selatan
 - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Sabah
 - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Sarawak

2. CIDB e-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd.

Melaksanakan program peningkatan Information Communication Technologies (ICT) dan Building Information Modelling (BIM) bagi industri pembinaan.

3. Construction Research Institute of Malaysia (CREAM)

Menjalankan program-program penyelidikan dan kajian berkaitan teknologi dan inovasi pembinaan, kualiti, kesihatan, keselamatan dan kemampanan alam sekitar. CREAM turut menawarkan perkhidmatan pengujian dan pensijilan bahan binaan; serta program penilaian kepada industri pembinaan.

4. Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad (CLAB)

Membekalkan pekerja binaan dan menyediakan Pusat Penempatan Pekerja (CLQ).

Throughout 2018, CIDB's subsidiaries have been actively involved in supporting the implementation of various industry development programmes. They are as follows:

1. CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.

The implementation arm of CIDB Programmes and management of Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM).

CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd. also has the following subsidiaries:

- a) CIDB IBS Sdn. Bhd.
Ultimately leading the solution and catalyst for the transformation of the IBS industry.
- b) Six Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM) accredited by CIDB Malaysia as a center for competence assessment and construction skills training consisting of:
 - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Central Region
 - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Northern Region
 - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Eastern Region
 - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Southern Region
 - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Sabah
 - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Sarawak

2. CIDB e-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd.

Implements the Information Communication Technologies (ICT) and Building Information Modelling (BIM) enhancement programmes for the construction industry.

3. Construction Research Institute of Malaysia (CREAM)

Conduct research and study programmes related to technology and innovation in construction, quality, health, safety and environmental sustainability. CREAM also offers testing and certification of building materials; as well as assessment programmes for the construction industry.

4. Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad (CLAB)

Supply construction workers and provides Centralised Labour Quarters (CLQ) for construction workers.

Alamat anak syarikat adalah seperti berikut:
Addresses of the subsidiaries are as follows:

CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.

Tingkat 22, Menara Dato' Onn
Pusat Dagangan Dunia
Jalan Tun Ismail 50480
Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-4042 8880
Faks: 03-4042 2880

CIDB IBS Sdn. Bhd.

Tingkat 1 Block E Lot 52200
8, Jalan Chan Sow Lin
Chan Sow Lin
55200 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-4042 8880
Faks: 03-4042 2880

CIDB E-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd.

d/a Pejabat Pengurusan myBIM Centre
Tingkat 11, Menara Sunway Putra
Lot 100, Jalan Putra
50350 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-4040 0399
Faks: 03-4040 1289

Construction Research Institute of Malaysia (CREAM)

Level 29, Sunway Putra
No 100, Jalan Putra
50350 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-4040 0040
Faks: 03-4050 2649

Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad (CLAB)

Level 2, Annexe, Menara Milenium
No. 8, Jalan Damanlela
Pusat Bandar Damansara
50490 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-2095 9599
Fax: 03-2095 9566



KUMPULAN PENGURUSAN

MANAGEMENT TEAM



1

**Sr Ida Zuraida
Mohd Yusoff**

Pengurus Besar Kanan
Sektor Kontraktor & Levi
Senior General Manager
Contractor & Levy Sector

2

Sr Noridah Shaffii

Pengurus Besar Kanan
Sektor Dasar & Korporat
Dilantik pada 16 Disember 2019
Senior General Manager
Policy & Corporate Sector
Appointed on 16 December 2019

3

Asnawi Alias

Pengurus Besar Kanan
Sektor Khidmat Pengurusan
Senior General Manager
Management Services Sector

4

**Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri
Abdul Hamid**

Ketua Eksekutif
Chief Executive

5

Datuk Ir. Elias Ismail
Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif
Deputy Chief Executive

6

**Megat Kamil Azmi
Megat Rus Kamarani**

Pengurus Besar Kanan
Sektor Personel Binaan
Senior General Manager
Construction Personnel Sector

7

Sr Sariah Abd Karib

Pengurus Besar Kanan
Sektor Dasar & Korporat
Sehingga 1 Oktober 2019
Senior General Manager
Policy & Corporate Sector
Until 1 October 2019

PENGURUS BESAR

GENERAL MANAGERS



**SR MOHD
ZAID ZAKARIA**
Bahagian Penguatkuasaan
Enforcement Division



**RAZUKI
IBRAHIM**
Bahagian Kualiti
Quality Division



**AHMAD FARRIN
MOKHTAR**
Bahagian Bisnes &
Antarabangsa
*Business & International
Division*



**SR AZIZAH
MOHD YUSOFF**
Bahagian Pembangunan
Kontraktor
*Contractor Development
Division*



**ABDUL RAZAK
HUSIN**
Pejabat Penasihat
Undang-Undang
General Counsel's Office



**IR. RAMUSEREN
A/L MUTHU**
Bahagian Keselamatan,
Kesihatan & Alam Sekitar
*Safety, Health &
Environment Division*



**IR. RASLIM
SALLEH**
Bahagian Pembangunan
Kompetensi Kemahiran
*Skill Competency
Development Division*



FADLIAH HAMED
Bahagian Kewangan
& Akaun
Finance & Account Division



**SAZALICHE
AMAT**
Bahagian Standard &
Bahan Binaan
*Standard & Construction
Materials Division*



ISMAIL MAT NOR
Bahagian IBS
IBS Division



**SUHAIMI
MANSOR**
Bahagian Pendaftaran
Kontraktor & Levi
*Contractor Registration &
Levy Division*



**AHMAD RIDZUAN
ISMAIL**
Bahagian Pendaftaran
Personel Binaan
*Construction Personnel
Registration Division*

PENGURUS BESAR

GENERAL MANAGERS



HERYANTI HILMI

Bahagian Kompetensi
Penyeliaan & Pengurusan
*Management & Supervisory
Competency Division*



**IBRAHIM MOHAMMAD
YUSOFF**

Bahagian Pentauliahahan Latihan
Training Accreditation Division



**NAZERIAH
MD KASSIM**

Bahagian Pengurusan Maklumat
Information Management Division



MARINA PUTEH

Bahagian Sumber Manusia
Human Resource Division



NORYANI ISMAIL

Bahagian Komunikasi Korporat
*Corporate Communication
Division*



MOHD IDRUS DIN

Bahagian Dasar & Strategi
Policy & Strategy Division



**HASLINA ABDUL
HALIM**

Bahagian Tadbir Urus & Integriti
Governance & Integrity Division



**NAIDATUL
MAZIDAH LATIF**

Bahagian Pengurusan Fasiliti
Facility Management Division

PENGURUS KANAN

SENIOR MANAGERS



**MOHAMMAD FARID
A HAMID**

Bahagian Keselamatan,
Kesihatan & Alam Sekitar
*Safety, Health &
Environment Division*



**SHHRULIZAM
ZAINAL ABIDIN**

Ketua Unit Audit Dalam
*Head of Internal
Audit Unit*



CHE SALIZA CHE SOH

Bahagian Bisnes & Antarabangsa
Business & International Division



**MOHAMMAD
FAIZAL ABDUL
HAMID**

Bahagian Kualiti
Quality Division



**MOHAMMAD FARRIS
ABDUL AZIZ**

Bahagian Penguatkuasaan
Enforcement Division



**TUAN MASLIZA
TUAN YACOB**

Bahagian Sumber Manusia
Human Resource Division



ROSMADI HARUN

Bahagian Pengurusan Maklumat
Information Management Division



**HIL ME HAJI
MD ISA**

Bahagian Pendaftaran
Personel Binaan
*Construction Personnel
Registration Division*



HANIZA SOID HAMIDI

Bahagian Pembangunan
Kompetensi Kemahiran
*Skill Competency
Development Division*



**KHAIRUNNIZAM
SULAIMAN**

Bahagian Pembangunan
Kontraktor
*Contractor Development
Division*



ZAINI YAHYA

Bahagian Standard &
Bahan Binaan
*Standard & Construction
Materials Division*



HABSAH OTHMAN

Bahagian Pendaftaran
Kontraktor & Levi
*Contractor Registration &
Levy Division*

PENGARAH NEGERI/ PENGURUS CAWANGAN

STATE DIRECTORS/ BRANCH MANAGERS



ZAINORA ZAINAL
Negeri Wilayah
Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur
Federal Territory of
Kuala Lumpur



**MOHD NOOR
AB. RAHMAN**
Negeri Selangor
Selangor State



**JASMI MOHD
SALLEH**
Negeri Terengganu
Terengganu State



ANNIS OTHMAN
Negeri Kelantan
Kelantan State



SAINI SAIDI
Negeri Perak
Perak State



NORLIDA NABIL
Negeri Pulau Pinang
Penang State



**ROZAIMAN
HAJI HASSAN**
Negeri Pahang
Pahang State



OTHMAN SAFAR
Negeri Johor
Johor State



**MOHD AZMI
DZULKIFLI**
Negeri Kedah
Kedah State



ROSLI ZAINON
Negeri Perlis
Perlis State



**NUR ISKANDAR
ZULKEFLI**
Negeri Melaka
Melaka State



**AZHAR
ABDULLAH**
Negeri Sembilan
Negeri Sembilan State

PENGARAH NEGERI / PENGURUS CAWANGAN

STATE DIRECTORS / BRANCH MANAGERS



**MOHD MERZAN
HASHIM**
Negeri Sarawak
Sarawak State



**CHUANG KUANG
HONG**
Negeri Sarawak
Cawangan Sibul
Sibul Branch



**CHE' AHMAD
ISYAI' CHE SAID**
Negeri Sarawak
Cawangan Miri
Miri Branch



**WAN HABIB
WAN HAMDAN**
Negeri Sarawak
Cawangan Bintulu
Bintulu Branch



**ROSMEN AG
HASSAN**
Negeri Sabah
Sabah State



HASSAN ISMAIL
Negeri Sabah Cawangan Tawau
Tawau Branch

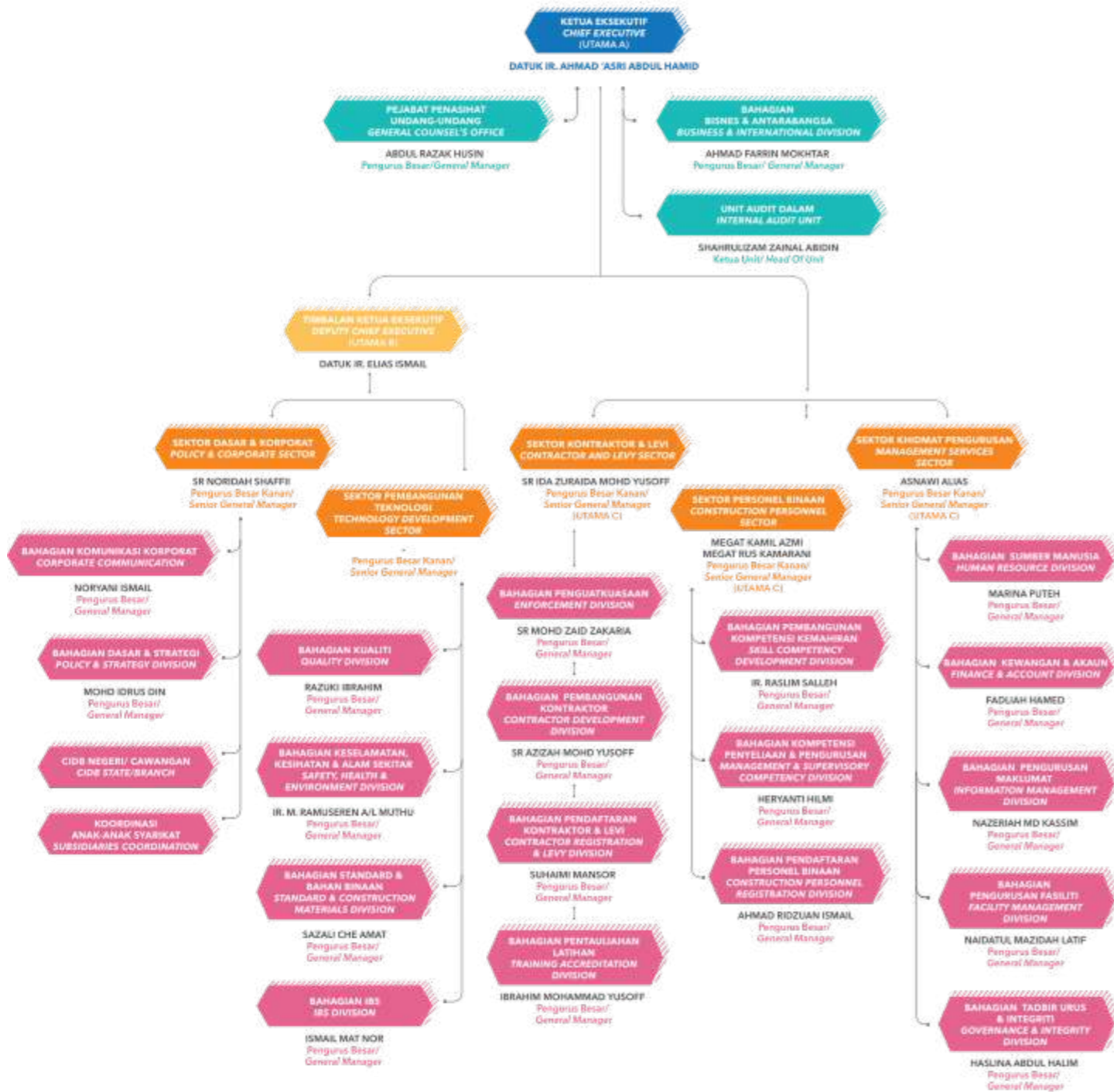


**MOHD HANIF
ABDUL RAHMAN**
Negeri Sabah Cawangan
Sandakan
Sandakan Branch

CARTA ORGANISASI CIDB MALAYSIA 2019

CIDB MALAYSIA 2019 ORGANISATION CHART

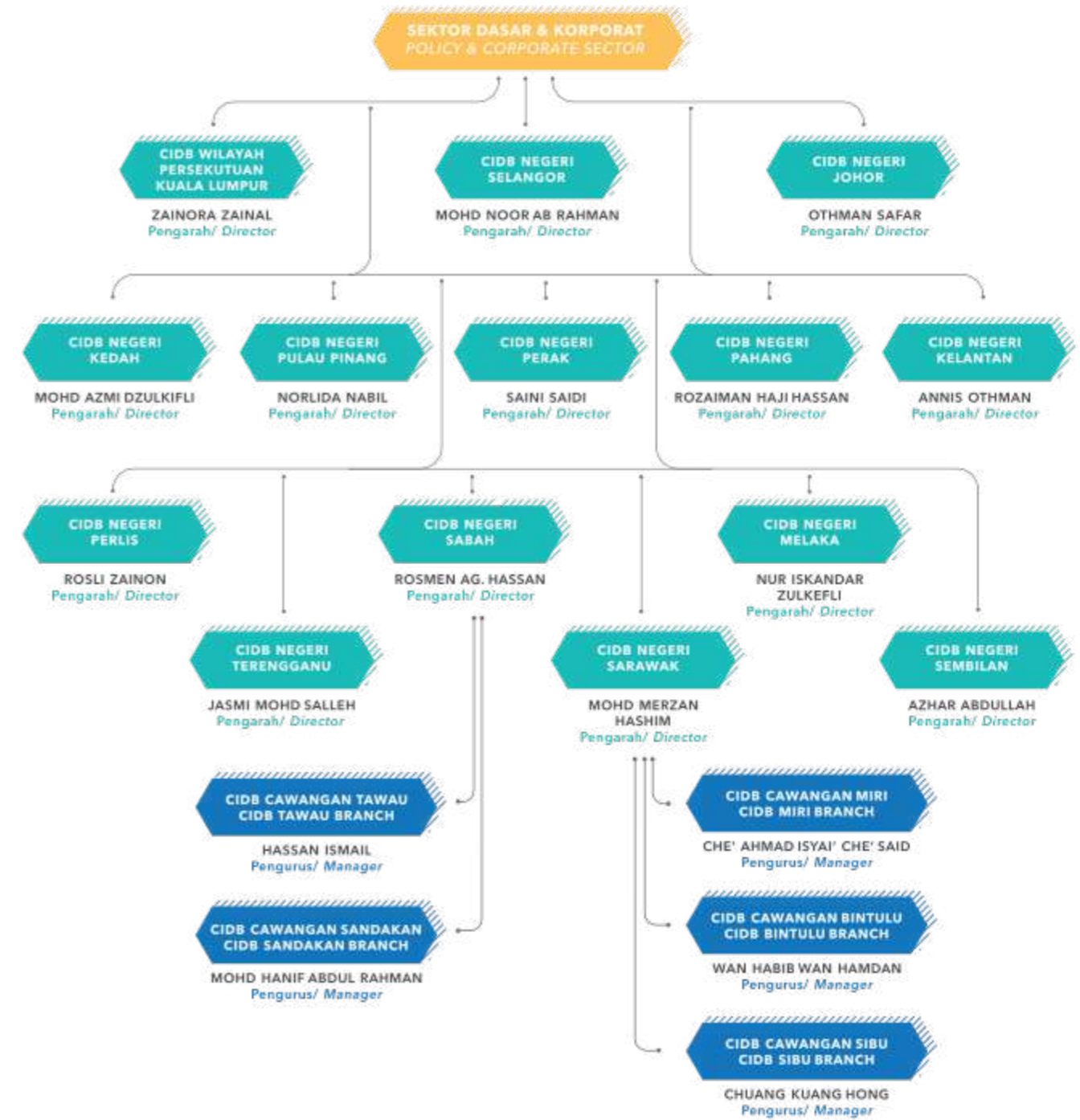
Tarikh Berkuatkuasa: 16 Disember 2019
Effective from: 16 December 2019



CARTA ORGANISASI CIDB MALAYSIA NEGERI/CAWANGAN 2019

CIDB MALAYSIA 2019 STATE/ BRANCH ORGANISATION CHART

Tarikh Berkuatkuasa: 16 Disember 2019
Effective from: 16 December 2019



SUMBER MANUSIA

HUMAN RESOURCE

Pada akhir Disember 2019, CIDB mempunyai seramai 1,038 orang staf di mana seramai 361 orang daripada jumlah tersebut terdiri daripada staf lantikan tetap mengisi watan perjawatan yang telah diluluskan oleh Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam (JPA). Sementara itu, seramai 666 orang staf berstatus kontrak terus memainkan peranan penting dalam menjayakan pelaksanaan fungsi-fungsi utama CIDB sebagaimana yang digariskan di bawah Akta CIDB 520 (Pindaan) 2011. Pertambahan keseluruhan jumlah staf bertujuan untuk membantu dalam pelaksanaan inisiatif di bawah teras-teras Strategik CIP dan peranan serta tanggungjawab di bawah Akta CIDB 1994 (Akta 520). Pecahan staf mengikut kategori pada tahun 2019 berbanding tahun 2018 adalah seperti di bawah:

At the end of December 2019, CIDB has a total of 1,038 employees in which a total of 361 staff were permanent staff filling the approved posts warrant by the Public Service Department (PSD). Meanwhile, 666 contractual staff continue to play an important role in ensuring the implementation of CIDB's key functions as set out under the CIDB Act 520 (Amendment) Act 2011. The overall increase in staffing is aimed at assisting in the implementation of initiatives under the CIP's Strategic Thrusts and roles and responsibilities under the CIDB Act 1994 (Act 520). The breakdown of staff by category in 2019 compared to 2018 is as follows:

Bilangan staf tetap berbanding staf kontrak
Number of permanent staff against contract staff



Staf Tetap
Permanent Staff



Staf Kontrak
Contract Staff

Bilangan dan pengisian jawatan pada akhir Disember 2019 berbanding 2018
Number of positions and posts filled at the end of December 2019 compared to 2018

Kategori/ Kumpulan Jawatan Categories/ Group of Posts	Bilangan Jawatan Tetap Number of Permanent Posts	Pengisian Jawatan/ Posts Filled									
		Tetap Permanent		Pinjaman Secondment		Kontrak Contract		Sambilan Temporary		Jumlah Total	
		2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Jawatan Utama Sektor Awam (JUSA) Public Sector Superscale	4	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7
Pengurusan & Profesional Management & Professional	84	81	79	0	0	111	110	0	0	192	189
Pelaksana (Sokongan) Implementors (Support)	286	273	275	0	0	562	556	0	11	835	842
Jumlah/ Total	374	358	361	0	0	673	666	0	11	1031	1038

Dari segi taburan staf, Ibu Pejabat CIDB mempunyai 460 orang staf pada tahun 2019, manakala pejabat-pejabat negeri dan cawangan mempunyai seramai 578 staf. Pertambahan jumlah staf di pejabat-pejabat negeri dan cawangan bertujuan untuk memfokus pelaksanaan tanggungjawab di bawah Akta CIDB 1994 (Akta 520) terutamanya penguatkuasaan. Taburan staf mengikut kategori pada tahun 2019 berbanding tahun 2018 adalah seperti jadual di bawah:

In terms of staff distribution, CIDB Head Office has 460 employees in 2019, while state and branch offices have a total of 578 employees. The increase in the number of staff at state and branch offices is aimed at focusing on the implementation of responsibilities under the CIDB Act 1994 (Act 520) particularly enforcement. Staff distribution by category in 2019 compared to 2018 is as below:

Taburan Staf
Staff Distribution

Kategori/ Kumpulan Jawatan Categories/ Group of Posts	Ibu Pejabat Head Office		Pejabat/ Cawangan Negeri State/ Branch Offices		Jumlah Total	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Jawatan Utama Sektor Awam (JUSA) Public Sector Superscale	4	7	0	0	4	7
Pengurusan & Profesional Management & Professional	146	141	46	48	192	189
Pelaksana (Sokongan) Implementors (Support)	317	312	518	530	835	842
Jumlah/ Total	467	460	564	578	1031	1038



PRESTASI KEWANGAN

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

HASIL

Berdasarkan Penyata Kewangan Telah Diaudit 2019, jumlah hasil yang diterima di peringkat CIDB sehingga 31 Disember 2019 adalah sebanyak RM256 juta. Secara keseluruhannya, hasil CIDB 2019 menurun sebanyak RM60 juta (19%) berbanding hasil tahun 2018 yang berjumlah RM316 juta. Kutipan levi masih kekal sebagai penyumbang utama hasil CIDB iaitu sebanyak RM127 juta atau 50% daripada jumlah keseluruhan hasil. Hasil daripada yuran pendaftaran dan akreditasi adalah sebanyak RM65 juta (25%), lain-lain hasil sebanyak RM32 juta (13%), faedah dan dividen sebanyak RM21 juta (8%), dan yuran kursus sebanyak RM11 juta (4%).

Jadual I menunjukkan Hasil CIDB dan Kumpulan pada tahun 2019.

REVENUE

Based on Audited Financial Report 2019, total revenue received by CIDB as at 31 December 2019 stood at RM256 million. Overall, it shows a decrease of RM60 million (19%) in revenue compared to 2018 amounting to RM316 million. Levy collection remains the biggest source of revenue totalling RM127 million or 50% from the total revenue. Revenue from registration and accreditation fees totalled at RM65 million (25%), other revenue RM32 million (13%), RM21 million (8%) for interest and dividend, and RM11 million (4%) for training fees.

Schedule I shows CIDB and the Group Revenue for 2019

PERBELANJAAN

Di peringkat CIDB, perbelanjaan keseluruhan telah menurun sebanyak RM46 juta (12%) daripada RM398 juta untuk tahun 2018 kepada RM352 juta pada tahun 2019. Perbelanjaan mengurus adalah sama dengan tahun 2018 iaitu sebanyak RM143 juta. Program pembangunan industri pembinaan pula menurun sebanyak RM23 juta (12%) kepada RM167 juta berbanding RM190 juta pada tahun 2018. Perbelanjaan modal juga menurun sebanyak RM23 juta (35%) kepada RM42 juta berbanding RM65 juta pada tahun 2018.

Jadual II menunjukkan Perbelanjaan CIDB dan Kumpulan pada tahun 2019.

EXPENDITURE

At CIDB level, total expenditure decreased by RM46 million (12%) from RM398 million in 2018 to RM352 million in 2019. Operating expenses are the same as in 2018 which is RM143 million. The industry development program decreased by RM23 million (12%) to RM167 million compared to RM190 million in 2018. The capital expenditure had also decreased by RM23 million (35%) to RM42 million compared to RM65 million in 2018.

Schedule II shows CIDB and the Group Expenditure for 2019

Hasil CIDB dan Kumpulan pada tahun 2019
CIDB and Group Revenue for 2019

Sumber Hasil Source of Revenue	(RM juta/ million)			
	Peringkat Kumpulan Group Level		Peringkat CIDB CIDB Level	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Levi Levy	127	187	127	187
Pendaftaran & Akreditasi Registration & Accreditation	73	73	65	60
Faedah dan Dividen Interest and Dividends	23	34	21	31
Yuran Kursus Training Fees	17	19	11	10
Pelbagai pendapatan Miscellaneous Income	50	44	32	28
Jumlah/ Total	290	357	256	316

Jadual I - Hasil CIDB dan Kumpulan 2019
Schedule I - CIDB and Group Revenue 2019

Perbelanjaan CIDB dan Kumpulan pada tahun 2019
CIDB and Group Expenditure for 2019

Jenis Perbelanjaan Expenditure Types		(RM juta/ million)			
		Peringkat Kumpulan Group Level		Peringkat CIDB CIDB Level	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
Kos Pengeluaran Production Cost	a	53	97	-	-
Emolumen Emolument	b	102	107	76	75
Bekalan Perkhidmatan Service Supplies	c	5	6	4	5
Belanja Operasi Operational Expenditure	d	84	85	63	63
(A) Belanja Mengurus Management Expenditure	e = a+b+c+d	244	295	143	143
(B) Program Pembangunan Industri Industry Development Programmes		101	78	167	190
(C) Belanja Modal Capital Expenditure		53	105	42	65
Jumlah/ Total	A+B+C	398	478	352	398

Jadual II - Perbelanjaan CIDB dan Kumpulan 2019
Schedule II - CIDB and Group Expenditure 2019

PENDAPATAN TERKUMPUL

Pendapatan terkumpul bersih di peringkat CIDB menurun sebanyak RM57 juta (6%), iaitu daripada RM885 juta pada tahun 2018 kepada RM828 juta pada tahun 2019.

Sementara itu kedudukan pendapatan terkumpul bersih di peringkat Kumpulan juga menurun sebanyak RM60 juta (6%) daripada RM949 juta pada tahun 2018 kepada RM889 juta pada tahun 2019.

Jadual III menunjukkan Pendapatan Terkumpul CIDB dan Kumpulan pada tahun 2019.

ACCUMULATED INCOME

The total accumulated net income at CIDB level shows a RM57 million (6%) decrease from RM885 million in 2018 to RM828 million in 2019.

At the Group level, total accumulated net income also decreased by RM60 million (6%) from RM949 million in 2018 to RM889 million in 2019.

Schedule III shows the Accumulated Income for CIDB and the Group for 2019.

Pendapatan Income		(RM juta/ million)			
		Peringkat Kumpulan Group Level		Peringkat CIDB CIDB Level	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
(Kurangan)/ Lebihan pendapatan sebelum cukai (Deficit)/ Surplus Income before tax	a	-56	-15	-54	-17
Cukai pendapatan Income tax	b	4	14	3	13
Zakat Zakat	c	0	1	0	1
Kepentingan minoriti Minority interest	d	0	0	-	-
(A) (Kurangan)/ Lebihan pendapatan selepas cukai (Deficit)/ Surplus income after tax	e = a-b-c-d	-60	-30	-57	-31
(B) (Kurangan)/ Lebihan pendapatan di bawa ke hadapan (Deficit)/ Surplus income brought forward		949	979	885	916
Jumlah/ Total	A+B	889	949	828	885

Jadual III - Pendapatan Terkumpul CIDB dan Kumpulan 2019
Schedule III - CIDB and Group Accumulated Income 2019

PENYATA PENGERUSI CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Dengan nama Allah Yang Maha Pengasih dan Maha Penyayang.

Saya, selaku Pengerusi Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia (CIDB) sangat berbesar hati mengemukakan Laporan Tahunan dan Penyata Kewangan CIDB bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2019.

Pada tahun 2019, Kerajaan telah meneruskan rancangan transformasinya untuk mencipta peluang baru bagi penjana kekayaan dengan memastikan negara telah bersedia untuk ekonomi digital. Langkah-langkah belanjawan merangkumi ekonomi yang lebih inklusif bagi penduduk: peningkatan sokongan tunai untuk keluarga berpendapatan rendah, dana tambahan untuk projek perumahan mampu milik, lebih banyak program keusahawanan untuk meningkatkan status golongan berpendapatan rendah dan peningkatan daya saing Malaysia. Namun, kerajaan menghadapi pelbagai cabaran, termasuk kelemahan mata wang Malaysia, penurunan harga minyak (oleh kerana pendapatan minyak menyumbang 30% daripada pendapatan negara) dan kejatuhan harga eksport komoditi.

Pada akhir 2019, dunia telah dilanda wabak COVID-19 yang telah meningkat menjadi krisis kesihatan global yang menyebabkan kelembapan pertumbuhan mendadak di negara-negara yang terjejas, termasuk ekonomi pasaran maju dan yang sedang membangun. Pandemik tersebut telah menyebabkan gangguan global, sosial dan ekonomi. Akibat dari wabak tersebut, negara-negara telah mengenakan sekatan perjalanan, penutupan perniagaan dan menyekat kegiatan sosial yang memberi impak negatif pada ekonomi dan sosial. Ini juga boleh menyebabkan ratusan juta pekerjaan hilang di seluruh dunia. Dengan itu, semua negara yang terjejas harus menyusun semula langkah-langkah utama untuk mengatasi cabaran semasa dan fokus untuk menguruskan kesan krisis kesihatan global yang julus kali berlaku ini.

In the name of Allah, the Most Loving and Most Merciful.

I, as Chairman of the Construction Industry Development Board of Malaysia (CIDB), is pleased to present the CIDB Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

In 2019, the government continued its transformation plans to create new opportunities for wealth generation by ensuring the country is prepared for the digital economy. Budget measures include a more inclusive economy for the population: increased cash support for low-income families, extra funds for affordable housing projects, more entrepreneurship programmes to elevate lower-income groups and an increase in Malaysia's competitiveness. However, the government faces various challenges, including the weakening of the Malaysian currency, the drop in oil prices (since oil revenues account for 30% of state revenue) and the fall in commodity export prices.



At the end of 2019, the world was hit by the COVID-19 outbreak which has evolved into a global health crisis that is causing a sharp growth slowdown in the affected countries, including most major advanced and emerging market economies. The pandemic has caused global, social and economic disruption. As a result of the pandemic, countries had imposed travel restrictions, enforced business closures and restricted social activities which had a negative economic and social impact. It could also lead to hundreds of millions of jobs lost globally. With that in mind, all affected countries have to re-strategise key measures to steer through the current challenges and focus on managing the impact of this unprecedented global health crisis.

PERSEKITARAN EKONOMI

Tahun 2019 merupakan tahun yang amat mencabar. Pertumbuhan ekonomi kekal lemah di seluruh dunia di mana ketegangan perdagangan yang tidak dapat diselesaikan mengekang keyakinan pelabur. Kelembapan pelaburan dan aktiviti perdagangan bersama dengan turun naik pasaran kewangan, risiko khusus negara dan ketidakpastian geopolitik juga telah mempengaruhi ekonomi. Ini telah menyebabkan pertumbuhan global pada kadar sederhana 2.5% berbanding 3.0% pada tahun 2018.

Dengan pergolakan ekonomi di seluruh dunia, Malaysia sebagai ekonomi yang sangat terbuka, tidak terkecuali dan telah juga dipengaruhi oleh perkembangan ekonomi ini. Di samping itu, kelemahan dalam aktiviti pelaburan, gangguan penawaran di sektor komoditi, permintaan untuk eksport yang lemah dan aliran modal rentas sempadan juga telah mempengaruhi aktiviti ekonomi domestik. Ekonomi Malaysia masih terus berkembang, tetapi kini pada kadar yang lebih sederhana - mencerminkan kelembapan dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi global. Oleh itu, pertumbuhan ekonomi Malaysia telah meningkat sebanyak 4.3% pada tahun 2019 berbanding 4.8% pada tahun 2018, didorong oleh perbelanjaan sektor swasta.

TINJAUAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

Pertumbuhan dalam sektor pembinaan telah jatuh kepada 0.1% berbanding 4.2% pada tahun 2018. Pertumbuhan ini juga adalah jauh lebih rendah daripada jangkakan 3.0% pada tahun 2018. Penurunan ini sebahagiannya didorong oleh kajian semula beberapa program pembangunan infrastruktur utama. Sebagai contoh, projek East Coast Rail Link telah dirunding semula dengan China untuk meningkatkan keberkesanan kosnya dengan penjimatan RM21.5 bilion atau 32.8% dari kos asalnya, serta perkongsian risiko yang lebih besar dan kandungan tempatan yang lebih tinggi.

Sehingga Disember 2019, sejumlah 8,731 projek bernilai RM107.5 bilion direkodkan berbanding 8,265 projek bernilai RM140.1 bilion pada tahun 2018. Penurunan nilai projek adalah disebabkan oleh kontrak utama yang dikaji semula untuk mengimbangi dasar fiskal yang dirangka dalam memastikan pertumbuhan berterusan yang seimbang.

PROSPEK MASA HADAPAN

Ekonomi global diunjurkan mencatat pertumbuhan negatif pada tahun 2020 pada kadar -3.0%. Pandemik COVID-19 yang sedang berterusan telah melemahkan prospek pertumbuhan global dengan ketara, dengan sudut pandangan yang sangat bergantung pada bagaimana negara-negara di seluruh dunia berjaya membendung wabak tersebut sepanjang baki tahun 2020.

Dengan latar belakang persekitaran global yang mencabar, ekonomi Malaysia dijangka menguncup antara -5.5% hingga -3.5% pada tahun 2020 (2019: 4.3%). Ekonomi domestik juga menghadapi kesan dari tindakan yang perlu diambil untuk membendung COVID-19 secara tempatan dan gangguan bekalan yang berterusan di sektor komoditi.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

2019 was a challenging year. Economic growth remained subdued around the world where unresolved trade tensions held back investor confidence. Slowdown in investments and trade activity together with heightened financial market volatility, country-specific risks and geopolitical uncertainties had also influenced the economy. This had resulted in the global growth at a modest 2.5% compared to 3.0% in 2018.

With the worldwide economic turmoil, Malaysia being a highly open economy was not spared and was also affected by these economic developments. In addition, weakness in investment activity, supply disruptions in the commodities sector, muted demand for exports and greater cross-border capital flows had also impinged on domestic economic activity. Malaysia's economy has continued to grow, but now at a more modest pace - mirroring the slowdown in global economic growth. The Malaysian economic growth had thus expanded by 4.3% in 2019 compared to 4.8% in 2018, driven by private sector spending

MALAYSIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Growth in the construction sector fell to 0.1% in 2019 compared to 4.2% in 2018. This growth is also very much lower than the anticipated 3.0% in 2018. The decline was partly spurred by the review of some major infrastructure development programmes. For instance, the East Coast Rail Link project has been renegotiated with China to improve its cost effectiveness with the savings of RM21.5 billion or 32.8% from its original cost, as well as greater risk-sharing and higher local content.

As of December 2019, a total of 8,731 projects worth RM107.5 billion was recorded compared to 8,265 projects worth RM140.1 billion in 2018. The decline in project value was due to major contracts being reviewed to offset fiscal policies made in ensuring a balanced sustainable growth.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The global economy is projected to register a negative growth in 2020 at the rate of -3.0%. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has significantly weakened global growth prospects, with the outlook heavily contingent on how countries across the world successfully contain the pandemic over the remainder of the year.

With the challenging global environment backdrop, the Malaysian economy is expected to contract between -5.5% to -3.5% in 2020 (2019: 4.3%). The domestic economy is also facing the effects from the necessary actions taken to contain COVID-19 locally and continued supply disruptions in the commodities sector.

Adalah dijangkakan tiada peningkatan ketara dalam pertumbuhan sektor pembinaan pada tahun 2020. Walau bagaimanapun, peningkatan perbelanjaan sektor awam akan terus menyokong pertumbuhan. Kesenambungan projek-projek yang berkaitan dengan pengangkutan berskala besar, seperti MRT2, LRT3 & Lebuhraya Pan Borneo dan pelaksanaan projek hulu minyak dan gas, telekomunikasi dan penjana tenaga oleh syarikat awam menyokong peningkatan pelaburan oleh sektor awam. Perbelanjaan yang lebih tinggi oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan untuk pakej rangsangan ekonomi akan mendorong pertumbuhan. Ini termasuk pelaksanaan lebih banyak projek berskala kecil bernilai RM4 bilion.

PRESTASI CIDB TAHUN 2019

Terdapat enam Teras Strategik (TS) yang mendorong operasi CIDB. Empat TS berada di bawah Construction Industry Transformation Programme (CITP) dan dua TS berada di bawah Program Kecemerlangan Organisasi (OE). Visi untuk menjadi organisasi terkemuka dalam mencapai kecemerlangan pembinaan di Malaysia telah berjaya dipandu oleh kedua-dua program ini yang saling berkaitan dan saling melengkapi ke arah satu aspirasi. CITP merupakan sebahagian daripada Rancangan Malaysia ke-11 (RMK-11) sementara, Program OE bertujuan untuk meningkatkan pelaksanaan fungsi CIDB dalam mengawal selia industri pembinaan serta penjenamaan CIDB. Enam ST adalah seperti berikut:

- TS1 : Kualiti, Keselamatan dan Profesionalisme
- TS2 : Kemampanan Alam Sekitar
- TS3 : Produktiviti
- TS4 : Pengantarabangsaan & Daya Saing
- TS5 : Penyampaian Perkhidmatan
- TS6 : Penjenamaan Korporat

CITP telah menjalani semakan separuh penggal pada tahun 2018 yang menghasilkan perubahan signifikan berikut untuk memantapkan strategi pelaksanaannya dalam meningkatkan prestasi dan pencapaiannya:

- Pengenalan lapan Bidang Fokus di bawah empat Teras Strategik yang asal.
- Pengenalan matlamat pertengahan untuk menyokong transformasi industri pembinaan pada tahun 2020.
- Penjajaran semula 115 KPI menjadi 36 KPI teras.

CITP yang kini dalam tahun keempat pelaksanaannya telah mencapai 66% berbanding sasaran 71% sebagai kemajuan keseluruhan dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2019. Dari 34 KPI, 27 KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%; enam KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% dan satu KPI berada di bawah kemajuan 60%.

Bagi Program OE, ia mempunyai keseluruhan 121 KPI di bawah dua TS. Semasa pelaksanaannya, empat KPI digugurkan untuk diselaraskan dengan keperluan semasa. Daripada baki 117 KPI, 89 KPI mencapai kemajuan lebih dari 90%; sembilan KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% dan 11 KPI berada di bawah kemajuan 60%. Lapan KPI masih belum dimulakan.

It is expected that there will be no significant increase in the growth of the construction sector in 2020. However, an increase in public sector expenditure will further support growth. The continuation of large-scale transport-related projects, such as MRT2, LRT3 & Pan Borneo highway and the implementation of upstream oil and gas, telecommunication and power generation projects by public corporations underpin the improvement in investment by the public sector. Higher spending by the Federal Government on the economic stimulus packages will lend further impetus to growth. These include the implementation of more small-scale projects worth RM4 billion.

CIDB PERFORMANCE IN 2019

There are six Strategic Thrusts (STs) that drives CIDB's operations. Four STs are under the Construction Industry Transformation Programme (CITP) and two STs are under the Organization Excellence (OE) Programme. The vision of becoming a leading organisation in achieving construction excellence in Malaysia had been successfully propelled by both these programmes which are closely linked complementing each other towards one aspiration. The CITP is part of the 11th Malaysia Plan (11MP) while, the OE Programme is aimed at enhancing the implementation of CIDB's functions in regulating the construction industry as well as the branding of CIDB. The six STs are as follows:

- ST1 : Quality, Safety and Professionalism
- ST2 : Environmental Sustainability
- ST3 : Productivity
- ST4 : Internationalisation & Competitiveness
- ST5 : Service Delivery
- ST6 : Corporate Branding

CITP had undergone a mid-term review in 2018 which resulted in the following significant changes to strengthen its implementation strategies in enhancing its performance and achievability:

- The introduction of eight Focus Areas under the four original Strategic Thrusts.
- The introduction of intermediate end-states to support the transformation of the construction industry come 2020.
- The re-alignment of the 115 KPIs into 36 thrust output KPIs.

CITP which is now in its fourth year of implementation has achieved 66% against the target of 71% as the overall progress from January 2016 till December 2019. Out of the 34 KPIs, 27 KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%; six KPIs achieved progress of between 60% - 90% and one KPI was below 60% progress.

For the OE Program, it had 121 KPIs in total under the two STs. During its implementation, four KPIs were dropped to align with current requirements. Out of the balance 117 KPIs, 89 KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%; nine KPIs achieved progress of between 60% - 90% and 11 KPIs were below 60% progress. Eight KPIs have yet to commence.

PENGHARGAAN

2019 adalah tahun ke-25 CIDB beroperasi. Banyak pencapaian yang telah diperoleh oleh CIDB, yang kebanyakannya disumbangkan oleh usaha gigih pasukan CIDB yang terdiri daripada Pengurusan Tertinggi, pegawai dan kakitangan. Sokongan dan komitmen yang diberikan oleh Kementerian Kerja Raya, Anggota Lembaga Pengarah, Agensi Kerajaan yang lain dan yang paling penting pihak berkepentingan industri pembinaan dari sektor awam dan swasta semuanya memainkan peranan dalam membentuk CIDB hari ini.

Barisan Anggota Lembaga berikut telah menamatkan keahlian mereka dengan CIDB. Bagi pihak CIDB, saya ingin mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih dan penghargaan yang setinggi-tingginya atas perkhidmatan cemerlang yang diberikan selama mereka berkhidmat. Mereka terdiri daripada Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid, Ketua Eksekutif CIDB pada 31 Januari 2019 berikutan arahan bahawa ex-officio syarikat tidak dilantik sebagai Anggota Lembaga Pengarah; Dato' Haji Mokhtar Samad dan Tn. Haji Alhadi Ibrahim, kedua-duanya pada 1 Ogos 2019. Semoga Allah mengurniakan masa depan yang maju dan cemerlang dengan penuh kesihatan dan kesejahteraan. Kami mengalu-alukan pelantikan Anggota Lembaga Pengarah baharu yang terdiri daripada Dato' Dr. Syed Omar Sharifuddin Syed Ikhsan, Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Kerja Raya; Dato' Sri Haji Mohammad Bin Mentek, Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan; Datuk Haji Azman Bin Haji Yusoff, Presiden Persatuan Kontraktor Bumiputera Malaysia dan Dr. Roland Chia Ming Shen, Pengarah Urusan Kumpulan Droche Properties Sdn. Bhd., Droche Healthcare Group Sdn. Bhd. dan Malaysian Breath Centre Sdn Bhd. Kami percaya penambahan baharu kepada barisan Lembaga Pengarah ini akan memberi manfaat kepada CIDB dengan pengetahuan dan pengalaman yang luas dalam membimbing CIDB ke tahap yang lebih tinggi.

Akhir kata, ketika dunia sedang melalui ujian dengan krisis kesihatan masa kini, CIDB harus tetap teguh dalam mengendalikan industri pembinaan dengan standard profesionalisme dan integriti tanpa kompromi. Dengan pertolongan Allah, kita akan mengatasi cabaran semasa ini dan InsyaaAllah akan muncul dengan kemenangan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

2019 is CIDB's 25th year in operation. Many accomplishments have been achieved by CIDB over the years, majority of which had been contributed by sheer hard work of the CIDB team comprising of Top Management, officers and staff. The support and commitment rendered by the Ministry of Works, Board Members, other Government Agencies and most of all construction industry stakeholders from both the public and private sectors all had a hand in making what CIDB is today.

The following Board Members had ended their membership with CIDB. On behalf of CIDB, I would like to extend my gratitude and sincere appreciation for the excellent services accorded during their term. They were Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid, the CE of CIDB on 31 January 2019 following the directive that the ex-officio of the company is not appointed as a member of the Board of Directors; Dato' Haji Mokhtar Samad and Tn. Haji Alhadi Ibrahim, both on 1 August 2019. May Allah bestow a thriving and successful future full of health and prosperity. We welcome the appointment of new Board members comprising Dato' Dr. Syed Omar Sharifuddin Syed Ikhsan, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Works; Dato' Sri Haji Mohammad Bin Mentek, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government; Datuk Haji Azman Bin Haji Yusoff, the President of Persatuan Kontraktor Bumiputera Malaysia and Dr. Roland Chia Ming Shen, the Group Managing Director of Droche Properties Sdn. Bhd., Droche Healthcare Group Sdn. Bhd. and the Malaysian Breath Centre Sdn. Bhd. We trust this new addition to the Board will benefit CIDB with their vast knowledge and experience in guiding CIDB to greater heights.

In conclusion, as the world is going through a testing time with the health crisis, CIDB must remain steadfast in serving the construction industry with uncompromising standards of professionalism and integrity. With God's help, we will steer through these current challenges and emerge victorious, God-willing.



DIARI CIDB MALAYSIA 2019

CIDB MALAYSIA'S 2019 DIARY

8 JANUARI 19
JANUARY 19

Majlis pelancaran MS: 2701:2018 (Civil Engineering Standard Method of Measurement) di Kota Kinabalu Sabah

MS:2701:2018 (Civil Engineering Standard Method of Measurement) launching ceremony in Kota Kinabalu Sabah

17 JANUARI 19
JANUARY 19

Majlis pelancaran Program Impak IBS dan IBS SCORE 2019 di Pusat Konvensyen CIDB Malaysia

IBS Impact and IBS SCORE 2019 Programme launching ceremony at CIDB Malaysia Convention Centre

19 JANUARI 19
JANUARY 19

Lawatan kerja YB Timbalan Menteri Kerja Raya ke pejabat CIDB Perlis

YB Deputy Minister of Works working visit to CIDB Perlis office



11 JANUARI 19
JANUARY 19

Kunjungan hormat Building Industry President Council (BIPC) ke CIDB Malaysia

Courtesy visit from Building Industry President Council (BIPC) to CIDB Malaysia

11 JANUARI 19
JANUARY 19

Kunjungan hormat Kuala Lumpur & Selangor Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry ke CIDB Malaysia

Courtesy visit from Kuala Lumpur & Selangor Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry to CIDB Malaysia

23 JANUARI 19
JANUARY 19

Lawatan Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Kerja Raya ke CIDB Malaysia

Ministry of Works Secretary General visit to CIDB Malaysia

29 JANUARI 19
JANUARY 19

Seminar dan Klinik Kepentingan SCORE bagi Kontraktor Tahun 2019 di Flamingo Hotel by The Lake, Kuala Lumpur

Seminar and Clinic on Importance of SCORE for Contractors 2019 held at Flamingo Hotel by The Lake, Kuala Lumpur

6 MAC 19
MARCH 19

Kunjungan Hormat Malaysian Occupational Safety And Health Practitioners Association ke CIDB Malaysia

Courtesy visit from Malaysian Occupational Safety And Health Practitioners Association to CIDB Malaysia

12 MAC 19
MARCH 19

Sidang media International Construction Week (ICW) 2019 di MITEC, Kuala Lumpur

International Construction Week (ICW) 2019 press conference at MITEC, Kuala Lumpur

19 MAC 19
MARCH 19

Majlis perasmian International Construction Week (ICW) 2019 & ASEAN Super 8 di MITEC, Kuala Lumpur

International Construction Week (ICW) 2019 & ASEAN Super 8 opening ceremony at MITEC, Kuala Lumpur

19 MAC 19
MARCH 19

Lawatan Timbalan Menteri Wilayah Persekutuan sempena International Construction Week (ICW) 2019 di MITEC, Kuala Lumpur

Deputy Federal Territory Minister's visit during International Construction Week (ICW) 2019 at MITEC, Kuala Lumpur



15 MAC 19
MARCH 19

Lawatan ke Lot L, M dan N Development KLCC di Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur

Visit to Lot L, M and N Development KLCC at Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur

18 MAC 19
MARCH 19

Persidangan International Construction Transformation Conference (ICTC) 2019 di MITEC, Kuala Lumpur

International Construction Transformation Conference (ICTC) 2019 at MITEC, Kuala Lumpur

20 MAC 19
MARCH 19

BIM Day 2019 di Grand Ballroom, Sunway Putra Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

BIM Day 2019 at Grand Ballroom, Sunway Putra Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

20 MAC 19
MARCH 19

Open Ideas Competitions 2019 di Regional Airport Terminal, Kuala Lumpur

Open Ideas Competitions 2019 at Regional Airport Terminal, Kuala Lumpur

21 **MAC 19**
MARCH 19

QLASSIC Day 2019 di MITEC, Kuala Lumpur
QLASSIC Day 2019 at MITEC, Kuala Lumpur

23 **MAC 19**
MARCH 19

Majlis perasmian Pejabat CIDB Cawangan Sibul
CIDB Sibul Branch opening ceremony

24 **APRIL 19**
APRIL 19

Operasi penguatkuasaan Bersepadu CIDB Perak
CIDB Perak Integrated Enforcement Operation

11 **MEI 19**
MAY 19

Majlis pelancaran Dasar Perumahan Mampu Milik Negara di Elmina Central Park, Selangor
National Affordable Housing Policy launching ceremony at Elmina Central Park, Selangor



18 **APRIL 19**
APRIL 19

Pertandingan Kemahiran Operasi Kren Bergerak 2019 di ABM Wilayah Tengah
Mobile Crane Operation Skills Competition 2019 at ABM Wilayah Tengah

22 **APRIL 19**
APRIL 19

Sesi interaksi CIDB Selangor bersama Pegawai-Pegawai Jabatan Kerajaan Negeri Selangor dan Agensi-Agensi Berkaitan di Wisma PKPS, Shah Alam Selangor
CIDB Selangor Interaction Session with Selangor State Department Officials and related Agencies at Wisma PKPS, Shah Alam Selangor

14 **MEI 19**
MAY 19

Memorandum Persefahaman (MoU) antara CIDB Malaysia dan Royal Institution of Surveyors Malaysia (RISM) di Ibu Pejabat CIDB Malaysia
Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CIDB Malaysia and Royal Institution of Surveyors Malaysia (RISM) at CIDB Malaysia Head Office

16 **MEI 19**
MAY 19

Pelancaran Program Peningkatan Kad Pendaftaran Personel Binaan di Hotel Renaissance, Kuala Lumpur
Construction Personnel - Registration Card Enhancement Programme launch at Renaissance Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

13 **JUN 19**
JUNE 19

Kunjungan hormat Malaysian Oil & Gas Services Council (MOGSC) ke CIDB Malaysia
Courtesy visit from Malaysian Oil & Gas Services Council (MOGSC) to CIDB Malaysia

18 **JUN 19**
JUNE 19

Pelancaran Kenderaan Mekanisasi untuk Penyelenggaraan Lebuhraya PLUS dan Majlis Menandatangani MoU antara LLM, CIDB & UEM Edgenta di UEM Edgenta Learning Centre
Mechanized Vehicles for PLUS Highway Maintenance launching and MoU signing ceremony between LLM, CIDB & UEM Edgenta at UEM Edgenta Learning Centre

25 **JUN 19**
JUNE 19

Operasi Penguatkuasaan Bersepadu CIDB Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur bersama Menteri Kerja Raya
CIDB Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur Integrated Enforcement Operations with the Minister of Works

28 **JUN 19**
JUNE 19

Majlis perasmian MyBIM Satelit ABM Wilayah Tengah
ABM Central Region MyBIM Satellite opening ceremony



20 **JUN 19**
JUNE 19

Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Pemandu MoU PETRONAS & CIDB Malaysia di Ibu Pejabat CIDB Malaysia
The PETRONAS & CIDB Malaysia MoU Steering Committee Meeting at CIDB Malaysia Head Office

21 **JUN 19**
JUNE 19

Perasmian Pejabat CIDB Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur di Wisma FGV, Jalan Raja Laut
Opening of the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur CIDB Office at Wisma FGV, Jalan Raja Laut

5 **JULAI 19**
JULY 19

Majlis perasmian ABM Cawangan Sandakan
ABM Sandakan Branch opening ceremony

5 **JULAI 19**
JULY 19

Majlis sambutan Hari Bertemu Pelanggan sempena lawatan Ketua Eksekutif CIDB Malaysia ke CIDB Sandakan
Customers' Day celebration in conjunction with CIDB Malaysia Chief Executive's visit to CIDB Sandakan

7 JULAI 19
JULY 19

Majlis Penajaan Pendidikan & Pembangunan Modal Insan PETRONAS 2019 di Marriott Hotel, Kota Kinabalu

PETRONAS 2019 Education & Human Capital Development Sponsorship Ceremony at Marriott Hotel, Kota Kinabalu

11 JULAI 19
JULY 19

Kunjungan hormat dari Jabatan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal Negara ke CIDB Malaysia

Courtesy visit from the National Solid Waste Management Department to CIDB Malaysia

8 OGOS 19
AUGUST 19

Sidang Media International Construction Week (ICW) 2020 di World Trade Centre

International Construction Week (ICW) 2020 press conference at World Trade Centre

20 OGOS 19
AUGUST 19

Persidangan Statistics, Indices in Construction and Automation (SICA) 2019 di Hotel W Kuala Lumpur

Statistics, Indices in Construction and Automation (SICA) 2019 conference at W Kuala Lumpur Hotel

21 SEPTEMBER 19
SEPTEMBER 19

Jelajah TVET Edisi Sarawak di CIDB Convention Centre Sarawak (CCCS)

Sarawak Edition TVET Roadshow at CIDB Convention Centre Sarawak (CCCS)

24 SEPTEMBER 19
SEPTEMBER 19

Lawatan Menteri Kerja Raya ke CLQ CLAB

Minister of Works visit to CLQ CLAB

1 OKTOBER 19
OCTOBER 19

Operasi penguatkuasa Bersepadu CIDB Johor

CIDB Johor integrated enforcement operation

3 OKTOBER 19
OCTOBER 19

Lawatan delegasi The Institution of Engineers Indonesia, Padang ke CIDB Malaysia

The Institution of Engineers Indonesia, Padang delegation visit to CIDB Malaysia



26 JULAI 19
JULY 19

Kunjungan hormat dari Malaysian Society for Occupational Safety & Health (MSOSH) ke CIDB Malaysia

Courtesy visit from the Malaysian Society for Occupational Safety & Health (MSOSH) to CIDB Malaysia

6 OGOS 19
AUGUST 19

Lawatan delegasi Lembaga Kebijakan Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah Republik Indonesia (LKPP) ke CIDB Malaysia

Lembaga Kebijakan Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah Republik Indonesia (LKPP) delegation visit to CIDB Malaysia

3 SEPTEMBER 19
SEPTEMBER 19

Penyampaian Sijil Skor IBS Tertinggi di Malaysia di Setia Federal Hill

Highest IBS Score in Malaysia certificate presentation at Setia Federal Hill

6 SEPTEMBER 19
SEPTEMBER 19

Lawatan YB Menteri Kerja Raya ke GAMUDA IBS & MoU CREAM - GAMUDA IBS

Minister of Works visit to GAMUDA IBS & MoU CREAM - GAMUDA IBS



27 SEPTEMBER 19
SEPTEMBER 19

Kunjungan hormat dari IEM Academy Sdn. Bhd., Pembentangan Kongress Terowong Dunia ITA-AITES (WTC2020) & Perhimpunan Agung ke 46 di Ibu Pejabat CIDB

Courtesy visit from IEM Academy Sdn. Bhd., ITA-AITES World Tunnel Congress (WTC2020) & 46th General Assembly presentation at CIDB Malaysia Head Office

1 OKTOBER 19
OCTOBER 19

Majlis perasmian Townhall: The Way forward for IBS in Sarawak di CIDB Convention Centre Sarawak (CCCS)

Townhall: The Way forward for IBS in Sarawak opening ceremony at the CIDB Convention Centre Sarawak (CCCS)

4 OKTOBER 19
OCTOBER 19

Malam Anugerah Kecemerlangan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia (MCIEA) 2019 di Hotel W Kuala Lumpur

Malaysian Construction Industry Excellence Awards (MCIEA) 2019 Night at W Kuala Lumpur Hotel

16 OKTOBER 19
OCTOBER 19

Seminar Corporate Liability on Corruption In Construction - Enforcement of Section 17A, MACC Amendment ACT 2018 di Pusat Konvensyen SIME DARBY Kuala Lumpur
Corporate Liability on Corruption In Construction - Enforcement of Section 17A, MACC Amendment ACT 2018 Seminar at SIME DARBY Convention Centre Kuala Lumpur

7 NOVEMBER 19
NOVEMBER 19

MoU Program Perantisan antara ABM & Petronas & PACs di Pusat Konvensyen Kuala Lumpur
MoU on Apprenticeship Programme between ABM & Petronas & PACs at Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre

22 NOVEMBER 19
NOVEMBER 19

Anugerah Media Pembinaan CIDB 2019 (Sabah)
CIDB Construction Media Awards 2019 (Sabah)

27 NOVEMBER 19
NOVEMBER 19

Lawatan YB Menteri Kerja Raya ke Rumah Contoh MRCB Building Systems (MBS)
YB Minister of Works visit to the MRCB Building Systems (MBS) showhouse

20 DISEMBER 19
DECEMBER 19

Seminar Pemantapan Kontraktor & Penerangan Pendaftaran Kontraktor G1 Bumiputera Bertempat di Hotel Seri Malaysia Lawas, Sarawak
Seminar on Strengthening Contractor & G1 Bumiputera Contractor Registration Information at Hotel Seri Malaysia Lawas, Sarawak



29 OKTOBER 19
OCTOBER 19

Taklimat garis panduan untuk Kontraktor dari Negara China di Malaysia di Hotel Shangri-La Kuala Lumpur
Briefing guidelines for Chinese Contractors In Malaysia at Shangri-La Hotel Kuala Lumpur

15 NOVEMBER 19
NOVEMBER 19

Anugerah Media Pembinaan CIDB 2019 (Sarawak)
CIDB Construction Media Awards 2019 (Sarawak)

17 NOVEMBER 19
NOVEMBER 19

Majlis pelancaran Pembukaan Semula Pendaftaran Kontraktor G1 (Bumiputera) dan Cabutan Undi di Resorts World Langkawi, Kedah
Re-opening of G1 (Bumiputera) Contractor Registration launching ceremony and Voting at Resorts World Langkawi, Kedah

18 DISEMBER 19
DECEMBER 19

Kunjungan hormat The Chartered Institute of Building (CIOB) ke CIDB Malaysia
The Chartered Institute of Building (CIOB) courtesy visit to CIDB Malaysia

18 DISEMBER 19
DECEMBER 19

Sesi penyerahan plak Public Sector Awards kepada Ketua Eksekutif CIDB di Ibu Pejabat CIDB Malaysia
Public Sector Awards to CIDB Chief Executive presentation session at CIDB Malaysia Head Office

24 DISEMBER 19
DECEMBER 19

Lawatan kerja SUK Negeri Kedah ke CIDB Malaysia
Kedah State Secretary working visit to CIDB Malaysia

MINGGU PEMBINAAN ANTARABANGSA (ICW) 2019

INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION WEEK (ICW) 2019

Minggu Pembinaan Antarabangsa 2019 (ICW 2019) telah dianjurkan di Malaysian International Trade and Exhibition Centre (MITEC), Kuala Lumpur dari 18 hingga 21 Mac 2019. ICW 2019 merupakan program kali ke-19 yang dianjurkan oleh CIDB sejak tahun 1999. Ini adalah kali pertama ICW dianjurkan bersekalikan dengan ASEAN Super 8, iaitu pameran mega yang melibatkan lapan pameran berbeza iaitu:

- Ecobuild Southeast Asia
- Tenaga Expo & Forum
- Green Energy Expo & Forum
- Asean Solar Expo & Forum
- Asean Ecolight
- Asean Lift Expo & Forum
- Heavy Mach
- IFSEC Southeast Asia

Ini juga merupakan kali pertama ICW diadakan di MITEC bagi memuatkan pameran mega ASEAN Super 8.

Penganjuran ICW 2019 yang bertemakan "Construction Beyond 2020" adalah selaras dengan aspirasi industri pembinaan yang telah digariskan dalam Program Transformasi Industri Pembinaan (CITP). Ia menggabungkan beberapa program yang meliputi pameran, seminar, bengkel dan persidangan, pertandingan reka bentuk pembinaan serta padanan perniagaan (business matching). Kesemua aktiviti tersebut telah dilaksanakan dengan kerjasama beberapa Jabatan Kerajaan, syarikat swasta dan persatuan industri pembinaan.

Majlis Pembukaan ICW 2019 telah disempurnakan oleh YB Tuan Baru Bian, Menteri Kerja Raya pada 19 Mac 2019 bertempat di MITEC dan telah dihadiri seramai 1,053 orang jemputan dari dalam dan luar negara.

Seramai 23,474 orang peserta dan pengunjung telah turut serta dalam program-program ICW 2019 di mana pengunjung pameran seramai 16,781 orang, manakala peserta persidangan, seminar, latihan serta padanan perniagaan seramai 6,693 orang. Sebanyak 88 rakan industri turut menyokong program-program ICW 2019 melalui penglibatan di dalam pameran, persidangan, pertandingan dan seminar.

Terdapat sebelas (11) persidangan, seminar dan latihan berbayar telah dianjurkan sepanjang ICW 2019 dan sebanyak 62 slot seminar percuma diadakan di ruang tapak pameran. Sebanyak 339 buah syarikat telah menyertai pameran Ecobuild Southeast Asia 2019 iaitu 160 daripadanya adalah syarikat luar negara dan 179 merupakan syarikat tempatan. Antara persidangan dan seminar yang dianjurkan semasa program ICW 2019 adalah seperti berikut:

The International Construction Week 2019 (ICW 2019) was held at the Malaysian International Trade and Exhibition Centre (MITEC), Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 21 March 2019. ICW 2019 is the 19th programme organised by CIDB since 1999. This is the first time ICW has been organised in conjunction with ASEAN Super 8, a mega exhibition involving eight different exhibitions which were:

- Ecobuild Southeast Asia
- Tenaga Expo & Forum
- Green Energy Expo & Forum
- Asean Solar Expo & Forum
- Asean Ecolight
- Asean Lift Expo & Forum
- Heavy Mach
- IFSEC Southeast Asia

This was also the first time ICW was held in MITEC to accommodate the mega exhibition ASEAN Super 8.

ICW 2019 was organised with the theme "Construction Beyond 2020" in line with the construction industry aspirations outlined in the Construction Industry Transformation Program (CITP). It combines several programmes covering exhibitions, seminars, workshops and conferences, construction design competition and business matching. All these activities have been implemented in collaboration with several government departments, private companies and construction industry associations.

The Opening Ceremony of ICW 2019 was officiated by YB Tuan Baru Bian, Minister of Works on 19 March 2019 at MITEC with 1,053 guests from local and abroad attended the event.

A total of 23,474 participants and visitors participated in the ICW 2019 programmes where visitors to the exhibitions totalled 16,781 people, while participants of conferences, seminars, training and business matches were 6,693. A total of 88 industry partners also supported the ICW 2019 programmes through participation in exhibitions, conferences, contests and seminars.

There were 11 conferences, seminars and paid trainings organised throughout ICW 2019 and a total of 62 free seminar sessions were held at the exhibition grounds. A total of 339 companies participated in the Ecobuild Southeast Asia 2019 exhibition, of which 160 were foreign companies and 179 local companies. Among the conferences and seminars organised during the ICW 2019 programme were as follows:

1. International Construction Transformation Conference (ICTC) 2019

International Construction Transformation Conference (ICTC) 2019

Persidangan antarabangsa anjuran CIDB ini telah diadakan pada 18 dan 19 Mac 2019 bertempat di MySpace 1 Ballroom, Aras 3, Malaysian International Trade and Exhibition Centre (MITEC) dengan tema "Construction Beyond 2020". ICTC 2019 mengumpulkan seramai 15 orang penceramah dari dalam dan luar negara untuk berbincang, bertukar idea serta berkongsi pengetahuan dan pengalaman bagi meningkatkan kadar produktiviti industri pembinaan melalui teknologi dan inovasi. Seramai 553 orang peserta telah menyertai persidangan ini.

This international conference organised by CIDB was held on 18 and 19 March 2019 at the MySpace 1 Ballroom, Level 3, Malaysian International Trade and Exhibition Centre (MITEC) with the theme "Construction Beyond 2020". ICTC 2019 gathered 15 speakers from local and overseas to discuss, exchange ideas and share knowledge and experience to increase the productivity rate of the construction industry through technology and innovation. A total of 553 participants have participated in this conference.

2. Seminar Towards Excellence in Construction - Emulating The Best

Seminar Towards Excellence in Construction - Emulating The Best

MCIEA Seminar 2019 telah diadakan pada 21 Mac 2019 di Grand Ballroom A, Aras 10, Hotel Double Tree, Kuala Lumpur dan dirasmikan oleh Ketua Eksekutif CIDB Malaysia. Seminar ini merupakan platform bagi pemenang-pemenang MCIEA berkongsi pengetahuan dan pengalaman serta cabaran dalam pengurusan organisasi dan pelaksanaan projek. Seminar ini telah dihadiri oleh seramai 232 orang peserta.

The MCIEA seminar 2019 was held on 21 March 2019 at Grand Ballroom A, Level 10, Hotel Double Tree, Kuala Lumpur and was officiated by the Chief Executive of CIDB Malaysia. The seminar is a platform for past MCIEA recipients to share experiences, knowledge and challenges in organisational management and project implementation. The seminar was attended by 232 participants.

3. Building Information Modelling (BIM) Day 2019

Building Information Modelling (BIM) Day 2019

BIM Day 2019 anjuran CIDB telah diadakan pada 20 Mac 2019 di Grand Ballroom, Hotel Sunway Putra, Kuala Lumpur. Bertemakan "Digitalising Construction Together", program ini bertujuan untuk menggalakkan penggunaan dan aplikasi teknologi dalam sektor pembinaan ke arah Revolusi Industri 4.0. Seminar ini telah dirasmikan oleh Ketua Setiausaha, Kementerian Kerja Raya Malaysia dan dihadiri oleh seramai 416 orang peserta. Seminar ini dianjurkan untuk meningkatkan kesedaran dan pemahaman para penggiat industri pembinaan mengenai teknologi BIM.

BIM Day 2019 organised by CIDB was held on 20 March 2019 at the Grand Ballroom, Sunway Putra Hotel, Kuala Lumpur. With the theme "Digitalising Construction Together", the programme aimed to encourage the adoption and application of technology in the construction industry towards the Industrial Revolution 4.0. The seminar was officiated by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Works, Malaysia and attended by a total of 416 participants. This seminar was held to raise the awareness and understanding of construction industry players on BIM technology.

4. Hari QLASSIC 2019

QLASSIC Day 2019

QLASSIC Day 2019 anjuran CIDB telah diadakan pada 21 Mac 2019 di MySpace 1 Ballroom, Aras 3, MITEC, Kuala Lumpur. QLASSIC Day 2019 dianjurkan untuk mengiktiraf pencapaian industri terutamanya kontraktor/pemaju/konsultan yang memperolehi skor penilaian QLASSIC 80% dan ke atas. Ia dirasmikan oleh YB Tuan Baru Bian, Menteri Kerja Raya Malaysia dengan 413 orang tetamu menghadiri QLASSIC Day 2019. Pada majlis tersebut, 15 pemilik projek, 17 kontraktor, 18 Arkitek dan 20 projek pembangunan telah menerima anugerah mereka.

QLASSIC Day 2019 organised by CIDB was held on 21 March, 2019 at MySpace 1 Ballroom, Level 3, MITEC, Kuala Lumpur. QLASSIC Day 2019 was organised to recognise industry achievements, particularly contractors / developers / consultants obtaining a QLASSIC score of 80% and above. It was officiated by YB Tuan Baru Bian, Minister of Works Malaysia with 413 guests attended QLASSIC Day 2019. At the event, 15 project owners, 17 contractors, 18 Architects and 20 development projects received their awards.

5. Seminar Percuma Ecobuild Southeast Asia 2019

Ecobuild Southeast Asia 2019 Free Seminar

Ecobuild Southeast Asia Seminar 2019 merupakan siri seminar pendek yang diadakan di sekitar tapak pameran ASEAN Super ia memberi pendedahan kepada pelbagai maklumat isu semasa industri pembinaan serta teknologi dan produk terkini. Sebanyak 42 organisasi terlibat dalam menganjurkan seminar percuma ini.

Ecobuild Southeast Asia Seminar 2019 is a series of short seminars held around the ASEAN Super 8 exhibition site. It provided exposure to various information on current issues of the construction industry as well as the latest technology and products. A total of 42 organisations were involved in organising this free seminar.

6. Majlis Penyampaian Hadiah Open Ideas Competition for Undergraduates 2019 (OIC 2019)

Open Ideas Competition for Undergraduates 2019 (OIC 2019) Prize Award Ceremony

Pertandingan anjuran Malaysian Structural Steel Association (MSSA) dan CIDB ini merupakan program tahunan yang dijalankan bagi meningkatkan kemampuan pelajar-pelajar Institusi pengajian Tinggi untuk mereka bentuk struktur bangunan menggunakan keluli. Sebanyak 12 buah Institusi Pengajian Tinggi Awam dan Swasta telah mengambil bahagian dalam pertandingan ini di mana Universiti Teknologi Malaysia telah memenanginya. Majlis penyampaian hadiah telah disempurnakan oleh Ketua Eksekutif CIDB Malaysia pada 20 Mac 2019 di MITEC.

The competition organized by the Malaysian Structural Steel Association (MSSA) and CIDB is an annual program designed to enhance the ability of students from Higher Learning Institutions to design steel structures. A total of 12 Public and Private Institutions of Higher Learning participated in this competition which was won by Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. The prize presentation ceremony was officiated by the Chief Executive of CIDB Malaysia on 20 March, 2019 at MITEC.

7. International Sourcing Programme (INSP)

International Sourcing Programme (INSP)

INSP merupakan satu program padanan perniagaan anjuran Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE). Ia telah diadakan pada 19 Mac 2019 di MITEC. Ia telah dihadiri oleh 17 buah syarikat dari negara luar dan 45 buah syarikat dari Malaysia. Sebanyak RM110 juta jualan telah diperolehi hasil daripada padanan perniagaan tersebut.

INSP is a business matching program organised by Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE). It was held on 19 March 2019 at MITEC. It was attended by 17 overseas companies and 45 companies from Malaysia. A total of RM110 Million sales were generated as a result of the business matching event.

ANUGERAH KECEMERLANGAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA (MCIEA) 2019

MCIEA merupakan acara tahunan CIDB yang bertujuan memberi pengiktirafan kepada penggiat-penggiat industri yang telah menampilkan kecemerlangan di dalam industri pembinaan negara. Tahun 2019 menyaksikan MCIEA yang lebih mantap di mana beberapa anugerah dijenama semula dan dikukuhkan kepada 5 kategori berprestij. Berikut adalah kategori beserta penerima anugerah untuk MCIEA 2019:

MALAYSIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY EXCELLENCE AWARDS (MCIEA) 2019

MCIEA is an annual CIDB event that aims to give recognition to industry players who have demonstrated excellence in the construction industry. In 2019, MCIEA was strengthened with several awards rebranded and consolidated into 5 prestigious categories. The following are the categories with the recipients for the MCIEA 2019:

1. Anugerah Kontraktor Terbaik/ The Best Contractor Awards		
G1	-	Rosden Enterprise
G2	-	Azman Mahmud Enterprise Sdn. Bhd.
G3	-	IM Engineering
G4	-	MMA Tech Engineering Sdn. Bhd.
G5	-	Mamidor Reka Bina Sdn. Bhd.
G6	-	Yuen Seng Building Trading Sdn. Bhd.

2. Anugerah Projek Terbaik/ The Best Project Awards			
Sub-Kategori Sub-Category	Saiz Projek Project Size	Projek/ Project	Kontraktor Contractor
Infrastruktur Infrastructure	Besar Major	Mass Rapid Transit Lembah Kelang: Jajaran Sungai Buloh-Kajang, Package DPT1: Construction and Completion of Sg. Buloh Maintenance Depot, Administration Building, External Works and Other Associated Works, Sg. Buloh, Selangor	Trans Resources Corporation Sdn. Bhd.
	Sederhana Medium	Mechanical Works Package 2 For Fast Track 3A, Manjung 5, Manjung, Perak	Technofit Sdn. Bhd.
	Kecil Small	Sewage Treatment Plant With A Capacity of 19,950 PE, Johor Bahru	Alam Sekitar Eco-Technology Sdn. Bhd.
Bangunan Building	Besar Major	Equatorial Hotel Plaza di Lot 1217, Seksyen 57, Jalan Sultan Ismail, Kuala Lumpur	IJM Construction Sdn. Bhd.
	Sederhana Medium	State Regional Library, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah	Anjur Jasa Sdn. Bhd.
	Kecil Small	Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) and Handicraft Centre Mersing, Johor	Pembinaan Saji Jaya Sdn. Bhd.

STATISTIK SEPINTAS LALU 2019

STATISTICS AT A GLANCE 2019

3. Anugerah Pencapaian Antarabangsa (SME)/ International Achievement Award (SME)	
• Probase Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd.	Pengkiktirafan Khas Special Mention
• Kim Hin Ceramic (Seremban) Sdn. Bhd.	

4. Anugerah Kontraktor Terbaik 2019 (G7)/ Contractor of the Year Award (G7)
• Sunway Construction Sdn. Bhd.

5. Anugerah Individu / Individual Awards		
Sub-Kategori Sub-Category	Penerima/ Recipient	Jawatan/ Designation
CEO	En. Tan Soo Huang	Pengarah Urusan/ Managing Director OCNED Water Technology Sdn. Bhd.
Construction Leading Lady	Dato' Hashimah Hashim	Pengarah Eksekutif/ Executive Director KLCC Projek Sdn. Bhd.
Tokoh Terkemuka/ Prominent Player	Dato' Sri Ir. Dr. Judin Abdul Karim	Naib Presiden Eksekutif/ Executive Vice President Malaysian Resources Corporation Berhad

Pemilihan penerima anugerah adalah berdasarkan, antara lain, pengurusan syarikat dan projek yang efektif, amalan keselamatan dan kesihatan, mutu kerja dan kualiti, inovasi pembinaan, kemampuan peribadi individu dan sebagainya.

Panel Penilai pula terdiri daripada wakil-wakil industri yang mempunyai kepakaran, pengetahuan dan pengalaman yang luas dalam bidang pembinaan.

Malam MCIEA telah diadakan pada 4 Oktober 2019 di Hotel W Kuala Lumpur, Jalan Ampang. Anugerah-anugerah telah disampaikan oleh YB. Tuan Baru Bian, Menteri Kerja Raya. Sebanyak 13 syarikat kontraktor dan 3 tokoh industri telah dinobatkan sebagai penerima -penerima anugerah manakala 2 penerima telah diberi pengiktirafan khas MCIEA 2019.

The selection of award recipients is based on, among others, effective company and project management, safety and health practices, quality of work, construction innovation, individual capabilities and so on.

The Panel of Assessors is composed of industry representatives with extensive expertise, knowledge and experience in construction.

The MCIEA Night was held on 4 October 2019 at the W Kuala Lumpur Hotel, Jalan Ampang. The awards were presented by YB. Tuan Baru Bian, Minister of Works. A total of 13 contractors and 3 industry leaders received their awards while 2 recipients were awarded the MCIEA 2019 Special Mention.

1. Bilangan Penilaian QCLASSIC Number of QCLASSIC Assessments



2. Purata Skor QCLASSIC Nasional (Projek Swasta) National Average QCLASSIC Score (Private Projects)



3. Bilangan Penilai QCLASSIC yang dilatih (Kumulatif) Number of QCLASSIC Assessors Trained (Cumulative)



4. Bilangan Lawatan Pengesahan Pematuhan Bahan Number of Material Compliance Verification Visits



1. Bilangan Penilaian SHASSIC (Kumulatif)
Number of SHASSIC Assessments (Cumulative)



2. Bilangan Penyelia Keselamatan Tapak (SSS) yang dilatih (kumulatif)
Number of Site Safety Supervisors (SSS) trained (cumulative)



3. Bilangan Pegawai Keselamatan & Kesihatan (SHO) yang dilatih (Kumulatif)
Number of Safety & Health Officers (SHO) Trained (Cumulative)



BIDANG FOKUS 2: KESELAMATAN
Focus Area 2 - Safety

1. Bilangan Penilaian MyCREST (Kumulatif)
Number of MyCREST Assessments (Cumulative)



2. Skor Penilaian MyCREST
MyCREST Assessments Scores

Star	2014	2015	2016
0	0	2	3
1	1	5	6
2	0	4	4
3	0	0	2
4	0	0	2
5	1	1	5

3. Pembangunan 3 Garis Panduan Berkenaan Pembinaan Berdaya Tahan
Development of 3 Guidelines on Resilient Construction



BIDANG FOKUS 4: KEMAMPUAN
Focus Area 4 - Sustainability

1. Bilangan Organisasi yang diperakui ABMS ISO37001/MS ISO37001
Number of Organisations Certified with ABMS ISO37001/MS ISO37001



2. Bilangan Personel Binaan yang dilatih berkenaan MyCESMM/MSCESMM
Number of Construction Personnel Trained on MyCESMM/MSCESMM



BIDANG FOKUS 3: PROFESIONALISME
Focus Area 3: Professionalism



1. Bilangan Personel Binaan yang dinilai Kecekapan Kemahiran
Number of Construction Personnel Assessed on Skill Competency



2. Jumlah Perantis yang dihasilkan Melalui Program Perantisan (Kumulatif)
Total Number of Apprentices Produced via the Apprenticeship Programme (Cumulative)



BIDANG FOKUS 6: TEKNOLOGI
Focus Area 6: Technology



1. Peratus Penerapan IBS dalam Sektor Awam
IBS Adoption in Public Sector



2. Bilangan Pengeluar IBS Berdaftar (Kumulatif)
Number of Registered IBS Manufacturers (Cumulative)



4. Bilangan Profesional yang dilatih dalam IBS
Number of Professionals Trained in IBS



3. Bilangan Kontraktor IBS Berdaftar
Number of IBS Registered Contractors



5. Bilangan Personel yang dilatih dalam BIM (Kumulatif)
Number of Personnel Trained in BIM (Cumulative)



1. Jumlah Nilai Projek/ Produk dilaksana di Luar Negara
Volume of Overseas Construction Projects/ Products



2. Bilangan Syarikat Melaksanakan Projek di Luar Negara
Number of Companies Implementing Projects Overseas



BIDANG FOKUS 8: DAYA SAINING
Focus Area 8: Competitiveness



1. Bilangan Kontraktor yang Menjalani Penilaian SCORE
Number of Contractor Assessed with SCORE



3. Peningkatan Prestasi dalam Kelulusan Permit Pembinaan Selepas Buku Panduan DCP dilancarkan
Improvements in Construction Permits Approvals after DCP Manual is Launched

Star	DBKK	MBI	MBJB	MPSP
Bilangan prosedur - sebelum/ selepas Procedures - before/ after	71/ 35	38/ 10	62/ 15	55/ 15
Masa diambil (hari) - sebelum/ selepas Time taken (days) - before/ after	179/ 100	175/ 59	450/ 71.5	497/ 71.5

2. Bilangan Buku Panduan Dealing with Construction Permit (DCP) yang dilancarkan oleh Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan
Number of Dealing with Construction Permit (DCP) Manual Launched by Local Authorities



4. Bilangan Pengguna Berdaftar Portal CONVINC (Construction Information for Your Convenience)
Number of CONVINC (Construction Information for Your Convenience) Registered Users



1. Bilangan Personel Binaan yang Berdaftar
Number of Construction Personnel Registered



2. Bilangan Pemeriksaan Tapak Bina
Number of Construction Sites Inspected



3. Jumlah Notis dikeluarkan
Number of Notices Issued



4. Jumlah Audit Contractor Compliance Assurance (CCA)
Number of Contractor Compliance Assurance (CCA) Audits



5. Jumlah Sijil Kelulusan (COA) yang dikeluarkan
Number of Certificate of Approval (COA) Issued



TERAS STRATEGIK 6
PENJENAMAAN KORPORAT
Strategic Thrust 6: Corporate Branding



1. Bilangan Rakan Industri ICW
Number of ICW Industry Partners



3. Nilai Perhubungan Awam
Public Relations (PR) Value



2. Bilangan Pempamer di ICW
Number of ICW Exhibitors



4. Bilangan Pameran Utama di mana Program-Program CIDB dipromosikan
Number of Major Exhibitions where CIDB Programmes were Promoted



5. Bilangan Tontonan di Facebook untuk Mempromosikan CIDB
Number of Views on Facebook to Promote CIDB



STATISTIK UTAMA 2019

MAIN STATISTICS 2019

1. Bilangan Projek Sektor Awam dan Swasta

Number of Public and Private Sector Projects

Sektor Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Awam Public	2,001	1,971	1,800	1,902	2,232	2,378	1,884	2,627
Swasta Private	5,997	6,228	6,276	5,653	6,060	6,353	6,381	6,104
Jumlah/ Total	7,998	8,199	8,076	7,555	8,292	8,731	8,265	8,731

2. Nilai Projek Sektor Awam dan Swasta (RM bilion)

Value of Public and Private Sector Projects (RM billion)

Sektor Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Awam Public	18.8	23.1	23.6	24.7	66.6	38.5	37	27.6
Swasta Private	112.5	113.6	161.4	117.4	210.2	125.2	103.1	79.9
Jumlah/ Total	131.3	136.7	185.0	142.1	276.8	163.7	140.1	107.5

3. Bilangan Projek Mengikut Kategori

Number of Projects by Category

Sektor Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kediaman Residential	2,307	2,365	2,321	2,096	2,182	2,252	2,165	2,205
Bukan Kediaman Non Residential	2,884	3,075	3,019	2,697	2,918	3,090	3,050	2,986
Kemudahan Sosial Social Amenities	918	731	702	727	926	973	757	790
Infrastruktur Infrastructure	1,889	2,028	2,034	2,035	2,266	2,416	2,293	2,750
Jumlah/ Total	7,998	8,199	8,076	7,555	8,292	8,731	8,265	8,731

4. Nilai Projek Mengikut Kategori (RM bilion)

Value of Projects by Category (RM billion)

Sektor Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kediaman Residential	33.7 (26%)	38.3 (28%)	36.9 (20%)	53.8 (38%)	50.5 (18%)	49.6 (30%)	43.5 (31%)	35.5 (33%)
Bukan Kediaman Non Residential	43.8 (33%)	55.3 (41%)	95.9 (52%)	53.7 (38%)	54.8 (20%)	51.5 (32%)	40.7 (29%)	36.5 (34%)
Kemudahan Sosial Social Amenities	7.4 (6%)	9.9 (7%)	8.2 (4%)	5.5 (4%)	9.4 (3%)	13 (8%)	9.2 (7%)	5.4 (5%)
Infrastruktur Infrastructure	46.4 (35%)	33.2 (24%)	44.0 (24%)	29.1 (20%)	162.1 (59%)	49.6 (30%)	46.7 (33%)	30.1 (28%)
Jumlah/ Total	131.3	136.7	185.0	142.1	276.8	163.7	140.1	107.5

5. Bilangan Kontraktor Berdaftar Mengikut Gred

Number of Registered Contractors by Grade

Gred Grade	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
G1	33,941	33,744	35,149	35,347	36,604	42,173
G2	10,639	12,097	16,253	17,402	22,128	24,148
G3	8,874	9,246	10,628	12,510	15,415	16,406
G4	3,103	3,341	3,896	4,112	4,759	5,031
G5	4,294	4,656	5,101	5,455	6,073	6,220
G6	1,526	1,557	1,703	1,803	2,018	2,128
G7	5,788	6,066	7,084	7,402	9,000	8,752
Jumlah/ Total	68,165	70,707	79,814	84,031	95,997	104,858

6. Bilangan Kontraktor Berdaftar Mengikut Negeri

Number of Registered Contractors by State

Negeri State	G1		G2		G3		G4		G5		G6		G7		Jumlah Total	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Johor	2,863	3,426	2,722	2,870	1,904	2,107	505	546	533	150	136	731	711	9,370	10,288	
Kedah	2,059	2,675	1,135	1,284	507	504	177	160	162	66	68	232	230	4,327	5,100	
Kelantan	1,955	2,467	1,697	1,743	306	355	148	108	110	59	61	162	158	4,423	5,042	
Melaka	1,059	1,259	752	815	491	524	181	155	165	59	60	197	187	2,871	3,191	
Negeri Sembilan	1,747	1,927	1,153	1,353	568	621	197	207	221	56	62	148	162	4,050	4,543	
Pahang	2,141	2,387	1,373	1,481	521	525	243	168	190	80	76	172	167	4,714	5,069	
Perak	2,564	3,117	1,407	1,487	757	809	253	253	258	94	100	247	259	5,561	6,283	
Perlis	807	855	250	261	65	69	25	21	21	6	5	35	30	1,208	1,266	
Pulau Pinang	1,449	1,607	924	1,051	1,115	1,159	302	339	375	115	127	534	536	4,758	5,157	
Sabah	7,645	8,167	2,552	3,073	920	1,021	280	271	286	118	124	614	647	12,371	13,598	
Sarawak	4,403	5,055	1,861	1,939	924	1,080	226	287	319	151	173	681	695	8,549	9,487	
Selangor	4,059	4,481	3,862	4,218	4,140	4,334	1,251	1,710	1,728	476	510	2,385	2,330	17,883	18,963	
Terengganu	2,210	2,913	1,213	1,315	396	424	189	195	193	83	87	226	220	4,516	5,341	
Wilayah Persekutuan K. Lumpur	1,491	1,615	1,112	1,122	2,749	2,817	920	1,640	1,647	501	533	2,615	2,398	11,028	11,060	
Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan	137	188	98	118	38	41	6	10	10	1	2	13	14	303	382	
Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya	15	34	17	18	14	16	5	3	2	3	4	8	8	65	88	
Jumlah/ Total	36,604	42,173	22,128	24,168	15,615	16,406	5,831	6,073	6,220	2,818	2,128	9,808	8,752	95,997	104,858	

7. Status Projek yang dilaksanakan Kontraktor Malaysia di Luar Negara (1 Januari 1980 - 31 Disember 2019)

Status of Projects Undertaken by Malaysian Contractors Overseas (1 January 1980 - 31 December 2019)

Status Projek Project Status	Bilangan Projek Number of Projects			Nilai Projek Project Value (RM)		
	1980-2017	1980-2018	1980-2019	1980-2017	1980-2018	1980-2019
Siap Completed	905	913	978	105,410,247,000	106,118,149,423	109,586,739,181
Sedang Dilaksanakan In Progress	93	123	190	26,820,542,000	29,759,536,777	55,597,593,774

8. Bilangan dan Nilai Projek yang dilaksanakan Kontraktor Malaysia Mengikut Rantau

Number and Value of Projects Undertaken by Malaysian Contractors by Region

Rantau Region	Bilangan Projek Number of Projects			Nilai Projek Project Value (RM)		
	1980-2017	1980-2018	1980-2019	1980-2017	1980-2018	1980-2019
South Asia	322	323	337	26.76	26.83	27.20
Asean	190	209	276	16.02	17.23	19.60
Gulf Region	177	186	200	40.27	41.16	42.4
Indochina	115	118	127	5.16	6.20	6.40
Asia	95	97	107	9.29	9.39	14.0
Middle East & North Africa	71	72	79	25.84	25.85	27.9
Australia & Oceania	22	23	25	4.84	4.89	6.7
Africa	15	16	21	2.28	2.57	2.6
Europe	14	14	16	3.29	3.29	3.6
South America	4	4	5	5.57	5.57	5.6
North America	2	2	3	0.98	0.98	17.3
Central America & Caribbean	1	1	1	0.41	0.41	0.41

9. 10 Negara Tertinggi Penglibatan Kontraktor Malaysia di Peringkat Global
10 Top Countries for Involvement of Malaysian Contractors Globally

Bil. No.	Negara Country	Nilai Projek (RM) Project Value (RM)
		1980-2019
1	India	22,662,972,500
2	United Arab Emirates	19,733,210,000
3	United States	16,463,180,000
4	Qatar	15,898,597,000
5	Saudi Arabia	14,097,871,676
6	Indonesia	10,561,696,316
7	China	6,541,970,000
8	Bahrain	6,216,345,000
9	Australia	5,938,132,500
10	Brazil	5,360,000,000

10. Bilangan Personel Binaan yang Berdaftar Mengikut Kategori
Number of Construction Personnel Registered by Category

Kategori Category	Tempatan Local		Asing Foreign		Jumlah Total	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Pekerja Am General Worker	372,963	407,152	110,420	136,257	483,383	543,409
Pekerja Mahir Skilled Worker	69,865	73,676	3,213	3,440	73,078	77,116
Penyelia Tapak Site Supervisor	16,996	14,380	336	254	17,332	14,634
Pengurus Projek Project Manager	93,238	105,915	3,808	3,115	97,046	109,030
Pentadbiran Administration	96,151	129,622	3,558	2,905	99,709	132,527
Pelatih Trainee	80,193	59,925	13	12	80,206	59,937
Jumlah Keseluruhan Overall Total	729,406	790,670	121,348	145,983	850,754	936,653



INTISARI

PROGRAM TRANSFORMASI INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN (CITP) DAN PROGRAM ORGANISATIONAL EXCELLENCE (OE)

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME (CITP) AND ORGANISATIONAL EXCELLENCE (OE) OVERVIEW

LATAR BELAKANG

Program Transformasi Industri Pembinaan atau CITP telah dilancarkan pada tahun 2015 sebagai satu usaha kolaborasi nasional untuk pertumbuhan dan kejayaan berterusan industri pembinaan Malaysia. Ia diwujudkan untuk membantu dalam menghadapi cabaran industri pembinaan yang akhirnya akan meningkatkan sektor ini agar dapat bersaing secara global. Program Kecemerlangan Organisasi (OE) sebaliknya, dimulakan pada tahun 2017 untuk memudahkan CIDB melaksanakan fungsinya dengan berkesan di bawah Akta 520. Program OE ini akan menyokong CIDB dalam menyampaikan perkhidmatannya dengan cemerlang dan memberi manfaat kepada industri pembinaan secara keseluruhan.

Kedua-dua program CITP dan OE telah berjaya memandu CIDB dalam mencapai visi untuk menjadi organisasi terkemuka dalam mencapai kecemerlangan pembinaan di Malaysia. Dengan disokong dengan sejumlah enam Teras Strategik, ia menjadi intipati Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Strategi CIDB dengan kedua-dua program saling berkaitan dan saling melengkapi menuju satu aspirasi. CITP mempunyai empat Teras Strategik (TS) dan OE mempunyai dua TS dengan perincian dan outcome/ hasil seperti berikut:

- TS1 : Kualiti, Keselamatan dan Profesionalisme**
Matlamat : Kualiti, keselamatan dan profesionalisme diterapkan dalam budaya industri pembinaan
- TS2 : Kemampanan Alam Sekitar**
Matlamat : Infrastruktur mampan di Malaysia menjadi model bagi negara-negara yang sedang membangun
- TS3 : Produktiviti**
Matlamat : Lebih daripada dua kali ganda produktiviti, dipadankan dengan pendapatan yang lebih tinggi
- TS4 : Pengantarabangsaan & Daya Saing**
Matlamat : Juara Malaysia; menerajui usaha peringkat tempatan dan global
- TS5 : Penyampaian Perkhidmatan**
Matlamat : CIDB matang ke arah organisasi berprestasi tinggi
- TS6 : Penjenamaan Korporat**
Matlamat : CIDB mencapai persepsi positif dan keyakinan pihak berkepentingan

BACKGROUND

The Construction Industry Transformation Programme or CITP was launched in 2015 as a national collaborative effort for the continued growth and success of the Malaysian construction industry. It was created to assist in facing the challenges of the construction industry and eventually boost the sector to be globally competitive. The Organisational Excellence (OE) Programme on the other hand, was established in 2017 to facilitate CIDB in implementing its functions effectively under the ACT 520. This subsequently supported CIDB in delivering its services excellently which benefitted the construction industry as a whole.

Both the CITP and the OE had successfully propelled CIDB in achieving the vision of becoming a leading organisation in achieving construction excellence in Malaysia. Backed with a total of six Strategic Thrusts, it became the essence of the CIDB Strategy Management Framework with both programmes closely linked complementing each other towards one goal. CITP has four Strategic Thrusts (ST) and OE has two STs with details and outcomes as follows:

- ST1 : Quality, Safety and Professionalism**
Outcome : Quality, safety and professionalism ingrained in industry culture
- ST2 : Environmental Sustainability**
Outcome : Malaysia's sustainable infrastructure: A model for the emerging world
- ST3 : Productivity**
Outcome : More than doubling productivity, matched with higher wages
- ST4 : Internationalisation & Competitiveness**
Outcome : Malaysian champions leading the charge locally and globally
- ST5 : Service Delivery**
Outcome : CIDB matures into high-performing organisation
- ST6 : Corporate Branding**
Outcome : CIDB attains positive perception and trust of our Stakeholders

Di pertengahan pelaksanaan CITP dan selari dengan semakan separuh penggal Rancangan Malaysia ke-11 (RMKe-11), CITP juga telah menjalani semakan yang serupa pada tahun 2018 yang menghasilkan perubahan yang signifikan untuk memantapkan strategi pelaksanaannya dalam meningkatkan prestasi dan pencapaiannya.

Berikut adalah hasil daripada semakan separuh penggal CITP yang siap pada akhir 2018 untuk dilaksanakan dalam baki dua tahun iaitu 2019 dan 2020:

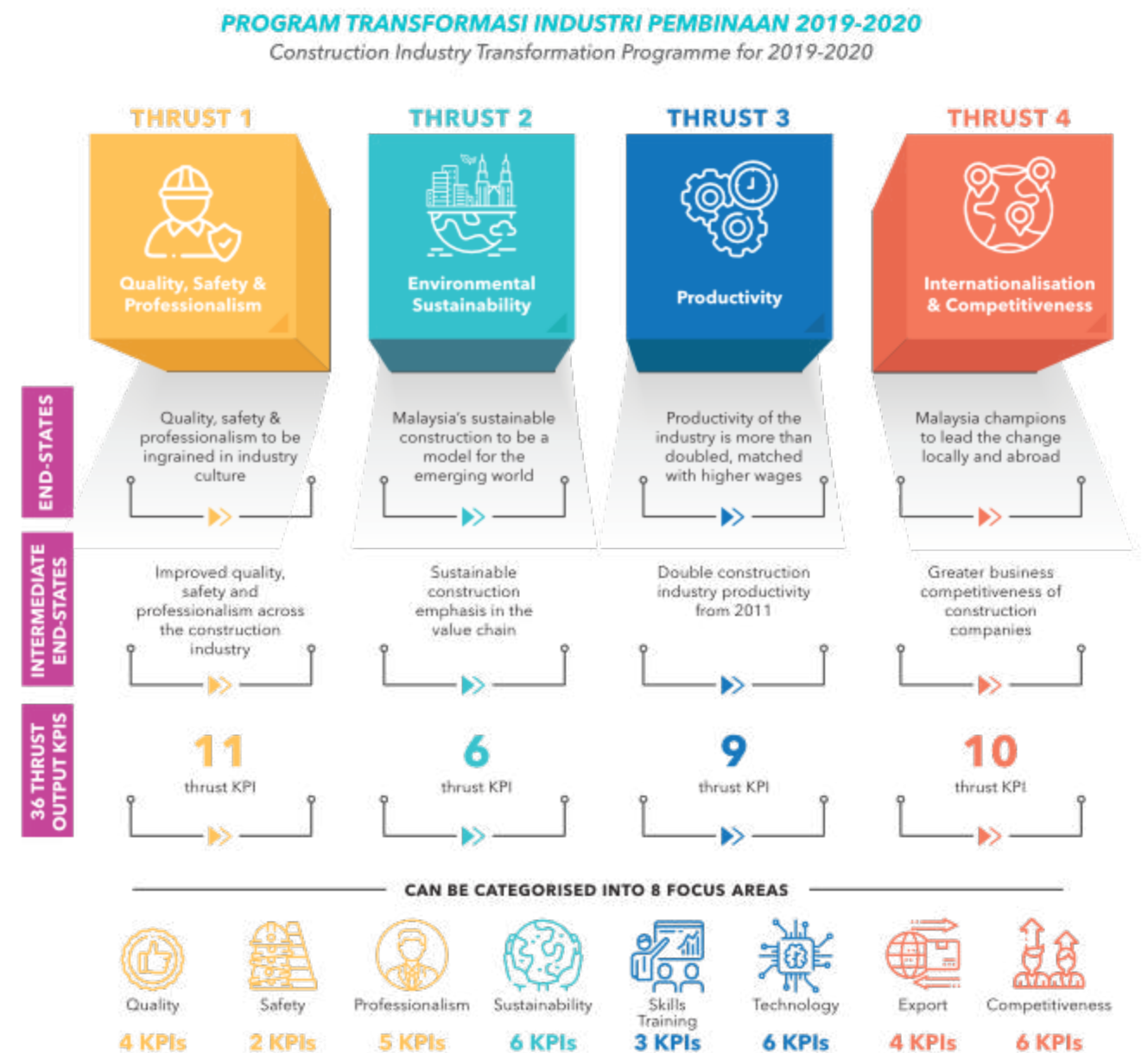
- Pengenalan lapan Bidang Fokus di bawah empat Teras Strategik yang asal.
- Pengenalan matlamat pertengahan untuk menyokong transformasi industri pembinaan pada tahun 2020.
- Penjajaran semula 115 KPI menjadi 36 KPI teras.

Midway through the CITP implementation and in parallel with the mid-term review of the 11th Malaysia Plan (11MP), CITP had also undergone a similar mid-term review in 2018 which resulted in significant changes to strengthen its implementation strategies in enhancing its performance and achievability.

The following were the outcomes of the CITP mid-term review which was completed at the end of 2018 for implementation in the remaining two years of the CITP that are 2019 and 2020:

- The introduction of eight Focus Areas under the four original Strategic Thrusts.
- The introduction of intermediate end-states to support the transformation of the construction industry come 2020.
- The re-alignment of the 115 KPIs into 36 thrust output KPIs.

The Figure 01 below depicts the CITP implementation goals:



Rajah 01: Matlamat Pelaksanaan CITP
Figure 01: CITP Implementation Goals

LAPAN BIDANG FOKUS DI BAWAH EMPAT TERAS STRATEGIK

Semakan separuh penggal CITP telah menghasilkan lapan Bidang Fokus dengan sasaran khusus tersendiri bertujuan untuk mencapai matlamat pertengahan CITP yang diaspirasikan. Bidang Fokus adalah seperti berikut:

- Bidang Fokus Kualiti dengan empat KPI
- Bidang Fokus Keselamatan dengan dua KPI
- Bidang Fokus Profesionalisme dengan lima KPI
- Bidang Fokus Kemampanan dengan enam KPI
- Bidang Fokus Latihan Kemahiran dengan dua KPI
- Bidang Fokus Teknologi dengan enam KPI
- Bidang Fokus Eksport dengan tiga KPI
- Bidang Fokus Daya Saing dengan enam KPI

MATLAMAT PERTENGAHAN

Semakan separuh penggal CITP juga telah memperkenalkan matlamat pertengahan di bawah empat teras strategik sementara matlamat akhir tetap tidak berubah. Matlamat pertengahan tersebut adalah:

- Teras Strategik 1 adalah untuk meningkatkan kualiti, keselamatan & profesionalisme di seluruh industri pembinaan.
- Teras Strategik 2 adalah untuk menekankan pembinaan mampan dalam rantaian nilai.
- Teras Strategik 3 adalah untuk menggandakan produktiviti industri pembinaan dari tahun 2011.
- Teras Strategik 4 adalah untuk mewujudkan daya saing perniagaan yang lebih hebat bagi syarikat-syarikat berkaitan pembinaan.

36 KPI TERAS

Semakan separuh penggal CITP telah menyelaras dan menyusun semula 115 KPI yang asal menjadi 36 KPI Teras yang baharu yang diharapkan dapat memberikan hasil yang lebih berkesan. Namun, setelah CITP yang telah disemak dilaksanakan, jumlah KPI menurun kepada 34 setelah perubahan berikut dilakukan:

- KPI PT-03 digugurkan kerana kajian pengesanan bebas untuk mengukur kadar penyerapan pelatih di bawah KPI ini telah dilaksanakan oleh CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.
- KPI IT-02 digugurkan dan dimasukkan ke dalam KPI IT-01 kerana kedua-dua KPI mempunyai pelan pelaksanaan yang serupa.
- KPI QT-05 disusun semula untuk mencerminkan perubahan semasa sejajar dengan program OSCHIM yang akan datang.

THE EIGHT FOCUS AREAS UNDER THE FOUR STRATEGIC THRUSTS

The mid-term review had resulted in the introduction of the eight Focus Areas with their own specific outcomes that is aimed at achieving the aspired intermediate end-states of the CITP. The Focus Areas are as follows:

- Focus Area on Quality with four KPIs
- Focus Area on Safety with two KPIs
- Focus Area on Professionalism with five KPIs
- Focus Area on Sustainability with six KPIs
- Focus Area on Skills Training with two KPIs
- Focus Area on Technology with six KPIs
- Focus Area on Export with three KPIs
- Focus Area on Competitiveness with six KPIs

INTERMEDIATE END STATES

The midterm review had also introduced intermediate end-states under the four strategic thrusts while the end goals remain unchanged. These new intermediate end-states are:

- Strategic Thrust 1 is to improve quality, safety and professionalism across the construction industry.
- Strategic Thrust 2 is to emphasise sustainable construction in the value chain.
- Strategic Thrust 3 is to double the construction industry's productivity from 2011.
- Strategic Thrust 4 is to create greater business competitiveness of construction related companies.

36 THRUST OUTPUT KPIS

The mid-term review had re-aligned the original 115 KPIs to the final 36 new and rearticulated Thrust Output KPIs that is expected to deliver impactful outcomes. However, after the CITP review was implemented the number of KPIs decreased to 34 when these changes were made :

- KPI PT-03 was dropped as the independent tracer study to measure the absorption rate of trainees under this KPI was already implemented by CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.
- KPI IT-02 was dropped and incorporated into KPI IT-01 as both KPIs share similar implementation plans.
- KPI QT-05 was re-worded to reflect current changes in-line with the impending OSCHIM programme.

PENCAPAIAN KESELURUHAN CITP DAN OE 2019

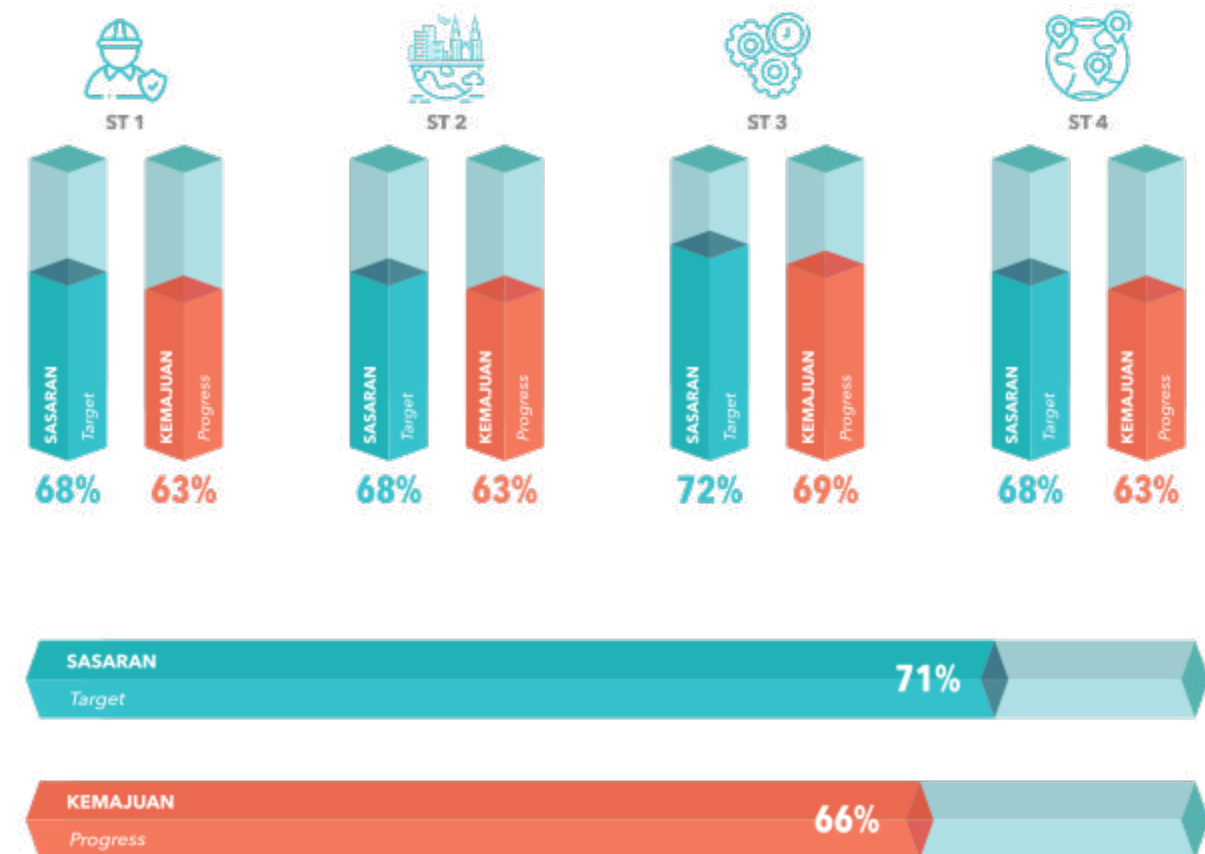
2019 adalah tahun keempat pelaksanaan CITP. Kemajuan keseluruhan CITP dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2019 telah mencapai 66% berbanding sasaran 71%. Dari 34 KPI, 27 KPI mencapai kemajuan lebih dari 90%; enam KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% dan satu KPI berada di bawah kemajuan 60%. Ringkasan pencapaian empat Teras Strategik ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 02 di bawah:

CITP AND OE OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT 2019

2019 was the fourth year of the CITP's implementation. CITP had achieved 66% against the target of 71% as the overall progress from January 2016 till December 2019. Out of the 34 KPIs, 27 KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%; six KPIs achieved progress of between 60% - 90% and one KPI was below 60% progress. The summary of the achievements by the four Strategic Thrusts are shown in Figure 02 below:

PENCAPAIAN KESELURUHAN JANUARI 2016 - DISEMBER 2019

Overall Achievement January 2016 - December 2019



Rajah 02: Ringkasan Pencapaian 4 Teras Strategik dari 2016 hingga 2019
Figure 02: Summary of Achievements by the 4 Strategic Thrusts from 2016 to 2019

Program OE mempunyai keseluruhan 121 KPI di bawah dua STs. Semasa pelaksanaannya, empat KPI digugurkan untuk diselaraskan dengan keperluan semasa. Daripada baki 117 KPI, 89 KPI mencapai kemajuan lebih dari 90%; sembilan KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% dan 11 KPI berada di bawah kemajuan 60%. Lapan KPI masih belum dimulakan. Ringkasan pencapaian KPI ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 03 di bawah:

The OE programme had 121 KPIs in total under the two STs. During its implementation, four KPIs were dropped to align with current requirements. Out of the balance 117 KPIs, 89 KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%; nine KPIs achieved progress of between 60% - 90% and 11 KPIs were below 60% progress. Eight KPIs have yet to commence. The summary of KPIs achievement is shown in Figure 03 below:



Rajah 03: Pencapaian KPI Program OE pada tahun 2019
Figure 03: OE Programme KPI Achievement in 2019

TERAS STRATEGIK 1 KUALITI, KESELAMATAN DAN PROFESIONALISME

STRATEGIC THRUST 1 - QUALITY, SAFETY AND PROFESSIONALISM

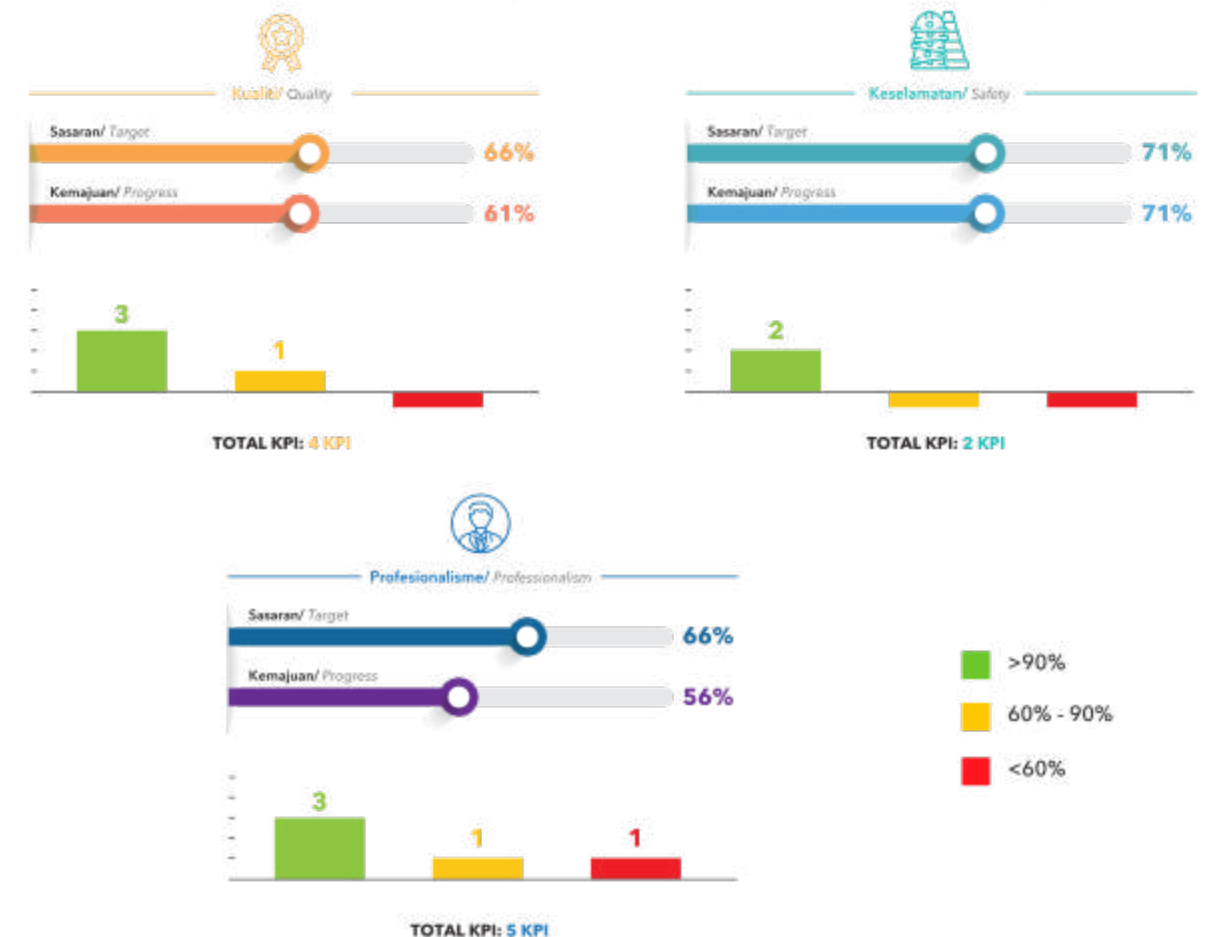
Teras Strategik 1 (TS1) mempunyai tiga Bidang Fokus iaitu Bidang Fokus Kualiti; Bidang Fokus Keselamatan dan Bidang Fokus Profesionalisme. TS1 mengekalkan matlamat akhir di mana kualiti, keselamatan dan profesionalisme harus diterapkan dalam budaya industri dan matlamat pertengahan adalah untuk meningkatkan kualiti, keselamatan dan profesionalisme di seluruh industri pembinaan.

Strategic Thrust 1 (ST1) has three Focus Areas namely Focus Area on Quality; Focus Area on Safety and Focus Area on Professionalism. ST1 maintains the end-state/ outcome of quality, safety and professionalism to be ingrained in the industry culture where the intermediate end-state was to improve quality, safety and professionalism across the construction industry.

Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2019, TS1 mencapai kemajuan 63% berbanding sasaran 68%. Terdapat 11 KPI secara keseluruhan, di mana lapan KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%, dua KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% dan satu KPI mencapai kemajuan bawah 60%. Status kemajuan keseluruhan TS1 ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 04 di bawah:

From January 2016 to December 2019, ST1 achieved a progress of 63% against the target of 68%. There are 11 KPIs in total, where eight KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%, two KPIs achieved progress between 60% - 90% and one KPI was below 60% progress. The overall progress status of ST1 is shown in Figure 04 below:

MATLAMAT AKHIR: Kualiti, keselamatan dan profesionalisme diterapkan dalam budaya industri pembinaan
MATLAMAT PERTENGAHAN: Meningkatkan kualiti, keselamatan dan profesionalisme di seluruh industri pembinaan
END-STATE: Quantity, safety and professionalism to be ingrained in industry culture
INTERMEDIATE END-STATE: Improved quality, safety and professionalism across the construction industry



Rajah 04: Status Kemajuan Keseluruhan Teras Strategik 1 dari 2016 ke 2019
Figure 04: Overall Progress Status of Strategic Thrust 1 from 2016 to 2019

BIDANG FOKUS 1 (BF1) - KUALITI

Bidang Fokus ini menasaskan peningkatan kualiti pembinaan di kedua-dua projek bangunan awam dan swasta. BF1 menekankan penilaian kualiti dengan menasaskan untuk memastikan bangunan kediaman dan bukan kediaman serta perumahan yang mampu dimiliki akan melaksanakan penilaian QLASSIC. Satu lagi bidang tumpuan adalah untuk mengawal selia pematuan standard bahan binaan agar 5 produk baharu akan ditambah ke dalam Jadual 4 pindaan Akta 520 CIDB. BF1 mempunyai empat KPI.

Kualiti tetap menjadi salah satu ciri terpenting dalam pembinaan, di samping masa dan kos. Walau bagaimanapun, kualiti adalah subjektif dan sukar untuk diukur. Oleh itu, CIDB telah membangunkan Sistem Penilaian Kualiti Dalam Pembinaan (QLASSIC) pada tahun 2007. QLASSIC merujuk kepada sistem atau kaedah untuk mengukur dan menilai kualiti mutu kerja pembinaan bangunan. Penilaian dilakukan berdasarkan Standard Industri Pembinaan (CIS 7: 2014). QLASSIC membolehkan kualiti mutu kerja antara projek pembinaan dibandingkan secara objektif melalui sistem pemarkahan.

Kategori bangunan yang dinilai menggunakan QLASSIC terdiri daripada perumahan bertanah; perumahan berstrata; bangunan awam / komersial / perindustrian dengan atau tanpa sistem penyejukan berpusat. Penilaian QLASSIC dilakukan melalui pemeriksaan di tapak bina dan menggunakan prinsip pemeriksaan kali pertama. Kerja-kerja pembinaan yang diperbaiki setelah penilaian tidak akan dinilai semula. Objektif prinsip ini adalah untuk mendorong kontraktor untuk "Melakukan Perkara dengan Betul pada Kali Pertama dan Setiap Masa". Garis panduan mengenai QLASSIC sebagai syarat kontrak telah siap untuk pemilik projek guna pakai bagi projek bangunan bukan kediaman swasta.

Dengan kemajuan teknologi dan internet yang bergerak pantas, CIDB terus maju untuk membangunkan portal QLASSIC bagi memudahkan pengendalian dan pengurusan QLASSIC. Portal QLASSIC memulakan pembangunannya pada tahun 2016 dan dilancarkan oleh Menteri Kerja Raya pada 21 Ogos 2017. Pembangunan portal ini dibiayai melalui peruntukan dari RMKe-11 di bawah Rolling Plan 1 pada tahun 2016 dan ia telah banyak membantu orang ramai dalam membuat permohonan dalam talian untuk penilaian berdasarkan CIS 7 (App QLASSIC) yang baharu dan mendaftar sebagai penilai untuk pentauliah. Portal ini juga menawarkan maklumat mengenai latihan termasuk kalendar latihan dan penyedia latihan serta menyediakan pangkalan data projek, penilai yang berkelayakan, pengumuman dan penerbitan. Portal ini boleh dilayari di qlassic.cidb.gov.my.

FOCUS AREA 1 (FA1) - QUALITY

This Focus Area supports an outcome to improve construction quality in both public and private building projects. FA1 emphasizes on quality assessment by targeting to ensure residential and non-residential buildings as well as affordable housing will conduct QLASSIC assessments. Another area of focus is to regulate conformance of material standards to 5 new construction material products to be included in Schedule 4 of the amended CIDB Act 520. FA1 has four KPIs.

Quality remains one of the most important parameters in construction, alongside time and cost. However, quality is subjective and it is difficult to quantify. As such, CIDB had developed the Quality Assessment System In Construction (QLASSIC) in 2007. QLASSIC refers to a system or method to measure and evaluate the workmanship quality of a building construction work. The assessment is carried out based on the Construction Industry Standard (CIS 7:2014). QLASSIC enables the quality of workmanship between construction projects to be objectively compared through a scoring system.

The categories of building assessed using QLASSIC comprise of landed housing; stratified housing; public/ commercial/ industrial buildings with or without centralised cooling system. QLASSIC assessments are carried out through site inspection and use the principles of first time inspection. Construction works that are rectified after an assessment will not be re-assessed. The objective of this principle is to encourage the contractor to "Do Things Right the First Time and Every Time". Guidelines on QLASSIC as a contractual requirement for project owners to adopt were completed for private non-residential building projects.

With the way the world moves with technological advancement and internet, CIDB strides forward with the decision to develop a QLASSIC portal to facilitate the handling and management of QLASSIC. The QLASSIC Portal commenced development in 2016 and was launched by the Minister of Works on 21 Aug 2017. The portal development was funded via allocations from the 11MP under Rolling Plan 1 in 2016 and has greatly assisted the public in making online applications for assessments based on the new CIS 7 (QLASSIC Apps) and register as an assessor for accreditation. The portal also offers information on training including training calendar and training providers as well as providing project database, qualified assessors, announcements and publications. The portal can be accessed at qlassic.cidb.gov.my.

QLASSIC harus digunakan secara meluas dalam projek awam dan swasta dalam memastikan kepatuhan terhadap standard kualiti seperti CIS 7. Memandatkan kualiti dalam projek bangunan telah dimulakan pada tahun 2016 di mana cadangan polisi telah dibincangkan oleh Kementerian yang berkaitan. Penangguhan syarat wajib diputuskan untuk memastikan semua pihak yang berkaitan dirujuk dan sebarang permasalahan dipertimbangkan sepenuhnya. Akhirnya, pada tahun 2019, pencapaian dalam memandatkan kualiti sangat membanggakan apabila syarat untuk pensijilan QLASSIC dimasukkan di bawah Kriteria 2 (standard perumahan mampu milik) dan Kriteria 3 (standard pembinaan rumah berkualiti) Dasar Perumahan Mampu Milik Negara (DRMM) yang dilancarkan pada 11 Mei 2019 oleh Menteri KPPT. Ia mensyaratkan ciri asas perumahan mampu milik perlu merangkumi keperluan untuk pensijilan QLASSIC dalam memastikan kualiti dan penggunaan QLASSIC dalam teknologi pembinaan. Standard Perumahan Kebangsaan (CIS 26:2019) yang diterbitkan oleh CIDB juga dilancarkan bersama dengan DRMM. Kemasukan keperluan QLASSIC dalam DRMM akan memastikan mutu kerja perumahan mampu milik dan bahan yang digunakan adalah daripada kualiti yang boleh diterima. KPPT juga telah bersetuju untuk melaksanakan QLASSIC melalui kelulusan Lesen Pemaju Perumahan & Permit Iklan (APDL).

Industri telah mempertimbangkan dan bersetuju bahawa skor QLASSIC sebanyak 65% mewakili standard kualiti minimum yang dapat dicapai oleh sesuatu projek. Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2019, 1,375 projek yang merangkumi 195 projek awam dan 1,180 projek swasta telah dinilai menggunakan QLASSIC. Secara konvensional, permohonan penilaian QLASSIC biasanya diterima dari pemaju harta tanah. Namun, dengan kesedaran yang lebih agresif mengenai QLASSIC di antara bukan hanya pemaju, 250 kontraktor juga telah turut membuat permohonan penilaian QLASSIC untuk dijalankan ke atas projek mereka.

Sektor swasta masih menerajui industri dalam mengguna dan memperoleh skor QLASSIC yang tinggi. Purata nasional skor QLASSIC bagi projek swasta sangat memberangsangkan dengan skor yang baik dicatatkan tahun demi tahun kecuali pada tahun 2018. Namun, ia meningkat semula pada tahun 2019 (2016-72%; 2017-72%; 2018-61%, 2019-73%). Sektor awam mencatat skor QLASSIC yang lebih rendah dari tahun 2018 (2016-64%; 2017-69%; 2018-72%; 2019-61%) kerana dua sebab utama iaitu:

- 1) Pada tahun 2018, jumlah projek yang dinilai adalah rendah (19) dan dipercayai mempunyai kualiti yang boleh diterima.
- 2) Pada tahun 2019, jumlah projek telah meningkat dengan ketara dari 19 kepada 146 yang terdiri daripada projek dengan kepatuhan kualiti yang berbeza-beza. Oleh itu, ini mempengaruhi purata skor QLASSIC secara keseluruhan.

Oleh kerana kualiti kerja pembinaan dan bahan yang digunakan adalah diantara fokus utama pembeli hartanah, tumpuan khusus telah diberikan untuk memastikan projek kediaman mencapai skor QLASSIC 65% minima. Banyak pembeli sering tidak mempunyai pilihan selain mengharapkan hasil kerja dan bahan yang digunakan untuk membina hartanah mereka mempunyai kualiti yang boleh diterima. Pada tahun 2019, 299 projek kediaman telah dinilai menggunakan QLASSIC. Dari jumlah ini, 210 telah mencapai skor lebih daripada 65%.

QLASSIC should be widely adopted in both public and private projects in ensuring conformance to quality standards such as CIS 7. Mandating quality in building projects had started in 2016 where relevant Ministries had deliberated on proposed policies. Deferring the mandatory requirement was decided upon to ensure all relevant parties are consulted and on-going concerns fully considered. Finally, in 2019, the achievement in mandating quality had been quite remarkable when requirements for QLASSIC certification was included under Criteria 2 (affordable housing standard) and Criteria 3 (quality home construction standard) of the Dasar Perumahan Mampu Milik Negara (DRMM) which was launched on 11 May 2019 by the Minister of KPPT. It requires the basic feature of an affordable housing to include the need for QLASSIC certification in ensuring quality as well as usage of QLASSIC in the construction technology. The Standard Perumahan Kebangsaan (CIS 26:2019) which was published by CIDB was also launched together with the DRMM. The inclusion of the QLASSIC requirements in the DRMM will ensure affordable housing's workmanship and material used are of acceptable quality. KPPT too had agreed to implement QLASSIC through the approvals of the Advertising Permit and Developer's License (APDL).

The industry had deliberated and agreed that a QLASSIC score of 65% represents the minimum acceptable quality standard a project should achieve. From January 2016 until December 2019, 1,375 projects comprising 195 public projects and 1,180 private projects had been assessed using QLASSIC. Conventionally, applications for QLASSIC assessments were usually received from property developers. However, with more aggressive awareness on QLASSIC among not just developers, 250 contractors had now also come on board in applying for the QLASSIC assessment on their projects.

The private sector still leads the industry in adopting and obtaining high QLASSIC scores. The national average QLASSIC scores for private projects had been very encouraging with good scores recorded year on year except in 2018. However, it improved again in 2019 (2016-72%; 2017-72%; 2018-61%, 2019-73%). The public sector recorded a lower QLASSIC score from 2018 (2016-64%; 2017-69%; 2018-72%; 2019-61%) due to two main reasons namely:

- 1) *in 2018, the number of projects assessed were low (19) and believed to be with already acceptable quality.*
- 2) *in 2019, the number of projects had substantially increased from 19 to 146 comprising of projects with varied quality conformance. Hence, affecting the overall average QLASSIC score.*

As quality of construction work and material used are among the main focus of property buyers, special emphasis had been made to ensure residential projects achieved a minimum QLASSIC score of 65%. Many purchasers often have no choice other than to hope that the workmanship and the material used to construct their properties will be of acceptable quality. In 2019, 299 residential projects were assessed using QLASSIC. Out of this, 210 had achieved scores of more than 65%.

Pemaju projek kediaman swasta yang mengambil bahagian dalam penilaian QCLASSIC biasanya adalah pemaju hartanah kelas atasan yang sudah memenuhi syarat kualiti dalam melaksanakan projek mereka. Oleh itu, adalah dijangkakan bahawa skor kualiti mereka akan tinggi seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam purata skor QCLASSIC bagi projek swasta. Dari sudut pandang pembeli rumah, skor QCLASSIC yang tinggi diterjemahkan kepada rumah berkualiti tinggi, oleh itu, skor QCLASSIC telah digunakan sebagai strategi pemasaran oleh pemaju.

Berikutan dasar untuk memandatkan QCLASSIC dalam DRMM, penilaian QCLASSIC telah dilakukan terhadap perumahan mampu milik untuk mengukur kualitinya. Pada tahun 2019, 87 projek perumahan mampu milik telah dinilai. Daripada jumlah ini, hanya 25 projek yang mencapai markah melebihi 65%. Ini mungkin disebabkan oleh sebahagian besar pemilik atau kontraktor projek tidak pernah dinilai dengan QCLASSIC dan tidak memahami syarat QCLASSIC. Pemilik dan kontraktor projek ini diharapkan dapat menggunakan skor QCLASSIC bagi meningkatkan kualiti dalam projek yang akan datang.

Upacara menandatangani ikrar telah diadakan pada Hari QCLASSIC pada 21 Mac 2019, untuk pelaksanaan QCLASSIC ke atas Program Perumahan Mampu Milik di bawah KPKT, Agensi-Agensi di bawah KPKT iaitu JPN, SPNB dan PR1MA telah komited untuk melaksanakan QCLASSIC pada semua projek kediaman mereka.

Bilangan dan kualiti penilai yang mencukupi perlu ada bagi memudahkan penilaian QCLASSIC. Mengakreditasi Penilai QCLASSIC adalah elemen penting yang akan meningkatkan profil kualiti dalam industri pembinaan dan memastikan penilaian dijalankan dengan baik. Bagi seseorang untuk menjadi penilai QCLASSIC, mereka dikehendaki menjalani empat langkah yang terdiri daripada Kursus Kesedaran (satu Hari); Kursus Penilai dengan Ujian Teori (dua Hari); Ujian Praktikal (dua Hari) dan Hands-On (dua - tiga Hari). Hanya penilai yang telah melengkapkan Langkah satu hingga empat serta berdaftar dengan CIDB boleh dilantik untuk melaksanakan penilaian QCLASSIC.

Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2019, 96 penilai telah berdaftar dengan CIDB dan 2,139 Penilai QCLASSIC telah mengikuti latihan. Penilai ini mesti mengikuti kursus penentuan untuk memastikan mereka dikemaskini dengan keperluan semasa. Dengan pengetahuan yang diperolehi, penilai ini dibenarkan untuk menilai projek mereka sendiri sebelum penilaian QCLASSIC luaran. Personel yang terdiri daripada perunding, pemilik projek, Pengurus Projek, Inspektor Kerja, Penyelia kerja bangunan, kontraktor dan wakil tapak pelanggan telah menjalani sesi latihan dan taklimat QCLASSIC untuk meningkatkan kesedaran dan kemampuan mereka mengenai kualiti pembinaan dan penilaian QCLASSIC. Ini termasuk staf Lembaga Lebuhraya Malaysia dan JKR untuk memastikan kualiti projek awam setara dengan projek sektor swasta.

The developers of private residential projects that participated in QCLASSIC assessments are usually top class property developers who would already subscribe to quality requirements in implementing their projects. As such, it is expected that their quality score would be high as reflected in the average QCLASSIC scores for private projects. From the house buyers view point, a high QCLASSIC score translates into a high quality house, hence, the QCLASSIC score had been used as a selling point by the developers.

Following the policy to mandate QCLASSIC in the DRMM, QCLASSIC assessments were conducted on affordable housing to gauge their quality. In 2019, 87 affordable housing projects were assessed. Out of this, only 25 had achieved scores of more than 65%. This may be due to a majority of the project owners' or contractors' projects had never been assessed with QCLASSIC and were unfamiliar with the QCLASSIC requirements. These project owners and contractors are expected to utilise the QCLASSIC scores to improve their quality in future projects.

A pledge signing ceremony was held on QCLASSIC Day on 21 March 2019, for the implementation of QCLASSIC on Affordable Housing Programmes under KPKT. Agencies under KPKT namely JPN, SPNB and PR1MA have committed to implement QCLASSIC on all their residential projects.

In facilitating QCLASSIC assessments, the adequate number and quality of assessors must be in place. Accrediting QCLASSIC Assessors is a vital element that will raise the profile of quality in the construction industry and ensure that the assessment is carried out well. In order for a person to become a QCLASSIC assessor, they are required to undergo four steps comprising of Awareness Course (one Day); Assessor Course with Theory Exam (two Days); Practical Test (two Days) and Hands-On (two - three Days). Only assessors who have completed Step one to four as well as registered with CIDB can be appointed to carry out QCLASSIC assessments.

From January 2016 to December 2019, 96 assessors are registered with CIDB as well as 2,139 QCLASSIC Assessors had attended trainings. These Assessors must undertake the calibration course to ensure they are updated with current requirements. With the knowledge gained, these assessors are allowed to assess their own projects prior to the external QCLASSIC assessment. Personnel comprising consultants, project owners, Project Managers, Inspector of Works, Supervisor of building works, contractors and client's site representatives had undertaken QCLASSIC training and briefing sessions to enhance their awareness and capacities on quality construction and QCLASSIC ratings. These had included staffs of Lembaga Lebuhraya Malaysia and JKR to ensure the quality of public projects are at par with the private sector projects.

Dalam usaha meningkatkan latihan kemahiran, syarat-syarat penting Standard Industri Pembinaan pada sistem penilaian kualiti untuk kerja pembinaan bangunan (CIS 7) telah dibandingkan dengan Standard Kompetensi Industri Pembinaan (CICS). Keperluan dalam bidang kualiti yang tidak terdapat dalam CICS akan dimasukkan ke dalam modul latihan kompetensi kemahiran CIDB untuk meningkatkan latihan pekerja mahir.

CIDB bersama dengan industri juga telah mengusulkan untuk membangunkan Garis Panduan dan Modul Latihan mengenai Kualiti Reka Bentuk dan Pemilihan Bahan bagi digunakan untuk melatih personel binaan terutama mereka yang belum mencapai skor minima QCLASSIC. Garis panduan ini disasarkan dapat meningkatkan skor untuk projek masa depan.

Mempromosikan kualiti adalah usaha yang berterusan untuk mendidik masyarakat tentang kualiti dan memperluaskan kadar penggunaan untuk penilaian kualiti oleh pemilik dan kontraktor projek. Pelbagai inisiatif dan usaha seperti siri jelajah, seminar, ceramah, penglibatan dan taklimat di seluruh negara telah dijalankan untuk terus mendidik dan mengemas kini industri mengenai QCLASSIC.

CIDB telah menganjurkan Anugerah Kecemerlangan QCLASSIC untuk memberi semangat persaingan yang lebih rancak di kalangan pemain industri. Anugerah tersebut disampaikan pada Hari QCLASSIC, acara tahunan yang dianjurkan oleh CIDB yang bertujuan untuk mempromosi penggunaan sistem penilaian kualiti dalam industri tempatan sambil meraikan dan mengiktiraf pencapaian industri, terutamanya kontraktor/pemaju/ perunding yang memperoleh skor QCLASSIC 80% ke atas. Banyak pemaju hartanah menggunakan kesempatan ini untuk mempamerkan produk berkualiti mereka bagi menarik lebih ramai pembeli. Jelas sekali, memperoleh markah tinggi dalam penilaian QCLASSIC merupakan strategi pemasaran utama untuk meningkatkan penjualan hartanah mereka. Hari QCLASSIC 2019 telah diadakan pada 21 Mac 2019 di MITEC, Kuala Lumpur di mana 15 pemilik projek, 17 kontraktor, 18 arkitek dan 20 projek pembangunan menerima anugerah mereka.

Penglibatan dengan pemilik projek baharu untuk menetapkan QCLASSIC sebagai keperluan kontrak adalah satu usaha berterusan untuk meningkatkan bilangan projek yang dinilai dengan QCLASSIC. CIDB terus berkolaborasi dengan para pemain industri dalam mempromosikan agenda kualiti dengan cara berikut :

- i. Menggunakan Pusat Kualiti mereka dalam meningkatkan kesedaran mengenai pentingnya kualiti dalam pembinaan dan mendidik masyarakat tentang kualiti mutu kerja.
- ii. Menggunakan skor QCLASSIC sebagai salah satu kriteria penilaian untuk anugerah kualiti Edge Property & FIABCI.

Kajian bertajuk "Cost Benefit Analysis for Projects Using QCLASSIC" telah dijalankan untuk mengenal pasti insentif projek dan impak kos bagi projek yang menggunakan QCLASSIC. Hasil kajian menyimpulkan terdapat pengurangan kos untuk memperbaiki kecacatan dalam projek yang memperoleh skor QCLASSIC yang tinggi. Ini akan membantu mempromosikan QCLASSIC kepada masyarakat dan pemaju hartanah untuk penggunaan yang lebih luas.

In an effort to enhance skill trainings, the essential requirements of the Construction Industry Standard on quality assessment system for building construction work (CIS 7) were compared with the Construction Industry Competency Standards (CICS). Those requirements in the area of quality not present in the CICS will be incorporated into the CIDB's skill competency training modules to improve the training of skill workers.

CIDB together with the industry has also proposed to develop a Guideline and Training Module on Quality Design and Material Selection to be used in training construction personnel especially those who had not achieved the minimum QCLASSIC score. The guideline is targeted to improve the score for future projects.

Promotions on quality is an on-going effort to educate the public on quality as well as widen the adoption rate for quality assessments by project owners and contractors. Various initiatives and efforts such as road shows, seminars, talks, engagements and briefings around the country were carried out to continuously educate and update the industry on QCLASSIC.

CIDB had created the QCLASSIC Excellence Awards to inspire a more vibrant spirit of competition among industry players. The awards were presented on QCLASSIC Day, an annual event organised by CIDB aimed at promoting the use of a quality assessment system in the local industry while celebrating and recognising industry achievements, particularly contractors/ developers/ consultants obtaining a QCLASSIC score of 80% and above. Many property developers use this opportunity to showcase their quality products to attract more purchasers. Obviously, scoring high marks in their QCLASSIC assessments is a major selling point to boost sales of their properties. The QCLASSIC Day 2019 was held on 21 March 2019 at MITEC, Kuala Lumpur where 15 project owners, 17 contractors, 18 architects and 20 development projects received their awards.

Engagements with new project owners to specify QCLASSIC as a contractual requirement is an on-going effort to boost the number of projects that are rated with QCLASSIC. CIDB continues to collaborate with industry players in promoting the quality agenda by the following means :

- i. Utilising their Quality Centres in increasing awareness on the importance of quality in construction and educating the public on quality workmanship.
- ii. Using the QCLASSIC score as one of the evaluation criteria for the Edge Property & FIABCI quality awards.

A study titled "Cost Benefit Analysis for Projects Using QCLASSIC" was conducted to identify project incentive and cost impact for projects using QCLASSIC. The findings concluded that there is a reduction in the cost for defects rectification in projects obtaining high QCLASSIC scores. This will greatly help in promoting QCLASSIC to the public and property developers for greater adoption.

Penggunaan bahan binaan yang piawai dan berkualiti akan menyumbang secara signifikan terhadap kualiti pembinaan. Mengikut Akta 520, CIDB diamanahkan untuk mengawal selia pematuhan terhadap kerja dan bahan binaan yang piawai serta mempromosikan jaminan kualiti dalam industri pembinaan. Jadual 4 Akta tersebut akan meningkatkan kemampuan CIDB untuk menguatkuasakannya dalam memastikan industri pembinaan mematuhi piawaian bahan binaan. Satu sistem atas talian untuk pensijilan pematuhan piawaian bahan binaan telah diwujudkan pada tahun 2017 yang membolehkan pensijilan untuk produk dan bahan binaan yang diimport. Sehingga Disember 2019, lebih daripada 120 piawaian telah dikenal pasti dan dimuktamadkan untuk dimasukkan dalam Jadual 4. Piawaian ini terdiri daripada yang baharu serta penambahbaikan kepada piawaian sedia ada yang merangkumi produk besi & keluli, kaca dan IBS.

Penguatkuasaan mandatori terhadap piawaian bahan terus dipergiatkan dengan pengeluaran 100% notis ketidakpatuhan (N1/N5/N6). Jumlah terkumpul lawatan verifikasi pematuhan bahan dari 2016 hingga 2019 adalah sebanyak 1,477 yang telah meningkat sebanyak 9.5 kali dari 2016. Laporan pematuhan yang terdiri dari statistik pemeriksaan tapak bina telah disusun dan diterbitkan secara dalaman.

RMKe-11 amat menyokong inisiatif pematuhan dan telah memperuntukkan dana berjumlah RM10 juta pada tahun 2017 untuk memperoleh beberapa peralatan ujian. Sehingga Disember 2019, 90% perolehan peralatan makmal ujian telah selesai. Baki 10% akan disiapkan pada Mac 2020.

Usage of standard and quality building materials will significantly contribute towards quality in construction. In accordance with Act 520, CIDB is entrusted to regulate compliance with work and construction materials standards as well as promote quality assurance in the construction industry. Schedule 4 of the Act will enhance CIDB's capability to enforce it in ensuring the construction industry adheres to building material standards. An online system for certification of construction materials conformance to standards was established in 2017 which enables certification for imported construction products and materials. By Dec 2019, more than 120 standards had been identified and finalized to be included in the Schedule 4. These standards consist of new and enhancements to current standards covering iron & steel, glass and IBS products.

Mandatory enforcement of material standards continued to be intensified with 100% non-compliance notices (N1/N5/N6) issued. The total cumulated number of material compliance verification visits from 2016 to 2019 was 1,477 which had increased by 9.5 times from 2016. The conformance report comprising the statistics on these site inspections had been compiled and published internally.

The RMKe-11 had supported the compliance initiative and subsequently granted fund amounting to RM10 million in 2017 to procure a number of testing equipment. By December 2019, 90% of the procurement for the testing lab equipment had been completed. The balance 10% will be completed by March 2020.

BIDANG FOKUS 2 (BF2) - KESELAMATAN

Bidang Fokus ini mensasarkan peningkatan amalan keselamatan di tapak pembinaan. BF2 akan memberi penekanan pada budaya keselamatan dengan mengurangkan kematian di tapak bina sebanyak 10% setiap tahun. Ini dapat dicapai dengan menggubal peraturan mengenai Garis Panduan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan Industri Pembinaan (Pengurusan) (OSHCIM) dan memastikan setiap tapak bina mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya satu Pegawai Keselamatan & Kesihatan (SHO)/ Penyelia Keselamatan Tapak (SSS)/ Orang yang Dilantik (DP). Aktiviti berisiko tinggi seperti kerja/ struktur sementara, operasi mengangkat, bekerja pada paras tinggi, dan lain-lain akan mempunyai peraturan baharu yang akan diwartakan. BF2 mempunyai dua KPI.

Pembinaan dianggap sebagai aktiviti berisiko tinggi. Oleh itu, adalah wajar Akta 520 CIDB secara khusus menetapkan fungsi (I) untuk mengawalselia pelaksanaan pembinaan yang berkualiti dan selamat dalam usaha untuk menumpukan keselamatan dan kesihatan dalam pembinaan. Dari R&D hingga standard dan garis panduan, pelbagai inisiatif dibangunkan untuk memupuk persekitaran yang selamat dan sihat secara tekun dan konsisten.

Sistem Penilaian Keselamatan dan Kesihatan dalam Pembinaan atau SHASSIC adalah alat untuk menilai prestasi keselamatan dan kesihatan kontraktor dalam kerja/ projek pembinaan. Dibangunkan oleh Jawatankuasa Teknikal yang terdiri daripada pakar industri, ia diterbitkan sebagai Standard Industri Pembinaan atau CIS 10: 2008 pada tahun 2008. Ia merangkumi tiga komponen penilaian utama iaitu pemeriksaan dokumen; pemeriksaan tapak/ tempat kerja dan temu ramah pekerja. CIS 10:2008 ditambahbaik pada tahun 2018 di mana sistem pemarkahan dinaiktaraf. Sebaiknya, penilaian dilakukan apabila terdapat pelbagai jenis aktiviti yang sedang berlangsung pada masa yang sama (aktiviti serentak) dan banyak pekerja dari pelbagai tred terlibat di tapak bina serta ketika kemajuan kerja fizikal telah mencapai 25% hingga 75%. Pencapaian skor SHASSIC 3 bintang dianggap baik di mana amalan keselamatan dan kesihatan telah diterapkan.

Sehingga Jun 2019, sistem pemarkahan SHASSIC telah menggunakan CIS 10: 2008 di mana projek yang memperoleh skor 0% - 39% mendapat 1 bintang. Namun, sejak Julai 2019, pemarkahan telah dinaiktaraf di mana projek yang mendapat skor 0% - 39% hanya mendapat sijil penyertaan. Sejak 2015 hingga Disember 2019, jumlah projek yang dinilai dengan SHASSIC telah meningkat sebanyak 7.6 kali kepada 1,064 projek. Secara amnya, kedudukan bintang SHASSIC kebanyakan projek telah bertambah baik dari 2018 kecuali yang mendapat 2 dan 3 bintang.

Melaksanakan sistem pengurusan OSH yang berkesan dapat meningkatkan kemampuan kontraktor untuk terus mengenal pasti bahaya dan mengawal risiko di tapak pembinaan. Organisasi di Malaysia menggunakan OHSAS 18001 dan Standard Malaysia (MS 1722) sebagai sistem pengurusan keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan. Pelaksanaan ISO 45001: 2018 yang merupakan piawaian antarabangsa pertama di dunia untuk keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan (OSH) diharap dapat menggantikan OHSAS 18001 yang digunakan secara meluas.

FOCUS AREA 2 (FA2) - SAFETY

This Focus Area supports an outcome to improve safety practices on construction sites. FA2 will put emphasis on safety culture by reducing worksite fatalities by 10% annually. This can be achieved via enacting the regulations on Occupational Safety and Health in Construction Industry (Management) (OSHCIM) and ensuring each construction worksite to have at least one Safety & Health Officer (SHO)/ Site Safety Supervisor (SSS)/ Designated Person (DP). High risk activities such as falsework/ temporary structure, lifting operation, working at height, etc. will have new regulations that will be gazetted. FA2 has two KPIs.

Construction has been regarded a high risk activity. Hence, it is most apt that the CIDB Act 520 had specifically laid out function (I) to regulate the implementation for quality and safe construction works in a bid to focus on safety and health in construction. From R&D to standards and guidelines, various initiatives are developed to foster safe and healthy environment diligently and consistently.

The Safety and Health Assessment System in Construction or SHASSIC is a tool to assess the safety and health performance of a contractor in construction works/ projects. Developed by a Technical Committee comprising industry experts, it was published as the Construction Industry Standard or CIS 10:2008 in 2008. It covers three main components of assessment namely document check; site/ workplace inspection and employees' interview. The CIS 10:2008 was enhanced in 2018 where the scoring system was upgraded. Preferably, the assessment shall be carried out when there is different type of activities that are ongoing at same time (concurrent activities) and many workers of different trades are involved at the site as well as when the physical work progress had achieved 25% to 75%. A SHASSIC score of 3 stars is considered good where safety and health practices are in place.

Up till June 2019, the SHASSIC scoring system had utilised CIS 10: 2008 where projects scoring 0% - 39% get 1 star. However, since July 2019, the scoring had been upgraded where projects scoring 0% - 39% only get a participation certificate. Since 2015 until December 2019, the number of projects assessed with SHASSIC had increased by 7.6 times to 1,064 projects. Generally, most projects have improved on the SHASSIC star ranking from 2018 except those getting 2 and 3 stars.

Putting in place an effective OSH management system can greatly improve contractors' ability to continuously identify hazards and control risks at construction sites. Organisations in Malaysia were adopting the OHSAS 18001 and Malaysian Standard (MS 1722) for their occupational safety and health management system. The implementation of the ISO 45001: 2018, which is the world's first international standard for occupational safety and health (OSH) management is expected to replace the widely-used OHSAS 18001.



Badan yang mengawal keselamatan di Malaysia adalah Jabatan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (JKKP) di bawah Kementerian Sumber Manusia. JKKP dan agensi lain telah menerbitkan pelbagai Akta, Peraturan dan piawaian sistem pengurusan OHS mengenai keselamatan seperti Akta Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan, 1994 (Akta 514) dan Peraturan, Akta Kilang dan Mesin, 1967 (Akta 139) dan Peraturan & Undang-Undang, OHSAS 18001: 2007, MS 1722: 2005 dan ILO OHS MS: 2001.

Yang terbaharu adalah Peraturan Keselamatan & Kesihatan Pekerjaan dalam Industri Pembinaan (Pengurusan) (OSHCIM) yang disasarkan untuk digubal pada Q1 2020. Ianya serupa dengan Peraturan Reka Bentuk dan Pengurusan Pembinaan (CDM) UK. OSHCIM diterbitkan selepas cadangan dikemukakan kepada JKKP untuk memperbaiki kerangka perundangan dan peraturan yang berkaitan dengan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan Pembinaan (OSH) setelah kajian dijalankan untuk meninjau kecukupan dan keberkesanan undang-undang sedia ada mengenai keselamatan pembinaan. Di bawah OSHCIM, semua pihak bertanggungjawab iaitu pelanggan, pereka dan kontraktor mempunyai tugas dan tanggungjawab statutori untuk menguruskan risiko semasa peringkat perancangan, reka bentuk, pembinaan dan penyelenggaraan projek pembinaan. Sehingga Dis 2019, draf akhir Peraturan OSHCIM telah diserahkan kepada Jabatan Peguam Negara untuk tindakan selanjutnya. Selain itu, JKKP dan CIDB telah bersama-sama menerbitkan Garis Panduan OSHCIM pada tahun 2017 agar pihak bertanggungjawab dapat memahami tugas dan tanggungjawab mereka dengan lebih baik.

Dalam memantapkan inisiatif keselamatan, pindaan terhadap Akta Standard Minimum Perumahan, Penginapan dan Kemudahan Pekerja (Akta 446) yang merangkumi sektor pembinaan telah diluluskan oleh Dewan Rakyat pada 15 Julai 2019 dan Dewan Negara pada 31 Julai 2019. Peraturan untuk perumahan dan kemudahan pekerja pembinaan sedang digubal.

Bilangan SHO/ SSS/ DP yang mencukupi sangat penting untuk memastikan keselamatan dipatuhi di tapak bina. Di bawah CIS 27: 2019 mengenai Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan - Spesifikasi dan Bil Kuantiti (BQ) untuk Kerja Pembinaan, kontraktor mesti menggajikan sepenuh masa orang yang kompeten untuk bertindak sebagai:

- Pegawai Keselamatan dan Kesihatan (SHO) untuk projek bernilai lebih dari RM20 juta.
- Penyelia Keselamatan Tapak (SSS) harus ditempatkan di tapak bina sekurang-kurangnya 15 jam seminggu.
- Orang yang Dilantik (DP) selaras dengan Peraturan FMA 1986.

Sejak 2016 hingga Dis 2019, CIDB telah melatih 2,014 SHO (peningkatan empat kali ganda dari 2016), 3,249 SSS (peningkatan lima kali ganda dari 2016) dan latihan untuk DP akan dilaporkan pada tahun 2020.

The governing body on safety in Malaysia is the Department of Safety & Health (DOSH) under the Ministry of Human Resource. DOSH and other agencies had published various Acts, Regulations and OHS management system standards on safety such as Occupational Safety and Health Act, 1994 (Act 514) and Regulations, Factories and Machinery Act, 1967 (Act 139) and Regulations & Rules, OHSAS 18001: 2007, MS 1722: 2005 and ILO OHS MS: 2001.

The latest one is the Occupational Safety & Health in Construction Industry (Management) (OSHCIM) Regulations targeted to be enacted in Q1 2020. It is similar to the UK's Construction Design and Management (CDM) Regulations. OSHCIM was published subsequent to recommendations submitted to DOSH to improve the legal and regulatory framework related to Construction Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) after studies were conducted to review the adequacy and effectiveness of prevailing laws on construction safety. Under OSHCIM, all duty holders i.e. the clients, designers and contractors will have statutory duties and responsibilities to manage risk during the planning, design, construction and maintenance stages of construction projects. By Dec 2019, the final draft of OSHCIM Regulations were submitted to AGC for further action. Additionally, DOSH and CIDB have jointly published OSHCIM Guidelines in 2017 for the duty holders to understand better their duties and responsibilities.

In further strengthening safety initiatives, the amendments to the Workers' Minimum Standards of Housing and Amenities Act (Act 446) which had included the construction sector had been approved by Dewan Rakyat on 15 July 2019 and Dewan Negara on 31 July 2019. The Regulations for construction worker housing and amenities are being drafted.

The adequate supply of SHO/ SSS/ DP is crucial in ensuring safety is adhered at construction sites. Under the CIS 27: 2019 on Occupational Safety and Health - Specification and Bill Of Quantities (BQ) for Construction Works, the contractor must employ a full time competent person to act as the following:

- Safety and Health Officer (SHO) for projects value of more than RM20 million.
- Site Safety Supervisor (SSS) is to be stationed at site for a minimum of 15 hours a week.
- Designated Person (DP) in accordance to the FMA 1986 Regulations.

Since 2016 to Dec 2019, CIDB has trained 2,014 SHO (increased by four times from 2016), 3,249 SSS (increased by five times from 2016) and the training for DP will be reported in 2020.

Pada 2019, kursus/ seminar berikut telah dijalankan :

- 11 kursus SHASSIC/ seminar berdasarkan CIS 10: 2018 untuk penilai SHASSIC sedia ada dan baharu
- Empat Program Kesedaran ISO 45001: 2018 untuk Kontraktor G7 yang melaksanakan projek pembinaan melebihi RM20 juta
- Empat latihan DIY ISO 45001: 2018 untuk Kontraktor/ Pemaju bagi membantu mereka mendapatkan pensijilan
- Empat latihan untuk kontraktor projek yang mendapat 3 bintang ke bawah dalam penilaian SHASSIC untuk meningkatkan penarafan SHASSIC projek mereka
- Empat Seminar Keselamatan meliputi SHASSIC, OSH BQ, MS2593, Laporan Kajian dan lain-lain
- Lapan latihan OSHCIM untuk meningkatkan kesedaran dan kapasiti melibatkan seramai 304 personel pembinaan termasuk pelanggan, pereka dan kontraktor

Kajian mengenai kemalangan pembinaan dan penyebabnya yang bertajuk "Study on scaffolding and falsework failure in construction" telah disiapkan pada bulan Disember 2019. Ia telah dibentangkan di program Seminar Keselamatan dan Jawatankuasa Pengesanan untuk maklum balas pada 16 Disember 2019 di mana semua komen telah dimasukkan ke dalam kajian.

Untuk memastikan OSHCIM boleh digunakan, 10 projek perintis telah dipilih untuk melaksanakannya. Laporan mengenai projek perintis ini yang merangkumi pra-pembinaan, pembinaan dan pasca-pembinaan telah siap sepenuhnya dan dibentangkan kepada pelbagai jawatankuasa. Pada umumnya, pelaksanaannya berjaya dalam memastikan keselamatan. Melangkah ke hadapan, penyediaan penerbitan mengenai bahan berkaitan OSHCIM seperti nota panduan dan mekanisme untuk membimbing dan memastikan pihak bertanggungjawab sentiasa mengikuti konsep, prinsip dan matlamat OSHCIM sangat digalakkan.

Mempromosikan keselamatan adalah program berterusan yang dianjurkan untuk meningkatkan kesedaran mengenai kepentingan keselamatan dan akibat ketidakpatuhan berdasarkan Akta CIDB yang dipinda. Pada tahun 2019, penglibatan berikut telah diadakan:

- Lapan NGO yang berkaitan dengan industri pembinaan
- Empat pemain industri untuk mempromosikan CIS 27: 2019 Spesifikasi OSH dan Bil Kuantiti (BQ) untuk Kerja Pembinaan
- Lapan sesi dengan pihak berkepentingan diadakan bersama-sama dengan Jawatankuasa Penasihat OSHCIM untuk mempromosikan OSHCIM
- Lapan sesi termasuk mendapatkan maklum balas mengenai OSHCIM melibatkan 1,025 personel pembinaan

Dengan menjalani penilaian SHASSIC, kontraktor projek diberi insentif sebanyak 20 mata CCD untuk pembaharuan pendaftaran dengan CIDB. Kontraktor juga boleh meraih beberapa faedah dari segi kemampuan untuk mengenal pasti bahagian mana mereka telah gagal atau tidak mendapat markah tinggi untuk penambahbaikan selanjutnya; memudahkan pihak berkuasa semasa pemeriksaan aspek keselamatan di tapak bina serta menyediakan panduan senarai semak agar Pegawai Keselamatan dan Kesihatan dapat menjalankan tugas dengan lebih berkesan dan cekap.

In 2019, the following courses/ seminars were conducted :

- 11 SHASSIC courses/ seminar based on CIS 10: 2018 for existing and new SHASSIC assessors
- Four Awareness Programmes on ISO 45001: 2018 for G7 Contractors implementing construction projects exceeding RM20 million
- Four DIY ISO 45001: 2018 trainings for Contractors/ Developer to assist them in getting themselves certified
- Four trainings for contractors of projects getting 3 STARS and below in their SHASSIC assessment to improve the SHASSIC ratings of their projects
- Four Safety Seminars covering SHASSIC, OSH BQ, MS2593, Study Reports and others
- Eight OSHCIM trainings to enhance awareness and capacity involving a total of 304 construction personnel including clients, designers and contractors

The study on construction accidents and the causes titled "Study on scaffolding and falsework failure in construction" was completed in December 2019. It was presented at Safety Seminar programmes and the validation committee for feedbacks on 16 December 2019 where all comments were incorporated into the study.

In ensuring the OSHCIM is feasible, 10 pilot projects were selected to implement it. The report on these pilot projects which covers pre-construction, construction and post-construction was fully completed and presented to the various committees. The implementation was generally successful in ensuring safety. Moving forward, the provision of publication on OSHCIM related materials such as guidance notes and mechanism to guide and keep duty holders on track with the concept, principal and goals of OSHCIM is most recommended.

Promoting safety is an ongoing programme being organised to enhance awareness on the importance of safety and the consequences of non-compliance based on the amended CIDB Act. In 2019, the following engagements were held:

- Eight NGOs related to the construction industry
- Four industry players to promote the CIS 27: 2019 OSH Specification and Bill of Quantities (BQ) for Construction Works
- Eight sessions with Stakeholders held together with the Advisory Committee for OSHCIM to promote OSHCIM
- Eight sessions including getting feedbacks on OSHCIM involving 1,025 construction personnel

By undergoing SHASSIC assessments, contractors of projects are given incentives of 20 CCD points for registration renewals with CIDB. Contractors can also gain several benefits in terms of ability to identify areas where they have failed or did not score high for further improvements; ease authorities when inspecting safety aspects at site as well as provide guided checklists for the Safety and Health Officers to discharge their duties more effectively and efficiently.

BIDANG FOKUS 3 (BF3) - PROFESIONALISME

Bidang Fokus ini menasaskan peningkatan penyampaian projek melalui standardisasi dan inisiatif integriti. BF3 bertujuan untuk memupuk profesionalisme dalam industri pembinaan Malaysia di mana tumpuan akan diberikan untuk memastikan semua projek awam menggunakan Gerbang Nilai untuk kejayaan penyediaan projek. Profesionalisme juga akan ditingkatkan apabila syarikat berkaitan pembinaan menerapkan prosedur yang mencukupi untuk memenuhi kepatuhan kepada MS ISO 37001: 2016 (*Anti Bribery Management Systems*). Projek pembinaan yang dikendalikan oleh Pengurus Pembinaan yang diakreditasi serta menggunakan Spesifikasi Nasional yang dibantu oleh BIM akan meningkatkan produktiviti dan membantu penyediaan projek dengan jayanya. BF3 mempunyai lima KPI.

Gerbang Nilai, satu proses semakan yang terdiri daripada empat fasa (fasa perancangan, fasa reka bentuk, fasa tender dan fasa penyerahan) telah diwajibkan untuk projek JKR melalui Surat Arahan KPKR Bil.23/2018 yang dikeluarkan pada 30 Oktober 2018 untuk semua projek yang melebihi RM500,000.00. Gerbang Nilai adalah untuk meningkatkan penyampaian projek dan memberi jaminan bahawa projek dapat maju dengan jayanya ke fasa seterusnya. Berdasarkan laporan JKR ke atas projek awam yang menggunakan Gerbang Nilai, 500 projek awam telah melaksanakan Gerbang Nilai sejak Januari 2018 hingga Dis 2019. JKR juga telah menghasilkan laporan penilaian terhadap dua projek perintis yang telah menyelesaikan Gerbang Nilai Fasa empat (Fasa Penyerahan).

Kursus kesedaran dan latihan untuk staf JKR mengenai pelaksanaan dan penggunaan Gerbang Nilai telah dijalankan sejak Januari 2019. Sehingga Dis 2019, 445 staf JKR dari 17 pejabat cawangan dan 15 pejabat negeri telah menghadiri kursus kesedaran dan latihan tersebut.

Spesifikasi Nasional untuk Pembinaan (NSC) bertujuan untuk mengintegrasikan spesifikasi piawai sektor awam dan sektor swasta yang dapat mengurangkan pertikaian, percanggahan dan ketidakpastian pendapat dan akhirnya meningkatkan keseragaman spesifikasi yang digunakan dalam industri pembinaan.

NSC yang dicadangkan akan merangkumi semua spesifikasi yang sedia ada termasuk bahan binaan, keselamatan, alam sekitar, kaedah, mutu kerja dan sebagainya. Ia akan dibangunkan secara tempatan dengan kerjasama antara CIDB, CIDB e-Construct (CIDBEC) yang akan membangunkan platform sistem dan PAM yang akan membangunkan kandungan spesifikasi. Memorandum Persefahaman antara CIDBEC dan PAM untuk membangunkan MNCS selama dua tahun disasarkan untuk ditandatangani pada Q1 2020. NSC akan dibangunkan dalam dua fasa iaitu Spesifikasi Kerja Kecil Malaysia (MSWS) dan Spesifikasi Pembinaan Negara Malaysia (MNCS).

Dokumen Malaysian Civil Engineering Standard Method of Measurement (MyCESMM) memaparkan peraturan untuk pengukuran, definisi, liputan dan keterangan untuk kerja-kerja kejuruteraan awam. Ia digunakan sebagai asas untuk penyediaan Bil Kuantiti untuk kerja-kerja kejuruteraan awam. Dari 2016 hingga 2019, 37 projek telah menggunakan MyCESMM. Pada tahun 2018 MyCESMM telah ditukar menjadi MSCESMM (MS 2701: 2018) dan dilancarkan pada 8 Januari 2019 di Sabah oleh YB Menteri Kerja Raya.

FOCUS AREA 3 (FA3) - PROFESSIONALISM

This Focus Area supports an outcome to improve project delivery through standardisation and integrity initiatives. FA3 aims at instilling professionalism in the Malaysian construction industry where the focus will be on ensuring all public projects to adopt Gerbang Nilai for successful project completion. Professionalism will also be enhanced when construction-related companies put in place adequate procedures in gearing towards compliance to MS ISO 37001: 2016 (Anti Bribery Management Systems). Having construction projects managed by accredited Construction Manager and utilising BIM-enabled National Specification will improve productivity and assist in the successful completion of projects. FA3 has five KPIs.

Gerbang Nilai, a review process comprising of four phases (planning phase, design phase, tender phase and handover phase) had been made mandatory for JKR projects via the Surat Arahan KPKR Bil.23/2018 issued on 30 October 2018 for all projects exceeding RM500,000.00. Gerbang Nilai is to improve the delivery of projects and to provide assurance that projects can progress successfully to the next phase. Based on the JKR report on public projects that use Gerbang Nilai, 500 public projects had implemented Gerbang Nilai since January 2018 till Dec 2019. JKR had also produced the assessment report on the two pilot projects that had completed Gerbang Nilai Phase four (Hand Over Phase).

Awareness and training courses for JKR's staffs on the implementation and usage of Gerbang Nilai were conducted since January 2019. As of Dec 2019, 445 JKR staffs from 17 branch offices and 15 state offices had attended the said awareness and training courses.

The National Specification for Construction (NSC) aims to integrate the public sector standard specifications and private sector resulting in reduced disputes, contradictions and uncertainties of opinions and eventually improve the uniformity of the specifications used in the construction industry.

The proposed NSC will cover all specifications available including building materials, safety, environmental, methods, quality of workmanship and so on. It is to be developed locally with the collaboration between CIDB, CIDB e-Construct (CIDBEC) who will be developing the system platform and PAM who will be developing the content specification. An MoU between CIDBEC and PAM in the development of MNCS for a period of two years is targeted to be signed in Q1 2020. The NSC will be developed in two phases namely the Malaysian Small Works Specification (MSWS) and Malaysian National Construction Specification (MNCS).

The Malaysian Civil Engineering Standard Method of Measurement (MyCESMM) is a document that features the rules for measurement, definition, coverage and description for civil engineering works. It is used as a basis for the preparation of the Bills of Quantities for civil engineering works. From 2016 till 2019, 37 projects had used MyCESMM. In 2018 MyCESMM was converted to MSCESMM (MS 2701: 2018) and was launched on 8 January 2019 in Sabah by YB Minister of Work.

Pada tahun 2019, 376 profesional pembinaan telah dilatih dalam MSCESMM dari sektor awam dan swasta. Semasa sesi latihan ini, sebanyak 265 maklum balas ke atas soal selidik juga diperolehi. MSCESMM telah dipromosikan dalam pelbagai acara termasuk ICW 2019 pada April 2019, 11 sesi latihan diadakan sepanjang 2019, kerjasama dengan UTM untuk Seminar Pembinaan yang diadakan pada Julai 2019 dan SICA 2019 yang diadakan pada 20 Ogos 2019.

Program pensijilan Pengurus Pembinaan (CCM) sedang dilaksanakan untuk memastikan projek dikendalikan oleh pegawai yang kompeten untuk siap dengan jayanya. Syarat baru untuk projek pembinaan bernilai lebih dari RM50 juta mesti dikendalikan oleh Pengurus Pembinaan yang bertauliah telah disasarkan untuk dicapai pada tahun 2023.

Pakej Pembelajaran (Modul) Pengurus Pembinaan untuk program CCM telah siap pada 31 Disember 2019. Latihan profesional pembinaan dalam CM hanya akan dimulakan setelah semua SOP untuk ketiga-tiga kaedah penilaian telah siap yang dijadualkan pada akhir Q3 2020. Walau bagaimanapun, penilaian berdasarkan pengiktirafan pembelajaran dan pengalaman terdahulu yang merupakan kaedah penilaian ketiga telah dilakukan sejak November 2019. Sesi penilaian pertama dilakukan pada 27 - 28 November 2019 dan kedua pada 19 Disember 2019. Seramai 29 profesional pembinaan telah dinilai berdasarkan portfolio, pendidikan dan pengalaman mereka. Dari jumlah tersebut, 16 orang telah diterima dan didaftarkan di CIDB sementara baki 13 orang perlu dinilai semula ke atas Pakej Pembelajaran yang mereka telah gagal.

Pada tahun 2019, CIDB telah bekerjasama dengan pihak berkepentingan industri seperti MBAM, ACCPM, Institut Tinggi CIOB, JKR, badan profesional dan pemain industri lain untuk mempromosikan program CCM. Dengan bantuan rakan SME dari MBAM, Encik Dennis Tan Soo Huang, CIDB telah diberi peluang untuk mempromosikan program CCM semasa forum industri MBAM; Mesyuarat Majlis MBAM dengan pengurusan tertinggi serta media sosial dan laman web MBAM. CIOB juga telah mengadakan pertemuan dengan CEO mereka dari UK pada 18 Dis 2019 untuk menaiktaraf program ini ke peringkat antarabangsa.

Akta SPRM (Akta 694) mula dikuatkuasakan pada Januari 2009. Objektif utama Akta ini adalah untuk mempromosikan integriti dan akauntabiliti pentadbiran sektor awam dan swasta serta membuat peruntukan lanjut dan lebih baik untuk pencegahan rasuah. Pencegahan rasuah adalah aspek penting yang dapat meningkatkan profesionalisme dalam industri pembinaan. Selaras dengan ini, Akta SPRM telah dipinda pada tahun 2018 dengan menambah Seksyen 17A baharu yang akan dikuatkuasakan pada Jun 2020. Ia memperkenalkan liabiliti korporat bagi kesalahan rasuah yang terpakai kepada organisasi komersial Malaysia termasuk syarikat berkaitan pembinaan. Organisasi komersial melakukan kesalahan jika ada orang yang berkaitan dengan organisasi tersebut melakukan perbuatan rasuah untuk memperoleh atau mengekalkan perniagaan atau mendapat kelebihan bagi organisasi komersial tersebut. Sekiranya didakwa, sebagai satu pembelaan, organisasi komersial perlu membuktikan bahawa pihaknya telah menetapkan prosedur yang mencukupi bagi mencegah tindakan tersebut.

In 2019, 376 construction professionals had been trained on MSCESMM from the public and private sectors. During these training sessions, a total of 265 feedback questionnaires were also obtained. MSCESMM was promoted on various events including ICW 2019 in April 2019, 11 training sessions held throughout 2019, collaboration with UTM for Construction Seminar held in July 2019 and SICA 2019 held on 20 Aug 2019.

The certification of Construction Manager (CCM) programme is being pursued to ensure that projects be managed by competent personnel for its successful delivery. The new requirement for construction projects worth more than RM50 million must be managed by accredited Construction Manager has been targeted to be achieved by 2023.

The Learning Packages (Modules) on Construction Manager for the CCM programme were completed by 31 December 2019. The training of construction professionals on CM will only commenced after all the SOP for all the three methods of assessment had been completed which is scheduled by end of Q3 2020. However, assessments based on recognition of prior learning and experience which is the third method of assessment had been conducted since November 2019. The first assessment session was conducted on 27 - 28 November 2019 with the second one on 19 December 2019. A total of 29 construction professionals had been assessed based on their portfolio, education and experience. Out of these, 16 were accepted and registered with CIDB while the balance 13 needs to be re-assessed on the Learning Packages that they had failed.

In 2019, CIDB had been working closely with industry stakeholders such as MBAM, ACCPM, CIOB High Institution, JKR, Professional bodies and other industry players to promote the CCM programme. With the assistance of the SME buddy from MBAM, Mr. Dennis Tan Soo Huang, CIDB was given the opportunity to promote the CCM programme during the MBAM industry forum; MBAM council meeting with their top management and MBAM social media and website. CIOB had also organised a meeting with their CEO from UK on 18 Dec 2019 to elevate the program to international level.

The MACC Act (Act 694) was originally enforced in January 2009. The Act's principal objective is to promote the integrity and accountability of the public and private sectors administration as well as make further and better provision for the prevention of corruption. The prevention of bribery is an important aspect that can enhance professionalism in the construction industry. In line with this, the MACC Act was amended in 2018 by adding a new Section 17A that will be enforced in June 2020. It introduced corporate liability for corruption offences, which applies to Malaysian commercial organisations including construction-related companies. A commercial organisation commits an offence if any person associated with the organisation commits a corrupt act in order to obtain or retain business or advantage for the commercial organisation. If charged, it is a defence for the commercial organisation to prove that it had in place adequate procedures to prevent such conduct.

Standard Malaysia MS ISO 37001: 2016 Anti-Bribery Management Systems (ABMS) telah dilancarkan untuk membimbing dan memperbaiki sistem pengurusan anti-rasuah organisasi. Ia membolehkan semua jenis organisasi mencegah, mengesan dan menangani rasuah secara sistematik. Sehingga Disember 2019, berdasarkan data dari SIRIM, terdapat 17 organisasi berkaitan pembinaan yang telah diperakui sijil MS ISO 37001: 2016. Tinjauan dilakukan oleh CIDB mengenai status sedia ada prosedur mencukupi berkenaan anti-rasuah di syarikat berkaitan pembinaan. Hasil tinjauan menunjukkan bahawa 690 syarikat dari 780 sudah memiliki prosedur yang mencukupi.

Seminar untuk membantu organisasi komersial dalam industri pembinaan dalam memahami dan melaksanakan prosedur yang mencukupi untuk mencegah amalan rasuah termasuk keperluan di bawah MS ISO 37001: 2016 (Anti-Bribery Management Systems) telah dijalankan pada 16 Oktober 2019.

CIDB juga telah mengemaskini SCORE 2.0 pada MS ISO 37001: 2016 (Anti-Bribery Management Systems) mengenai keperluan untuk menerapkan prosedur yang mencukupi bagi memerangi rasuah. Modul pembelajaran integriti atas talian untuk meningkatkan kesedaran mengenai integriti sedang dijalankan oleh Bahagian Pembangunan Kontraktor CIDB. Ia boleh dilayari melalui laman web CIDB di www.cidb.gov.my

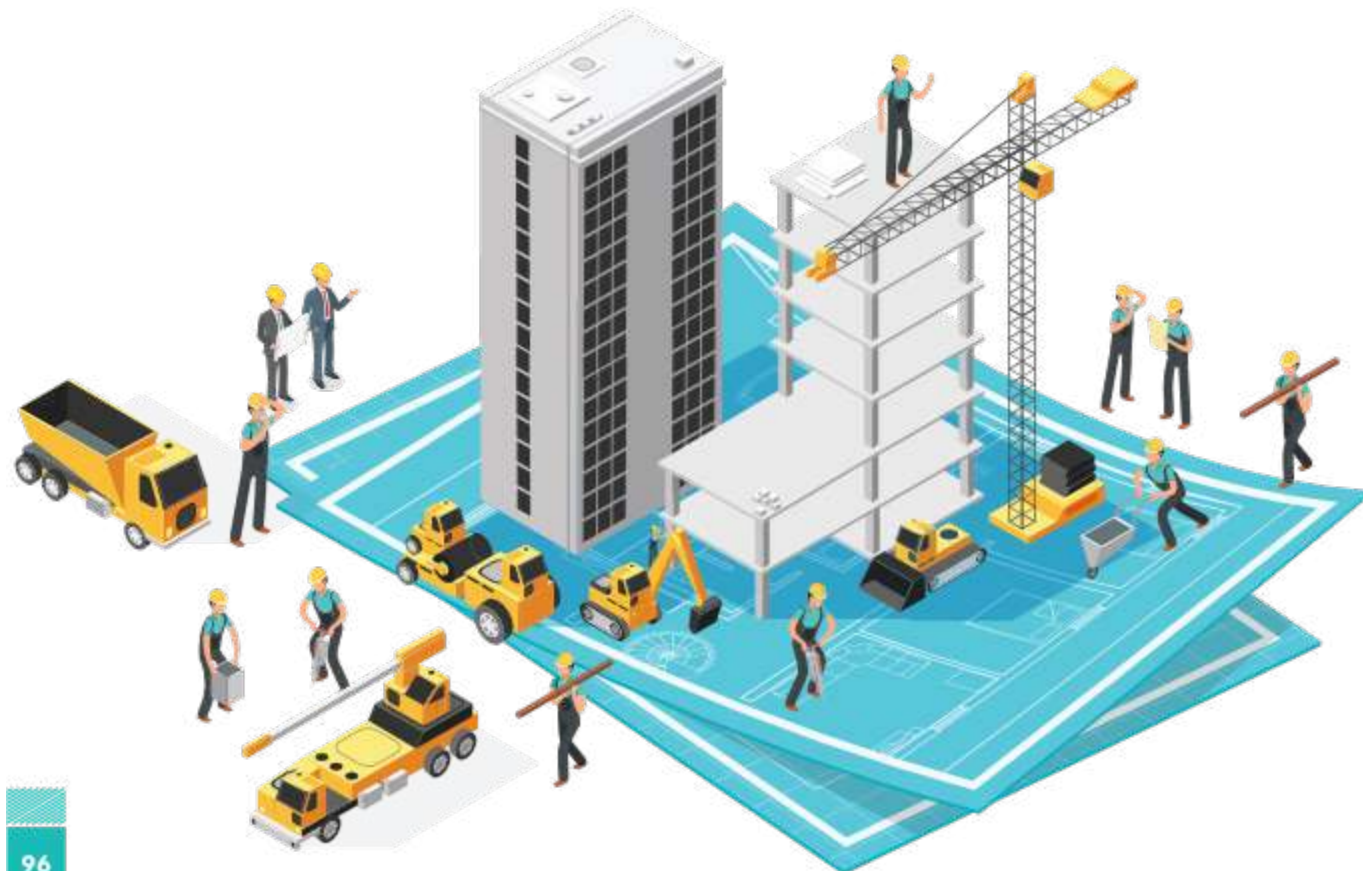
Syarikat yang diperakui MS ISO 37001: 2016 Anti-Bribery Management Systems (ABMS) membolehkan organisasi meningkatkan reputasi dan imej mereka dengan memastikan kepatuhan kepada undang-undang serta memberikan keyakinan dan kepercayaan kepada bakal rakan kongsi. Ia juga berpotensi untuk mengurangi risiko korporat dan kos yang berkaitan salah laku rasuah dengan menyediakan kerangka perniagaan yang dapat dikendalikan untuk mencegah, mengesan dan menangani rasuah.

The Malaysian Standard MS ISO 37001: 2016 Anti-Bribery Management Systems (ABMS) was launched for the purpose of guiding and improving an organisation's anti-bribery management system. It allows organisations of all types to prevent, detect and address bribery systematically. By December 2019, based on data from SIRIM, there are 17 construction related organisations already certified with MS ISO 37001: 2016. A survey was conducted by CIDB on the existing status of adequate procedures on anti-bribery in construction related companies. The result showed that 690 companies out of 780 already have in place adequate procedures.

A Seminar to assist commercial organisations in the construction industry in understanding and implementing adequate procedures to prevent corrupt practices including requirements under MS ISO 37001: 2016 (Anti-Bribery Management Systems) was conducted on 16 October 2019.

CIDB had also updated the SCORE 2.0 on MS ISO 37001: 2016 (Anti-Bribery Management Systems) on the requirement to put in place adequate procedures to combat bribery. An online integrity learning module to enhance awareness on integrity is currently being conducted by Bahagian Pembangunan Kontraktor CIDB. It is available via the CIDB website at www.cidb.gov.my

Companies certified with the MS ISO 37001: 2016 Anti-Bribery Management Systems (ABMS) enables the organisation to enhance their reputation and image by assuring legal compliance as well provide confidence and trust to potential partners. It also has the potential to reduce corporate risk and costs related to bribery misconducts by providing a manageable business framework for preventing, detecting and addressing bribery.



TERAS STRATEGIK 2 KEMAMPAAN ALAM SEKITAR

STRATEGIC THRUST 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Teras Strategik 2 (TS2) mempunyai hanya satu Bidang Fokus iaitu Bidang Fokus Kemampaan. TS2 mengekalkan matlamat akhir di mana pembinaan mampan di Malaysia menjadi model bagi negara-negara yang sedang membangun dan matlamat pertengahan adalah untuk menekankan pembinaan mampan dalam rantaian nilai.

Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2019, ST2 mencapai kemajuan 63% berbanding sasaran 68%. Terdapat enam KPI secara keseluruhan, di mana lima KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan satu KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90%. Status kemajuan keseluruhan ST2 ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 05 di bawah:

Strategic Thrust 2 (ST2) has only one Focus Area namely Focus Area on Sustainability. ST2 maintains the end-state/ outcome of Malaysia's sustainable construction to be a model for the emerging world where the intermediate end-state was to emphasise sustainable construction in the value chain.

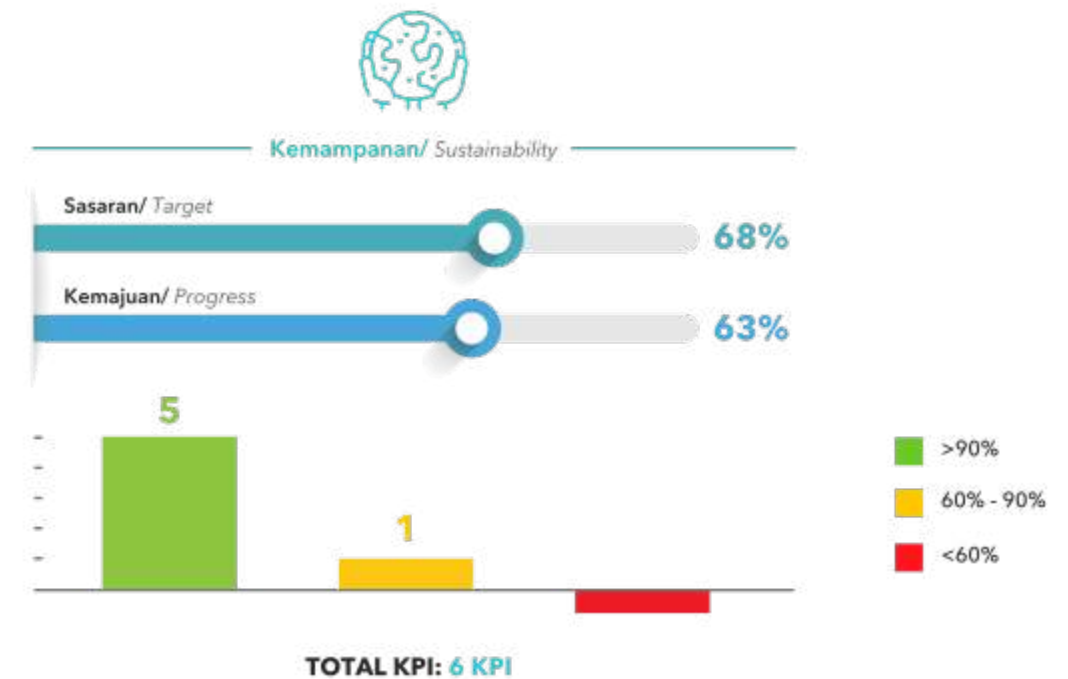
From January 2016 to December 2019, ST2 achieved a progress of 63% against the target of 68%. There are six KPIs in total, where five KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and one KPI achieved progress between 60% - 90%. The overall progress status of ST2 is shown in Figure 05 below:

MATLAMAT AKHIR: Pembinaan mampan di Malaysia menjadi model bagi negara-negara yang sedang membangun

MATLAMAT PERTENGAHAN: Pembinaan mampan ditekankan dalam rantaian nilai

END-STATE: Malaysia's sustainable construction to be a model for the emerging world

INTERMEDIATE END-STATE: Sustainable construction emphasis in the value chain



Rajah 05: Status Kemajuan Keseluruhan Teras Strategik 2 dari 2016 ke 2019
Figure 05: Overall Progress Status of Strategic Thrust 2 from 2016 to 2019

BIDANG FOKUS 4 (BF4) - KEMAMAPAN

Bidang Fokus ini memberi penekanan ke atas pembinaan mampan dalam rantaian nilai. BF4 mensasarkan untuk mencapai matlamat pembangunan yang mampan di mana projek infrastruktur baharu bernilai lebih dari RM100 juta akan diperakui dengan Sustainable INFRASTAR. Untuk mengurangkan pelepasan karbon, kadar asas pelepasan CO₂ dalam industri pembinaan akan dikaji. Tiga garis panduan mengenai Pembinaan Berdaya Tahan akan diterbitkan dengan memberi fokus pada reka bentuk dan pengurusan projek sementara laporan penilaian pengurusan sisa pepejal pembinaan mampan akan dihasilkan untuk tindakan yang diperlukan berkenaan pengurusan sisa pepejal pembinaan. BF4 mempunyai enam KPI.

Fokus utama mengenai kemampan alam sekitar adalah kaedah bagaimana ia diukur dan ditanda aras. Untuk itu, CIDB telah mewujudkan Malaysia Sustainability Infrastructure Rating Tool (Sustainable INFRASTAR), satu sistem penilaian berdasarkan objektif dan bukti yang menilai sejauh mana langkah-langkah kemampan yang diterapkan oleh projek infrastruktur di Malaysia terutamanya pada peringkat reka bentuk dan pembinaan. Ia terdiri daripada enam kriteria teras, 27 kriteria dan 89 sub-kriteria yang merangkumi tiga tonggak kemampan iaitu persekitaran, sosial dan ekonomi. Faktor utama seperti penggunaan tanah, kesan penggunaan peralatan terhadap persekitaran, dan pengurusan kedua-dua sumber dan sisa di tapak bina juga termasuk dalam penilaian. Sustainable INFRASTAR dilancarkan pada bulan Mac 2019 bersempena dengan ICW 2019 bagi membantu menangani masalah alam sekitar dalam industri pembinaan dan melengkapkan alat penarafan lain seperti Malaysian Carbon Reduction and Environmental Sustainability Tool (MyCREST) untuk pembinaan bangunan, serta Malaysia Green Highway Index.

MyCREST, atau Malaysian Carbon Reduction and Environmental Sustainability Tool, mensasarkan untuk membimbing, membantu, mengukur sambil mengurangkan kesan pembinaan kepada persekitaran dari segi pengurangan pelepasan karbon dan kesan alam sekitar. Ia juga mengambil kira pandangan kitaran hidup yang lebih holistik terhadap persekitaran. Selain itu, ia berhasrat untuk menggabungkan pertimbangan sosio-ekonomi yang berkaitan dengan persekitaran binaan dan pembangunan bandar. MyCREST dibangunkan secara tempatan dan pertama kali digunakan pada tahun 2015. Sehingga kini, MyCREST telah ditambahbaik dengan mengkaji semula peringkat Reka Bentuk dan Pembinaan, Peringkat Operasi dan Penyelenggaraan dan parameter Kalkulator MyCREST.

Penilaian projek sektor awam dan swasta dilakukan untuk mengukur aspek kemampan projek-projek ini menggunakan Sustainable INFRASTAR dan MyCREST. Pada tahun 2019, terdapat empat projek perintis yang didaftarkan dan dinilai, lapan projek infrastruktur yang didaftarkan dengan satu projek sedang dinilai menggunakan Sustainable INFRASTAR. Ini menunjukkan pencapaian yang memberangsangkan untuk tahun pertama setelah program ini dilancarkan. Jumlah keseluruhan projek bawah MyCREST dari tahun 2016 hingga 2019 yang didaftar adalah 143 (meningkat 10.9 kali dari 2016) dan dinilai sebanyak 22 (meningkat lapan kali 2016).

FOCUS AREA 4 (FA4) - SUSTAINABILITY

This Focus Area supports an outcome to ensure sustainable construction emphasis in the value chain. FA4 targets to achieve its sustainable development goals where new infrastructure projects more than RM100 million are to be certified in Sustainable INFRASTAR. In order to reduce carbon emission, the CO₂ emission baseline in the construction industry will be studied. Three guidelines on Resilient Construction will be published focusing on design and project management while the sustainable construction solid waste management assessment report will be produced for required actions on managing construction solid waste. FA4 has six KPIs.

A key focus about environmental sustainability is the means through which it is measured and benchmarked. Towards this end, CIDB has established the Malaysia Sustainability Infrastructure Rating Tool (Sustainable INFRASTAR), an objective and evidence-based evaluation system that assesses the extent of sustainability measures adopted by infrastructure projects in Malaysia primarily at both design and construction stages. It comprises of six core criteria, 27 criteria and 89 sub-criteria that encapsulated the three pillars of sustainability namely environment, social and economy. Key sustainability factors such as land use, the environmental impact of the equipment used, and the management of both resources and waste on construction sites are also included in the assessment. The Sustainable INFRASTAR was launched in March 2019 in conjunction with ICW 2019 to assist in addressing environmental concerns for the construction industry and complements other rating tools such as the Malaysian Carbon Reduction and Environmental Sustainability Tool (MyCREST) for building construction, as well as the Malaysia Green Highway Index.

MyCREST, or the Malaysian Carbon Reduction and Environmental Sustainability Tool, aims to guide, assist, quantify, hence reduce, the built environment's impact in terms of reduced carbon emissions and environmental impact. It also takes into account a more holistic life cycle view of the built environment. Additionally, it aspires to integrate socio-economic considerations relating to the built environment and urban development. MyCREST is locally developed and first piloted in 2015. To date, it had been enhanced by reviewing its Design and Construction Stage, Operation and Maintenance Stage and the MyCREST Calculator parameters.

Assessments of public and private sector projects were conducted to gauge the sustainability aspects of these projects using the Sustainable INFRASTAR and MyCREST. In 2019, there were four pilot projects registered and evaluated, eight infrastructure projects registered with one project being evaluated using Sustainable INFRASTAR. This showed an encouraging achievement for the first year after the program was launched. The total cumulated number of projects under MyCREST from 2016 to 2019 that were registered was 143 (increase by 10.9 times from 2016) and assessed was 22 (increased by eight times from 2016).

Jumlah penilai dan fasilitator yang mencukupi untuk meningkatkan penggunaan Sustainable INFRASTAR adalah penting untuk memastikan kemampan projek infrastruktur di Malaysia. Kursus Fasilitator untuk Sustainable INFRASTAR telah diadakan sebanyak tiga kali melibatkan 63 orang peserta yang bertujuan untuk membina kapasiti sebagai fasilitator dalam menjalankan penilaian Sustainable INFRASTAR. Kini terdapat 64 fasilitator dan lapan penilai yang berkelayakan untuk membantu CIDB dalam melaksanakan penilaian Sustainable INFRASTAR. Fasilitator adalah personel yang diperakui oleh CIDB dan berperanan untuk memudahkan industri dalam menerapkan Sustainable INFRASTAR dalam projek-projek infrastruktur sementara penilai adalah personel yang diperakui oleh CIDB untuk menilai projek-projek menggunakan Sustainable INFRASTAR.

Garis panduan dan modul latihan mengenai penggunaan MyCREST untuk projek awam baharu telah diwujudkan sebagai panduan rujukan bagi pasukan projek yang ingin melaksanakan penilaian MyCREST. Kursus penilai dan fasilitator MyCREST telah diadakan untuk meningkatkan kemampuan sebagai penilai dan fasilitator bagi membantu industri dalam menggunakan MyCREST dalam projek bangunan serta meningkatkan keupayaan penilai dalam memastikan semua penilaian dijalankan mengikut piawaian. Kursus Penilai MyCREST telah diadakan sekali pada 15 - 16 April 2019 di Menara Sunway Putra melibatkan 30 orang peserta sementara kursus Fasilitator MyCREST telah diadakan sebanyak lapan kali yang melibatkan 218 peserta.

Pada tahun 2019, 117 Fasilitator dan 30 Penilai yang berkelayakan telah berjaya diperakui untuk membantu CIDB dalam menjalankan penilaian MyCREST. Fasilitator adalah personel yang diperakui oleh CIDB yang berperanan untuk memudahkan industri dalam menerapkan MyCREST dalam projek-projek bangunan sementara penilai adalah personel yang diperakui oleh CIDB untuk menilai projek menggunakan MyCREST.

Dalam mempromosikan Sustainable INFRASTAR dan juga MyCREST sebagai alat penilaian kemampan, sembilan Kursus Kesedaran/ Penglibatan/ Ceramah telah dijalankan melibatkan lebih daripada 400 peserta. Satu sesi penglibatan dengan dua Agensi iaitu Kementerian Kesihatan dan SUK Pulau Pinang telah diadakan pada 9 Disember 2019 untuk mengenalpasti projek yang akan datang dan menyampaikan manfaat MyCREST serta pekeliling yang dicadangkan.

Di samping objektif untuk mengukur usaha positif bagi merangkumkan piawaian hijau ke dalam industri pembinaan, pensijilan Sustainable INFRASTAR dan juga MyCREST ini juga memberikan insentif dalaman dan luaran untuk projek pembinaan. Secara dalaman, dengan pengurusan tapak bina yang lebih baik, sisa dapat dikurangkan dan pencemaran dapat dielakkan yang menghasilkan kos yang lebih rendah dan keuntungan yang lebih tinggi.

Penambahbaikan dalaman ini membawa kepada ganjaran luaran seperti insentif cukai Teknologi Hijau yang akan diperuntukkan untuk projek yang bermula dari 2013 hingga 2020. Dengan pelancaran Dasar Teknologi Hijau Negara (NGTP), setiap projek yang diperakui sebagai hijau oleh NGTP boleh mendapat pengecualian cukai 100% ke atas perbelanjaan modal yang diperlukan untuk mendapatkan perakuan tersebut.

The adequate number of assessors and facilitators to enhance the adoption of Sustainable INFRASTAR is important to ensure the sustainability of infrastructure projects in Malaysia. The Facilitator Course for Sustainable INFRASTAR was held three times involving 63 participants aiming to build capacity as a facilitator in conducting Sustainable INFRASTAR assessments. Currently, there are 64 facilitators and eight assessors qualified to assist CIDB in conducting the Sustainable INFRASTAR evaluation. Facilitators are the personnel certified by CIDB whose role is to facilitate the industry in adopting Sustainable INFRASTAR in infrastructure projects while assessors are personnel certified by CIDB to evaluate projects using Sustainable INFRASTAR.

Guideline and training module on adoption of MyCREST for new public projects had been established as a reference guide for project teams who want to pursue the MyCREST assessment. The assessor and facilitator courses were held to enhance the capacity of assessors and facilitators in assisting the industry to adopt MyCREST in building projects as well as ensuring all assessments are conducted in accordance to the standards. The MyCREST Assessor Course was held once on 15 - 16 April 2019 at the Sunway Putra Tower involving 30 participants while the MyCREST Facilitator course was held eight times involving 218 participants.

In 2019, 117 Facilitators and 30 qualified Assessors have been successfully certified to assist CIDB in conducting MyCREST assessments. Facilitators are the personnel certified by CIDB whose role is to facilitate the industry in adopting MyCREST in building projects while assessors are personnel certified by CIDB to evaluate and assess projects using MyCREST.

In promoting Sustainable INFRASTAR as well as MyCREST as a sustainability rating tool, nine Awareness Courses/ Engagements/ Talks were conducted involving more than 400 participants. One engagement session with two Agencies which were the Ministry of Health and SUK Pulau Pinang was conducted on 9 December 2019 to identify the upcoming projects and communicate the benefits of MyCREST as well as the proposed circular.

Alongside the objective to quantify positive efforts to incorporate green standards into the construction industry, these Sustainable INFRASTAR as well as MyCREST certifications also provide both internal and external incentives for construction projects. Internally, with better site management, wastes are reduced and pollution avoided which resulted in lower costs and higher profits.

These internal improvements lead to external rewards such as the Green Technology tax incentives which will be allocated for projects that began from 2013 to 2020. With the launch of the National Green Technology Policy (NGTP), any project which is certified as green by the NGTP can receive a 100% tax exemption on any capital expenditure that it needs to obtain that certification.

Terdapat dua insentif Cukai Hijau yang lain iaitu Elaun Cukai Pelaburan Hijau (GITA) dan Pengecualian Cukai Pendapatan bagi Perkhidmatan Teknologi Hijau (GITE). Projek yang diperakui dengan GITA dan GITE layak mendapat pengecualian sebanyak 100% daripada perbelanjaan modal yang layak dikeluarkan untuk projek tersebut atau pengecualian cukai pendapatan sebanyak 100% daripada pendapatan berkanun sehingga tahun 2020. Insentif cukai ini dipantau oleh Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia (MIDA) dan diperkenalkan dalam bajet Malaysia 2014.

Insentif di atas kini boleh didapati untuk projek bangunan yang diperakui dengan MyCREST. Kajian mengenai potensi insentif dan disinsentif untuk projek infrastruktur baharu yang diperakui hijau akan dibincangkan dalam pertemuan khas antara Kementerian berkaitan dan pihak berkepentingan yang akan diadakan pada Q2 2020.

CIDB telah siap membangunkan tiga garis panduan mengenai pembinaan berdaya tahan yang fokus pada tiga bidang kerentanan iaitu banjir, tanah runtuh dan tanah gambut & organik untuk membimbing reka bentuk dan pembinaan infrastruktur kritikal di Malaysia. Garis panduan ini akan dipromosikan melalui penglibatan dengan pihak berkepentingan industri. Persiapan untuk mengemukakan garis panduan ini kepada Kementerian, Kabinet dan MNKT sedang dipertimbangkan dengan KKR dan KPKT pada bulan Januari dan Februari 2020.

Satu kajian untuk meneliti jumlah sebenar CO² yang dikeluarkan oleh industri pembinaan telah disasarkan untuk disiapkan pada tahun 2020. Kajian yang dipantau oleh Jawatankuasa Teknikal ini akan merangkumi keseluruhan rantaian nilai industri pembinaan dari reka bentuk hingga pembuatan bahan hingga pengangkutan logistik ke tapak bina. Kerjasama dengan Kementerian dalam menjalankan kajian ini adalah perlu bagi mendapatkan sokongan terutama jika melibatkan permohonan bajet bagi insentif/ disinsentif. Hasil kajian akan menjadi asas bagi sasaran untuk mengurangkan pelepasan CO² industri pembinaan yang pada masa ini disasarkan sebanyak 4 Mt setahun.

Memandatkan kemampunan telah dimulakan oleh Kerajaan melalui pelbagai cara sama ada melalui Pekeliling, Garis Panduan atau meletakkan syarat dalam kontrak bangunan. Oleh kerana industri masih kurang kesedaran dan pengetahuan untuk melaksanakan keperluan ini, pelaksanaannya agak lambat. Sehingga kini, berikut adalah beberapa pekeling/ Undang-undang/ peraturan berkaitan yang dikenalpasti mempunyai mandat mengenai kemampunan:

- Arahan KPKR bil. 17/2015
- Sustainability Framework 2015 oleh Bursa Malaysia
- Garis Panduan dan Peraturan bagi Perancangan Bangunan oleh EPU
- Perolehan Hijau Kerajaan oleh Kementerian Kewangan
- Bandar Pintar oleh PLAN Malaysia
- Low Carbon Cities Framework oleh Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi (MOSTI)
- Akta Kecekapan dan Konservasi Tenaga oleh MOSTI
- Undang-Undang Kecil Bangunan Seragam (UBBL) No.38A mengenai Kecekapan Tenaga

Usaha sedang dipertingkatkan untuk memastikan industri pembinaan mematuhi syarat-syarat yang berkaitan dengan membangunkan garis panduan yang berkaitan untuk PBT atau pihak lain.

There are two other Green Tax incentives available which are Green Investment Tax Allowance (GITA) and Green Income Tax Exemption (GITE). Projects certified with GITA and GITE are eligible for 100% of qualifying capital expenditure incurred on the project or exemption of 100% of statutory income until 2020. These tax incentives are monitored by the Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) and were introduced in the official Malaysian budget of 2014.

The above incentives are currently available for building projects certified with MyCREST. Study on the potential incentive and disincentive for new infrastructure projects that are certified green are to be discussed in a special meeting between relevant ministries and stakeholders to be held in Q2 2020.

CIDB had completed developing three guidelines on resilient construction focusing on three areas of vulnerability namely flood, landslides and peat & organic soils to guide the design and construction for critical infrastructures in Malaysia. These guidelines will be promoted via engagements with industry stakeholders. Preparations on tabling of these guidelines to Ministries, Cabinet and MNKT are being deliberated with KKR and KPKT in January and February 2020.

A study to investigate the actual amount of CO² that the construction industry emits has been targeted for completion by 2020. The study which is monitored by a Technical Committee will cover the whole construction industry value chain from design to material manufacture to transport logistics to construction site. Collaboration with the Ministry in conducting this study is necessary to obtain support especially when it involves a budget proposal for incentives/ disincentives. The outcome of the study will form the basis for reducing the CO² emissions of the construction industry currently targeted at 4 Mt per year.

Mandating sustainability had been initiated by the Government through various means either via Circulars, Guidelines or placing requirements in the building contracts. As the industry is still lacking in the awareness and knowledge to implement the requirements, the implementation had been rather slow. To date, the following are some of the related circular/ Act/ regulation identified as having mandates on sustainability:

- Arahan KPKR bil. 17/2015
- Sustainability Framework 2015 by Bursa Malaysia
- Garis Panduan dan Peraturan bagi Perancangan Bangunan oleh EPU
- Green Government Procurement by MoF
- Smart Cities by PLAN Malaysia
- Low Carbon Cities Framework by Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI)
- Energy Efficiency & Conservation Act by MOSTI
- The Uniform Building By-Law (UBBL) No.38A on Energy Efficiency

Efforts are being enhanced to ensure the construction industry comply to the related requirements by developing related guidelines for the Local Authorities or others.

Draf akhir untuk pekeling mengenai penggunaan Sustainable INFRASTAR dan MyCREST atau sebarang alat penarafan kemampunan lain yang boleh diterima untuk projek yang melebihi RM100 juta untuk Sustainable INFRASTAR dan RM50 juta untuk MyCREST telah dirangka semasa 'Bengkel Penyediaan Pekeling Pelaksanaan Program MyCREST dan Sustainable INFRASTAR' pada 27 November 2019. Bengkel ini dihadiri oleh KKR, JKR, JPS, MOF, MOT dan SME.

Dasar Malaysia mengenai pengurusan sisa pepejal telah diperkenalkan secara rasmi melalui penggabungan Akta 672 (Akta Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal dan Pembersihan Awam) pada tahun 2007. Dalam meningkatkan keberkesanannya, dua peraturan baharu (2018) telah digubal dan dikuatkuasakan di tujuh negeri yang menggunakan Akta 672 seperti berikut:

- Peraturan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal dan Pembersihan Awam (Skema Pembinaan Sisa Pepejal) 2018
- Peraturan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal dan Pembersihan Awam (Pelesenan) (Pemerbadanan atau Penyediaan Perkhidmatan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal) 2018

Inisiatif ini dilaksanakan oleh kerajaan untuk manfaat industri pembinaan dan negara. Ia bertujuan untuk meningkatkan lagi kaedah dan budaya pembinaan Malaysia untuk menjadi lebih cekap, mampan dan mesra alam, menjimatkan kos serta sumber semula jadi dengan mengurangkan sisa dan pengurusan yang lemah. Ini boleh dicapai dengan senarai peraturan dan langkah komprehensif inisiatif yang harus diikuti semasa pembinaan di mana sisa disusun dan dikumpulkan mengikut jenisnya, kemudian dibuang dengan selamat di tapak pelupusan rasmi oleh pengumpul berlesen. Satu kajian telah dijalankan untuk menetapkan garis dasar mengenai sisa pembinaan dan perobohan (C&D) untuk penambahbaikan selanjutnya. Data sisa C&D telah dikumpulkan melalui sistem atas talian yang dibangunkan pada tahun 2017.

Peraturan baharu menyediakan industri pembinaan dengan paradigma baharu untuk pengurusan dan pelupusan sisa, dan dilengkapi dengan keupayaan untuk menguatkuasakannya. Berkuat kuasa 1 November 2018, kontraktor dan orang lain yang menghasilkan dan/ atau menyimpan sisa pepejal pembinaan berkewajiban untuk melantik pemegang lesen untuk menyediakan perkhidmatan pengumpulan sisa tersebut mengikut kawasan yang ditentukan di bawah skema. Kegagalan melantik pemegang lesen adalah suatu kesalahan yang akan dikenakan denda hingga RM10,000. Notis ketidakpatuhan terhadap Peraturan di atas telah dikeluarkan kepada kontraktor mulai 1 November 2019 setelah berakhirnya tempoh tangguh 1 tahun sejak dua Peraturan tersebut diwartakan pada 1 November 2018.

Laporan Penilaian Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal Mampan (SSWMA) disasarkan untuk dikeluarkan atas sekurang-kurangnya 20 tapak pembinaan yang dipilih secara rawak setiap suku dari Q1 2020 dan seterusnya. Templat laporan telah dirangka di mana SSWMA akan menilai tiga komponen utama ini:

- Pemeriksaan Penjana Sisa di Tapak Bina
- Pemeriksaan Pengumpulan Sisa di Tapak Bina
- Pemeriksaan Penyimpanan Sisa di Tapak Bina

Latihan mengenai sisa pembinaan dan perobohan telah dijalankan pada 26 Mac 2019 di Bilik Mesyuarat CREAM, Kuala Lumpur. Ia dihadiri oleh wakil dari MBAM, SWCORP, EPIC, CIDB, CREAM, dan CIDB Holdings.

The final draft for the circular on adoption of Sustainable INFRASTAR and MyCREST or any other acceptable sustainable rating tool on projects more than RM100 million for Sustainable INFRASTAR and RM50 million for MyCREST was drawn up during the 'Bengkel Penyediaan Pekeling Pelaksanaan Program MyCREST dan Sustainable INFRASTAR' on 27 November 2019. The workshop was attended by KKR, JKR, JPS, MOF, MOT and SME.

Malaysia's policy on solid waste management has been introduced officially through the enactment of Act 672 (Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act) in 2007. In enhancing its effectiveness, two new regulations (2018) were enacted and enforced in seven states that have adopted Act 672 as follows:

- Solid Waste Management and Public Cleaning (Scheme for Solid Waste Construction) Regulations 2018
- Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing (Licensing) Regulations (Incorporation or Provision of Solid Waste Management Services) 2018

This initiative was instituted by the government for the benefit of the construction industry and the nation. It aims to further improve Malaysia's construction methods and culture to become more efficient, sustainable and environmentally-friendly, saving costs as well as our natural resources by reducing waste and poor management. This is achieved by the initiative's comprehensive list of regulations and steps to be followed during construction where waste is sorted and gathered according to type, then safely disposed of at official sites by licensed collectors. A study was conducted to establish the baseline on construction and demolition (C&D) waste for further improvements. The C&D waste data was collected via an online system developed in 2017.

The new Regulations provide the construction industry with a new paradigm for waste management and disposal, and is equipped with the ability to enforce it. Effective 1 November 2018, contractors and other persons who generate and/or hold construction solid waste are under a duty to appoint a licensee to provide collection services for such waste according to areas specified under the scheme. Failure to appoint a licensee is an offence which will result in a fine of up to RM10,000. Notices of non-compliance to the above Regulations were issued to contractors starting 1 November 2019 subsequent to the ending of the 1-year grace period since the two Regulations were gazetted on 1 November 2018.

The Sustainable Solid Waste Management Assessment (SSWMA) report is targeted to be issued on at least 20 randomly selected construction sites quarterly from Q1 2020 onwards. The template of report had been established where SSWMA will be assessing these three major components:

- Inspection on Waste Generator at Construction Site
- Inspection on Waste Collection at Construction Site
- Inspection on Waste Storage at Construction Site

Training on construction and demolition waste was conducted on 26 March 2019 at the CREAM Meeting Room, Kuala Lumpur. It was attended by representatives from MBAM, SWCORP, EPIC, CIDB, CREAM, and CIDB Holdings.

TERAS STRATEGIK 3 PRODUKTIVITI

STRATEGIC THRUST 3 - PRODUCTIVITY

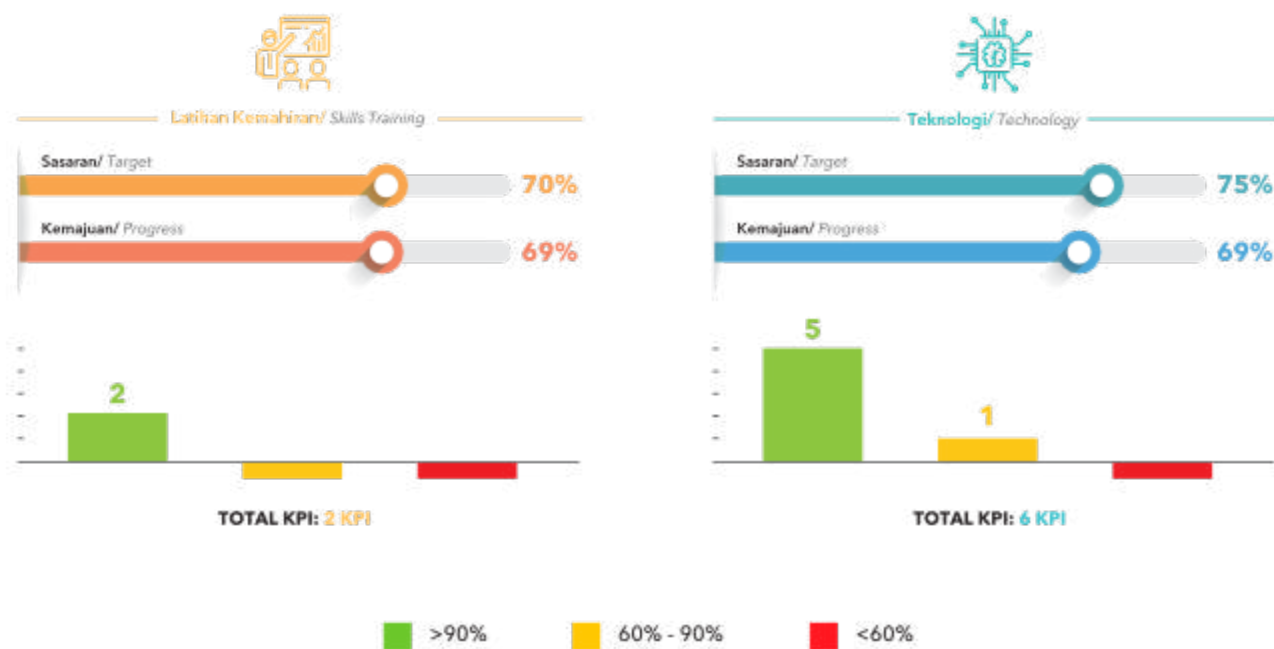
Teras Strategik 3 (TS3) mempunyai dua Bidang Fokus iaitu Bidang Fokus Latihan Kemahiran dan Bidang Fokus Teknologi. TS3 mengekalkan matlamat akhir di mana produktiviti industri lebih dari dua kali ganda, dipadankan dengan gaji yang lebih tinggi dan matlamat pertengahan adalah untuk menggandakan produktiviti sebanyak dua kali dari tahun 2011.

Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2019, TS3 mencapai kemajuan 69% berbanding sasaran 72%. Terdapat lapan KPI secara keseluruhan, di mana tujuh KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan satu KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90%. Status kemajuan keseluruhan TS3 ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 06 di bawah:

Strategic Thrust 3 (ST3) has two Focus Areas namely Focus Area on Skills Training and Focus Area on Technology. ST3 maintains the end-state/ outcome of productivity of the industry is more than doubled, matched with higher wages where the intermediate end-state was to double construction industry productivity from 2011.

From January 2016 to December 2019, ST3 achieved a progress of 69% against the target of 72%. There are eight KPIs in total, where seven KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and one KPI was between 60% - 90% progress. The overall progress status of ST3 is shown in Figure 06 below:

MATLAMAT AKHIR: Produktiviti industri lebih dari dua kali ganda, dipadankan dengan gaji yang lebih tinggi
MATLAMAT PERTENGAHAN: Menggandakan produktiviti industri pembinaan sebanyak dua kali dari tahun 2011
END-STATE: Productivity of the industry is more than doubled, matched with higher wages
INTERMEDIATE END-STATE: Double construction industry productivity from 2011



Rajah 06: Status Kemajuan Keseluruhan Teras Strategik 3 dari 2016 ke 2019
Figure 06: Overall Progress Status of Strategic Thrust 3 from 2016 to 2019

BIDANG FOKUS 5 (BF5) - LATIHAN KEMAHIRAN

Bidang Fokus ini mensasarkan untuk meningkatkan tenaga kerja pembinaan mahir sebanyak 30%. BF5 mempunyai objektif untuk meningkatkan kemahiran tenaga kerja Malaysia dengan memastikan peningkatan 10% setahun ke atas pekerja mahir yang berdaftar dan bertauliah di CIDB. Ini dapat dicapai dengan melaksanakan latihan kemahiran secara berkesinambungan dengan sasaran sekurang-kurangnya 80% kadar penyerapan pelatih ke industri yang berkaitan. Kajian Pengesanan untuk semua program latihan kemahiran CIDB akan terus dijalankan untuk mengkaji kadar penyerapan graduan. BF5 mempunyai dua KPI.

Sistem Pengurusan Maklumat Berpusat (CIMS) adalah sistem yang menggabungkan semua operasi dan transaksi di CIDB untuk memudahkan perkongsian data dan membuat keputusan. CIMS bertujuan untuk menyediakan sistem yang mesra pelanggan, cepat, cekap dan telus. CIMS juga telah merangkumkan modul latihan iaitu Sistem Pengurusan Kompetensi (CMS) yang berfungsi untuk mengemas kini status pekerja mahir dan mendaftarkan mereka secara automatik setelah diperakui. CMS adalah satu instrumen komprehensif atas talian untuk mengesan, mengukur dan meningkatkan kecekapan personel binaan. Kompetensi untuk tiga kategori utama personel telah dikenal pasti sebagai Kompetensi Kemahiran Personel Binaan, Kompetensi Pengawasan & Pengurusan Personel Binaan, dan Kompetensi Pengurusan Kontraktor. Versi pertama CMS akan merangkumi latihan, pemantauan dan pelaporan kompetensi, penilaian, perakuan dan akreditasi, pengurusan dan penguatkuasaan kewangan.

Mengikut Pindaan Jadual 3 Akta CIDB 520, adalah wajib bagi pekerja mahir untuk diakreditasi berdasarkan 59 tred pekerja mahir dan personel penyelia. Bilangan pekerja mahir berdaftar dihasilkan menggunakan CIMS di mana pada Disember 2019, 82,641 pekerja mahir diakreditasi dan didaftarkan di CIMS berbanding sasaran 73,000 sebagai garis dasar. Laporan penilaian dan perakuan pekerja mahir telah dihasilkan di mana komposisi pekerja mahir adalah 71% tempatan dan 29% asing sementara 92% lulus penilaian.

Pembangunan kompetensi CIDB dalam latihan meneliti pelbagai program kemahiran dan kemajuan pembinaan. Kontraktor dan personel binaan digalakkan untuk terus meningkatkan dan mengemaskini pengetahuan mereka dalam bidang pembinaan kerana industri ini semakin maju dengan teknologi dan inovasi. Latihan yang ditawarkan akan membolehkan kontraktor dan personel binaan mengekalkan daya saing dan tahap kebolehan untuk diambil bekerja.

Sejak itu CIDB telah mengatur semula strateginya untuk lebih fokus pada tred berimpak tinggi yang menawarkan gaji jauh lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan tred basah seperti kerja batu bata dan melep. Dengan ini, CIDB telah mengenalpasti 11 tred berimpak tinggi melalui Construction Industry Competency Blueprint (CICB) yang akan membantu penyedia latihan untuk menumpukan pada tred kemahiran ini bagi memastikan bekalan tenaga terlatih yang mencukupi untuk industri pembinaan. Tred ini adalah perancah pembinaan, kimpalan, wireman, chageman, pemasangan paip gas, peledakan & mengecat, ujian tanpa musnah (NDT), operasi kren, operasi loji, kerja paip & penyaman udara dan pengudaraan mekanikal. Tred ini ditawarkan di semua pusat latihan yang diakredit oleh ABM dan CIDB. Setakat ini, 90% pengambilan pelatih untuk Program Latihan Belia adalah di bawah kursus tred berimpak tinggi. Dari 2016 hingga 2019, seramai 19,167 belia telah dilatih dalam 11 tred berimpak tinggi ini.

FOCUS AREA 5 (FA5) - SKILLS TRAINING

This Focus Area supports an outcome to increase skilled construction workforce by 30%. FA5 aims to upskill the Malaysian workforce by ensuring a 10% annual increase in CIDB registered and accredited skill workers. This can be achieved by implementing our skills training effectively with a target of at least 80% absorption rate of the trainees into related industries. The Tracer Study for all CIDB skills training program will continue to be undertaken to review the absorption rate of graduates. FA5 has two KPIs.

The Centralised Information Management System (CIMS) is a system that integrates all operations and transactions at CIDB to facilitate data sharing and decision-making. CIMS aims to provide a system that is customer friendly, fast, efficient and transparent. CIMS had also incorporated a module on training called the Competency Management System (CMS) which functions to update the status of skilled workers and register them automatically upon their certification. CMS is a comprehensive online instrument for tracking, measuring and improving the competency of construction personnel. Competency for three major categories of personnel have been identified as Construction Personnel Skill Competency, Construction Personnel Supervisory & Management Competency, and Contractor Management Competency. The first version of CMS will consist of training, competency monitoring and reporting, assessment, certification and accreditation, financial management and enforcement.

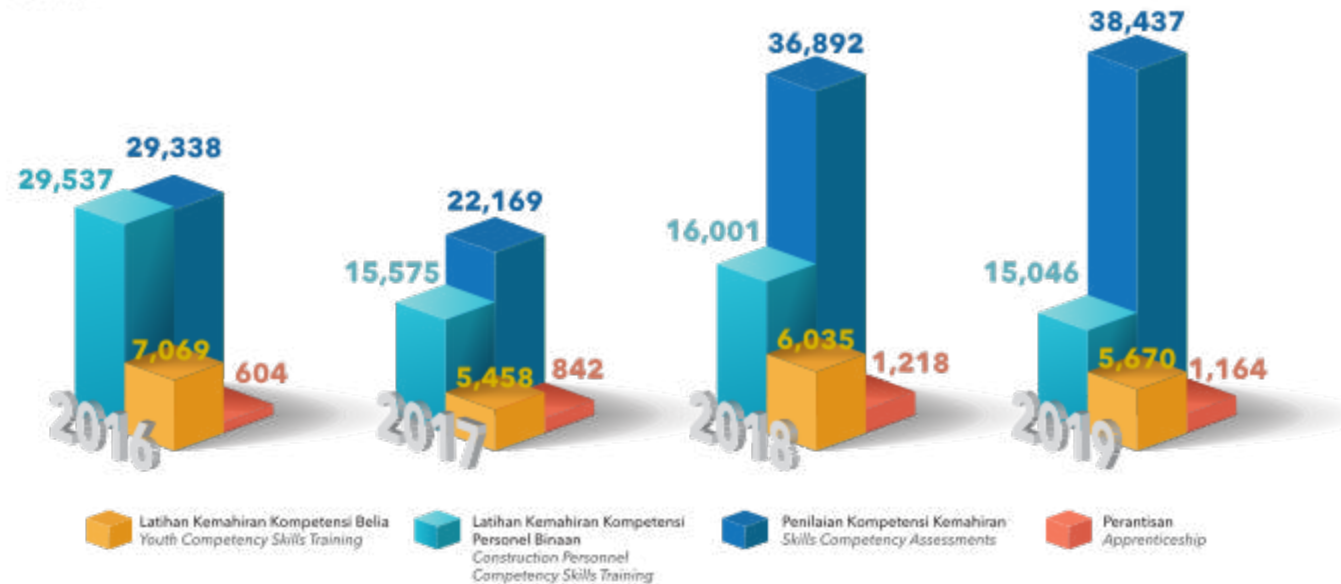
In compliance to the amended Schedule 3 of CIDB Act 520, it is mandatory for skill workers to be accredited based on the 59 trades of skill workers and supervisory personnel. The number of registered skilled workers is generated using CIMS where by December 2019, 82,641 skilled workers were accredited and registered in the CIMS against the target of 73,000 as a baseline. Report on assessment and certification of skilled workers have been generated where the composition of skilled workers was 71% local and 29% foreign while 92% passed the assessment.

CIDB's competency development in training looks into a broad range of construction skill and advancement programmes. Contractors and construction personnel are encouraged to continuously upgrade and update their knowledge in construction as the industry has become more advanced with technology and innovation. The training offered would allow contractors and construction personnel to retain their competitive edge and employability.

CIDB has since re-strategised its training to focus more on high-impact trades which offer much higher salaries compared with wet trades such as brick laying and plastering. To that extent, CIDB had identified 11 high impact trades via the Construction Industry Competency Blueprint (CICB) which will greatly assist the training providers in focusing on these skill trades to ensure adequate supply of trained personnel for the construction industry. These trades were scaffolding erection, welding, wireman, chageman, gas pipe fitting, blasting & painting, non-destructive testing (NDT), crane operation, plant operation, plumbing & air-conditioning and mechanical ventilation. These trades are being offered in all ABM and CIDB accredited training centres. To date, 90% intakes for the Youth Training Programme were under these high impact trades courses. From 2016 to 2019, a total of 19,167 youths had been trained under these 11 high impact trades.

Program perantisan menawarkan latihan di tempat kerja bagi mereka yang memasuki tenaga kerja serta membantu individu mempraktikkan kemahiran akademik di tempat kerja. Program ini adalah landasan yang baik untuk memperoleh kemahiran teknikal dan kepimpinan kerana ia menawarkan latihan kemahiran langsung dan insaniah. Program perantisan CIDB melatih graduan dalam 18 bidang kemahiran di bawah bidang pekerja mahir, penyeliaan dan pengurusan. Dari 2016 hingga 2019, 3,927 perantis telah dihasilkan. Perincian latihan untuk belia dan personel binaan dari 2016 hingga 2019 adalah seperti berikut:

The apprenticeship programme offers on-the-job training for those entering the workforce as well as helps individuals to put their academic skills to practical use in the workplace. The programme is a good platform to acquire both technical and leadership skills as it offers hands-on as well as soft skills training. CIDB's apprenticeship programme train graduates in 18 skill trades under skilled workers, supervisory and management fields. From 2016 till 2019, 3,927 on the job apprentices were produced. The breakdown on training on youth and construction personnel from 2016 till 2019 is as follows:



Rajah 07: Bilangan Belia dan Personel Binaan yang dilatih dari 2016 hingga 2019
Figure 07: Numbers of Youth and Construction Personnel Trained from 2016 to 2019

Selaras dengan kemajuan teknologi, program latihan atas talian akan ditawarkan. Sebanyak 120 modul berkaitan pembinaan telah siap diubah kepada format digital untuk dimuat naik ke atas platform ePembelajaran yang diintegrasikan dengan CMS. Setelah dimuat naik, modul akan dapat diakses oleh personel binaan untuk latihan atas talian dari mana-mana sahaja, 24 jam sehari tujuh hari seminggu. Kemajuan latihan akan dikesan dan tahap kecekapan personel dikemaskini. Walaupun kebanyakan modul adalah percuma, ada beberapa yang akan dikenakan bayaran nominal.

Dalam mempromosikan lulusan program latihan untuk diserap ke dalam industri, Jawatankuasa Penempatan Industri (IPC) telah diusulkan untuk memudahkan penempatan pekerjaan lulusan latihan kemahiran. Sehingga kini, pangkalan data majikan sedang dikumpulkan di mana 844 bakal majikan yang terdiri daripada kontraktor, pembekal, pengeluar, dan lain-lain telah dikenalpasti untuk penempatan graduan latihan kemahiran.

Untuk mengetahui bagaimana berkesanannya program latihan kemahiran, kajian pengesanan telah dijalankan oleh CIDB Holdings. Kajian terbaru yang dijalankan menunjukkan bahawa peratusan penyerapan/ pekerjaan graduan yang dilatih oleh industri adalah 91%. Ini telah melepasi sasaran yang ditetapkan iaitu sekurang-kurangnya 80% kadar penyerapan peserta latihan ke industri yang berkaitan.

Insentif untuk mengambil pekerja mahir yang diperakui bukan sahaja perlu dilihat sebagai satu keperluan mandatori Jadual 3 Akta CIDB 520 tetapi juga akan banyak membantu untuk memastikan keselamatan, kualiti dan penyiapan projek pembinaan tepat pada waktunya dipatuhi.

Keeping abreast with technology advancement, the online training programme will be offered. A total of 120 construction related modules have been converted into digital format ready to be uploaded into the eLearning platform which is integrated with the CMS. Once uploaded, the modules will be accessible by the construction personnel for online trainings from anywhere, 24 hours a day seven days a week. Progress of trainings will be tracked and competency level of personnel updated. While most modules are free, some will be charged a nominal fee.

In promoting the graduates of the training programmes to be absorbed into the industry, the Industrial Placement Committee (IPC) had been proposed to facilitate job placement of skills training graduates. To date, employer database is being compiled where 844 potential employers comprising contractors, suppliers, manufacturers, etc. have been identified for skills training graduate placement.

In tracing how effective are our skills training programme, a tracer study was conducted by CIDB Holdings. The latest study conducted showed that the percentage of absorption/ employment of graduates trained by the industry was 91%. This had surpassed the target set of at least 80% absorption rate of the training participants into related industries.

The incentives for employing accredited skilled workers should not only be perceived as a mandatory requirement of Schedule 3 of the CIDB Act 520 but will also go a long way to ensure the safety, quality and timely delivery of construction projects are complied with.

BIDANG FOKUS 6 (FA6) - TEKNOLOGI

Bidang Fokus ini mensasarkan untuk menggandakan produktiviti industri pembinaan dari tahun 2011. BF6 mempunyai objektif untuk menjajarkan industri pembinaan dengan teknologi yang berubah-ubah di mana Digital Construction and Industry 4.0 Roadmap akan dibangunkan sebagai agenda nasional untuk memacu industri pembinaan ke arah masa depan digital. Bagi Sistem Binaan Berindustri (IBS), akan ada penggunaan IBS yang lebih ketat untuk projek sektor swasta seluruh negeri. Sektor awam yang mampu mendorong transformasi menyokong inisiatif pembinaan digital dengan melaksanakan e-penyerahan BIM (auto checker) di Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) yang berstatus bandaraya. Dalam memastikan transformasi adalah menyeluruh, penerapan BIM untuk sektor swasta juga dirangkumkan. BF6 mempunyai enam KPI.

IBS diwujudkan di Malaysia pada tahun 1960 dengan sasaran utamanya untuk memenuhi permintaan perumahan mampu milik yang semakin meningkat, menyelesaikan masalah yang berkaitan dengan pekerja asing dan meningkatkan kualiti, kecekapan dan produktiviti industri pembinaan. IBS didefinisikan sebagai teknik pembinaan di mana komponen dihasilkan dalam persekitaran terkawal (di dalam atau luar tapak), diangkut, diposisikan dan dipasang ke struktur utama dengan kerja tambahan lokasi minimum. Ia terdiri daripada sistem komponen pratuang, struktur kerangka keluli, sistem acuan inovatif, sistem blok modular dan struktur kerangka kayu sebagai komponen pembinaan.

CIDB telah memperkenalkan skema pendaftaran untuk IBS di mana hanya syarikat yang tersenarai di Direktori IBS untuk Pengilang dan Pemasang yang akan dipertimbangkan untuk menender projek kerajaan. Sebarang produk yang dikeluarkan di Malaysia atau diimport dari negara lain harus melalui program jaminan Verification, Validation, Testing and Certification (VVCT) agar dapat disenaraikan di bawah Orange Book. Ia mempunyai direktori lengkap Profesional IBS yang diperakui, pembekal/ pengilang IBS berdaftar, pengedar dan kawasan menghasilkan konkrit pratuang, perunding IBS dan statistik kontraktor IBS.

Pada Januari 2019, CIDB melancarkan IMPACT, sebuah program pengujian dan pensijilan untuk IBS berdasarkan Standard Industri Pembinaan (CIS) 24: 2018 IBS Manufacturer & Product Assessment & Certification. Sistem holistik yang merangkumi verifikasi, validasi, pengujian dan pensijilan yang memastikan produk akhir IBS berkualiti tinggi kerana memenuhi syarat yang ditetapkan.

Dalam menyediakan rujukan komprehensif untuk pengguna IBS, Katalog IBS Jilid 2 (Blockwork & Lightweight Panel) kini telah mencapai kemajuan 90% dan dijangka siap pada bulan Mac 2020 sementara katalog IBS Open System untuk perumahan telah siap 100%. Ia dipromosikan dan disebarkan semasa seminar dan penglibatan bersama pihak berkepentingan. Usaha sedang dilakukan untuk memuat naik katalog ke laman web dan setelah siap, ia akan dapat diakses dan dimuat turun secara percuma oleh semua.

Penerapan IBS dalam projek awam didorong oleh Pekeliling Kerajaan yang mewajibkan penggunaannya sejak tahun 2008 di mana projek awam bernilai RM10 juta ke atas perlu mencapai sekurang-kurangnya 70 skor IBS. Agensi diminta untuk menghantar laporan berkala pelaksanaan projek IBS ke Unit Penyelarasan Pelaksanaan (ICU) yang bertindak sebagai agensi pemantauan pusat. Pengecualian dibenarkan untuk projek tertentu dan Pusat IBS akan berfungsi sebagai pusat rujukan teknikal utama. Untuk tahun 2019, status penggunaan IBS di sektor awam bagi projek bernilai RM10 juta ke atas

FOCUS AREA 6 (FA6) - TECHNOLOGY

This Focus Area supports an outcome to double construction industry productivity from 2011. FA6 is aimed at aligning the construction industry with the changing technology where the Digital Construction and Industry 4.0 Roadmap will be established as a national agenda to guide the construction industry towards a digital future. As for the Industrialised Building System (IBS), there will be a more stringent roll out of IBS for private sector projects across the state. The public sector in its capacity to drive transformation is supportive in the digital construction initiative by implementing the BIM e-submission (auto checker) in Local Authorities (PBT) with city status. In ensuring that the transformation is throughout the industry, BIM adoption for private sector is also included. FA6 has six KPIs.

IBS was established in Malaysia in the 1960s with its primary target to deal with a growing demand of affordable housing, solving issues associated with foreign workers and improving quality, efficiency and productivity of the construction industry. IBS is defined as a construction technique in which components are manufactured in a controlled environment (on or off site), transported, positioned and assembled into a structure with minimal additional site work. It consists of precast component systems, fabricated steel structures, innovative mould systems, modular block systems and prefabricated timber structures as construction components.

CIDB has introduced a registration scheme for IBS where only companies listed in the IBS Directory for Manufacturers and Installers will be considered to tender government projects. Any products manufactured in Malaysia or imported from other countries should go through a Verification, Validation, Testing and Certification (VVCT) assurance programme in order to be listed under the Orange Book. It also has a complete directory of certified IBS Professionals, registered IBS suppliers/ manufacturers, distributors and on site precast concrete casting yards, IBS consultants and statistics on IBS contractors.

In January 2019, CIDB launched IMPACT, a testing and certification programme for IBS based on Construction Industry Standard (CIS) 24: 2018 IBS Manufacturer & Product Assessment & Certification. It is a holistic system that encompasses verification, validation, testing and certification which assure the IBS end-products are of high quality as they meet the specified requirements.

In providing comprehensive references for IBS users, the IBS Catalogue Vol. 2 (Blockwork & Lightweight Panel) is currently at 90% progress and is expected to complete by March 2020 while the IBS Open System for housing catalogue is 100% completed. It is promoted and disseminated during seminars and stakeholders' engagements. Efforts are ongoing to upload the catalogue on the website and once uploaded, it will be accessible to all where they can download the catalogue for free.

The adoption of IBS in public projects is driven by the Government Circular mandating its usage since 2008 where public projects worth RM10 million and above to achieve at least 70 IBS score. Agencies are required to submit periodical reports of IBS project implementation to Implementation Coordination Unit (ICU) which acts as the central monitoring agency. Exemptions are allowed for certain projects and the IBS Centre will function as the main technical reference centre. For 2019, the status of IBS adoption in the public sector for project value RM10 million and

mencapai 70 skor IBS telah meningkat dari 24% pada tahun 2015 kepada 87% melibatkan 221 projek daripada 255 projek. Kadar penggunaan untuk sektor swasta juga telah meningkat dari 14% pada tahun 2015 kepada 40% pada tahun 2019.

Dalam membantu penerapan IBS di sektor awam, 248 Pelan Pra-lulus JKR (PAP) yang mematuhi IBS dan MC telah siap didokumentasikan yang terdiri daripada sekolah, kuarters, klinik kesihatan, dewan, surau dan masjid, tadika, pejabat, dewan makan, bengkel, dan lain-lain. Ia telah diedarkan di kalangan Agensi.

Dasar untuk mewajibkan penggunaan IBS di sektor swasta untuk projek bernilai RM50 juta ke atas dengan mencapai minima 50 Skor IBS telah diluluskan oleh MNKT pada tahun 2017. Syarat itu akan dilaksanakan melalui Kebenaran Merancang (DO) atau kelulusan Pelan Bangunan yang dikeluarkan oleh PBT. Sehingga 2019, sembilan negeri daripada 14 negeri telah bersetuju untuk menggunakan IBS sementara dua PBT telah pun melaksanakan IBS iaitu DBKL dan Perbadanan Putrajaya. Sehubungan itu, KPKT akan mengeluarkan senarai semak baharu di bawah sistem atas talian OSC 3 Plus mengenai syarat untuk memajukan pengiraan 50 skor IBS dalam pemajuan projek oleh PSP. Negeri-negeri di timur Malaysia menghadapi kesukaran untuk menggunakan IBS kerana masalah logistik.

Dalam memastikan IBS dilaksanakan secara meluas dan jayanya, bilangan tenaga kerja kompeten IBS perlu disediakan untuk memudahkan penggunaannya. Tenaga kerja merangkumi profesional, kontraktor dan pemasang. Pada tahun 2019, 5,507 profesional telah dilatih dalam IBS dan MC menjadikan jumlah keseluruhan yang dilatih dari 2016 hingga 2019 seramai 11,980 profesional. Profesional termasuk arkitek, jurutera, juruukur bahan, dan lain-lain. Direktori profesional terlatih (Orange Book) telah dikemas kini.

Pada tahun 2019, bilangan kontraktor dan pemasang IBS yang berdaftar telah meningkat. Kontraktor dan pemasang termasuk syarikat Bumiputera telah menjalani latihan yang diperlukan sebelum pendaftaran. Jumlah terkumpul kontraktor berdaftar IBS dari 2016 hingga 2019 adalah 38,415 yang telah meningkat sebanyak 4.7 kali dari 2016. Jumlah terkumpul pemasang berdaftar IBS dari 2016 hingga 2019 adalah 35,167 yang telah meningkat sebanyak 4.5 kali dari 2016. Bilangan pengeluar berdaftar IBS juga telah meningkat dalam menghasilkan lima komponen utama, iaitu sistem konkrit pratuang, kerangka logam, produk inovatif, sistem acuan berulang dan sistem kerja blok. Sehingga kini, sejumlah 29 pengeluar IBS telah diperakui dan didaftarkan di bawah IMPACT. Langkah selanjutnya adalah untuk menggesa pengeluar berdaftar untuk mendapat pensijilan IMPACT. Jumlah terkumpul pengeluar berdaftar IBS dari 2016 hingga 2019 adalah 1,111 yang telah meningkat sebanyak 4.8 kali dari 2016.

Sehingga kini, 150 elemen baharu IBS telah ditambah ke Perpustakaan BIM Nasional. Elemen-elemen ini dipaparkan sebagai objek dalam bentuk 3D dengan parameter dan keterangan. Perunding boleh memuat turun objek ini dan ia boleh digunakan dengan alat BIM untuk tujuan merekabentuk. 800 komponen bangunan JKR juga telah siap dan dimuat naik di www.mybimlibrary.my. Ia terbuka untuk semua pemain industri yang perlu melanggan untuk mengakses pautan.

Kajian mengenai Produktiviti & Keberkesanan Kos menggunakan IBS bermula pada 10 Ogos 2019 dan kini telah siap 80%. Ia dijangka siap pada Q1 2020. Ini akan membantu mempromosikan penggunaan IBS untuk projek awam dan swasta di seluruh negara.

above achieving 70 IBS score had increased from 24% in 2015 to 87% involving 221 projects out of 255 projects. The adoption rate for the private sector had also increased from 14% in 2015 to 40% in 2019.

In assisting the adoption of IBS in the public sector, 248 JKR Pre Approve Plans (PAP) that comply to IBS and MC were completed and documented comprising of schools, quarters, health clinics, halls, mosque, kindergartens, offices, dining halls, workshops, etc. It had been circulated among the Agencies.

A policy to mandate IBS adoption in private sector for projects worth RM50 million and above to achieve a minimum 50 IBS Score was approved by the MNKT in 2017. The mandate was to be implemented via the Development Order (DO) or Building Plan approvals issued by the PBTs. By 2019, nine states out of 14 states had agreed to adopt IBS while two PBTs had adopted IBS namely DBKL and Putrajaya Corporation. To this effect, KPKT will issue a new checklist under the OSC 3 Plus online system on the requirement to submit the computation for IBS score of 50 in projects submission by PSPs. The states in the east of Malaysia have difficulty to adopt IBS due to logistics challenges.

In ensuring IBS is widely and successfully implemented, sufficient number of IBS competent workforce needs to be in place to facilitate its adoption. The workforce included professionals, contractors and installers. In 2019, 5,507 professionals had been trained in IBS and MC making the total number trained from 2016 to 2019 at 11,980 professionals. Professionals included architects, engineers, quantity surveyors, etc. The directory of trained professionals (Orange Book) had been updated.

In 2019, the number of IBS registered contractors and installers had increased. These contractors and installers which had included Bumiputera companies had undergone the necessary trainings prior to registration. The total cumulated number of IBS registered contractors from 2016 to 2019 is 38,415 which had increased by 4.7 times from 2016. The total cumulated number of IBS registered installers from 2016 to 2019 is 35,167 which had increased by 4.5 times from 2016. The number of IBS registered manufacturers had also increased in producing five main components, namely precast concrete system, metal framing, innovative products, formwork system and blockwork system. To date, a total of 29 IBS manufacturers had been certified and registered under IMPACT. The move now is to urge the registered manufacturers to be IMPACT certified. The total cumulated number of IBS registered manufacturers from 2016 to 2019 is 1,111 which had increased by 4.8 times from 2016.

To date, 150 new IBS elements had been added in the National BIM Library. These elements are described as object in 3D with parameters and description. Consultants can download these objects and they can be use with BIM tools for designing purposes. 800 JKR building components had also been completed and uploaded at www.mybimlibrary.my. It is open to all industry players who need to subscribe to access the link.

The study on Productivity & Cost Effectiveness using IBS commenced on 10 August 2019 and is now 80% completed. It is expected to be completed in Q1 2020. This will assist in promoting the adoption of IBS for both public and private projects across the nation.

Terdapat pelbagai insentif yang diberikan untuk penggunaan IBS iaitu:

- Pengecualian cukai diberikan kepada pengeluar IBS baharu atau mereka yang mempunyai status perintis untuk kilang, kawasan dan loji IBS yang baharu. Kadar pengecualian cukai pendapatan adalah antara 70% selama lima tahun hingga 100% selama 10 tahun.
- Elaun Cukai Pelaburan diberikan kepada pengeluar IBS baharu dengan elaun cukai 60% atau 100% ke atas perbelanjaan modal selama lima tahun.
- Elaun Pelaburan Semula memberikan peruntukan 60% ke atas perbelanjaan modal yang layak untuk pengecualian selama 15 tahun berturut-turut.
- Pengecualian Duti Import untuk bahan mentah / komponen dan mesin & peralatan.
- Pengecualian levi untuk kontraktor yang menggunakan IBS dalam projek kediaman kos rendah dengan minima 50 Skor IBS.
- SME Bank memberikan bantuan kewangan dengan geran RM500 juta, khusus untuk penggunaan dan pengembangan IBS.
- MIDA memberikan insentif kepada syarikat Malaysia untuk menceburkan diri dalam bisnes IBS melalui Domestic Investment Strategic Fund (DISF) Matching Grant.

CITP telah mengusahakan pelbagai peningkatan bagi penerapan Building Information Modeling (BIM) di mana pencapaian setakat ini sangat memberangsangkan. Pencapaian bertambah maju apabila agensi pusat menyokong inisiatif tersebut dengan menyalurkan pembiayaan di bawah RMKe-11. BIM adalah proses yang bermula dengan penciptaan model 3D pintar yang membolehkan pengurusan dokumen, koordinasi dan simulasi pada keseluruhan kitaran hayat projek (perancangan, reka bentuk, pembinaan, operasi dan penyelenggaraan). Model ini dapat digunakan untuk menganalisa dan meneroka pilihan reka bentuk dan membuat visualisasi yang membantu pihak berkepentingan memahami bentuk bangunan sebelum dibina. Model ini akan digunakan untuk menghasilkan dokumentasi untuk pembinaan.

JKR sebagai peneraju pelaksanaan projek-projek awam telah menjadi pengguna setia BIM terutama dalam projek-projek kompleks melebihi RM100 juta. Sehingga kini, 18 projek JKR yang sedang dibina merangkumi sembilan hospital, lima bangunan institusi dan empat kemudahan sosial telah menggunakan BIM. Dalam memudahkan JKR dalam inisiatif BIM, Garis Panduan dan Piawaian BIM JKR telah disemak di mana dokumen dari UK, Amerika, Singapura, Hong Kong, Australia dan lain-lain akan digunakan sebagai rujukan. Garis panduan dan piawaian dibahagikan kepada tiga bab iaitu templat untuk pemodelan, konvensyen penetapan dan keperluan pematuhan model.

Inisiatif National BIM e-submission (NBeS) adalah sistem automasi yang membolehkan pelan bangunan dinilai secara digital oleh PBT menggunakan pemodelan maklumat 3D. Kaedah ini dapat mengurangkan proses kelulusan dari 58 hari ke 39 hari. NBeS juga akan diintegrasikan dengan sistem OSC 3 Plus Online untuk membolehkan pelan bangunan disemak secara automatik terhadap keperluan UBBL menggunakan BIM. Sebelum tahun 2019, empat PBT iaitu Perbadanan Putrajaya, Majlis Bandaraya Petaling Jaya, Majlis Perbandaran Kangar dan Majlis Bandaraya Melaka Bersejarah menjadi perintis program tersebut. Pada tahun 2019, pembangunan NBeS berada pada fasa ke-3 yang melibatkan tiga PBT lain. Namun, hingga Disember 2019, hanya Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara (DBKU) yang telah bersetuju.

There are various incentives given for using IBS namely:

- Tax holiday and exemption given to new IBS manufacturers or those with pioneer status for their newly setup IBS factory, yard and plant. The income tax exemption ranges from 70% for five years to 100% for 10 years.
- Investment Tax Allowance given to new IBS manufacturers with a 60% or 100% tax allowance on capital expenditure for five years.
- Reinvestment Allowance provides a 60% allowance on qualifying capital expenditure for exemption for 15 consecutive years.
- Import Duty Exemption for raw materials/components and machinery & equipment.
- Levy exemption for contractors using IBS in low-cost residential projects with a minimum of 50 IBS Score.
- SME Bank provided financial assistance with a grant of RM500 million, specifically for IBS adoption and expansion.
- MIDA provides incentives to Malaysian companies to venture into the IBS business through the Domestic Investment Strategic Fund (DISF) Matching Grant.

CITP had set various endeavours to enhance the adoption of Building Information Modelling (BIM) where the achievement thus far had been very encouraging. This had been further advanced when the central agencies supported the initiative by approving funds under the 11MP. BIM is a process that begins with the creation of an intelligent 3D model and enables document management, coordination and simulation during the entire lifecycle of a project (plan, design, build, operation and maintenance). The model can be used for analysis to explore design options and create visualisations that help stakeholders understand what the building will look like before it's built. The model is then used to generate the documentations for construction.

JKR as the custodian of public projects implementation had been an ardent user of BIM especially in complex projects above RM100 million. To date, 18 on-going JKR projects comprising nine hospitals, five institutional buildings and four social amenities had used BIM. In facilitating JKR in the BIM initiative, the JKR BIM Guideline and Standard was revised where documents from UK, USA, Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia and others will be used as references. The guideline and standard are divided into three chapters namely template for modelling, designation convention and model compliance requirement.

The National BIM e-submission (NBeS) initiative is an automation system that allows building plans to be digitally assessed by the Local Authorities using 3D information modelling. This method can reduce the approval process from 58 days to 39 days. The NBeS will also be integrated with the OSC 3 Plus Online system to enable building plans to be auto checked against the UBBL requirements using BIM. Prior to 2019, four PBTs namely Putrajaya Corporation, Majlis Bandaraya Petaling Jaya, Majlis Perbandaran Kangar and Majlis Bandaraya Melaka Bersejarah piloted the move. In 2019, the NBeS development is in the 3rd phase involving three other PBTs. However, till December 2019, only Dewan Bandaraya Kuching Utara (DBKU) had agreed.

DBKU telah melengkapkan Spesifikasi Keperluan Pengguna (URS) dan Ujian Penerimaan Pengguna (UAT) serta NBeS berdasarkan keperluan PBT, purpose Group (IV) Office dan UBBL menggunakan Sarawak Building Ordinance 1994. Pembangunan pengurusan Rule Set untuk DBKU juga disiapkan pada 4 November 2019. Pengurusan Rule Set adalah sistem dalam NBeS untuk prosedur semakan plan bangunan secara automatik. Ia terdiri daripada Undang-Undang Kecil Bangunan Seragam (UBBL 1984), Standard Malaysia (MS1184 - Universal Design and Accessibility in Built Environment), Guide Protection (GP), garis panduan pembangunan Negeri dan lain-lain yang difikirkan perlu oleh PBT.

BIM masih belum diwajibkan. Draf Pekeliling pelaksanaan BIM untuk projek melebihi RM100 juta telah dibentangkan kepada pihak pengurusan atasan JKR pada 19 Disember 2019 di mana JKR akan membuat perbincangan lanjut sebelum memuktamadkan pekeliling.

Dalam meningkatkan kapasiti personel binaan dalam BIM, satu Latihan Simulasi Proses Kerja BIM dilakukan oleh Pengamal BIM Australia, Encik Ario Susanto pada 21 - 25 Oktober 2019 di Pusat myBIM yang melibatkan 20 peserta. Seminar Antarabangsa mengenai 'Digital Engineering Expanding BIM for Infrastructure 4.0' juga dibuka untuk pemain industri di myBIM Center pada 25 Oktober 2019. Selanjutnya, lima Program Kesedaran BIM juga dianjurkan yang melibatkan 838 peserta.

Dalam mempromosikan BIM ke sektor swasta, ekosistem perlu ada dengan bekalan tenaga kerja yang cukup terlatih dalam BIM. Menjelang tahun 2019, seramai 2,671 personel BIM termasuk profesional telah dilatih sejak 2016 merangkumi konsep & teori, modeller BIM, penyelaras dan pengurus. Seramai 42 perantis telah dilatih melalui Program Perantis BIM. Modul latihan BIM telah ditingkatkan untuk mengikuti keperluan semasa.

Mempromosi BIM kepada sektor awam dan swasta terus diasahakan. Dua video pendek BIM telah diterbitkan di facebook bertajuk "Let's BIM and CIDB". Pameran Kerjaya BIM telah dianjurkan pada 19 Oktober 2019 di Pusat myBIM yang melibatkan tujuh syarikat dan 23 peserta. Empat program outreach telah dijalankan pada tahun 2019 untuk sektor awam sementara dua program penglibatan pihak berkepentingan telah diatur untuk sektor swasta.

Untuk meningkatkan penerapan BIM, CIDB telah memperkenalkan Skim Insentif Transformasi BIM di mana syarat-syarat permohonan dapat dirujuk di portal myBIM. Skim ini diiklankan pada 7 Mei 2019 di mana 17 syarikat telah meraih manfaat dari skim tersebut yang terdiri daripada lesen Autodesk AEC dan program latihan BIM masing-masing bernilai RM33,000. Jumlah keseluruhan syarikat yang telah mendapat manfaat daripada skim ini adalah 64 syarikat.

Selaras dengan tren semasa terutama Revolusi Industri 4.0, CIDB telah mula merangka Pelan Strategik Pembinaan 4.0 (2020 - 2025). Pelan strategik lima tahun ini dibangunkan dengan kerjasama pelbagai pihak dalam pembinaan.

DBKU had completed their User Requirement Specification (URS) and User Acceptance Test (UAT) as well as the NBeS based on PBT requirement, purpose Group (IV) Office and UBBL by using the Sarawak Building Ordinance 1994. The new Rule Set management development for DBKU was also completed on 4 November 2019. Rule Set management is the system in NBeS for building plan auto checker procedure. It consists of Uniform Building By-Law (UBBL 1984), Malaysian Standard (MS1184 - Universal Design and Accessibility in Built Environment), Guide Protection (GP), State development guideline and others deem necessary by the PBT.

BIM has yet to be mandated. The draft Circular on BIM implementation for projects above RM100 million was presented to JKR top management on 19 December 2019 where JKR will deliberate further prior to finalisation of the circular.

In enhancing the capacity of construction personnel in BIM, one BIM Work Process Simulation Training was conducted by Australian BIM Practitioner, Mr. Ario Susanto on 21 - 25 October 2019 at myBIM Centre involving 20 participants. An International Seminar on 'Digital Engineering Expanding BIM for Infrastructure 4.0' was also opened to industry players at myBIM Centre on 25 October 2019. Further to that, five BIM Awareness Programme were also organised involving 838 participants.

In promoting BIM to the private sector, the ecosystem needs to be in place with adequate supply of personnel highly trained in BIM. By 2019, a total of 2,671 BIM personnel including professionals had been trained since 2016 covering concept & theory, BIM modeller, coordinator and manager. A total of 42 apprentices were trained via the BIM Apprentice Programme. The BIM training modules had been enhanced to keep abreast with current needs.

BIM promotions are an on-going effort to both the public and private sectors. Two short BIM videos were published on facebook titled "Let's BIM and CIDB". The BIM Career fair was organised on 19 October 2019 at myBIM Centre involving seven companies and 23 participants. Four outreach programmes were conducted in 2019 for the public sector while two stakeholder engagement programmes were organised for the private sector.

In attracting the adoption of BIM, CIDB had introduced the BIM Transformation Incentive Scheme where the terms of application can be referred at myBIM portal. The scheme was advertised on 7 May 2019 where 17 companies had benefitted from the scheme which comprise of Autodesk AEC license and BIM training programmes worth RM33,000 each. The total number of companies that had benefitted from the scheme to date is 64 companies.

In keeping abreast with current trends especially the Industry 4.0 Revolution, CIDB had initiated the Construction 4.0 Strategic Plan (2020 - 2025). This five-year strategic plan was developed in collaboration with multi-stakeholders in construction.

TERAS STRATEGIK 4 PENGANTARABANGSAAN & DAYA SAING

STRATEGIC THRUST 4 - INTERNATIONALISATION & COMPETITIVENESS

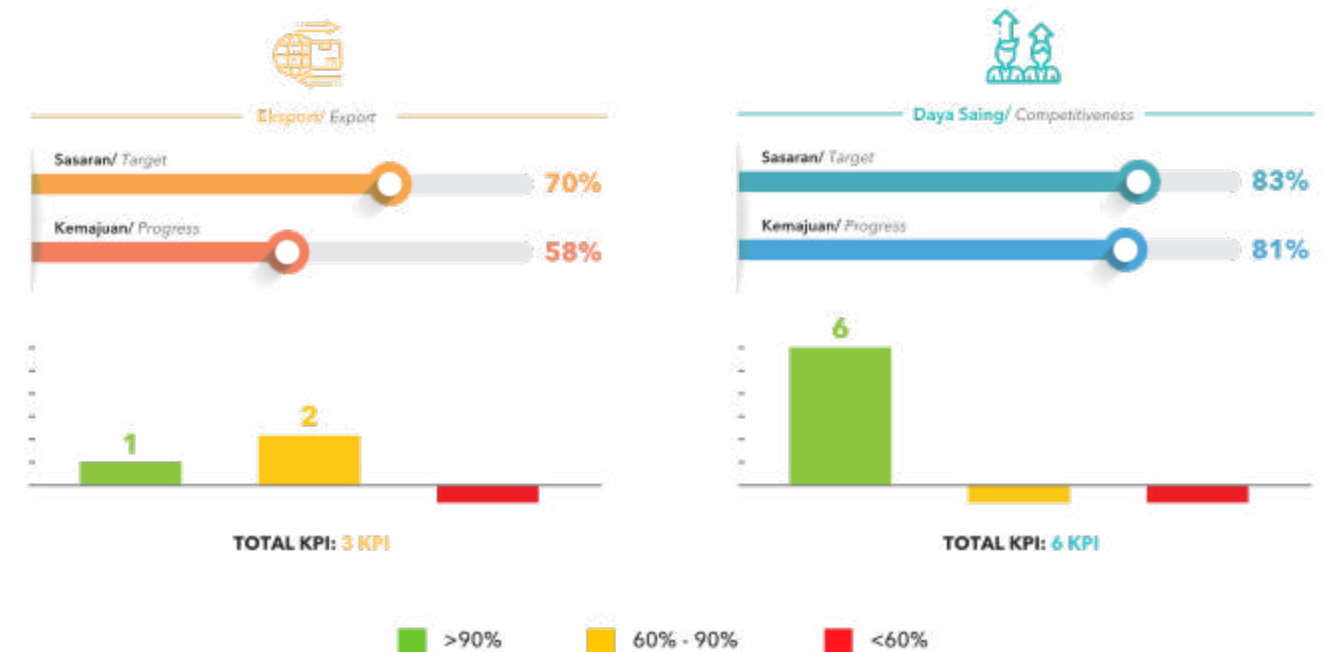
Teras Strategik 4 (TS4) mempunyai dua Bidang Fokus iaitu Bidang Fokus Eksport dan Bidang Fokus Daya Saing. TS4 mengekalkan matlamat akhir di mana juara Malaysia menerajui usaha peringkat tempatan dan global dan matlamat pertengahan adalah untuk mewujudkan daya saing perniagaan yang lebih hebat bagi syarikat-syarikat berkaitan pembinaan.

Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2019, ST4 mencapai kemajuan 69% berbanding sasaran 77%. Terdapat sembilan KPI secara keseluruhan, di mana tujuh KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan dua KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90%. Status kemajuan keseluruhan ST4 ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 08 di bawah:

Strategic Thrust 4 (ST4) has two Focus Areas namely Focus Area on Export and Focus Area on Competitiveness. ST4 maintains the end-state/ outcome of Malaysia champions to lead the charge locally and abroad where the intermediate end-state was to create greater business competitiveness of construction companies.

From January 2016 to December 2019, ST4 achieved a progress of 69% against the target of 77%. There are nine KPIs in total, where seven KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and two KPIs were between 60% - 90% progress. The overall progress status of ST4 is shown in Figure 08 below:

MATLAMAT AKHIR: Juara Malaysia menerajui usaha peringkat tempatan dan global
MATLAMAT PERTENGAHAN: Daya saing perniagaan yang lebih hebat bagi syarikat-syarikat pembinaan
END-STATE: Malaysia champions to lead the charge locally and abroad
INTERMEDIATE END-STATE: Greater business competitiveness of construction companies



Rajah 08: Status Kemajuan Keseluruhan Teras Strategik 4 dari 2016 ke 2019
Figure 08: Overall Progress Status of Strategic Thrust 4 from 2016 to 2019

BIDANG FOKUS 7 (BF7) - EKSPORT

Bidang Fokus ini menekankan dua matlamat iaitu untuk memastikan peserta baharu memasuki pasaran projek di luar negara dan meningkatkan akses kepada pembiayaan untuk pembinaan. BF7 menasaskan untuk mengeksport perkhidmatan pembinaan dengan memperkenalkan produk pembiayaan yang lebih mudah dilaksanakan seperti pembiayaan ekuiti GLIC dan jaminan pinjaman tidak bercagar Syarikat Jaminan Pembiayaan Perniagaan (SJPP) bagi projek pembinaan luar negara. Ia juga menasaskan untuk 30 syarikat baharu yang berkaitan dengan pembinaan mengeksport perkhidmatan pembinaan di pasaran global bagi memastikan terdapat peningkatan enam kali ganda jumlah projek pembinaan dan produk berkaitan pembinaan yang dijalankan oleh syarikat Malaysia di luar negeri menjelang Q4 2020. BF7 mempunyai tiga KPI.

Dalam memastikan kejayaan pelaksanaan projek luar negara, dana yang mencukupi harus disediakan untuk syarikat Malaysia yang ke luar negara. Satu kajian mengenai pengukuhan akses kepada pembiayaan telah mengenalpasti lima skim untuk membantu syarikat-syarikat ini memperoleh pembiayaan semasa peringkat penting projek. Lima skim ini adalah Program Pembangunan Antarabangsa; Rangsangan Pembiayaan Luar Negara; Pertukaran Mata Wang Negara Fokus; Skim Pelaburan Ekuiti dan Pensekutuan Pinjaman. Satu daripada lima skim pembiayaan yang merupakan Pertukaran Mata Wang Negara Fokus telah dilaksanakan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia apabila dua perjanjian telah dimeterai antara Malaysia dan Bank Pusat Thailand & Bank Pusat Indonesia.

Dalam mempermudah pemain Malaysia mengeksport perkhidmatan mereka ke luar negara, mereka harus dimaklumkan berkenaan peluang yang dapat disertai. Oleh itu, CIDB mewujudkan Pangkalan Data Projek Antarabangsa untuk maklumkan pemain Malaysia mengenai peluang pembinaan di luar negara. Data-data ini dikendalikan secara berpusat, disebarkan dan diterbitkan di laman web CIDB serta melalui penghantaran e-mel kepada peserta yang berdaftar. Pangkalan data projek Antarabangsa telah dikemaskini secara berkala untuk dijadikan rujukan oleh pemain Malaysia. Pada tahun 2019, 31 tender/ peluang antarabangsa telah disebarkan. Dua Laporan Perisikan Pasaran juga telah diterbitkan pada tahun 2019 meliputi Filipina dan Myanmar.

Eksport perkhidmatan pembinaan menasaskan peningkatan enam kali ganda jumlah projek pembinaan dan produk berkaitan pembinaan luar negara yang dijalankan oleh syarikat Malaysia (dari garis dasar tahun 2015 sebanyak RM1.38 Bilion). Sehingga Disember 2019, RM6.7 Bilion telah dicapai oleh 10 syarikat Malaysia setelah dianugerahkan kontrak di luar negara. 11 Nota Iktisar pencapaian pembinaan Malaysia di luar negara telah dihasilkan dan dilaporkan kepada Kementerian Kerja Raya dan akan terus dikemaskini dan dilaporkan bila diperlukan.

Selain itu, direktori Malaysian Construction Related Exporters: Good and Services juga telah dikemaskini. Ia mengandungi maklumat mengenai kontraktor/ perunding/ pembekal baharu yang berpotensi untuk dieksport di mana 28 pemain terdiri daripada tujuh kontraktor, lapan perunding, 13 pembekal yang mempunyai projek di dalam tangan telah dikenalpasti melalui tinjauan yang dilakukan dari Mei - September 2019. Senarai pemain berpotensi ini akan diterbitkan dalam Direktori pada tahun 2020. Direktori ini juga akan menyiarkan penerbitan International Program Newsletter.

FOCUS AREA 7 (FA7) - EXPORT

This Focus Area supports two outcomes which are to ensure new market entrants for projects overseas and to enhance access to construction financing. FA7 targets to export our construction services by introducing more implementable financing products such as the GLIC equity financing and Syarikat Jaminan Pembiayaan Perniagaan (SJPP) unsecured loan guarantee for overseas construction projects. It also aims for 30 new construction-related companies to export their construction services in the global market in order to ensure there is six times increase in volume of overseas construction projects and construction related products secured by Malaysian companies by Q4 2020. FA7 has three KPIs.

In ensuring successful implementation of overseas projects, adequate funding must be made available to Malaysian companies venturing overseas. A study on strengthening access to financing had identified five schemes to assist these companies secure funding at crucial stages of the projects. These five schemes are International Development Program; Stimulus for Overseas Financing; Focused Countries Currency Swap; Equity Investment Scheme and Loan Securitisation. One out of the five financing schemes which is Focused Countries Currency Swap have been executed by Bank Negara Malaysia when two agreements were executed between Malaysia and Central Bank of Thailand & Central Bank of Indonesia.

In facilitating Malaysian players export their services overseas, they must be made aware of the opportunities that they can participate in. As such, CIDB established the International Project Database to facilitate Malaysian players on the availability of construction opportunities overseas. These data are centrally managed, disseminated and published in the CIDB website as well as through email blasting to registered participants. The International project database had been regularly updated for reference by the Malaysian players. In 2019, 31 International tender/ opportunities had been disseminated. Two Market Intelligence Reports were also published in 2019 covering Philippines and Myanmar.

The export of construction services targeted six times increase in volume of overseas construction projects and construction related products secured by Malaysian companies (from the 2015 baseline of RM1.38 Billion). By December 2019, RM6.7Bn had been achieved by 10 Malaysian players when they were awarded contracts overseas. 11 "Nota Iktisar" of the Malaysian construction achievement overseas were generated and reported to the Ministry of Works and it will be continuously updated and reported whenever required.

Additionally, the directory of Malaysian Construction Related Exporters: Good and Services had also been updated. It contains information on new export ready potential contractors/ consultants/ suppliers where 28 players which comprises of seven contractors, eight consultants, 13 suppliers with projects in hand had been identified through a survey conducted from May - September 2019. The list of these potential players will be published in the Directory in 2020. The directory will also include a publication of International Programme Newsletter.

Meningkatkan akses kepada pembiayaan untuk projek pembinaan luar negara akan membolehkan syarikat berkaitan pembinaan Malaysia mengeksport produk dan perkhidmatan mereka dengan mudah. Kertas Kabinet mengenai inisiatif Dana Ekuiti Projek Antarabangsa (DEPA) dan permohonan dana Kerajaan Persekutuan untuk menubuhkan dana untuk DEPA telah disiapkan dan dibentangkan. Hasilnya, MOF telah meluluskan jaminan RM1 Bilion yang diumumkan semasa Bajet 2020 pada 11 Oktober 2019.

Dalam melanjutkan usaha untuk melaksanakan inisiatif ini, CIDB telah menjalankan satu kajian berjudul "Detailed Implementation Framework of DEPA & Overseas Readiness Assessment (ORA)" untuk menetapkan berbagai kriteria. Kajian telah dijadualkan untuk dibentangkan kepada pihak berkepentingan berkaitan seperti MOF, SID, GIC dan NBO pada Q1 2020. Kajian ini juga akan menggariskan model operasi peringkat tinggi yang merangkumi struktur pelaburan, kerangka tadbir urus, aliran proses ORA dan simulasi praperintis DEPA. DEPA akan dilaksanakan dalam dua fasa iaitu Program Pelaburan Langsung DEPA (DEPA-DI) dan Dana DEPA. Pelantikan agensi yang ditugaskan untuk memantau inisiatif DEPA telah dibincangkan dengan MOW, MOF dan Dana Jamin. Pendaftaran dengan Suruhanjaya Sekuriti akan dilaksanakan setelah dana DEPA ditubuhkan sepenuhnya serta keperluan dan sumber untuk pendaftaran dan kelulusan telah dipastikan sepenuhnya.

Semua penaja ekuiti yang ditemui (KWSP, KWAP, Khazanah, PNB) telah memberi maklum balas positif untuk mengambil bahagian dalam inisiatif DEPA. Tiga pilihan berikut dibangunkan untuk Program Pelaburan Langsung DEPA di mana penaja dana ekuiti boleh memilih untuk melabur ke dalam syarikat sasaran:

- Pilihan 1: Pelaburan langsung ke Syarikat Pemegang Pelaburan
- Pilihan 2: Pelaburan langsung ke Syarikat Projek
- Pilihan 3: Pelaburan langsung ke Syarikat Pembinaan

Pelbagai sesi penglibatan dengan pemain industri mengenai inisiatif DEPA yang melibatkan GLIC, Dana Jamin, Kementerian dan agensi berkaitan telah dijalankan pada Q4 2019. Mesyuarat berikutnya akan dijadualkan semasa proses penyediaan terperinci Dana DEPA untuk mengesahkan struktur dana, kerangka undang-undang, dan lain-lain. Sesi perkongsian dengan Dana Jamin berkenaan DEPA juga telah dijadualkan untuk mengenal pasti bidang kolaborasi oleh sekretariat DEPA, proses penyaringan dan penyediaan Memorandum Persefahaman MoU antara CIDB & Dana Jamin pada Q1 2020. CIDB akan bekerjasama dengan SJPP dalam mempromosikan skim jaminan luar negara kepada pemain pada tahun 2020.

Program misi dan promosi eksport dijalankan untuk menunjukkan keupayaan dan kekuatan syarikat Malaysia dengan sokongan padu Kerajaan. Ke arah ini, CIDB telah menyertai sebuah Pameran Antarabangsa dengan penyertaan 13 syarikat Malaysia di bawah Pavilion CIDB Malaysia dalam Construction Indonesia 2019 di Jakarta International Expo Kemayoran dari 18 - 21 September 2019. Pada tahun 2019, 11 misi ke Malaysia dan tiga misi keluar negara telah dijalankan.

Semasa misi, empat sesi padanan perniagaan telah dianjurkan untuk meningkatkan peluang pemain Malaysia di pasaran luar negara. CIDB juga bertanggungjawab untuk memudahkan pemain Malaysia dalam melaksanakan projek mereka di luar negara. Pada tahun 2019, 20 syarikat baharu telah difasilitasi dalam projek mereka di Indonesia, Mesir, India dan pelbagai negara Asia.

Enhancing the access to financing for overseas construction projects will allow the Malaysian construction-related companies to export their products and services with ease. The Cabinet Paper on the Dana Ekuiti Projek Antarabangsa (DEPA) initiative and request for Federal Government funding to set up the DEPA fund was prepared and tabled. As a result, the MOF had approved the RM1 Bn guarantee which was announced during Budget 2020 on 11 October 2019.

In furthering the effort to implement this initiative, CIDB had commissioned a study titled "Detailed Implementation Framework of DEPA & Overseas Readiness Assessment (ORA)" to outline the various criteria. The study had been scheduled to be presented to related stakeholders such as MOF, SID, GIC and NBO in Q1 2020. The study will also outline the high-level operational model which includes the investment structure, governance framework, ORA process flow and DEPA pre-pilot simulation. DEPA will be implemented in two phases namely the DEPA Direct Investment Programme (DEPA-DI) and the DEPA Fund. The appointment of a designated agency to monitor the DEPA initiative had been deliberated with MOW, MOF and Dana Jamin. Registration with Securities Commission will be executed once the DEPA fund has been fully set-up as well as the needs and resources required for registration and approval had been fully ascertained.

All approached equity funders (EPF, KWAP, Khazanah, PNB) had given positive feedback to participate in the DEPA initiative. The following three options were developed for the DEPA Direct Investment Programme where the equity funders can choose to invest into target companies:

- Option 1: Direct investment into Investment Holding Company
- Option 2: Direct investment into Project Company
- Option 3: Direct investment into Construction Company

Various engagement sessions with industry players on the DEPA initiative involving GLICs, Dana Jamin, Ministries and related agencies was conducted in Q4 2019. Subsequent meetings shall be scheduled during the detailed DEPA Fund set-up process to confirm the fund structure, legal framework, etc. Syndication sessions with Dana Jamin on DEPA have also been scheduled to identify areas of collaboration by the DEPA secretariat, screening process and preparation of the MoU between CIDB & Dana Jamin in Q1 2020. CIDB will be collaborating with SJPP in promoting the overseas guarantee schemes to players in 2020.

Missions and export promotion programmes are conducted to showcase the capability and strength of Malaysian companies backed by the Government's firm support. An International Exhibition was conducted with the participation of 13 Malaysian companies under CIDB Malaysia Pavilion in Construction Indonesia 2019 at Jakarta International Expo Kemayoran from 18 - 21 September 2019. In 2019, 11 inbound missions and three outbound missions were conducted.

During the missions, four sessions of business matchings were organised to enhance opportunities of Malaysian players in overseas markets. CIDB also has the responsibility to facilitate Malaysian players in implementing their overseas projects. In 2019, 20 new companies were facilitated in their projects in Indonesia, Egypt, India and various Asian countries.

BIDANG FOKUS 8 (BF8) - DAYA SAING

Bidang Fokus ini menyoal tiga matlamat iaitu meningkatkan kemudahan menjalankan perniagaan melalui Portal Sehati untuk pendaftaran kontraktor dan Pusat Sehati untuk permit pembinaan; meningkatkan penggabungan dasar melalui analisis digital dan meningkatkan akses kepada kontraktor yang diperakui melalui penilaian SCORE. BF8 menyoal industri pembinaan berdaya saing dengan menjana 100 syarikat termasuk 30% syarikat Bumiputera pembinaan mencapai penarafan SCORE 4 bintang dan ke atas menjelang Q4 2020. Pusat sehati pendaftaran kontraktor bertujuan untuk diintegrasikan dengan lima sistem pengawal selia utama. Dalam memastikan inisiatif Dealing with Construction Permit (DCP) dapat dilaksanakan di seluruh negara, manual DCP akan diterbitkan oleh 14 PBT ibu negara dan enam PBT akan melaksanakan sistem atas talian OSC 3.0 Plus. Pusat Maklumat Industri Pembinaan Negara (NCIIC) akan dilancarkan pada 2019 dan akan memberi fokus kepada analisis digital. Model ramalan kos pembinaan akan siap pada tahun 2020 untuk memudahkan proses membuat keputusan strategik berdasarkan data terkini. BF8 mempunyai enam KPI.

Penarafan daya saing PKS untuk peningkatan atau SCORE digunakan dalam industri pembinaan sebagai alat diagnostik untuk mengukur dan meningkatkan daya saing kontraktor berdasarkan prestasi dan keupayaan dalam tujuh parameter utama. Selaras dengan isu dan cabaran semasa dalam industri seperti Pindaan Akta 520 CIDB serta keperluan keselamatan dan eksport yang meningkat, SCORE telah dinaiktaraf kepada SCORE versi 2.0.

Pada mulanya, pendekatan untuk program peningkatan SCORE adalah dengan membahagikan peserta ke dalam kumpulan mengikut penilaian SCORE terdahulu dan negeri mereka berdaftar. Namun, kaedah ini diubah apabila kebanyakan mereka tidak pernah menjalani penarafan SCORE. Pendekatan itu diubah kepada sesi taklimat dan penjelasan pada setiap pertanyaan.

Dalam memberikan bantuan kepada kontraktor semasa sesi audit Semakan Pemuatuhan Kontraktor (CCA) untuk penilaian SCORE, program kolaborasi dijalankan dengan pejabat CIDB Negeri dan Cawangan. Lawatan teknikal ke Lebuhraya Borneo Utara (LBU) juga diadakan di kalangan kontraktor wanita PKMM pada bulan Disember 2019 dengan objektif untuk mempromosikan SCORE serta beroleh pengetahuan mengenai amalan terbaik dan keupayaan pengurusan di Projek Lebuhraya Pan Borneo.

Program bimbingan SCORE dijalankan setiap bulan dengan sasaran peserta dari 20 syarikat untuk setiap sesi. Ia dibantu oleh pemain industri yang pakar dalam SCORE. Sehingga Disember 2019, 28 sesi program bimbingan SCORE yang melibatkan 409 syarikat telah dijalankan. Dari jumlah tersebut, 254 syarikat (62%) adalah syarikat Bumiputera. Analisis mengenai syarikat yang mengikuti program bimbingan SCORE dilakukan dengan mengkaji penilaian SCORE terdahulu. Analisis menunjukkan 51 daripada 409 syarikat pembinaan telah maju sekurang-kurangnya 1 bintang dalam penilaian SCORE.

FOCUS AREA 8 (FA8) - COMPETITIVENESS

This Focus Area supports three outcomes which are to improve ease of doing business through One Stop Portal on contractor's registration and One Stop Centre on construction permits; to improve policy formulation through digital analytics and to improve access to accredited contractors through SCORE ratings. FA8 targets to ensure competitiveness in the construction industry by generating 100 construction companies including 30% Bumiputera companies to achieve 4-star SCORE rating and above by Q4 2020. The One-Stop Centre on contractor registration is aimed to be integrated with five key regulators systems. In ensuring the Dealing with Construction Permit (DCP) initiative can be rolled out throughout the nation, the DCP manual will be published by 14 state capital PBTs and six PBTs will implement the OSC 3.0 Plus online system. The National Construction Industry Information Centre (NCIIC) will be launched by 2019 and will focus on digital analytics. The construction cost forecasting model will be completed by 2020 to ease the strategic decision-making process based on latest dataset. FA8 has six KPIs.

The SME competitiveness rating for enhancement or SCORE is used in the construction industry as a diagnostic tool to measure and enhance competitiveness of contractors based on their performance and capabilities in seven key parameters. In keeping with current issues and challenges in the industry such as the amended CIDB Act 520 and enhanced safety and export ready requirements, the SCORE was enhanced to SCORE version 2.0.

Initially, the approach for the SCORE enhancement programme was to divide participants into groups according to their previous SCORE rating and the state they are registered under. However, the method was modified when majority of them had never been SCORE rated. The approach was adjusted to a one way briefing and explanation on each question.

In providing assistance for contractors during the Contractor Compliance Assurance (CCA) audit sessions for SCORE rating, collaboration programmes were conducted with CIDB State and Branch offices. Technical visit to Lebuhraya Borneo Utara (LBU) was also held among PKMM women contractors in December 2019 with the objective to promote SCORE as well as gain knowledge in best practices and management capability on Pan Borneo Highway Project.

The SCORE coaching programme was conducted monthly with targeted participant from 20 companies for each session. It is assisted by industry players who were experts in SCORE. By December 2019, 28 sessions of SCORE coaching programme involving 409 companies were conducted. Out of these, 254 companies (62%) were Bumiputera companies. Analysis on companies which attended the SCORE coaching programme was conducted by reviewing past SCORE ratings. The analysis resulted in 51 out of 409 construction companies have progress by at least 1 star SCORE rating.

Program penarafan SCORE untuk meningkatkan keseluruhan daya saing kontraktor dalam industri ini dipromosikan di pejabat CIDB Negeri dan Cawangan, laman web rasmi CIDB dan juga melalui media sosial seperti facebook. Sambutan dari kontraktor sangat luar biasa ekoran program ini percuma semasa pertama kali diperkenalkan. Bayaran nominal RM100 setiap orang kemudiannya dikenakan.

Portal Kontraktor Malaysia (MCP) adalah portal pendaftaran atas talian sehati yang membolehkan kontraktor tempatan dan asing mendaftar dengan agensi pelesenan yang berkaitan dan seterusnya menghapuskan keperluan untuk berurusan secara individu dengan setiap agensi. Objektif portal ini adalah untuk menyelaraskan syarat pendaftaran untuk mengelakkan pertindihan melalui perkongsian maklumat justeru menjimatkan masa dan kos untuk kontraktor dan meningkatkan kemudahan menjalankan perniagaan di sektor pembinaan. Sehingga Disember 2019, integrasi MCP dengan CIDB dan Bahagian Pembangunan Kontraktor dan Usahawan (BPKU) Kementerian Kerja Raya telah siap 100%. Integrasi dengan Suruhanjaya Tenaga (ST) berada pada kemajuan 40% sementara dengan Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara (SPAN) baru saja bermula dengan kemajuan 10%. Integrasi dengan agensi seperti Unit Pendaftaran Kontraktor dan Juruperunding (UPKJ), Sarawak dan Petronas akan dijadualkan pada tahun 2020.

Urusan permohonan Permit Pembinaan (DCP) adalah salah satu penarafan yang digunakan oleh Bank Dunia dalam menentukan kedudukan untuk Kemudahan Menjalankan Perniagaan di antara 190 negara. Sebelum tahun 2019, sasaran jumlah purata prosedur kelulusan permit pembinaan di seluruh negara perlu dikurangkan menjadi 13 dan jumlah hari dikurangkan menjadi 74 untuk projek pembangunan skala kecil. Ini telah dapat dicapai oleh enam PBT yang terlibat dalam projek perintis. Untuk tujuan ini, manual DCP dihasilkan untuk dicontohi PBT lain. Sehingga Disember 2019, empat daripada enam PBT iaitu Dewan Bandaraya Kota Kinabalu (DBKK), Majlis Bandaraya Seberang Perai (MBSPP), Majlis Bandaraya Johor Bahru (MBJB) dan Majlis Bandaraya Ipoh (MBI) telah melancarkan manual DCP mereka dengan dua yang lain (Majlis Bandaraya Pulau Pinang - MBPP dan Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam - MBSA) dalam proses kelulusan. Peningkatan dari segi jumlah prosedur dan masa yang diperlukan untuk kelulusan permit untuk empat PBT tersebut telah dicatat sebagai berikut:

Manual DCP/ DCP Manual	DBKK	MBI	MBJB	MBSPP
Tarikh Pelancaran Launched Date	23/11/18	8/10/19	31/01/19	11/01/19
Prosedur Sebelum / Selepas Procedures Before / After	71 / 35	38 / 10	62 / 15	55 / 15
Masa (Hari) Sebelum / Selepas Time (Days) Before / After	179 / 100	175 / 59	450 / 71.5	497 / 71.5

The SCORE rating programme to improve contractor's overall competitiveness in the industry was promoted within CIDB State and Branch offices, CIDB official website and also via social media such as facebook. The responses from contractors were overwhelming since the programme was free of charge when it was first introduced. A nominal fee of RM100 per pax was later charged.

The Malaysian Contractor Portal (MCP) is a one stop online registration portal that enables local and foreign contractors to register with the relevant licensing agencies, hence eliminating the need to deal individually with each agency. The objective of the portal is to streamline the registration requirements to avoid duplication via information sharing thus saving time and cost for contractors and improving the ease of doing business in the construction sector. By December 2019, the MCP integration with CIDB and Bahagian Pembangunan Kontraktor dan Usahawan (BPKU) of the Ministry of Works had been 100% completed. Integration with Suruhanjaya Tenaga (ST) is at 40% progress while with Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara (SPAN) had just started with 10% progress. Integration with agencies such as the Unit Pendaftaran Kontraktor dan Juruperunding (UPKJ), Sarawak and Petronas will be scheduled in 2020.

Dealing with Construction Permit (DCP) is one of the ratings used by the World Bank in determining the ranking for Ease of Doing Business among 190 countries. Prior to 2019, the target for the average number of construction permit approval procedures nationwide was to be reduced to 13 and number of days reduced to 74 for small scale development projects. This was achieved by the six PBTs that were involved in the pilot projects. To this end, a DCP manual was produced for other PBTs to emulate. By December 2019, four out of the six PBTs which were Dewan Bandaraya Kota Kinabalu (DBKK), Majlis Bandaraya Seberang Perai (MBSPP), Majlis Bandaraya Johor Bahru (MBJB) and Majlis Bandaraya Ipoh (MBI) had launched their DCP manual with the other two (Majlis Bandaraya Pulau Pinang - MBPP and Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam - MBSA) in the approval process. The improvements in terms of number of procedures and time taken for permit approvals for the four PBTs have been recorded as follows:

Fasa 2 yang melibatkan lapan PBT lain dihentikan untuk membolehkan CIDB dan JKT menumpukan perhatian pada pembangunan sistem atas talian OSC 3 Plus yang lebih cekap, mampu mempercepatkan proses pengeluaran permit serta membolehkan lebih banyak PBT menggunakan sistem ini.

Pengeluaran permit pembinaan adalah wajib sebelum memulakan kerja pembinaan di tapak. Pelaksanaan Pusat Sehati (OSC) telah meningkatkan kecekapan keseluruhan proses permohonan. Dengan pengenalan sistem e-penyerahan dan e-kelulusan, proses kelulusan makin dipercepatkan kerana ia adalah sebahagian dari Sistem Pengurusan Permit Pembinaan Bersepadu. Sehingga Disember 2019, sistem atas talian OSC 3 Plus yang digunakan oleh 10 PBT perintis telah berjaya dimulakan pada 28 Jun 2019. Tempoh jaminan adalah selama enam bulan dan telah berakhir pada 31 Disember 2019. Sistem untuk kesemua 10 PBT telah berfungsi dengan stabil kecuali beberapa pindaan kecil yang perlu dibuat dalam tempoh jaminan.

Penggabungan modul NBeS ke dalam sistem atas talian OSC 3 Plus, selanjutnya akan menyumbang kepada pengeluaran permit pembinaan yang lebih pantas justeru meningkatkan kemudahan menjalankan perniagaan dalam pembinaan. Dengan kelebihan ini, semua permohonan permit pembinaan di seluruh negara akan diwajibkan mengguna sistem atas talian OSC 3 Plus yang telah direka untuk memantapkan proses kelulusan permit pembinaan.

Masa yang diperlukan untuk mengeluarkan permit pembinaan menggunakan Manual DCP, sistem atas talian OSC 3 Plus dan modul NBeS telah jauh berkurangan berbanding kelulusan yang dikeluarkan secara semakan manual. Pengurangan ini telah membolehkan projek dilaksanakan dengan cepat dan seterusnya bukan hanya dapat meningkatkan daya saing antarabangsa Malaysia tetapi juga mewujudkan persekitaran perniagaan yang kondusif untuk pelabur asing dan tempatan.

CIDB akan melancarkan Pusat Maklumat Industri Pembinaan Negara (NCIIC) sebagai pusat sehati data pembinaan Malaysia. NCIIC telah dijenamakan semula sebagai CONVINCENCE (Construction Information for Your Convenience). CONVINCENCE memberikan maklumat terkini pembinaan dengan enam maklumat strategik utama serta komponen analisis digital untuk menyediakan maklumat strategik mengenai industri pembinaan. Ia dibangunkan melalui integrasi dengan pelbagai sumber maklumat yang dapat digunakan untuk memudahkan penggubalan dasar, perancangan strategik, keputusan pelaburan, penyelidikan saintifik dan ramalan berkenaan hal-hal berkaitan industri pembinaan. Enam maklumat strategik meliputi 15 modul mengenai:

- projek pembinaan
- kontraktor berdaftar
- personel binaan
- pengeluaran produk & bahan binaan
- kos & harga pembinaan
- penarafan, piawaian & alat pembinaan

CONVINCE juga menyediakan semua penerbitan digital CIDB di bawah satu bumbung. Penerbitan digital ini disusun mengikut subjek dan dikemas kini setiap bulan. CONVINCENCE telah disiapkan sepenuhnya pada bulan Oktober 2019 dan akan dilancarkan semasa Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Menteri CITA pada Q1 2020.

The Phase 2 involving eight other PBTs was discontinued to allow CIDB and JKT to focus on the development of a more efficient OSC 3 Plus Online system, capable of speeding up the permit issuance process as well as enabling more PBTs to utilise the system.

The issuance of construction permits is mandatory prior to the commencement of construction work on site. The implementation of the One Stop Centre (OSC) has enhanced the efficiency of the whole application process. With the introduction of the e-submission and e-approval system, it has further accelerated the approval process as it formed part of an integrated Construction Permit Management System. By December 2019, the OSC 3 Plus Online System used by 10 pilot PBTs had successfully Go-Live on 28 June 2019. The warranty period is for six months and ended on 31 December 2019. The system for all 10 PBTs were workable and stable except for minor amendments made during the warranty period.

The incorporation of the NBeS module into the OSC 3 Plus online system, will further contribute to faster issuance of construction permits hence improving the ease of doing business in construction. With these benefits, it will soon be mandatory that all applications for construction permits throughout the country to utilise the OSC 3 Plus Online System which had been designed to strengthen the approval processes for construction permits.

The time taken to issue construction permits using the DCP Manual, the OSC 3 Plus Online System plus the NBeS module has been considerably reduced compared to the approval issued using manual checking. This reduction has enabled projects to be rolled out expeditiously which in turn would not only enhance Malaysia's international competitiveness but also create a conducive business environment for foreign and local investors.

CIDB is launching the National Construction Industry Information Centre (NCIIC) as a one-stop centre of Malaysia's construction data. The NCIIC had been rebranded as CONVINCENCE (Construction Information for Your Convenience). CONVINCENCE provides the latest construction information with six key strategic information plus digital analytics components to make available strategic information on the construction industry. It is developed through integration with different sources of information which can be used to facilitate policy formulation, strategic planning, investment decision, scientific research and forecasting on matters related to the construction industry. The six strategic information covers 15 modules on:

- construction projects
- contractors registered
- construction personnel
- construction products & materials manufacturer
- construction cost & prices
- construction ratings, standards & tools

CONVINCE also provides all CIDB digital publications under one roof. These digital publications are arranged according to subjects and updated monthly. CONVINCENCE was fully developed in October 2019 and will be launched during the CITA Ministerial Committee Meeting in Q1 2020.

Tinjauan dan Prospek Industri Pembinaan (CIR & P) diterbitkan setiap tahun oleh CIDB sejak 2016 dan boleh diakses melalui laman web CIDB. Ia disusun menjadi lima bab dengan empat bab umum dan satu bab khas mengenai topik fokus yang merangkumi isu-isu industri pembinaan semasa. Empat bab umum merangkumi ekonomi Malaysia sepintas lalu; projek pembinaan, kontraktor dan personel; harga, upah dan kadar sewa dan prospek industri pembinaan. CIR&P dijangka diterbitkan pada April 2020.

Unjuran Permintaan Pembinaan (myPROJEXIS) adalah sistem automasi yang dibangunkan untuk memudahkan CIDB dalam mengunjurkan permintaan pembinaan bagi lapan bahan utama dan tujuh tred pekerja. Peningkatan dan pengesahan sistem myPROJEXIS telah siap pada 16 Julai 2019. Laporan Permintaan Pekerja disasar untuk diterbitkan pada bulan Mac 2020.

Pusat Kos Pembinaan Nasional atau N3C adalah inisiatif utama yang dilakukan oleh CIDB untuk memenuhi salah satu fungsi CIDB di bawah Bahagian II, Seksyen 4 (1) (e) dan (h) Akta 520 iaitu "Mengadakan perkhidmatan perundingan dan nasihat berkenaan dengan industri pembinaan" dan "Memulakan dan menyenggarakan sistem maklumat industri pembinaan". Sehingga Disember 2019, harga pembinaan dan indeks tujuh produk telah diterbitkan di portal myN3C yang meliputi harga bahan binaan; kadar upah buruh; kadar sewa jentera & harga pembelian peralatan; indeks kos bahan binaan; indeks kos buruh bangunan; indeks kos jentera & peralatan dan indeks kos bangunan.

Maklumat kos pembinaan untuk 60 model prototaip projek pembinaan telah dibangunkan oleh Royal Institution of Surveyors Malaysia (RISM). Inisiatif untuk mengautomasikan sistem telah siap sepenuhnya dengan templat Sistem Maklumat Kos Pembinaan (CCIS) bagi 60/60 model siap sepenuhnya. Data mengenai 216 projek berjaya dimuat naik yang terdiri daripada Bil Kuantiti/ Harga Unit dari projek yang diawad.

Konstan Buruh dan Loji (LPC) menyediakan maklumat asas mengenai tenaga kerja dan akan digunakan untuk perancangan loji dan rujukan untuk mengukur kecekapan konstan tenaga kerja dan loji di dalam kerja bangunan dan sivil. Sehingga Disember 2019, Jawatankuasa Teknikal telah mengesah dan meluluskan cadangan Metodologi Pengumpulan Data untuk Konstan Loji Pembinaan serta menerbitkan Nota Teknikalnya. Kajian Konstan Buruh dan Loji di Tapak telah siap 50%. Kajian ini bermula pada Q4 2017 dan dijangka siap pada Q2 2020.

Inisiatif untuk membangunkan indeks harga tender (TPI) dalam membantu industri mendapatkan maklumat mengenai pergerakan harga pembinaan dari masa ke masa dalam kedua-dua projek swasta dan awam telah dimulakan dengan menggunakan metodologi TPI dari Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) UK. Sehingga Disember 2019, metodologi TPI yang telah disesuaikan dengan industri pembinaan tempatan siap sepenuhnya dan diluluskan oleh Jawatankuasa Teknikal. Sistem TPI kini siap 50% dan dijangka siap pada Q1 2020.

Inisiatif untuk mengautomasikan data Kos Kitaran Hayat (LCC) memerlukan pembangunan semula metodologinya dan kini dalam peringkat percambahan idea. Pembangunan sistem LCC adalah tertakluk kepada kelulusan metodologi LCC.

The Construction Industry Review & Prospects (CIR&P) is published annually by CIDB since 2016 and accessible via the CIDB website. It is structured into five chapters with four standard chapters and a special chapter on a focus topic covering current construction industry issues. The four standard chapters comprise of Malaysian economy at a glance; construction projects, contractors and personnel; prices, wages and hire rates and construction industry prospects. The CIR&P is expected to be published in April 2020.

The Projection of Construction Demand (myPROJEXIS) is an automation system developed to facilitate CIDB in projecting construction demands for eight major materials and seven trades of workers. The myPROJEXIS system enhancement and verification were completed by 16 July 2019. The report on Workers Demand is targeted to be published in March 2020.

The National Construction Cost Centre or N3C is a key initiative undertaken by CIDB to fulfil one of CIDB's functions under Part II, Section 4(1)(e) and (h) of Act 520 that is "to provide consultancy and advisory services with respect to the construction industry" and "to initiate and maintain a construction industry information system". By December 2019, construction prices and indices on seven products had been published in myN3C portal covering building materials price; labour wage rate; machinery hire rate & equipment purchase price; building materials cost index; building labour cost index; machinery & equipment cost index and building cost index.

The construction cost information on 60 prototype models of construction projects was developed by the Royal Institution of Surveyors Malaysia (RISM). The initiative to automate the system was fully completed with the Construction Cost Information System (CCIS) template for 60/60 model fully developed. Data on 216 projects had been uploaded successfully consisting of Bills of Quantities/ Unit Rates from the awarded projects.

The Labour and Plant Constant (LPC) provides basic information on manpower and will be used for plant planning and a reference to gauge the efficiency of labour and plant constant in the building and civil works. By December 2019, the Technical Committee had validated and endorsed the proposal on Data Collection Methodology on Construction Plant Constant as well as publish its Technical Notes. The Labour & Plant Constant on Site Studies is 50% completed. The studies commenced in Q4 2017 and due to complete by Q2 2020.

The initiative to develop a tender price index (TPI) in assisting the industry to gain information on the movement of construction prices over time in both private and public projects was initiated by adopting the TPI methodology from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) UK. By December 2019, the TPI methodology that had been adapted to the local construction industry is fully completed and approved by the Technical Committee. The TPI system is now 50% completed and due to complete by Q1 2020.

The initiative to automate the Life Cycle Costing (LCC) data requires re-development on its methodology and is currently in the brainstorming stage. Commencement of the LCC system is subject to the approval of the LCC methodology.

TERAS STRATEGIK 5 PENYAMPAIAN PERKHIDMATAN

STRATEGIC THRUST 5 - SERVICE DELIVERY

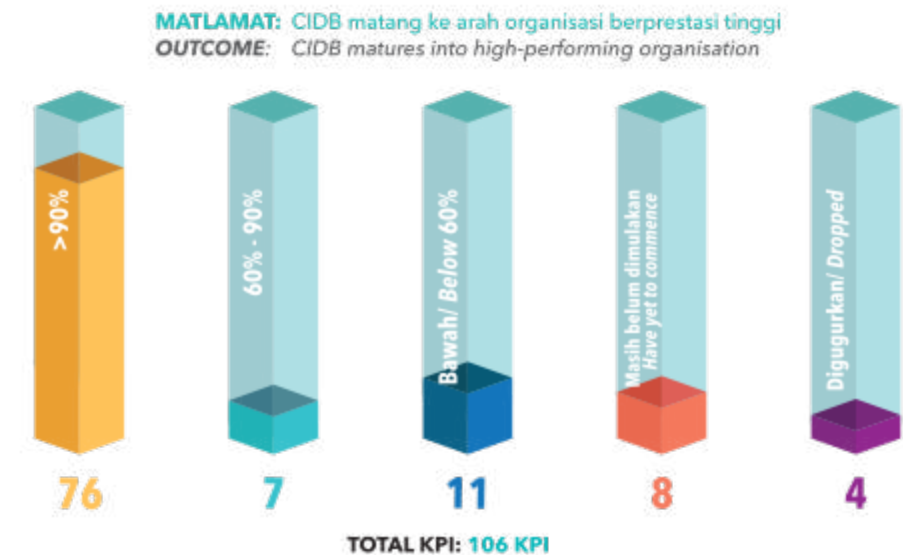
Teras Strategik 5 (TS5) diwujudkan untuk mencapai matlamat agar CIDB matang ke arah menjadi organisasi berprestasi tinggi melalui strategi yang efektif dan jelas. CIDB perlu memastikan ia dapat melaksanakan fungsinya dengan berkesan sebagai menjalankan peranan utamanya bagi memastikan industri pembinaan memberi manfaat kepada negara dan orang ramai. Dua inisiatif di bawah TS5 (Inisiatif S11 dan S12) juga diperluaskan ke semua pejabat dan cawangan negeri CIDB dalam memastikan pemantauan prestasi KPI secara dekat di seluruh rangkaian kerja di CIDB. TS5 mempunyai 12 inisiatif seperti berikut:

Strategic Thrusts 5 (ST5) had been established to achieve the aim of maturing into a high-performing organisation through effective and clear strategies. CIDB must ensure it is able to perform its functions effectively in playing a vital role in ensuring the construction industry benefits the nation and public. Two initiatives under ST5 (Initiative S11 and S12) are also extended to all CIDB state and branch offices in ensuring a close-loop monitoring of KPIs performance within the entire working chain in CIDB. ST5 has 12 initiatives as follows:

S1	Memastikan pengurusan dan kepimpinan CITP yang cemerlang <i>Ensure outstanding CITP leadership & management</i>	1 KPI
S2	Meningkatkan standard dan integriti keseluruhan pentadbiran dan amalan bisnes dalaman <i>Elevate standards & integrity of all internal Business Practices & Administration</i>	16 KPI
S3	Menambahbaik pengurusan levi <i>Improve levy management</i>	3 KPI
S4	Memastikan penguatkuasaan yang efektif <i>Ensure highly effective enforcement</i>	2 KPI
S5	Memacu kecemerlangan dalam pengurusan pemrosesan pusat <i>Drive excellence in central processing management</i>	3 KPI
S6	Memastikan pengurusan Closed-Loop Strategy yang Berjaya <i>Ensure successful closed-loop strategy management</i>	2 KPI
S7	Melaksanakan amalan pengurusan risiko <i>Implement risk management practices</i>	1 KPI
S8	Membangun warga kerja yang kompeten <i>Develop highly competent workforce</i>	3 KPI
S9	Meningkatkan penggunaan teknologi dan sistem yang canggih <i>Enhance the use of high technology & systems</i>	2 KPI
S10	Memupuk budaya yang menghargai "Sense Of Purpose" dalam semua aspek <i>Cultivate the culture which values "sense of purpose" in all aspects</i>	1 KPI
S11	Memastikan operasi yang selari dengan pejabat-pejabat Negeri <i>Ensure well-aligned operations with state offices</i>	11 KPI
S12	Memastikan penyampaian cemerlang oleh syarikat subsidiari dalam memenuhi fungsi CIDB <i>Ensure excellent delivery by subsidiary companies to fulfil CIDB Functions</i>	57 KPI

TS6 mempunyai 106 KPI di mana empat KPI telah digugurkan semasa pelaksanaan. Daripada baki 102 KPI, 76 KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%; tujuh KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% dan 11 KPI mencapai kemajuan bawah 60%. Lapan KPI masih belum dimulakan. Status kemajuan KPI TS6 ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 09 di bawah:

TS6 has 106 KPIs out of which four KPIs had been dropped during its implementation. Out of the balance 102 KPIs, 76 KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%; seven KPIs achieved progress of between 60% - 90% and 11 KPIs were below 60% progress. Eight KPIs have yet to commence. The KPI progress status of ST5 is shown in Figure 09 below:



Rajah 09: Status Kemajuan KPI Teras Strategik 5 2019
Figure 09: KPI Progress Status of Strategic Thrust 5 2019

INISIATIF S1 - MEMASTIKAN PENGURUSAN & KEPIMPINAN CITP YANG CEMERLANG

Inisiatif S1 mempunyai hanya satu KPI mencapai kemajuan 93%. Pada tahun 2019, CIDB telah menghasilkan dua Laporan Kemajuan CITP iaitu CITP Report No. 5 untuk Q4 2018 dan CITP Report No. 6 untuk Q2 2019. Laporan bil. 5 telah digunakan sebagai rujukan untuk mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Menteri CITP (CITP-MC) yang ke enam pada 6 Ogos 2019 manakala laporan bil. 6 akan dibentangkan pada mesyuarat CITP-MC ke tujuh yang dijadualkan pada Q1 2020.

INITIATIVE S1 - ENSURE OUTSTANDING CITP LEADERSHIP & MANAGEMENT

Initiative S1 has only one KPI achieving 93% progress. In 2019, CIDB had produced two CITP Progress Report which are CITP Report No. 5 for Q4 2018 and CITP Report No. 6 for Q2 2019. The report no. 5 was used as a reference for the sixth CITP Ministerial Committee (CITP-MC) meeting held on 6 Aug 2019 while report no. 6 will be presented in the seventh CITP-MC meeting scheduled to be held in Q1 2020.

INISIATIF S2 - MENINGKATKAN STANDARD & INTEGRITI KESELURUHAN PENTADBIRAN & AMALAN BISNES DALAMAN

Inisiatif S2 mempunyai tujuh sub-inisiatif dan 16 KPI yang kesemuanya mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%. Sub-inisiatif tersebut merangkumi sub-inisiatif 2a (6 KPI); 2b (1 KPI); 2c (1 KPI); 2d (2 KPI); 2e (4 KPI); 2f (1 KPI) dan 2g (1 KPI). Sub-inisiatif 2a menekankan tahap perkhidmatan yang disampaikan oleh bahagian berkaitan memenuhi piawaian yang ditetapkan oleh CIDB. Maklumbalas kaji selidik kepuasan yang diedarkan kepada semua staf yang berinteraksi dengan bahagian-bahagian ini telah digunakan untuk mengukur prestasi bahagian tersebut. Kesemua enam bahagian yang berkaitan telah melepasi skor sasaran 7.0 dengan keputusan seperti di bawah. Kesemua bahagian telah juga melaksanakan pelan peningkatan yang melibatkan latihan staf, peningkatan sistem dan penambahan aplikasi bagi menambahbaik tahap perkhidmatan.

INITIATIVE S2 - ELEVATE STANDARDS & INTEGRITY OF ALL INTERNAL BUSINESS PRACTICES & ADMINISTRATION

Initiative S2 has seven sub-initiatives and 16 KPIs all achieving progress of more than 90%. These sub-initiatives comprise of sub-initiative 2a (6 KPIs); 2b (1 KPI); 2c (1 KPI); 2d (2 KPIs); 2e (4 KPIs); 2f (1 KPI) and 2g (1 KPI). Sub-initiative 2a focuses on ensuring the level of services delivered by related divisions meets the standards prescribed by CIDB. Responses from the satisfaction survey circulated to all staff that had interacted with these divisions were used to measure the division's performance. All the six related divisions had surpassed the targeted score of 7.0 with the results as shown below. All divisions have also implemented improvement plans that included staff training, system upgrades and application additions to improve service levels.

No.	Bahagian/ Division	Skor
1	Dasar dan Strategi Policy and Strategy	7.675
2	Pembangunan Sumber Manusia dan Pengurusan Fasiliti Human Resources and Facility Management	8.24
3	Pengurusan Maklumat Information Management	7.5
4	Kewangan dan Akaun Finance and Account	8.24
5	Pejabat Penasihat Undang-Undang Legal Advisor Office	8.24
6	Audit Dalaman Internal Audit	8.24

Bagi tahun 2019, penyelenggaraan peralatan ICT, penyaman udara dan kenderaan serta pembersihan pejabat telah dijalankan seperti yang dijadualkan bagi memastikan semua aset berada di dalam keadaan yang optima. Buku panduan Pelan Strategik ICT telah dilancarkan pada 14 Januari 2019 setelah diperakui oleh Jawatankuasa ICT.

Bahagian Kewangan dan Akaun pula berjaya membayar 12,482 tuntutan dalam masa 14 hari daripada keseluruhan 12,550 tuntutan yang diterima dalam tahun 2019. Sijil Audit Bersih 2018 telah diperolehi dari AG pada 26 Julai 2019.

Terdapat tiga KPI diletakkan di bawah Pejabat Penasihat Undang-Undang yang merangkumi penyemakan / penyediaan 77 advisory notes dan kontrak/ dokumen undang-undang dalam masa tujuh hari dari tarikh arahan. Sejumlah 579 kes-kes tindakan undang-undang juga telah diserahkan kepada panel perundangan dalam tempoh 30 hari dari tarikh penerimaan dokumen lengkap. Bagi memfailkan kes di mahkamah, kesemua enam kes telah difailkan dalam tempoh 30 hari dari tarikh persetujuan pendakwaan. Manakala, tujuh daripada sembilan kes yang dibawa ke mahkamah telah disabitkan.

Unit Audit Dalaman telah melaksanakan semua rancangan audit melibatkan 15 program untuk tahun 2019. Pelan Audit tahunan 2020 telah diluluskan dalam Jawatankuasa Audit peringkat Lembaga No. 3/2019 pada 31 Julai 2019.

INISIATIF S3 - MENAMBAHBAIK PENGURUSAN LEVI

Inisiatif S3 mempunyai tiga KPI di mana kesemuanya mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%. CIDB mengenakan levi berjumlah 0.025% daripada kos kontrak ke atas semua kontrak melebihi RM500,000 yang dilaksanakan di Malaysia. Pengisytiharan kerja pembinaan dilaksanakan melalui atas talian dan levi akan dikenakan sejeurus selepas perisytiharan dibuat. Untuk tahun 2019, CIDB telah berjaya mengutip purata 83.6% levi dalam tempoh liabiliti berbanding sasaran 72%. Purata 89% daripada jumlah levi telah dikutip dalam tahun semasa berbanding sasaran 88% manakala purata pengurangan terkumpul levi tidak dibayar adalah 62% berbanding sasaran 40%.

For 2019, the maintenance of ICT equipment's, air-conditioning and vehicle as well as office cleaning were conducted as scheduled to ensure all assets are in optimum condition. The ICT Strategic Plan (ISP) Handbook was launched on 14 January 2019 after being endorsed by the ICT Committee.

The Finance and Account Division had successfully paid 12,482 claims within 14 days out of 12,550 claims received in 2019. The Clean Audit Certificate 2018 was also obtained from the AG on 26 July 2019.

There were three KPIs put under the General Counsel's Office consisting of Reviewing and drafting 77 advisory notes and contract/ legal documents within seven days from the instruction date. A total of 579 legal action cases were also submitted to the legal panel within 30 days from the date of receipt of complete documents. For filing of cases in court, all six cases were filed within 30 days from the date of prosecution consent. While seven out of nine cases brought to court were convicted.

The Internal Audit Unit had implemented all audit plans involving 15 programmes for 2019. The 2020 Annual CIDB audit plan was approved by the Board level Audit Committee No. 3/2019 on 31 July 2019.

INITIATIVE S3 - IMPROVE LEVY MANAGEMENT

Initiative S3 has three KPIs where all KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%. CIDB imposes a levy amounting to 0.025% of the contract cost on all contracts above RM500,000 executed in Malaysia. Declaration of construction work is implemented via online and levy will be imposed immediately after declaration is made. For 2019, CIDB had successfully collected an average of 83.6% levy within the liability period against the target of 72%. An average of 89% of total levy were collected within the current year of collection against the target of 88% while the average reduction of cumulative unpaid levy was 62% against the target of 40%.

INISIATIF S4 - MEMASTIKAN PENGUATKUASAAN YANG EFEKTIF

Inisiatif S4 mempunyai dua KPI di mana kedua-duanya mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%. Aktiviti penguatkuasaan yang tegas perlu dijalankan untuk memastikan pematuhan industri terhadap Akta 520 CIDB yang melibatkan pendaftaran kontraktor, kewajipan kontraktor, bayaran levi, personel binaan, akreditasi dan bahan binaan. Salah satu aktiviti penguatkuasaan adalah Operasi Bersepadu yang dijalankan dengan kerjasama antara jabatan atau agensi yang menguatkuasakan peraturan atau undang-undang masing-masing di tapak pembinaan. 31 Operasi Bersepadu berbanding sasaran 30 operasi dan 13 Operasi Khas berbanding sasaran enam operasi telah berjaya dilaksanakan pada tahun 2019.

INISIATIF S5 - MEMACU KECEMERLANGAN DALAM PENGURUSAN PEMROSESAN PUSAT

Inisiatif S5 mempunyai tiga KPI di mana kesemuanya mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%. Sistem Pengurusan Maklumat Berpusat (CIMS) adalah sistem yang menggabungkan semua operasi dan transaksi di CIDB untuk memudahkan perkongsian data dan membuat keputusan. Pembangunan sistem tersebut telah mencapai 97% kemajuan pada tahun 2019. Pengurusan pemrosesan berpusat merupakan satu usaha untuk meningkatkan penyampaian perkhidmatan yang cemerlang. Secara purata CIDB telah berjaya menyiapkan 92.2% daripada keseluruhan proses atas talian berpusat mengikut piagam pelanggan berbanding sasaran 80% di mana 96.7% telah dicapai untuk pendaftaran kontraktor, 89.2% dicapai untuk levi, 82.9% dicapai untuk SCORE dan 100% untuk Pendaftaran Personel Binaan/ Kad Hijau.

INISIATIF S6 - MEMACU KECEMERLANGAN DALAM PENGURUSAN PEMROSESAN PUSAT

Inisiatif S6 mempunyai dua KPI di mana satu KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan 1 KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90%. Inisiatif OE untuk semua entiti terpilih dalam CIDB dibangunkan dan diselaraskan melalui sistem kad skor. Pada tahun 2019, KPI untuk semua anak syarikat telah diselaraskan dengan sembilan Bidang Keberhasilan Utama (KRA). Penyelarasan KPI Pejabat Negeri CIDB telah dimuktamadkan untuk dilaksanakan pada tahun 2020 sementara KPI Ibu Pejabat tidak memerlukan semakan atau penjajaran semula. Pembangunan Pelan Strategik CIDB (CSP) 2021-2025 dimulakan dengan melatih pegawai CIDB dalam Balance Scorecard yang diadakan di Australia. Penilaian prestasi CIP dan OE telah dimulakan dalam penyediaan CSP yang dijangka akan siap pada tahun 2020.

INISIATIF S7 - MELAKSANAKAN AMALAN PENGURUSAN RISIKO

Inisiatif S7 mempunyai hanya satu KPI mencapai 100% kemajuan. Daftar Risiko untuk semua bahagian yang berkaitan telah dikumpulkan dan latihan yang perlu dijalankan untuk mengemaskini daftar tersebut. Laporan Pengurusan Risiko telah dibentangkan dalam Mesyuarat Penyemakan Pengurusan CIDB pada bulan Julai 2019. Langkah kawalan tambahan untuk item berisiko tinggi yang dipantau telah disiapkan pada 18 - 20 Jun 2019 dalam program Audit Dalaman ISO 9001: 2015.

INITIATIVE S4 - ENSURE HIGHLY EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT

Initiative S4 has two KPIs where both KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%. Rigorous enforcements were required to be conducted to ensure the industry adheres to the CIDB Act 520 involving the registration of contractors, contractors' obligations, levy payments, construction personnel, accreditation and building materials. One of the enforcement activities is the Operasi Bersepadu conducted with the cooperation between departments or agencies that enforce their respective rules or laws on construction sites. 31 numbers of Operasi Bersepadu against the target of 30 operations and 13 Operasi Khas against the target of six operations had been successfully executed in 2019.

INITIATIVE S5 - DRIVE EXCELLENCE IN CENTRAL PROCESSING MANAGEMENT

Initiative S5 has three KPIs where all KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%. The Centralised Information Management System (CIMS) is a system that integrates all operations and transactions at CIDB to facilitate data sharing and decision-making. Its development had achieved 97% progress in 2019. The central processing management is an attempt to enhance excellent service delivery. CIDB had managed to achieve an average of 92.2% of overall centralised online process completed as per client charter against the target of 80% in which 96.7% was achieved for contractor registration, 89.2% achieved for levy, 82.9% achieved for SCORE and 100% for Construction Personnel Registration/ Green Card.

INITIATIVE S6 - DRIVE EXCELLENCE IN CENTRAL PROCESSING MANAGEMENT

Initiative S6 has two KPIs where 1 KPI achieved progress of more than 90% and one KPI achieved progress of between 60% - 90%. The OE initiatives for all selected entities within CIDB were developed and aligned via a scorecard system. In 2019, the KPIs for all subsidiaries had been aligned with nine Key Result Areas (KRA). The alignment of CIDB State Offices KPI were finalised for execution in 2020 while no HQ KPI require any review or re-alignment. The development of the CIDB Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021 - 2025 commenced with training of CIDB officers in Balance Scorecard held in Australia. The evaluation of CIP and OE performance had commenced in preparation of the CSP scheduled to be completed in 2020.

INITIATIVE S7 - IMPLEMENT RISK MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Initiative S7 has one KPI achieving 100% progress. The Risk Register for all related divisions had been compiled and required trainings held to update the register. The Risk Management Report was presented in the CIDB Management Review in July 2019. Additional control measures for high risk item monitored have been completed on 18 - 20 June 2019 in ISO 9001: 2015 Internal Audit programme.

INISIATIF S8 - MEMBANGUN WARGA KERJA YANG KOMPETEN

Inisiatif S8 mempunyai tiga KPI di mana dua KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan satu KPI mencapai kemajuan bawah 60%. Pada tahun 2019, latihan staf telah dijalankan berdasarkan Prospektus Pelan Latihan 2019 - 2020. Selain itu, Analisis Keperluan Latihan (TNA) / Identifikasi Keperluan Latihan (TNI) telah dilaksanakan untuk mengenal pasti cadangan latihan berdasarkan kompetensi umum dan fungsi yang harus diikuti oleh setiap kumpulan gred untuk tujuan kemajuan kerjaya. Kompetensi kritikal (Kepimpinan, Teras & Amalan) untuk TNA 2019 telah dikenal pasti dan dimuktamadkan.

Proses pengambilan pekerja telah dilaksanakan mengikut Dasar Perolehan Bakat. Sesi penilaian dan temu ramah diadakan pada bulan Mac, April, Mei, Ogos dan Oktober 2019.

Perancangan Penggantian (SP) telah dilaksanakan mengikut polisi. Satu kajian berkenaan pengoptimuman tenaga kerja telah dijalankan di setiap bahagian dan tiga pejabat negeri. Hasil kajian akan digunakan dalam meningkatkan Perancangan Penggantian.

INISIATIF S9 - MENINGKATKAN PENGGUNAAN TEKNOLOGI DAN SISTEM YANG CANGGIH

Inisiatif S9 mempunyai dua KPI di mana kedua-duanya mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%. Perkhidmatan untuk 20 tempat telah mencapai 100% ketersediaan berbanding sasaran 99.7% manakala 100% isu IT melibatkan 764 isu telah diselesaikan dalam tempoh satu bulan sepertimana Perjanjian Tahap Perkhidmatan berbanding sasaran 97%.

INISIATIF S10 - MEMUPUK BUDAYA YANG MENGHARGAI "SENSE OF PURPOSE" DALAM SEMUA ASPEK

Inisiatif S10 mempunyai hanya satu KPI mencapai 100% kemajuan. CIDB telah berusaha untuk menanamkan budaya yang menghargai sense of purpose dalam semua aspek dengan menjalankan sembilan aktiviti utama di bawah Program "1 Hati 1 CIDB". Aktiviti tersebut adalah:

No.	Program/ Programmes	Tarikh/ Date
1	Program Bersama KCIDB Joined programme with KCIDB	4 Februari/ February
2	Minggu Pekerjaan, Keselamatan & Kesihatan Occupational, Safety & Health (OSH) Week	23 - 25 April
3	Bubur Lambuk Fest	2 Mei/ May
4	Sukan Persatuan Badan Berkanun 2019	19 - 25 Julai/ July
5	Sesi Ceramah Ustaz Farid Ravi Abdullah Talk Session with Ustaz Farid Ravi Abdullah	20 September
6	Hari Terbuka PSM PSM Open Day	30 Oktober/ October
7	Anugerah Perkhidmatan Cemerlang & Kualiti Staff Appreciation & Quality Award	19 November
8	Minggu Integriti Integrity Week	26 - 28 November
9	Larian Integriti Integrity Run	30 November

INITIATIVE S8 - DEVELOP HIGHLY COMPETENT WORKFORCE

Initiative S8 has three KPIs where two KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and one KPI achieved progress below 60%. The 2019 staff training was executed based on the Training Plan Prospectus 2019 - 2020. Additionally, the Training Needs Analysis (TNA)/ Training Needs Identification (TNI) have been executed to identify training proposals based on the general competencies and functions that each grade group should follow for career advancement purposes. Critical competencies (Leadership, Core & Practice) for TNA 2019 has been identified and finalised.

Recruitment process had been implemented according to the Talent Acquisition Policy. Evaluation and interview sessions were held in March, April, May, August and October 2019.

The Succession Planning (SP) has been implemented according to the policy. A study on manpower optimisation was conducted at each division and three state offices. The results of the study will be used in enhancing the Succession Planning.

INITIATIVE S9 - ENHANCE THE USE OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY & SYSTEMS

Initiative S9 has two KPIs where both KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%. Service for 20 sites had achieved 100% availability against the target of 99.7% while 100% IT issues involving 764 issues were resolved within one month as per the Service Level Agreements against the target of 97%.

INITIATIVE S10 - CULTIVATE THE CULTURE WHICH VALUE "SENSE OF PURPOSE" IN ALL ASPECTS

Initiative S10 has one KPI achieving 100% progress. CIDB endeavours to inculcate a culture that values sense of purpose in all aspects by conducting nine key activities under the "1 Hati 1 CIDB" Programme. These activities were:

INISIATIF S11 - MEMASTIKAN OPERASI YANG SELARI DENGAN PEJABAT-PEJABAT NEGERI

Inisiatif S11 mempunyai 15 KPI di mana empat KPI telah digugurkan. Baki 11 KPI kesemuanya mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%. Pembentukan inisiatif ini bertujuan untuk memantau prestasi KPI yang diperluaskan ke semua pejabat dan cawangan negeri CIDB. Senarai KPI beserta pencapaian dan peratus prestasi adalah seperti berikut:

INITIATIVE S11 - ENSURE WELL-ALIGNED OPERATIONS WITH STATE OFFICES

Initiative S11 has 15 KPIs where four KPIs were dropped. The balance 11 KPIs all achieved progress of more than 90%. The formation of the initiative aims to monitor the performance of KPIs extended to all CIDB state and branch offices. The list of KPIs as well as achievements and performance percentages are as follows:

No.	KPI	Pencapaian/ Achievements	%
1	S11-034	314 daripada 330 Perakuan Pematuhan Standard (PPS) untuk bahan binaan tempatan telah dikeluarkan dalam tempoh 10 hari dari tarikh verifikasi 314 out of 330 Certificate of Compliance to material standards (PPS) for local building materials were issued within 10 days from verification date	95%
2	S11-035	7,639 daripada 7,691 Sijil Kelulusan (COA) untuk bahan binaan yang diimport telah dikeluarkan dalam tempoh tiga hari dari tarikh verifikasi 7,639 out of 7,691 Certificate of Approval (COA) for imported building materials were issued within three days from verification date	99%
3	S11-036	38,437 penilaian kompetensi pekerja mahir berbanding sasaran 32,000 38,437 skill workers competency assessment against target of 32,000	120%
4	S11-037	171,079 personel binaan menyertai Kursus SICW berbanding sasaran 150,000 171,079 construction personnel participated in SICW course against the target of 150,000	114%
5	S11-038	2,792 penilaian penyelia tapak berbanding sasaran 2,500 2,792 site supervisor's assessments against the target of 2,500	112%
6	S11-039	5,844 kontraktor menyertai kursus Integriti & Kod Etika Kontraktor berbanding sasaran 5,000 5,844 contractors participated in Integrity & Contractors' Code of Ethics course against the target of 5,000	117%
7	S11-040	2,760 kontraktor menyertai latihan Pengurusan Bisnes berbanding sasaran 2,000 2,760 contractors participated in Business Management training against the target of 2,000	138%
8	S11-042	806 latihan dijalankan oleh Pusat Latihan Bertauliah berbanding sasaran 686 806 trainings executed by Accredited Training Centres against the target of 686	117%
9	S11-043	937 daripada 1,056 Kertas Siasatan disiapkan dalam masa tiga bulan dari pelantikan Pegawai Penyiasat dan disahkan oleh Pemilik Inisiatif/ Pengarah Negeri 937 out of 1,056 Investigation Papers completed within three months from the appointment of Investigation Officer (IO) and endorsed by Initiative Owner/ State Director	90%
10	S11-044	3,709 tapakbina diperiksa berbanding sasaran 3,400 3,709 construction sites inspected against the target of 3,400	109%
11	S11-048	7,459 kontraktor dinilai di bawah CCA berbanding sasaran 7,814 7,459 contractors evaluated under the CCA against the target of 7,814	95%

INISIATIF S12 - MEMASTIKAN PENYAMPAIAN CEMERLANG OLEH SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI DALAM MEMENUHI FUNGSI CIDB

Inisiatif S12 mempunyai 57 KPI di mana 33 KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%; enam KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% dan 10 KPI mencapai kemajuan bawah 60%. Lapan KPI masih belum dimulakan. Inisiatif ini melibatkan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari CIDB dalam peranan mereka untuk memenuhi fungsi CIDB. Terdapat lima anak syarikat yang terlibat iaitu CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd., CIDB e-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd., Institut Penyelidikan Pembinaan Malaysia (CREAM), Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad (CLAB) dan CIDB IBS Sdn. Bhd.

Pada tahun 2019, KPI untuk semua anak syarikat telah diselaraskan di bawah sembilan Bidang Keberhasilan Utama (KRA) di mana lapan antaranya berkaitan dengan lapan Bidang Fokus CITP. Berikut adalah ringkasan KPI di bawah S12 :

INITIATIVE S12 - ENSURE EXCELLENT DELIVERY BY SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES TO FULFILL CIDB FUNCTIONS

Initiative S12 has 57 KPIs whereby 33 KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%; six KPIs achieved progress of between 60% - 90% and 10 KPIs were below 60% progress. Eight KPIs have yet to commence. This Initiative had involved CIDB subsidiary companies in their role to facilitate in fulfilling CIDB functions. There are five subsidiary companies involved namely CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd., CIDB e-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd., Construction Research Institute of Malaysia (CREAM), Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad (CLAB) and CIDB IBS Sdn. Bhd.

In 2019, the KPIs for all subsidiaries had been aligned under nine Key Result Areas (KRA) in which eight of them relate to the eight Focus Areas of CITP. The following is the summary of KPIs under S12 :

KRA	CIDB Holdings			CREAM			e-Construct			CLAB			IBS Sdn. Bhd.		
	>90%	60% - 90%	<60%	>90%	60% - 90%	<60%	>90%	60% - 90%	<60%	>90%	60% - 90%	<60%	>90%	60% - 90%	<60%
Kewangan Financial	3	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	1
Kualiti Quality	-	-	-	3	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keselamatan Safety	-	-	-	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profesionalisme Professionalism	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Kemampanan Sustainability	-	-	-	2	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lat. Kemahiran Skills Training	6	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teknologi Technology	-	-	-	1	0	0	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	0	2
Eksport Export	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daya Saing Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Jumlah Total	11	1	0	8	2	3	3	2	4	4	1	0	7	0	3
Belum mula Yet to Commence	0			2			2			3			1		
Jumlah Keseluruhan Overall Total	12 KPI			15 KPI			11 KPI			8 KPI			11 KPI		

CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd. (CIDBH), membantu dalam pelaksanaan Program CIDB dan pengurusan enam Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM). Ia mempunyai 12 KPI di mana 11 KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan satu KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90%. KPI-KPI ini berada di bawah KRA Kewangan, Profesionalisme dan Latihan Kemahiran. Pencapaian terperinci adalah seperti berikut:

CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd. (CIDBH) assist in the implementation of CIDB Programmes and the management of the six Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM). It has 12 KPIs whereby 11 KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and one KPI achieved progress of between 60% - 90%. These KPIs fall under the Financial, Professionalism and Skills Training KRA. The detail achievements were as follows:

CIDB HOLDINGS SDN. BHD.	
KRA	Pencapaian/ Achievements
Kewangan Financial (4 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mencapai RM108 juta jumlah pendapatan kumpulan melebihi sasaran RM100 juta Achieved RM108 million total group income surpassing the RM100 million target Pendapatan dari sumber luaran mencapai 20% berbanding sasaran 25% Income from external sources had achieved 20% against the target of 25% 8% margin keuntungan operasi dicapai berbanding sasaran 6% 8% operating profit margin achieved against the target of 6% Pelan Bisnes 5 Tahun siap 90% 5 Year Business Plan was 90% completed
Profesionalisme Professionalism (2 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prosedur yang mencukupi dalam pematuhan kepada Akta SPRM siap 100% 100% achieved for the completion of adequate procedures in compliance to the MACC Act Program Pembangunan Bakat siap 100% Talent Development Programme (TDP) 100% completed
Latihan Kemahiran Skills Training (6 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enam pelatih memenangi pingat di World Skills Malaysia Belia (WSMB) 2019 dan satu pelatih memenangi pingat dalam Pertandingan Kemahiran Dunia (WSC) 2019 Six trainees won medals in World Skills Malaysia Belia (WSMB) 2019 and one trainee won a medal in the World Skills Competition (WSC) 2019 Latihan untuk belia mencapai 106% Training for youth achieved 106% Latihan untuk personel binaan mencapai 101% Training for construction personnel achieved 101% Program perantisan mencapai 95% The apprenticeship programme achieved 95% Penilaian kecekapan kemahiran mencapai 123% The skills competency assessment achieved 123% 91% graduan ABM diserap oleh industri berbanding sasaran 80% 91% of ABM graduates were absorbed by the industry against the target of 80%

Institut Penyelidikan Pembinaan Malaysia (CREAM) menjalankan program-program penyelidikan dan kajian berkaitan teknologi dan inovasi pembinaan, kualiti, kesihatan, keselamatan dan kemampunan alam sekitar. CREAM turut menawarkan perkhidmatan pengujian dan pensijilan bahan binaan; serta program penilaian kepada industri pembinaan. Ia mempunyai 15 KPI di mana lapan KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%, dua KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% dan tiga KPI mencapai kemajuan bawah 60%. Dua KPI masih belum dimulakan. KPI-KPI ini berada di bawah KRA Kewangan, Kualiti, Keselamatan, Profesionalisme, Kemampunan dan Teknologi. Pencapaian terperinci adalah seperti berikut:

Construction Research Institute of Malaysia (CREAM) conducts research and study programmes related to technology and innovation in construction, quality, health, safety and environmental sustainability. CREAM also offers testing and certification of building materials; as well as assessment programmes for the construction industry. It has 15 KPIs whereby eight KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%, two KPIs achieved progress of between 60% - 90% and three KPIs were below 60% progress. Two KPIs have yet to commence. These KPIs fall under the Financial, Quality, Safety, Professionalism, Sustainability and Technology KRA. The detail achievements were as follows:

CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF MALAYSIA (CREAM)	
KRA	Pencapaian/ Achievements
Kewangan Financial (3 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mencapai RM6 juta jumlah pendapatan tahunan berbanding sasaran RM15 juta <i>Achieved RM6 million total annual income against RM15 million target</i> Pendapatan dari sumber luaran mencapai 5% berbanding sasaran 15% <i>Income from external sources had achieved 5% against the target of 15%</i> 1% margin keuntungan operasi dicapai berbanding sasaran 3% <i>1% operating profit margin achieved against the target of 3%</i>
Kualiti Quality (4 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Satu kajian dan perundingan berkenaan kualiti sebagaimana sasaran <i>One research and consultancy on quality as per target</i> 143 pensijilan produk berbanding sasaran 120 <i>143 product certifications against the target of 120</i> 409 penilaian QCLASSIC berbanding sasaran 500 <i>409 QCLASSIC assessments against the target of 500</i> 120 ujian produk berbanding sasaran 50 <i>120 testing on product against the target of 50</i>
Keselamatan Safety (1 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 352 penilaian SHASSIC berbanding sasaran 350 <i>352 SHASSIC assessments against the target of 350</i>
Profesionalisme Professionalism (1 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prosedur yang mencukupi dalam pematuhan kepada Akta SPRM siap 20% sebagaimana sasaran <i>20% achieved for the completion of adequate procedures in compliance to the MACC Act as per target</i>
Kemampunan Sustainability (3 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enam bilangan kajian dan perundingan berkenaan kemampunan berbanding sasaran lima <i>Six numbers of research and consultancy on sustainability against the target of five</i> 53 penilaian MyCREST berbanding sasaran 30 <i>53 MyCREST assessments against the target of 30</i> Lapan penilaian INFRASTAR berbanding sasaran 10 <i>Eight INFRASTAR assessments against the target of 10</i>
Teknologi Technology (1 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enam kajian dan perundingan berkenaan teknologi berbanding sasaran lima <i>Six research and consultancy on technology against the target of five</i>

CIDB e-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd. melaksanakan program peningkatan Information Communication Technologies (ICT) dan Building Information Modelling (BIM) bagi industri pembinaan. Ia mempunyai 11 KPI di mana tiga KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%, dua KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% dan empat KPI mencapai kemajuan bawah 60%. Dua KPI masih belum dimulakan. KPI-KPI ini berada di bawah KRA Kewangan, Profesionalisme, Teknologi dan Daya Saing. Pencapaian terperinci adalah seperti berikut:

CIDB e-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd. implements the Information Communication Technologies (ICT) and Building Information Modelling (BIM) enhancement programmes for the construction industry. It has 11 KPIs whereby three KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%, two KPIs achieved progress of between 60% - 90% and four KPIs were below 60% progress. Two KPIs have yet to commence. These KPIs fall under the Financial, Professionalism, Technology and Competitiveness KRA. The detail achievements were as follows:

CIDB e-CONSTRUCT SERVICES SDN. BHD.	
KRA	Pencapaian/ Achievements
Kewangan Financial (3 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mencapai RM12 juta jumlah pendapatan tahunan berbanding sasaran RM10 juta <i>Achieved RM12 million total annual income against RM10 million target</i> Pendapatan dari sumber luaran mencapai 12% berbanding sasaran 10% <i>Income from external sources had achieved 12% against the target of 10%</i> 6% margin keuntungan operasi dicapai berbanding sasaran 10% <i>6% operating profit margin achieved against the target of 10%</i>
Profesionalisme Professionalism (1 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tiada kemajuan ke atas penyiapan prosedur yang mencukupi dalam pematuhan kepada Akta SPRM berbanding sasaran 50% <i>No progress achieved for the completion of adequate procedures in compliance to the MACC Act against the target of 50%</i>
Teknologi Technology (4 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tiga pengeluar menggunakan perpustakaan BIM berbanding sasaran lima <i>Three manufacturers used BIM library against the target of five</i> 374 modeler BIM dihasilkan berbanding sasaran 400 <i>374 BIM modeler produced against the target of 400</i> 22 koordinator BIM dihasilkan berbanding sasaran 50 <i>22 BIM Coordinator produced against the target of 50</i> Tiga Pengurus BIM dihasilkan berbanding sasaran 10 <i>Three BIM Manager produced against the target of 10</i>
Daya Saing Competitiveness (1 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Satu PBT menggunakan NBeS berbanding sasaran empat <i>One Local Authority used NBeS against the target of four</i>

Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad (CLAB) membekalkan pekerja binaan dan menyediakan Pusat Penempatan Pekerja (CLQ). Ia mempunyai lapan KPI di mana empat KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan satu KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90%. Tiga KPI masih belum dimulakan. KPI-KPI ini berada di bawah KRA Kewangan, Profesionalisme dan Daya Saing. Pencapaian terperinci adalah seperti berikut:

Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad (CLAB) supply construction workers and provides Centralised Labour Quarters (CLQ) for construction workers. It has eight KPIs whereby four KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and one KPI achieved progress of between 60% - 90%. Three KPIs have yet to commence. These KPIs fall under the Financial, Professionalism and Competitiveness KRA. The detail achievements were as follows:

CONSTRUCTION LABOUR EXCHANGE CENTRE (CLAB)	
KRA	Pencapaian/ Achievements
Kewangan Financial (3 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mencapai RM3.4 juta jumlah pendapatan tahunan berbanding sasaran RM3.6 juta <i>Achieved RM3.4 million total annual income against the target of RM3.6 million</i> Mencapai RM1.3 juta jumlah pendapatan tahunan dari penempatan pekerja asing baharu berbanding sasaran RM1.05 juta <i>Achieved RM1.3 million total annual income from new foreign workers deployment against the target of RM1.05 million.</i> 4% margin keuntungan operasi dicapai berbanding sasaran 2% <i>4% operating profit margin achieved against the target of 2%</i>
Profesionalisme Professionalism (1 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prosedur yang mencukupi dalam pematuhan kepada Akta SPRM siap 30% berbanding sasaran 50% <i>30% achieved for the completion of adequate procedures in compliance to the MACC Act against the target of 50%</i>
Daya Saing Competitiveness (1 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Penambahbaikan kepada Sistem Kendalian Pekerja Imigran (SKIM) siap 30% sebagaimana sasaran <i>Improvements to the foreign workers management system (SKIM) is 30% completed as per target</i>

CIDB IBS Sdn. Bhd. menjadi peneraju utama dalam penyelesaian dan pemangkin kepada transformasi industri IBS. Ia mempunyai 11 KPI di mana tujuh KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan tiga KPI mencapai kemajuan bawah 60%. Satu KPI masih belum dimulakan. KPI-KPI ini berada di bawah KRA Kewangan, Profesionalisme, Teknologi dan Daya Saing. Pencapaian terperinci adalah seperti berikut:

CIDB IBS Sdn. Bhd. aims to ultimately lead the solution and catalyst for the transformation of the IBS industry. It has 11 KPIs whereby seven KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and three KPIs were below 60% progress. One KPI has yet to commence. These KPIs fall under the Financial, Professionalism, Technology and Competitiveness KRA. The detail achievements were as follows:

CIDB IBS SDN. BHD.	
KRA	Pencapaian/ Achievements
Kewangan Financial (3 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mencapai RM2.7 juta jumlah pendapatan tahunan berbanding sasaran RM2 juta <i>Achieved RM2.7 million total annual income against RM2 million target</i> Pendapatan dari sumber luaran mencapai 12.5% berbanding sasaran 10% <i>Income from external sources had achieved 12.5% against the target of 10%</i> 1% margin keuntungan operasi dicapai berbanding sasaran 3% <i>1% operating profit margin achieved against the target of 3%</i>
Profesionalisme Professionalism (1 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prosedur yang mencukupi dalam pematuhan kepada Akta SPRM siap 50% sebagaimana sasaran <i>50% achieved for the completion of adequate procedures in compliance to the MACC Act as per target</i>
Teknologi Technology (5 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 61 pengeluar IBS mematuhi program IMPACT berbanding sasaran 50 <i>61 IBS manufacturers complies to the IMPACT programme against the target of 50</i> 27 pereka IBS dilatih berbanding sasaran 50 <i>27 IBS designers trained against the target of 50</i> Tiada pengeluar IBS dibangunkan melalui Program Pembangunan Vendor berbanding sasaran tiga <i>No IBS manufacturer developed through the Vendor Development Programme against the target of three</i> 15 produk IBS dipamerkan sebagaimana sasaran <i>15 IBS products exhibited as per target</i> Lima sesi ceramah produk IBS dijalankan sebagaimana sasaran <i>Five IBS product talks conducted as per target</i>
Daya Saing Competitiveness (1 KPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pembangunan Portal/ Pusat Sehenti melalui IBS Virtual Warehouse siap 20% sebagaimana selesai mengikut sasaran <i>Development of One Stop Portal/ Centre through the IBS Virtual Warehouse is 20% completed as per target</i>

TERAS STRATEGIK 6 PENJENAMAAN KORPORAT STRATEGIC THRUST 6 - CORPORATE BRANDING

Teras Strategik 6 (TS6) memberi tumpuan untuk meningkatkan imej korporat CIDB supaya dapat memenuhi matlamatnya bagi mencapai persepsi positif dan keyakinan pihak berkepentingan. TS6 mempunyai satu inisiatif seperti berikut:

- C1 - Meningkatkan standard perkhidmatan pelanggan dan komunikasi yang tinggi

TS6 mempunyai 15 KPI di mana tiga KPI telah siap sepenuhnya, 10 KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan dua KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90%. Status kemajuan KPI TS6 ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 10.

Strategic Thrust 6 (ST6) is focused on enhancing CIDB's corporate image in order to meet its goals of achieving positive perceptions and confidence of our stakeholders. TS6 has one initiative as follows:

- C1 - Intensify high standards of customer service and communication

ST6 has 15 KPIs out of which three KPIs have been 100% completed, 10 KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and two KPIs achieved progress between 60% - 90%. The KPI progress status of ST6 is shown in Figure 10.

MATLAMAT: CIDB mencapai persepsi positif dan keyakinan pihak berkepentingan
OUTCOME: CIDB attains positive perception and trust of our Stakeholders



TOTAL KPI: 15 KPI

Rajah 10: Status Kemajuan KPI Teras Strategik 6 2019
Figure 10: KPI Progress Status of Strategic Thrust 6 2019



INISIATIF C1 - MENINGKATKAN STANDARD PERKHIDMATAN PELANGGAN DAN KOMUNIKASI YANG TINGGI

Dalam usaha untuk meningkatkan imej CIDB, beberapa aktiviti yang menjurus kepada pencapaian matlamat TS6 telah dilaksanakan berdasarkan KPI yang telah ditetapkan beserta prestasi seperti ringkasan berikut:

No	KPI	Aktiviti/ Activity	Prestasi/ Performance
1	C1-083	Penyertaan MCIEA MCIEA participation	96%
2	C1-084	Dasar Komunikasi dan Garis Panduan Communication Policy and Guideline	Siap Completed
3	C1-085	Manual Identiti Korporat CIDB CIDB Corporate Identity Manual	Siap Completed
4	C1-086	Majalah HEIGHTS HEIGHTS Magazine	100%
5	C1-087	Laporan Tahunan CIDB CIDB Annual Report	92%
6	C1-088	24 jam masa respon di media sosial 24 hours response time on social media	97%
7	C1-089	24 jam masa respon di media arus perdana 24 hours response time on mainstream media	100%
8	C1-090	Panggilan dijawab dalam masa 20 saat Calls answered within 20 seconds	96%
9	C1-091	Resolusi panggilan One And Done One And Done calls resolution	64%
10	C1-092	Resolusi e-Bantuan e-Bantuan resolution	71%
11	C1-093	Jangkauan Facebook Facebook reach	177%
12	C1-094	Program CIDB dipromosi CIDB Programmes promoted	180%
13	C1-095	Nilai PR CIDB PR value for CIDB	291%
14	C1-096	Rakan kongsi ICW ICW partners	293%
15	C1-097	Pengiktirafan pencapaian industri Industry achievers recognised	Siap Completed

MCIEA adalah acara tahunan CIDB yang bertujuan untuk memberi pengiktirafan kepada pemain industri yang telah menunjukkan kecemerlangan dalam industri pembinaan. MCIEA 2019 hanya mempertandingkan lima kategori sahaja setelah dijenama semula. Sejumlah 144 penyertaan telah diterima berbanding sasaran tidak kurang daripada 150.

Kedua-dua KPI berkenaan Dasar Komunikasi Media dan garis panduan serta Dasar Identiti Korporat CIDB telah siap sepenuhnya pada tahun 2018. Empat penerbitan majalah HEIGHTS telah diedarkan pada bulan Mac, Mei, November dan Disember 2019. Laporan Tahunan CIDB 2018 telah diluluskan oleh Parlimen Malaysia pada bulan Oktober 2019.

INITIATIVE C1 - INTENSIFY HIGH STANDARD OF CUSTOMER SERVICE AND COMMUNICATION

In an effort to enhance the image of CIDB, several activities that lead to the achievement of the ST6 outcomes have been implemented based on the set KPIs with its performance as per the following summary:

MCIEA is an annual CIDB event that aims to give recognition to the industry players who have demonstrated excellence in the construction industry. MCIEA 2019 only contested five categories after being rebranded. A total of 144 entries were received against the target of no less than 150.

Both KPIs on the Media Communication Policy and guideline as well as the Policy on CIDB Corporate Identity had been fully completed in 2018. Four publication of HEIGHTS magazine were distributed in March, May, November and December 2019. The CIDB 2018 Annual Report was approved by Parliament Malaysia in October 2019.

CIDB telah berjaya menyelesaikan 97.6% aduan/ pertanyaan yang diterima melalui media sosial dalam masa 24 jam (1,196 daripada 1,225). CIDB tidak menerima sebarang isu di media arus perdana. Menjawab panggilan dalam masa 20 saat telah dapat dicapai sebanyak 96.3% berbanding sasaran 80%. Namun, penyelesaian panggilan "One and Done" hanya dapat mencapai 64.81% berbanding sasaran 80% berikutan tiada akses yang disediakan kepada Careline dan UPP. Sistem e-Bantuan diwujudkan untuk memudahkan pasukan teknikal HTP menyelesaikan masalah teknikal di mana pada tahun 2019, sistem ini hanya dapat mencapai 71.4% isu diselesaikan dalam tempoh 10 hari bekerja berbanding sasaran 80%. Ini adalah disebabkan sistem tidak dapat diakses dan ianya hanya boleh diakses pada 13 November 2019.

Media sosial merupakan salah satu media yang lebih popular untuk mempromosikan CIDB di mana pada tahun 2019, 14.2 juta tontonan di Facebook telah dicapai berbanding sasaran lapan juta tontonan. Manakala program CIDB telah dipromosikan di sembilan pameran utama berbanding sasaran lima seperti berikut:

No	Pameran Utama 2019/ Major Exhibition in 2019	Tarikh/ Date
1	ICW 2019	18 - 21 Mac/ March
2	21 st International Surveyors Congress (ISC) organised by Royal Institution of Surveyors Malaysian (RISM)	20 - 21 Jun/ June
3	Putrajaya Open Day 2019	4 Oktober/ October
4	Jelajah TVET Pembinaan Peringkat Negeri Sri Aman, Sarawak	26 Oktober/ October
5	Jelajah TVET Pembinaan Peringkat Negeri Betong, Sarawak	26 Oktober/ October
6	Hari Inovasi KKR	30 Oktober/ October
7	MBAM OneBuild 2019	29-31 Oktober/ October
8	Pelancaran Pembukaan Semula Pendaftaran Kontraktor G1	17 - 18 November
9	Hari Profesion Teknikal Negara	3 - 4 Disember/ December

Nilai PR sebanyak RM116.45 juta yang dicapai pada tahun 2019 telah melepasi sasaran tahunan RM40 juta. Bagi ICW, pencapaian berikut telah direkodkan untuk tahun 2019:

- Sokongan 88 rakan industri melalui penyertaan dalam pameran, persidangan, pertandingan dan seminar melepasi sasaran 30 organisasi
- 339 syarikat menyertai pameran Ecobuild Southeast Asia 2019, di mana 137 adalah syarikat tempatan dan 160 dari luar negara
- 23,474 peserta dan pelawat menyertai ICW 2019

KPI untuk mengiktiraf pencapaian industri melalui penganugerahan CIDB Fellowship Award telah dicapai pada tahun 2018.

CIDB had successfully resolved 97.6% of complaints/ inquiries received on social media within 24 hours (1,196 out of 1,225). CIDB did not receive any issues on the mainstream media. Incoming calls answered within 20 seconds was achieved by 96.3% against the target of 80%. However, the "One and Done" calls resolution rate only achieved 64.81% against the target of 80% due to lack of access to Careline and UPP. The e-Bantuan system was established to facilitate HTP technical teams to resolve technical issues where in 2019, the system only achieved 71.4% of issues resolved within 10 working days against the target of 80%. This is due to the system being inaccessible where it was only accessible on 13 November 2019.

Social media is one of the more popular media to promote CIDB where in 2019, 14.2 million views have been achieved on Facebook against the target of eight million views. While the CIDB programmes were promoted in nine major exhibitions against the target of five as per the following:

The PR Value of RM116.45 million achieved in 2019 had surpassed the annual target of RM40 million. As for ICW, the following achievements have been recorded for 2019:

- 88 industry partners support through participation in exhibitions, conferences, competitions and seminars surpassing the target of 30 organisations
- 339 companies participated in the Ecobuild Southeast Asia 2019 exhibition, of which 137 were local companies and 160 were foreign companies
- 23,474 participants and visitors participated in the ICW 2019

The KPI to recognize industry achievers through the conferring of the CIDB Fellowship Award had been achieved in 2018.

LAPORAN KE ATAS PEMBIAYAAN KERAJAAN

REPORT ON GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Kerajaan di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Ke-11 (RMKe-11) telah memperuntukkan dana berjumlah RM64,600,000 di bawah Rolling Plan (RP) 1 hingga RP5 untuk melaksanakan CITP. Jadual 10 menunjukkan amaun yang disalurkan untuk tempoh RP1 ke RP4.

The Government under the 11th Malaysia Plan (11MP) had allocated funds totalling RM64,600,000 under Rolling Plan (RP) 1 to RP5 to implement the CITP. Table 10 shows the amount disbursed for the period RP1 to RP4.

TS ST	Bidang Fokus Focus Area	Kos Projek Diluluskan Project Cost Approved (RM)	RP1 : 2016 Disalurkan Disbursed	RP2 : 2017 Disalurkan Disbursed	RP3 : 2018 Disalurkan Disbursed	RP4 : 2019 Disalurkan Disbursed
TS1 ST1	Kualiti Quality (RM600,000)	600,000	600,000	0	0	0
TS3 ST3	Latihan Kemahiran Skills Training (RM27,000,000)	40,000,000	10,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000
TS3 ST3	Teknologi Technology (IBS) (RM2,000,000)	2,000,000	1,500,000	500,000	0	0
TS3 ST3	Teknologi Technology (BIM) (RM12,000,000)	12,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	5,000,000	2,000,000
TS1 ST1	Kualiti (Piawaian Bahan) Quality (Material Standards) (RM10,000,000)	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	0	0
Jumlah/ Total		64,600,000	14,600,000	21,000,000	10,000,000	6,000,000
Jumlah Keseluruhan Overall Total			51,600,000			

Pembiayaan CITP di bawah RMKe-11 dari 2016 hingga 2019
CITP Funding under 11MP from 2016 to 2019

Ringkasan perbelanjaan dan hasil pembiayaan RMKe-11 dari 2016 hingga 2019 berdasarkan Bidang Fokus di bawah empat Teras Strategik ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 11 di bawah.

The summary of 11MP funding spent and output from 2016 to 2019 based on the Focus Areas under the four Strategic Thrusts is shown in Table 11 below.

TS ST	Bidang Fokus Focus Area	Perbelanjaan (RM) Spent (RM)	Hasil Output
TS1 ST1	Kualiti Quality	600,000	Portal QLASSIC dilancarkan oleh Menteri Kerja Raya pada 21 Ogos 2017. Digunakan oleh orang ramai untuk aplikasi atas talian bagi penilaian, latihan serta penyediaan pangkalan data projek, penilai yang diiktiraf, pengumuman dan penerbitan. Portal ini boleh dilayari di qlassic.cidb.gov.my The QLASSIC Portal was launched by the Minister of Works on 21 August 2017. Utilised by the public for online applications for assessments, training as well as providing project database, qualified assessors, announcements and publications. The portal can be accessed at qlassic.cidb.gov.my
TS1 ST1	Kualiti (Piawaian Bahan) Quality (Material Standards)	10,000,000	Peralatan ujian untuk piawaian bahan: Testing equipment for material standards: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Resonant Fatigue Machine2. Universal Testing Machine3. Salt Spray Chamber4. Bench Top OES Arc Spark5. UV/ VIS/ NIR Spectrophotometer6. X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrophotometer7. Weathering Chamber8. Abrasion Tester9. Emissometer10. Surface Compression Test Unit11. Boiler12. Pendulum Impact Test13. Dimensional Test Rig14. Brinell Hardness Tester15. Rockwell Hardness Tester16. Vickness Hardness Tester17. Hot Mounting Machine18. Grinder/ Polisher Machine19. CNC Milling Machine20. Data Logging System with LVDT
TS3 ST3	Latihan Kemahiran Skills Training	27,000,000	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Pelan Latihan untuk 11 tred kemahiran berimpak tinggi Training Map for 11 high impact skill trades2. 258 dokumen kompetensi merangkumi standard kecekapan, modul latihan dan soalan penilaian 258 competency documents comprising of competency standards, training modules and assessment questions3. 1,035 pelatih menjalani program Train the Trainer 1,035 trainers undergo the Train the Trainer programme4. 3,927 Perantis yang dihasilkan dalam pelbagai tred kemahiran 3,927 Apprentices produced in various skill trades
TS3 ST3	Teknologi Technology (IBS)	2,000,000	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Analisis Faedah Kos penggunaan IBS Cost Benefit Analysis on using IBS2. Katalog komponen piawai Standard components catalogue3. Katalog komponen digital yang dimuat naik di Perpustakaan BIM Digital components catalogue which was uploaded in the BIM Library

TS ST	Bidang Fokus Focus Area	Perbelanjaan (RM) Spent (RM)	Hasil Output
TS3 ST3	Teknologi Technology (BIM)	12,000,000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pusat BIM diwujudkan <i>BIM Centre established</i> Empat Buku Panduan BIM diterbitkan berkenaan kesedaran, kesediaan, penggunaan dan rancangan pelaksanaan <i>Four BIM Guidebooks published on awareness, readiness, adoption and execution plan</i> 10 modul Latihan BIM dibangunkan : <i>10 BIM training modules developed :</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>BIM Concept & Theory</i> <i>Fundamental of Architecture</i> <i>Fundamental of Structure</i> <i>BIM Coordinator</i> <i>Fundamental Modelling of Mechanical & Plumbing System</i> <i>Fundamental Modelling of Electrical</i> <i>BIM Manager</i> <i>Fundamental Modelling of Infrastructure</i> <i>BIM FM Coordinator</i> <i>BIM Project Quantification</i> 1,182 personel dilatih dalam BIM <i>1,182 personnel trained in BIM</i> Perpustakaan BIM ditubuhkan dengan 500 komponen dimuat naik <i>BIM Library established with 500 components uploaded</i> Empat PBT (PPj, MBPJ, MBMB dan MPK) menjadi perintis Program National BIM e-Submission <i>National BIM e-Submission programme piloted by four PBTs (PPj, MBPJ, MBMB and MPK)</i> Pembelian perisian BIM seperti Bentley AECOSIM, Tekla Structures, Primavera, Autodesk AEC dan MS Office <i>BIM software purchased such as Bentley AECOSIM, Tekla Structures, Primavera, Autodesk AEC and MS Office</i>

Perbelanjaan dan Hasil Pembiayaan di bawah RMKe-11
Funding Spent and Output under 11MP





**SIJIL KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MENGENAI PENYATA KEWANGAN
LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2019**

Sijil Mengenai Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan

Pendapat

Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia yang merangkumi Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pada 31 Disember 2019 Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan dan Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif, Penyata Perubahan Dalam Ekuiti serta Penyata Aliran Tunai Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut dan nota kepada penyata kewangan termasuk ringkasan polisi perakaunan yang signifikan seperti yang dinyatakan pada muka surat 3 hingga 57, telah diaudit oleh wakil saya.

Pada pendapat saya, penyata kewangan ini memberikan gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2019 dan prestasi kewangan serta aliran tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut selaras dengan Piawaian Pelaporan Entiti Persendirian Malaysia (MPERS) dan Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994.

Asas Kepada Pendapat

Pengauditan telah dilaksanakan berdasarkan Akta Audit 1957 dan *International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*. Tanggungjawab saya diuraikan selanjutnya di perenggan Tanggungjawab Juruaudit Terhadap Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan dalam sijil ini. Saya percaya bahawa bukti audit yang diperolehi adalah mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk dijadikan asas kepada pendapat saya.

Kebebasan dan Tanggungjawab Etika Lain

Saya adalah bebas daripada Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan serta telah memenuhi tanggungjawab etika lain berdasarkan *International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*.

Maklumat Lain Selain Daripada Penyata Kewangan dan Sijil Juruaudit Mengenainya

Anggota Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia bertanggungjawab terhadap maklumat lain dalam Laporan Tahunan. Pendapat saya terhadap Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan tidak meliputi maklumat lain selain daripada penyata kewangan dan Sijil Juruaudit mengenainya dan saya tidak menyatakan sebarang bentuk kesimpulan jaminan mengenainya.

Tanggungjawab Anggota Lembaga Terhadap Penyata Kewangan

Anggota Lembaga bertanggungjawab terhadap penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan yang memberi gambaran benar dan saksama selaras dengan Piawaian Pelaporan Entiti Persendirian Malaysia (MPERS) dan Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994. Anggota Lembaga juga bertanggungjawab terhadap penetapan kawalan dalaman yang perlu bagi membolehkan penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan yang bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara, sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan.

Semasa penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan, Anggota Lembaga bertanggungjawab untuk menilai keupayaan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan untuk beroperasi sebagai satu usaha berterusan, mendedahkannya jika berkaitan serta menggunakannya sebagai asas perakaunan.

Tanggungjawab Juruaudit Terhadap Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan

Objektif saya adalah untuk memperoleh keyakinan yang munasabah sama ada penyata kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan secara keseluruhannya adalah bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara, sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan, dan mengeluarkan Sijil Juruaudit yang merangkumi pendapat saya. Jaminan yang munasabah adalah satu tahap jaminan yang tinggi, tetapi bukan satu jaminan bahawa audit yang dijalankan mengikut *International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions* akan sentiasa mengesan salah nyata yang ketara apabila ia wujud. Salah nyata boleh wujud daripada fraud atau kesilapan dan dianggap ketara sama ada secara individu atau agregat sekiranya boleh dijangkakan dengan munasabah untuk mempengaruhi keputusan ekonomi yang dibuat oleh pengguna berdasarkan penyata kewangan ini.

Sebagai sebahagian daripada pengauditan mengikut *International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*, saya menggunakan pertimbangan profesional dan mengekalkan keraguan profesional sepanjang pengauditan. Saya juga:

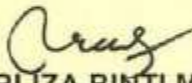
- a. Mengetahui pasti dan menilai risiko salah nyata ketara dalam Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan, sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan, merangka dan melaksanakan prosedur audit yang responsif terhadap risiko berkenaan serta mendapatkan bukti audit yang mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk memberikan asas kepada pendapat saya. Risiko untuk tidak mengesan salah nyata ketara akibat daripada fraud adalah lebih tinggi daripada kesilapan kerana fraud mungkin melibatkan pakatan, pemalsuan, ketinggalan yang disengajakan, representasi yang salah, atau mengatasi kawalan dalaman.
- b. Memahami kawalan dalaman yang relevan untuk merangka prosedur audit yang bersesuaian tetapi bukan untuk menyatakan pendapat mengenai keberkesanan kawalan dalaman Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan.
- c. Menilai kesesuaian dasar perakaunan yang diguna pakai dan kemunasabahan anggaran perakaunan dan pendedahan yang berkaitan oleh Anggota Lembaga.
- d. Membuat kesimpulan terhadap kesesuaian penggunaan asas perakaunan untuk usaha berterusan oleh Anggota Lembaga dan berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperolehi, sama ada wujudnya ketidakpastian ketara yang berkaitan dengan peristiwa atau keadaan yang mungkin menimbulkan keraguan yang signifikan terhadap keupayaan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia atau Kumpulan sebagai satu usaha berterusan. Jika saya membuat kesimpulan bahawa ketidakpastian ketara wujud, saya perlu melaporkan dalam Sijil Juruaudit terhadap pendedahan yang berkaitan dalam Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan atau, jika pendedahan tersebut tidak mencukupi, pendapat saya akan diubah. Kesimpulan saya dibuat berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperolehi sehingga tarikh Sijil Juruaudit.
- e. Menilai sama ada keseluruhan persembahan termasuk pendedahan Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan memberi gambaran yang saksama.
- f. Mendapatkan bukti audit yang mencukupi dan bersesuaian berkaitan maklumat kewangan entiti dan aktiviti perniagaan dalam Kumpulan untuk memberikan pendapat terhadap Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan. Saya bertanggungjawab untuk hala tuju, pengawasan dan pelaksanaan pengauditan kumpulan. Saya hanya bertanggungjawab terhadap pendapat saya.

Laporan Mengenai Keperluan Perundangan dan Peraturan Lain

Berdasarkan keperluan Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994, saya juga melaporkan syarikat subsidiari yang tidak diaudit oleh saya, telah dinyatakan di Nota 8 dalam penyata kewangan.

Hal-hal Lain

Sijil ini dibuat untuk Anggota Lembaga berdasarkan Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 dan bukan untuk tujuan lain. Saya tidak bertanggungjawab terhadap pihak lain bagi kandungan sijil ini.


(NORLIZA BINTI MD. NURUDDIN)
b.p. KETUA AUDIT NEGARA

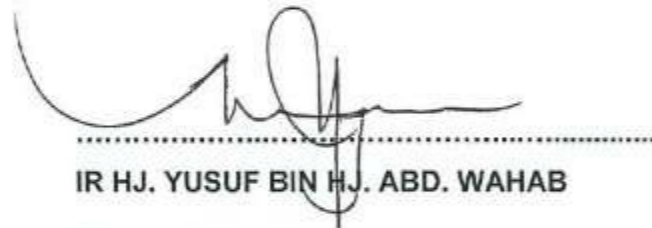
PUTRAJAYA
15 OKTOBER 2020



**PENYATA Pengerusi dan Seorang Anggota Lembaga
Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia**

Kami Ir Hj. Yusuf bin Hj. Abd. Wahab dan Dato' Dr Syed Omar Sharifuddin bin Syed Ikhsan yang merupakan Pengerusi dan salah seorang Anggota Lembaga, Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dengan ini menyatakan bahawa, pada pendapat Anggota Lembaga, Penyata Kewangan yang mengandungi Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan, Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif, Penyata Perubahan Dalam Ekuiti dan Penyata Aliran Tunai yang berikut ini berserta dengan nota-nota kepada Penyata Kewangan di dalamnya, adalah disediakan untuk menunjukkan pandangan yang benar dan saksama berkenaan dengan kedudukan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2019 dan hasil kendaliannya serta perubahan kedudukan kewangannya bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut.

Bagi pihak Lembaga,

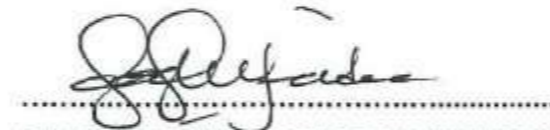


IR HJ. YUSUF BIN HJ. ABD. WAHAB

Pengerusi
Lembaga Pembangunan
Industri Pembinaan Malaysia

Tarikh: 14 OCT 2020
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Bagi pihak Lembaga,



**DATO' DR SYED OMAR SHARIFUDDIN
BIN SYED IKHSAN**

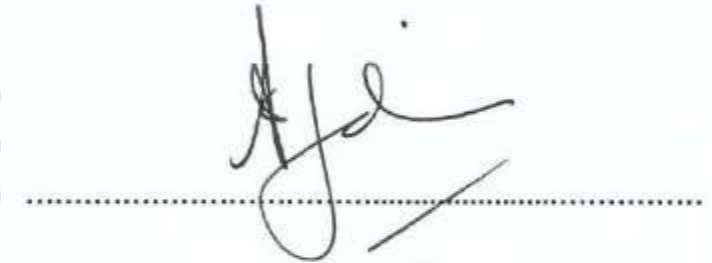
Anggota Lembaga
Lembaga Pembangunan
Industri Pembinaan Malaysia

Tarikh: 14 OCT 2020
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

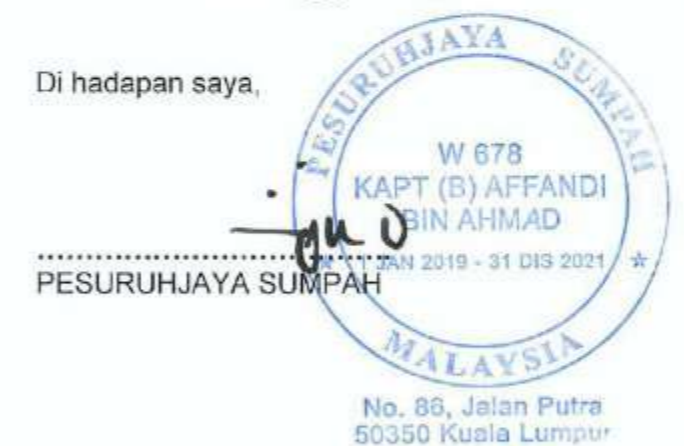
**PENGAKUAN OLEH PEGAWAI UTAMA YANG BERTANGGUNGJAWAB
KE ATAS PENGURUSAN KEWANGAN
LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA**

Saya, Datuk Ir Ahmad 'Asri bin Abdul Hamid, pegawai utama yang bertanggungjawab ke atas pengurusan kewangan dan rekod-rekod perakaunan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan, dengan ikhlasnya mengakui bahawa Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan, Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif, Penyata Perubahan Dalam Ekuiti dan Penyata Aliran Tunai dalam kedudukan kewangan yang berikut ini berserta dengan nota-nota kepada Penyata Kewangan di dalamnya, mengikut sebaik-baik pengetahuan dan kepercayaan saya, adalah betul dan saya membuat ikrar ini dengan sebenarnya mempercayai bahawa ia adalah benar dan atas kehendak-kehendak Akta Akuan Berkanun, 1960.

Sebenarnya dan sesungguhnya)
diakui oleh penama di atas di)
Kuala Lumpur pada 14 OCT 2020)



Di hadapan saya,



PESURUHJAYA SUMPAAH

No. 86, Jalan Putra
50350 Kuala Lumpur

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN PADA 31 DISEMBER 2019

	Nota	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
		2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
ASET					
Aset bukan semasa					
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	4	256,825,607	245,281,805	205,088,003	191,741,746
Aset tidak ketara	5	27,448,868	8,664,138	27,298,936	8,509,137
Kerja dalam pembangunan	6	78,893,166	70,982,149	78,893,166	66,914,796
Pelaburan hartanah	7	9,751,000	9,606,000	-	-
Pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari	8	-	-	23,510,842	23,510,842
Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	9	546,583	1,073,303	-	-
Lain-lain pelaburan	10	920,870	886,231	-	-
Jumlah aset bukan semasa		374,386,094	336,493,626	334,790,947	290,676,521
Aset semasa					
Inventori	11	670,974	665,815	77,467	91,531
Penghutang	12	24,418,941	51,509,723	18,493,764	47,426,649
Pelbagai penghutang	13	29,712,266	43,366,432	23,096,491	35,907,799
Amaun terhutang oleh syarikat bersekutu	14	554,505	184,494	-	-
Cukai baikpulih		8,711,861	5,098,007	8,060,077	4,060,077
Pelaburan portfolio	15	40,198,366	231,871,642	-	203,100,000
Deposit jangka pendek	16	533,463,832	411,985,239	500,310,000	380,710,000
Tunai dan baki di bank		33,225,883	55,187,176	16,090,894	17,357,685
Jumlah aset semasa		670,956,628	799,868,528	566,128,693	688,653,741
JUMLAH ASET		1,045,342,722	1,136,362,154	900,919,640	979,330,262

Nota-nota di muka surat 11 hingga 57 adalah sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN PADA 31 DISEMBER 2019 (SAMBUNGAN)

	Nota	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
		2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
EKUITI DAN LIABILITI					
EKUITI					
Kumpulan wang terkumpul		889,586,118	948,888,749	828,262,615	885,208,507
Kumpulan wang pinjaman kenderaan	17	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Kumpulan wang pinjaman pelajaran	18	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Kumpulan wang pinjaman komputer	19	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Jumlah kumpulan wang		894,086,118	953,388,749	832,762,615	889,708,507
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		3,035,223	6,217,370	-	-
Jumlah ekuiti		897,121,341	959,606,119	832,762,615	889,708,507
LIABILITI					
Liabiliti bukan semasa					
Pinjaman bank	20	2,034,497	2,053,110	-	-
Geran tertunda	21	59,883,265	79,984,166	1,634,785	7,612,610
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	22	12,482,630	9,768,972	11,814,258	9,009,181
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	23	5,731,211	5,168,616	3,100,708	3,188,895
Jumlah liabiliti bukan semasa		80,131,603	96,974,864	16,549,751	19,810,686
Liabiliti semasa					
Pemiutang	24	27,606,479	33,830,208	22,761,456	25,837,895
Pelbagai pemiutang	25	38,855,374	43,964,882	15,978,163	23,412,049
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat subsidiari	26	-	-	5,359,739	14,689,764
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat sub-subsidiari	27	-	-	7,165,025	5,539,426
Pinjaman bank	20	1,031,519	1,149,263	-	-
Peruntukan cukai		78,198	285,710	-	-
Manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek	23	518,208	551,108	342,891	331,935
Jumlah liabiliti semasa		68,089,778	79,781,171	51,607,274	69,811,069
Jumlah liabiliti		148,221,381	176,756,035	68,157,025	89,621,755
JUMLAH EKUITI/LIABILITI		1,045,342,722	1,136,362,154	900,919,640	979,330,262

Nota-nota di muka surat 11 hingga 57 adalah sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

PENYATA PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2019

	Nota	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
		2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Pendapatan operasi	28	246,950,032	301,598,671	216,814,015	268,814,479
Perbelanjaan langsung	29	(153,727,668)	(174,769,419)	(166,944,508)	(190,168,171)
Pendapatan kasar		93,222,364	126,829,252	49,869,507	78,646,308
Lain-lain pendapatan	30	42,738,207	56,119,269	39,152,054	46,845,045
Perbelanjaan pengurusan	31	(29,231,682)	(31,830,526)	(19,584,617)	(21,933,758)
Lain-lain perbelanjaan operasi	32	(161,655,193)	(166,275,093)	(123,559,081)	(121,094,605)
Kos kewangan	33	(242,330)	(246,494)	-	-
Kurangan pendapatan bersih bagi tahun kewangan		(55,168,634)	(15,403,592)	(54,122,137)	(17,537,010)
Bahagian keuntungan daripada syarikat bersekutu		(526,720)	92,073	-	-
Kurangan pendapatan bersih sebelum cukai dan zakat		(55,695,354)	(15,311,519)	(54,122,137)	(17,537,010)
Percukaian Zakat	34	(3,522,369) (285,027)	(13,560,136) (1,325,247)	(2,805,077) (18,678)	(12,688,511) (734,000)
Kurangan pendapatan bersih selepas cukai dan zakat		(59,502,750)	(30,196,902)	(56,945,892)	(30,959,521)
Pendapatan komprehensif lain		-	-	-	-
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan komprehensif tahun kewangan		(59,502,750)	(30,196,902)	(56,945,892)	(30,959,521)
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan komprehensif diagihkan kepada:					
Pemilik Lembaga		(59,261,380)	(29,978,284)	(56,945,892)	(30,959,521)
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		(241,370)	(218,618)	-	-
		(59,502,750)	(30,196,902)	(56,945,892)	(30,959,521)

Nota-nota di muka surat 11 hingga 57 adalah sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)PENYATA PERUBAHAN DALAM EKUITI
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2019

	Nota	Kumpulan		Kumpulan		Kumpulan		Kumpulan		Jumlah Boleh		Jumlah Ekuiti	
		Kumpulan Wang Terkumpul RM	Wang Pinjaman Kenderaan RM	Wang Pinjaman Pelajaran RM	Wang Pinjaman Komputer RM	Wang Pinjaman Kepada Pemilik Lembaga RM	Diagihkan Kepada Pemilik Lembaga RM	Kepentingan Bukan Kawalan RM	Kumpulan Wang Terkumpul RM	Wang Pinjaman Kenderaan RM	Wang Pinjaman Pelajaran RM	Wang Pinjaman Komputer RM	Kepentingan Bukan Kawalan RM
Kumpulan													
Pada 1 Januari 2018		978,942,033	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	983,442,033	6,435,988						989,878,021
Dividen dibayar kepada pemegang kepentingan bukan kawalan		(75,000)	-	-	-	(75,000)	-						(75,000)
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun kewangan		(34,780,206)	-	-	-	(34,780,206)	(218,618)						(34,998,824)
Pelaras tahun lepas	41	4,801,922	-	-	-	4,801,922	-						4,801,922
Dinyatakan semula		(29,978,284)	-	-	-	(29,978,284)	(218,618)						(30,196,902)
Pada 31 Disember 2018		948,888,749	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	953,388,749	6,217,370						959,606,119
Pada 1 Januari 2019		948,888,749	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	953,388,749	6,217,370						959,606,119
Dividen dibayar kepada pemegang kepentingan bukan kawalan		(41,251)	-	-	-	(41,251)	(2,940,777)						(2,982,028)
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun kewangan		(59,261,380)	-	-	-	(59,261,380)	(241,370)						(59,502,750)
Pada 31 Disember 2019		889,586,118	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	894,086,118	3,035,223						897,121,341

Nota-nota di muka surat 11 hingga 57 adalah sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

PENYATA PERUBAHAN DALAM EKUITI
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2019 (SAMBUNGAN)

Lembaga	Nota	Kumpulan Wang		Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Kenderaan		Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Pelajaran		Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Komputer		Jumlah Ekuiti RM
		Terkumpul RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	
Pada 1 Januari 2018		916,168,028	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	920,668,028
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun kewangan		(35,761,443)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35,761,443)
Pelarasan tahun lepas	41	4,801,922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,801,922
Dinyatakan semula		(30,959,521)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,959,521)
Pada 31 Disember 2018		885,208,507	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	889,708,507
Pada 1 Januari 2019		885,208,507	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	889,708,507
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun kewangan		(56,945,892)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(56,945,892)
Pada 31 Disember 2019		828,262,615	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	832,762,615

Nota-nota di muka surat 11 hingga 57 adalah sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2019

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula		Seperti dinyatakan semula
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti Operasi				
Kurangan pendapatan bersih sebelum cukai dan zakat	(55,695,354)	(15,311,519)	(54,122,137)	(17,537,010)
<i>Pelarasan bagi:</i>				
Bahagian keuntungan dalam syarikat bersekutu	526,720	(92,073)	-	-
Belanja faedah	242,330	246,494	-	-
Hibah diterima	(51,397)	(46,408)	(31,942)	(35,288)
Elaun peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai	774,482	1,189,254	728,367	1,189,254
Belanja selenggara tahun terdahulu dilaraskan	-	1,079,951	-	1,079,951
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan dihapuskira	1,069	3,885	1,069	3,809
Hapuskira stok	38,024	-	38,024	-
Hutang lapuk dihapuskira	50,093	90,550	-	-
Penghutang lain dihapuskira	-	11,379	-	11,379
(Pembalikan)/kemerosotan nilai lain-lain pelaburan	(34,639)	38,335	-	-
Kemerosotan nilai penghutang perniagaan	39,689	22,604	-	-
Keuntungan daripada nilai saksama pelaburan hartanah	(145,000)	(5,763,488)	-	-
Keuntungan daripada pembelian syarikat sub-subsidiari	(822,527)	-	-	-
Keuntungan daripada pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	(112,467)	(600,086)	(83,068)	(209,597)
Kerugian daripada pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	38,130	469,740	-	2,127
Pelunasan tanah	-	24,761	-	-
Pendapatan dividen	(9,523,146)	(11,055,435)	(8,420,427)	(10,252,494)
Pendapatan faedah daripada pinjaman kenderaan	(3,275)	(6,314)	(3,275)	(6,314)
Pendapatan faedah daripada deposit tetap	(13,296,679)	(22,463,142)	(12,293,498)	(20,910,429)
Pendapatan dan pelunasan geran	(104,610,430)	(101,419,937)	(13,775,753)	(10,862,888)
Peruntukan belanja manfaat kakitangan	1,340,627	2,590,338	317,525	32,846
Pelunasan aset tak ketara	3,159,521	2,676,371	3,119,952	2,676,371
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan	26,134,633	20,809,545	9,240,417	8,154,544
Kerugian daripada operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja	(151,949,596)	(127,505,195)	(75,284,746)	(46,663,739)

Nota-nota di muka surat 11 hingga 57 adalah sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2019 (SAMBUNGAN)

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti Operasi				
Perubahan dalam modal kerja:				
Inventori	(43,183)	108,985	(23,960)	29,153
Penghutang	26,330,904	13,042,743	28,204,518	14,094,201
Pelbagai penghutang	13,549,780	(11,111,270)	12,811,308	(6,679,051)
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat bersekutu	(370,011)	(710,746)	-	-
Pemiutang	(6,223,729)	(19,116,425)	(3,076,439)	(10,275,264)
Pelbagai pemiutang	(5,106,708)	3,682,760	(7,433,886)	3,543,863
Amaun terhutang (kepada)/oleh syarikat subsidiari	-	-	(9,330,025)	3,861,401
Amaun terhutang oleh/(kepada) syarikat sub-subsidiari	-	-	1,625,599	(11,932,435)
	28,137,053	(14,103,953)	22,777,115	(7,358,132)
Dividen diterima	8,764,080	10,007,489	8,420,427	10,252,494
Dividen di bayar kepada sub-subsidiari	(41,251)	(75,000)	-	-
Faedah diterima	13,299,954	22,469,456	12,296,773	20,916,743
Faedah dibayar	(235,748)	(239,912)	-	-
Hibah diterima	51,397	46,408	31,942	35,288
Cukai dibayar	(5,373,598)	(18,252,409)	(4,000,000)	(15,325,746)
Cukai dipulangkan	743,521	1,867,141	-	-
Manfaat kakitangan dibayar	(810,932)	(645,047)	(394,756)	(286,449)
Zakat dibayar	(287,827)	(1,330,247)	(18,678)	(734,000)
	16,109,596	13,847,879	16,335,708	14,858,330
Tunai digunakan dalam aktiviti operasi	(107,702,947)	(127,761,269)	(36,171,923)	(39,163,541)

Nota-nota di muka surat 11 hingga 57 adalah sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2019 (SAMBUNGAN)

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti Pelaburan				
Pembelian tambahan saham dalam sub-subsidiari	(2,118,250)	-	-	-
Kerja dalam pembangunan	(7,911,017)	(16,166,301)	(11,978,370)	(12,098,948)
Pembelian aset tak ketara	(21,944,251)	(1,814,809)	(21,909,751)	(1,659,809)
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan peralatan	(32,802,763)	(58,456,482)	(22,605,319)	(50,916,358)
Penerimaan daripada penjualan pelaburan portfolio	203,100,000	30,100,000	203,100,000	30,100,000
Penerimaan daripada penjualan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	170,045	887,421	100,644	320,231
Pembelian pelaburan portfolio	(10,674,240)	-	-	-
Tunai bersih dihasilkan daripada/ (digunakan dalam) aktiviti pelaburan	127,819,524	(45,450,171)	146,707,204	(34,254,884)
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti Pembiayaan				
Geran diterima	83,149,204	79,924,163	7,897,946	10,573,208
Geran dipulangkan	(2,338,844)	(1,050,496)	(100,018)	(132,561)
Pembayaran balik pinjaman bank	(1,409,637)	(1,282,261)	-	-
Tunai bersih dihasilkan daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	79,400,723	77,591,406	7,797,928	10,440,647
Penambahan/(Pengurangan) tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada awal tahun kewangan	99,517,300	(95,620,034)	118,333,209	(62,977,778)
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada akhir tahun kewangan	467,172,415	562,792,449	398,067,685	461,045,463
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada akhir tahun kewangan	566,689,715	467,172,415	516,400,894	398,067,685
Analisa tunai dan kesetaraan tunai terdiri daripada:				
Tunai dan baki di bank	33,225,883	55,187,176	16,090,894	17,357,685
Deposit jangka pendek	533,463,832	411,985,239	500,310,000	380,710,000
	566,689,715	467,172,415	516,400,894	398,067,685

Nota-nota di muka surat 11 hingga 57 adalah sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2019****1. MAKLUMAT AM**

Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia (LPIPM) telah ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520) pada 1 Disember 1994 dengan tujuan membangunkan, mengembang, mendorong dan mempergiatkan industri pembinaan.

Fungsi Lembaga selaras dengan Akta 520 adalah seperti berikut:

- (a) memajukan dan merangsang pembangunan, pembaikan dan pengembangan industri pembinaan;
- (b) menasihati dan membuat syor kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan Negeri mengenai perkara yang menyentuh atau berkaitan dengan industri pembinaan;
- (c) memajukan, merangsang dan mengusahakan penyelidikan mengenai apa-apa perkara yang berhubungan dengan industri pembinaan;
- (d) memajukan, merangsang dan membantu dalam pengeksportan perkhidmatan berhubungan dengan industri pembinaan;
- (e) mengadakan perkhidmatan perundingan dan nasihat berkenaan dengan industri pembinaan;
- (f) memajukan dan menggalakkan jaminan kualiti dalam industri pembinaan;
- (g) mengawal selia pematuhan standard bagi buatan kerja binaan dan bahan binaan;
- (h) mendapatkan, menyiarkan, memulakan dan menyenggara maklumat yang berhubungan dengan industri pembinaan termasuklah penubuhan sistem maklumat industri pembinaan;
- (i) mengadakan, memajukan, mengkaji semula dan menyelaraskan latihan dalam industri pembinaan;
- (j) mendaftar dan mengakreditasi kontraktor, mengenakan apa-apa syarat pendaftaran dan akreditasi kontraktor dan membatalkan, menggantung atau mengembalikan semula pendaftaran dan akreditasi kontraktor itu;
- (k) mendaftar, mengakreditasi dan memperakukan personel binaan dan membatalkan, menggantung atau mengembalikan semula pendaftaran, akreditasi dan pemerakuan personel binaan itu;
- (l) mengawal selia pelaksanaan bagi kerja pembinaan yang berkualiti dan selamat;
- (m) mengawal selia pelaksanaan Sistem Binaan Berindustri dalam industri pembinaan; dan
- (n) menguruskan apa-apa aduan atau laporan yang dibuat berkenaan dengan apa-apa kegagalan kerja pembinaan atau kerja pembinaan yang telah siap yang menyentuh keselamatan awam dan mengambil tindakan yang sesuai untuk menanganinya.

Ibu Pejabat Lembaga terletak di Tingkat 10, Menara Dato' Onn, Pusat Dagangan Dunia Kuala Lumpur (WTCKL), No. 45, Jalan Tun Ismail, 50480 Kuala Lumpur. Lembaga mempunyai 14 pejabat negeri dan 5 pejabat cawangan di seluruh Malaysia.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2019 (SAMBUNGAN)****2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING****(a) Asas perakaunan**

Penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Lembaga telah disediakan mengikut Piawaian Pelaporan Entiti Persendirian Malaysia (MPERS) dan Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520).

Penyata kewangan telah disediakan berdasarkan konvensyen kos sejarah kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya di dalam dasar-dasar perakaunan yang penting.

Penyediaan penyata kewangan yang mematuhi MPERS memerlukan penggunaan anggaran perakaunan yang kritikal dan andaian yang mempengaruhi jumlah aset, liabiliti, pendapatan dan perbelanjaan. Ia juga memerlukan Anggota Lembaga membuat pertimbangan mereka dalam proses mengguna pakai dasar-dasar perakaunan. Walaupun anggaran dan pertimbangan ini adalah berdasarkan pengetahuan terbaik Anggota Lembaga tentang peristiwa dan tindakan semasa, keputusan sebenar mungkin berbeza. Bidang yang memerlukan tahap penilaian yang tinggi dan kompleks atau bidang di mana andaian dan anggaran adalah signifikan kepada penyata kewangan dinyatakan di Nota 3.

(b) Asas penyatuan perakaunan

Penyata kewangan yang disatukan adalah termasuk penyata kewangan Lembaga dan syarikat subsidiarinya serta syarikat bersekutu melalui perakaunan ekuiti, yang disediakan sehingga akhir tahun kewangan.

(i) Subsidiari

Subsidiari merupakan entiti, termasuk entiti tujuan khas, dikawal oleh Kumpulan. Kumpulan mengawal entiti apabila Kumpulan mempunyai kuasa untuk mengawal polisi-polisi kewangan dan operasi suatu entiti tersebut dan juga mendapat faedah daripada aktiviti-aktivitinya.

Subsidiari disatukan bermula dari tarikh kawalan dipindahkan kepada Kumpulan. Ia akan dipisahkan pada tarikh kawalan terbatal. Penyatuan perniagaan disediakan dengan menggunakan kaedah perolehan pada tarikh perolehan. Kos penyatuan perniagaan adalah termasuk nilai saksama aset-aset yang diberi, tanggungan liabiliti dan instrumen ekuiti yang diterbitkan oleh pemeroleh sebagai tukaran untuk kawalan ke atas entiti yang diperoleh, tambah dengan kos-kos yang terlibat dalam penyatuan perniagaan tersebut.

Jika kos penyatuan perniagaan melebihi nilai saksama bersih aset-aset, liabiliti dan liabiliti kontingen yang dikenalpasti, ianya akan diiktiraf sebagai muhibah. Jika lebihan adalah negatif, ianya akan terus diiktiraf dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif.

Transaksi antara syarikat, baki bagi penyata pendapatan komprehensif dan rugi tidak direalisasi daripada urus niaga antara syarikat-syarikat subsidiari dalam Kumpulan akan dihapuskan. Dasar perakaunan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari telah diselaraskan di mana perlu bagi memastikan keseragaman dengan dasar yang diterima pakai oleh Kumpulan.

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(b) Asas penyatuan perakaunan (sambungan)

(i) Subsidiari (sambungan)

Transaksi dengan kepentingan bukan kawalan yang tidak mengakibatkan kehilangan kawalan diambilkira sebagai transaksi ekuiti. Apa-apa perbezaan di antara nilai saksama sebarang pertimbangan yang dibayar dan bahagian berkaitan yang diperolehi bagi nilai bawaan aset bersih syarikat subsidiari direkodkan dalam ekuiti. Keuntungan atau kerugian daripada pelupusan kepentingan bukan kawalan juga direkodkan dalam ekuiti.

Apabila Kumpulan tidak lagi mengawal syarikat subsidiari, perbezaan di antara perolehan daripada pelupusan syarikat subsidiari dan jumlah yang dibawa pada tarikh kawalan hilang akan diiktiraf dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif sebagai untung atau rugi atas pelupusan syarikat subsidiari. Baki dibawa untuk mana-mana kepentingan ekuiti dalam bekas syarikat subsidiari pada tarikh hilang kawalan dianggap sebagai kos pada pengiktirafan awal bagi perakaunan berikutnya sebagai instrumen kewangan, pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama bergantung kepada tahap pengaruh yang dikekalkan.

(ii) Syarikat Bersekutu

Syarikat bersekutu adalah entiti di mana Kumpulan mempunyai pengaruh signifikan tetapi bukan kawalan, ke atas dasar kewangan dan operasi.

Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu diambilkira dalam penyata kewangan yang disatukan menggunakan kaedah perakaunan ekuiti. Di bawah kaedah ekuiti, pelaburan pada mulanya diiktiraf pada harga transaksi ditambahkan kos transaksi dan diselaraskan selepas itu untuk mencerminkan pegangan Kumpulan dalam keuntungan selepas pengambilalihan atau kerugian dan pendapatan komprehensif lain dan perubahan dalam aset bersih lain melalui ekuiti syarikat bersekutu sehingga tarikh pengaruh signifikan tersebut tamat.

Keuntungan dan kerugian yang terhasil daripada urus niaga hulu dan hiliran di antara Kumpulan dan syarikat bersekutu diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan hanya setakat kepentingan Kumpulan yang tidak berkaitan dalam syarikat bersekutu. Kerugian tidak direalisasi dihapuskan melainkan transaksi tersebut menunjukkan bukti pengurangan nilai aset yang dipindahkan. Dasar-dasar perakaunan syarikat-syarikat bersekutu telah diubah di mana perlu bagi memastikan keseragaman dengan dasar yang diterima pakai oleh Kumpulan.

Apabila kerugian yang dikongsikan oleh Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu adalah sama atau melebihi kepentingannya dalam syarikat bersekutu, Kumpulan tidak mengiktiraf kerugian selanjutnya, melainkan ia telah menanggung obligasi perundangan atau konstruktif atau membuat pembayaran bagi pihak syarikat bersekutu.

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(b) Asas penyatuan perakaunan (sambungan)

(ii) Syarikat Bersekutu (sambungan)

Apabila Kumpulan tidak lagi mempunyai pengaruh signifikan ke atas syarikat bersekutu, apa-apa kepentingan yang tinggal di dalam bekas syarikat bersekutu pada tarikh pengaruh signifikan hilang diukur pada nilai saksama dan jumlah ini dianggap sebagai amaun awal bawaan aset kewangan. Perbezaan di antara nilai saksama sebarang pengekalan kepentingan tambah hasil daripada kepentingan yang dilupuskan dan nilai dibawa pelaburan pada tarikh kepentingan ekuiti dihentikan adalah diiktiraf dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif.

(c) Pelaburan dalam syarikat-syarikat subsidiari

Dalam penyata kewangan berasingan Lembaga, pelaburan dalam syarikat-syarikat subsidiari dinyatakan pada kos tolak kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul. Semasa pelupusan pelaburan dalam syarikat-syarikat subsidiari, perbezaan di antara hasil pelupusan dan amaun dibawa pelaburan diiktiraf dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif.

(d) Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu

Dalam penyata kewangan berasingan Lembaga, pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu dinyatakan pada kos tolak kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul. Semasa pelupusan pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu, perbezaan di antara hasil pelupusan dan amaun dibawa pelaburan diiktiraf dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif.

(e) Lain-lain pelaburan

Lain-lain pelaburan merupakan pelaburan jangka panjang dalam saham tidak tersiar harga. Lain-lain pelaburan dinyatakan pada kos tolak kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul. Semasa pelupusan lain-lain pelaburan, perbezaan di antara hasil pelupusan dan amaun dibawa pelaburan diiktiraf dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif.

(f) Pelaburan portfolio

Pelaburan portfolio merupakan pelaburan jangka pendek yang diuruskan oleh pengurus dana. Pelaburan portfolio diukur pada nilai saksama melalui Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif jika Lembaga melabur dalam saham tersiar harga atau nilai saksama saham tersebut boleh diukur dengan sewajarnya. Lain-lain pelaburan dinyatakan pada kos tolak kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul. Semasa pelupusan pelaburan portfolio, perbezaan di antara hasil pelupusan dan amaun dibawa pelaburan diiktiraf dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif.

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(g) Hartanah, loji dan peralatan

(i) Pengiktirafan dan pengukuran

Semua hartanah, loji dan peralatan dinyatakan pada kos ditolak susut nilai terkumpul dan kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul. Kos untuk sesuatu hartanah, loji dan peralatan diiktiraf pada mulanya termasuk harga pembelian dan sebarang kos yang berkaitan secara langsung untuk membawa aset kepada lokasi dan keadaan yang diperlukan untuk ianya beroperasi dengan cara yang dicadangkan oleh pihak pengurusan.

Kos tambahan akan dimasukkan dalam jumlah pembawa aset atau diiktiraf sebagai aset berasingan, mengikut kesesuaian, hanya apabila terdapat kemungkinan bahawa manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan yang berkaitan dengan aset tersebut akan mengalir kepada Kumpulan dan kos aset tersebut boleh diukur dengan pasti. Nilai dibawa bagi bahagian yang diganti tidak akan diiktiraf. Semua pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif dalam tempoh kewangan di mana ianya terjadi.

Apabila bahagian penting sesuatu hartanah, loji dan peralatan mempunyai jangka hayat yang berbeza, ia diambil kira sebagai item berasingan (komponen utama) hartanah, loji dan peralatan.

Keuntungan dan kerugian atas pelupusan ditentukan dengan membandingkan perolehan daripada pelupusan dengan amaun dibawa bagi hartanah, loji dan kelengkapan dan diiktiraf secara bersih dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif.

(ii) Susut nilai dan kerugian rosot nilai

Tanah milik bebas tidak disusut nilai. Manakala tanah milik pajak disusut nilai berdasarkan tempoh pajakan. Hartanah, loji dan peralatan lain disusut nilai berasaskan kaedah garis lurus untuk memperuntukkan kos yang kurang nilai sisa sepanjang anggaran jangka hayat adalah seperti berikut:

Tanah pajakan	Berasaskan tempoh pajakan
Bangunan dan ubah suai	30 tahun
Kenderaan dan jentera	5 tahun
Perabot dan lekapan	5 tahun
Kelengkapan pejabat dan mesin peralatan	5 tahun
Komputer	5 tahun

Jika terdapat tanda-tanda bahawa ada perubahan yang signifikan sejak tarikh laporan sebelumnya dalam corak yang mana Kumpulan menjangkakan untuk mengambil manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan aset tersebut, Kumpulan akan mengkaji semula anggaran semasa. Jika jangka semasa berbeza, Kumpulan akan meminda nilai sisa, kaedah pelunasan atau hayat untuk mencerminkan corak baru untuk mengambil manfaat ekonomi aset masa depan.

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(h) Aset tak ketara

Aset tak ketara ialah aset bukan kewangan yang dapat dikenal pasti tanpa kewujudan secara fizikal. Aset tak ketara mempunyai ciri yang sama dengan aset ketara kerana sifatnya yang boleh dimiliki atau dikawal organisasi dan mempunyai nilai wang. Walaupun aset tak ketara tidak dapat dilihat atau disentuh, tetapi aset tersebut boleh dizahirkan dalam bentuk seperti medium storan, dokumen pendaftaran dan lain-lain.

Aset tak ketara Lembaga adalah terdiri daripada harta bukan intelek. Pelunasan dikira berasaskan kos harta atas kadar yang sama rata bagi tempoh kegunaan harta tersebut. Kadar pelunasan tahunan bagi aset tak ketara adalah 20%.

(i) Kerja dalam pembangunan

Kerja dalam pembangunan mewakili kerja pembinaan atau pembangunan yang sedang dilaksanakan dan dijangkakan siap sepenuhnya dalam tempoh kitaran yang biasa. Kerja dalam pembangunan dinyatakan pada kos dan bayaran kemajuan. Kos termasuk kos tanah dan lain-lain belanja langsung serta belanja *overhead*.

(j) Inventori

Inventori dinyatakan pada nilai terendah di antara kos dan nilai realisasi bersih. Kos dinilai berdasarkan kaedah imbalan purata selepas ditolak peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai. Kumpulan menggunakan kaedah masuk dahulu keluar dahulu bagi pengurusan inventornya.

(k) Kos kewangan

Kos kewangan diiktiraf di dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif sebagai perbelanjaan pada tempoh ianya berlaku.

(l) Instrumen kewangan

(i) Pengiktirafan awal

Instrumen kewangan adalah sebarang kontrak yang menimbulkan aset kewangan bagi satu entiti dan instrumen kewangan liabiliti atau ekuiti bagi entiti yang lain. Instrumen kewangan diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan apabila Kumpulan telah menjadi satu pihak kepada peruntukan kontrak instrumen tersebut.

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2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(l) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(i) Pengiktirafan awal (sambungan)

Pada pengiktirafan permulaan, semua instrumen kewangan diiktiraf pada harga transaksi, termasuk kos urus niaga jika instrumen kewangan tersebut tidak diukur pada nilai saksama melalui Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif. Bagi instrumen kewangan yang diukur pada nilai saksama melalui Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif, kos urus niaga dicajkan kepada Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif apabila ia berlaku. Bagi instrumen kewangan yang membentuk transaksi pembiayaan, instrumen kewangan itu diukur pada nilai terkini seperti pembayaran masa akan datang yang didiskaunkan pada kadar pasaran bagi faedah untuk instrumen hutang yang sama.

(ii) Pengukuran berikutnya

Keuntungan dan kerugian

Instrumen hutang yang memenuhi syarat-syarat berikut diukur pada kos yang dilunaskan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif:

- (a) pulangan kepada pemegang adalah tetap atau boleh ditentukan;
- (b) tidak ada peruntukan kontrak yang boleh menyebabkan pemegang kehilangan jumlah pokok atau apa-apa faedah kepada tempoh semasa atau terdahulu; dan
- (c) pilihan bayaran pendahuluan, jika ada, tidak bergantung pada peristiwa masa depan.

Pelaburan dalam saham biasa yang tiada syarat, dan pelaburan dalam saham tidak boleh tukar dan saham keutamaan yang tiada syarat boleh diukur pada kos tolak rosot nilai, melainkan jika saham yang diniagakan secara awam atau nilai saksama boleh diukur dengan pasti, di mana pelaburan diukur pada nilai saksama dengan perubahan dalam nilai saksama diiktiraf dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif. Semua aset kewangan atau liabiliti kewangan yang tidak dinilai pada kos yang dilunaskan atau kos tolak rosot nilai akan dinilai pada nilai saksama dengan perubahan diiktiraf dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif.

Kemerosotan aset kewangan

Selain daripada aset kewangan yang diukur pada nilai saksama melalui Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif, semua aset kewangan lain adalah tertakluk kepada semakan rosot nilai. Pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan, Kumpulan akan memeriksa sama ada terdapat sebarang bukti objektif bahawa aset kewangan telah menunjukkan satu atau lebih peristiwa yang mempunyai kesan negatif ke atas anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan aset tersebut. Kerugian kemerosotan nilai diiktiraf dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif apabila ia berlaku.

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(l) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Pengukuran berikutnya (sambungan)

Kemerosotan aset kewangan (sambungan)

Kerugian rosot nilai bagi instrumen yang diukur pada kos yang dilunaskan dinilai daripada perbezaan di antara amaun aset yang dibawa dan nilai semasa anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan didiskaunkan pada kadar faedah efektif asal aset. Jumlah aset yang dibawa dikurangkan melalui penggunaan akaun peruntukan. Kerugian kemerosotan berkaitan dengan instrumen ekuiti tidak disebut harga yang dinyatakan pada kos tolak rosot nilai diukur sebagai perbezaan di antara amaun aset kewangan yang dibawa dan anggaran terbaik daripada jumlah yang akan diterima oleh entiti bagi aset tersebut jika ia dijual pada tarikh pelaporan.

Jika, dalam tempoh berikutnya, jumlah kerugian rosot nilai berkurangan dan pengurangan tersebut boleh dikaitkan secara objektif kepada peristiwa yang berlaku selepas kerugian rosot nilai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi, kerugian rosot nilai dibalikkan, sehingga ke tahap di mana amaun aset yang dibawa tidak melebihi amaun dibawa jika penjejasan nilai tidak diiktiraf pada tarikh penjejasan nilai diterbalikkan. Amaun pembalikan diiktiraf dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif.

(iii) Penyahiktirafan instrumen kewangan

Aset kewangan dinyahiktirafkan apabila hak untuk menerima aliran tunai daripada pelaburan telah tamat tempoh atau telah dipindahkan dan Kumpulan telah memindahkan sebahagian besar risiko dan ganjaran pemilikan.

Liabiliti kewangan dinyahiktirafkan apabila ia dipadamkan, iaitu apabila obligasi yang dinyatakan dalam kontrak dilepaskan, dibatalkan atau tamat tempoh. Satu pengubahsuaian yang besar dalam tempoh liabiliti kewangan yang sedia ada dianggap sebagai penghapusan liabiliti kewangan asal dan pengiktirafan liabiliti kewangan baru. Sebarang perbezaan di antara nilai liabiliti kewangan yang dibawa dihapuskan atau dipindahkan kepada pihak lain dan cukup dibayar, termasuk sebarang aset bukan tunai yang dipindahkan atau liabiliti yang ditanggung, diiktiraf dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif.

(m) Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai

Penyata aliran tunai disediakan menggunakan kaedah tidak langsung. Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai terdiri daripada tunai di tangan dan di bank serta deposit jangka pendek yang mempunyai kecairan yang tinggi dalam tempoh kematangan tidak melebihi dua belas bulan dari tarikh mula pegangan dan sedia ditukar dalam bentuk tunai dengan risiko perubahan nilai yang rendah.

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2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(n) Geran Kerajaan

Geran Kerajaan diiktiraf seperti berikut:

- (i) Geran yang tidak mengenakan syarat-syarat prestasi masa hadapan yang tertentu kepada penerima diiktiraf dalam pendapatan apabila hasil geran akan diterima.
- (ii) Geran yang mengenakan syarat prestasi masa depan yang tertentu kepada penerima diiktiraf dalam pendapatan hanya apabila syarat prestasi dipenuhi.
- (iii) Bantuan yang diterima sebelum kriteria pengiktirafan hasil terjadi diiktiraf sebagai liabiliti.

Geran Kerajaan diukur pada nilai saksama aset yang diterima atau boleh diterima.

(o) Pajak kewangan

Pajakan hartanah, loji dan peralatan di mana Kumpulan mempunyai sebahagian besar risiko dan ganjaran pemilikan dikelaskan sebagai pajak kewangan. Pajak kewangan dipermodalkan pada permulaan pajak pada nilai terendah antara nilai saksama hartanah yang dipajak dan nilai semasa bayaran pajak minimum.

Setiap bayaran pajak diperuntukkan di antara liabiliti dan caj kewangan untuk mencapai kadar faedah yang tetap ke atas baki liabiliti. Obligasi sewa berkaitan, selepas ditolak caj kewangan, dimasukkan dalam pemiutang jangka panjang lain. Elemen faedah daripada kos kewangan dicajkan kepada Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif sepanjang tempoh pajak untuk menghasilkan kadar faedah berkala yang tetap atas baki tanggungan untuk setiap tempoh. Hartanah, loji dan peralatan yang dibeli menggunakan pajak kewangan akan disusut nilai pada jangka hayat aset yang lebih pendek dan tempoh pajak.

Kos langsung awal yang ditanggung oleh Kumpulan dalam rundingan dan penyusunan pajak kewangan akan ditambah kepada nilai aset pajak yang dibawa dan akan diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif sepanjang tempoh pajak pada asas yang sama sebagai perbelanjaan pajak.

(p) Peruntukan liabiliti

Peruntukan tanggungan diiktiraf apabila Kumpulan mempunyai kewajipan kini hasil daripada peristiwa lampau dan adalah berkemungkinan aliran keluar sumber yang mengandungi manfaat ekonomi diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan kewajipan tersebut dan anggaran yang munasabah boleh dibuat bagi jumlah tersebut. Peruntukan akan dikaji semula pada setiap tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan dan diselaraskan untuk menggambarkan anggaran semasa yang terbaik. Di mana kesan nilai masa wang adalah ketara, jumlah peruntukan adalah nilai kini perbelanjaan yang dijangka perlu untuk menjelaskan kewajipan tersebut.

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(q) Cukai

Perbelanjaan cukai pendapatan bagi tempoh semasa merangkumi cukai semasa dan cukai tertunda. Cukai diiktiraf dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif atau rugi, kecuali setakat mana ia berkaitan dengan perkara yang diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain atau secara langsung dalam ekuiti. Dalam kes ini cukai juga diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain atau secara langsung dalam ekuiti.

Cukai semasa adalah cukai yang perlu dibayar yang dijangka atau boleh diterima ke atas pendapatan atau kerugian cukai bagi tahun semasa, dengan menggunakan kadar cukai yang telah digubal atau digubal sebahagian besarnya pada akhir tempoh laporan, dan sebarang pelarasan kepada cukai yang perlu dibayar bagi tahun-tahun kewangan sebelumnya.

Cukai tertunda diiktiraf menggunakan kaedah liabiliti, ke atas perbezaan sementara yang timbul antara amaun aset dan liabiliti untuk tujuan cukai dan nilai dibawa dalam penyata kewangan. Walau bagaimanapun, cukai tertunda tidak diambil kira jika ia timbul daripada pengiktirafan awal sesuatu aset atau liabiliti dalam urus niaga selain daripada kombinasi perniagaan dan pada masa yang sama urus niaga tersebut tidak menjejaskan keuntungan perakaunan atau keuntungan atau kerugian boleh cukai. Cukai tertunda ditentukan menggunakan kadar cukai yang telah digubal atau digubal sebahagian besarnya pada akhir tempoh pelaporan dan dijangka akan digunakan apabila aset cukai tertunda yang berkaitan direalisasikan atau liabiliti cukai tertunda diselesaikan.

Aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf setakat mana terdapat kemungkinan bahawa keuntungan boleh dikenakan cukai akan tersedia terhadap untuk perbezaan sementara boleh ditolak, kerugian cukai yang tidak digunakan atau kredit cukai belum digunakan.

Cukai tertunda, aset cukai pendapatan dan liabiliti akan diimbangi apabila terdapat hak yang boleh dikuatkuasakan untuk mengimbangi aset cukai semasa dengan liabiliti cukai semasa dan apabila aset dan liabiliti cukai pendapatan tertunda berkait dengan cukai yang dikenakan oleh pihak berkuasa cukai yang sama di antara kedua-dua entiti boleh cukai atau entiti berbeza boleh cukai di mana terdapat tujuan untuk menyelesaikan baki pada asas bersih.

(r) Pengiktirafan pendapatan

(i) Geran Kerajaan

Geran pemberian Kerajaan berkaitan aset terbit bila mana Kerajaan memberi anugerah bantuan geran bagi membolehkan Lembaga memperoleh, memiliki atau membina sesuatu aset jangka panjang. Geran ini kemudiannya dilunaskan ke Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif mengikut jangka hayat aset berkenaan sepertimana caj susut nilai yang dikenakan ke atas aset berkenaan.

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NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2019 (SAMBUNGAN)

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(r) Pengiktirafan pendapatan (sambungan)

(ii) Pendaftaran dan akreditasi

Pendaftaran kontraktor merupakan yuran pendaftaran yang dikenakan kepada kontraktor yang ingin berdaftar. Yuran kursus diiktiraf di Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif dalam tempoh perakaunan di mana ianya berlaku.

(iii) Yuran kursus

Yuran kursus merupakan hasil daripada kursus-kursus yang ditawarkan oleh Lembaga kepada pihak kontraktor sama ada berdaftar dengan Lembaga ataupun tidak. Kursus yang dijalankan juga adalah kursus Kontraktor, Personel Binaan, Bisnes/Ekonomi, Antarabangsa, Teknologi, *Safety Health Environment Quality* (SHEQ) dan lain-lain kursus. Yuran kursus diiktiraf di Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif dalam tempoh perakaunan di mana ianya berlaku.

(iv) Levi kontrak

Levi kontrak merupakan levi yang dikenakan kepada kontraktor yang mempunyai projek baru. Kadar yang dikenakan adalah sebanyak 0.125% daripada jumlah kontrak pembinaan yang dianugerahkan kepada kontraktor tersebut.

Nilai levi akan dilaraskan sekiranya:

- 1) Berlaku perubahan kepada harga kontrak (perubahan skop kerja, perubahan harga barang dan sebagainya)
- 2) Penamatan kontraktor dan lantikan kontraktor baru
- 3) Klien tidak meneruskan projek
- 4) Pelarasan bagi kerja konsesi (bagi kerja penyelenggaraan jangka panjang)

Pelarasan dalam tahun semasa akan dibuat sekiranya pelarasan dibuat dalam tempoh peristiwa selepas tarikh pelaporan.

(v) Pengurusan projek dan perkhidmatan

Pendapatan daripada pengurusan projek dan perkhidmatan diiktiraf dalam tempoh perakaunan di mana pengurusan projek dan perkhidmatan tersebut berlaku.

(vi) Pendapatan faedah atas deposit tetap

Pendapatan faedah atas deposit tetap dari institusi kewangan berlesen diiktiraf pada asas akruan.

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2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(s) Liabiliti luar jangka

Di mana tiada kemungkinan aliran keluar faedah ekonomi akan diperlukan, atau jumlah tidak boleh dianggarkan dengan pasti, liabiliti luar jangka tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan didedahkan sebagai liabiliti luar jangka, melainkan kebarangkalian aliran keluar manfaat ekonomi adalah tipis. Kewujudan liabiliti akan hanya disahkan berdasarkan kejadian atau tidak akan terjadinya satu atau lebih peristiwa masa depan, juga dinyatakan sebagai liabiliti luar jangka kecuali kemungkinan aliran keluar faedah ekonomi adalah tipis.

(t) Aset luar jangka

Apabila aliran masuk manfaat ekonomi aset berkemungkinan di mana ia timbul daripada peristiwa lepas dan di mana kewujudannya akan disahkan hanya oleh kejadian atau tidak terjadinya satu atau lebih peristiwa masa depan yang tidak secara keseluruhannya dalam kawalan entiti, aset tidak akan diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan tetapi akan dinyatakan sebagai aset luar jangka. Apabila aliran masuk manfaat ekonomi pasti, maka aset berkaitan diiktiraf.

(u) Mata wang asing

(i) Fungsian dan persembahan mata wang

Transaksi yang dimasukkan dalam penyata kewangan setiap entiti Kumpulan diukur menggunakan mata wang persekitaran ekonomi utama di mana entiti tersebut beroperasi (fungsi mata wang asing). Penyata kewangan dibentangkan dalam Ringgit Malaysia (RM), yang merupakan fungsi mata wang asing dan pembentangan Lembaga.

(ii) Transaksi dan baki

Urus niaga mata wang asing diterjemahkan kepada mata wang fungsian menggunakan kadar pertukaran yang berkuatkuasa pada tarikh urus niaga atau penilaian di mana barang-barang yang diukur semula. Untung dan rugi pertukaran asing yang berpunca daripada penyelesaian sesuatu transaksi dan daripada terjemahan kadar pertukaran aset dan liabiliti kewangan pada akhir tahun dalam mata wang asing diiktiraf dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif.

Aset dan liabiliti bukan kewangan yang direkod dalam mata wang asing tidak diterjemahkan semula pada akhir tarikh laporan ini, kecuali yang diukur pada nilai saksama ditukarkan semula kepada mata wang fungsian pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh nilai saksama ditentukan.

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2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(v) Manfaat kakitangan

(i) Manfaat jangka pendek

Upah, gaji, bonus dan caruman keselamatan sosial adalah diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan pada tahun di mana khidmat berkaitan diberi oleh kakitangan Kumpulan. Ketidakhadiran berganjaran terkumpul jangka pendek seperti cuti tahunan berbayar adalah diambil kira apabila khidmat yang diberi oleh kakitangan meningkatkan kelayakan mereka kepada ketidakhadiran berganjaran akan datang. Ketidakhadiran berganjaran yang tidak terkumpul jangka pendek seperti cuti sakit, adalah diambil kira apabila ketidakhadiran tersebut terjadi.

(ii) Pelan caruman wajib

Seperti yang dikehendaki oleh undang-undang, Kerajaan/syarikat di Malaysia membuat caruman kepada skim pencen negara, iaitu Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP). Caruman ini diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan di dalam penyata pendapatan di dalam tempoh masa yang berkaitan dengannya. Bagi kakitangan Kerajaan yang dipinjamkan kepada Kumpulan dan Lembaga, pelan caruman wajib adalah di bawah Skim Pencen Kumpulan Wang Amanah Persaraan.

(iii) Manfaat jangka panjang

a) Lembaga menerima pakai MPERS Seksyen 28 – *Employee Benefits*, yang memerlukan bayaran manfaat kakitangan yang dibayar selepas persaraan diiktiraf secara akruan dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif tahun semasa sebagai Perbelanjaan Manfaat Kakitangan dan di dalam Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan sebagai liabiliti yang dikenali sebagai Manfaat Kakitangan Jangka Panjang.

b) Jenis manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang yang diiktiraf secara akruan adalah bayaran gantian cuti rehat. Pengiraan amaun manfaat kakitangan ini adalah berdasarkan bilangan cuti terkumpul sebenar dan kadar gaji serta elaun yang layak pada tahun kewangan.

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NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
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3. PENILAIAN DAN ANGGARAN PERAKAUNAN YANG SIGNIFIKAN

Penyediaan penyata kewangan memerlukan Anggota Lembaga membuat penilaian, anggaran dan andaian yang mempengaruhi amaun aset, liabiliti, pendapatan dan perbelanjaan yang dilaporkan dan pendedahan aset luarjangka dan liabiliti, di mana berkenaan. Di samping itu, Anggota Lembaga juga perlu membuat pertimbangan dalam proses mengguna pakai dasar perakaunan. Walaupun anggaran dan andaian ini berdasarkan kepada pengetahuan terbaik Anggota Lembaga tentang peristiwa-peristiwa dan tindakan, keputusan sebenar mungkin berbeza daripada anggaran tersebut.

Anggaran dan pertimbangan dinilai secara berterusan oleh Anggota Lembaga dan berdasarkan pengalaman sejarah dan faktor-faktor lain, termasuk jangkaan peristiwa masa hadapan yang dipercayai munasabah dalam keadaan. Anggaran dan pertimbangan yang memberi kesan kepada aplikasi polisi-polisi perakaunan kepada Kumpulan dan Lembaga dan pendedahan, dan mempunyai risiko yang boleh menyebabkan pelarasan ketara kepada penyata kewangan adalah seperti berikut:

(a) Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan

Kos hartanah, loji dan peralatan disusut nilai atas dasar garis lurus sepanjang jangka hayat aset tersebut. Perubahan dalam tahap penggunaan yang dijangka boleh memberi kesan kepada jangka hayat ekonomi dan nilai baki aset tersebut, maka caj susut nilai masa depan boleh disemak semula.

Kumpulan dan Lembaga menjangkakan bahawa nilai baki hartanah, loji dan peralatan mereka akan menjadi tidak begitu ketara. Hasilnya, nilai sisa tidak diambil kira bagi pengiraan amaun susut nilai.

(b) Cukai pendapatan

Terdapat sesetengah urusan niaga dan pengiraan yang mana penetapan cukai muktamad mungkin berbeza daripada anggaran awal. Kumpulan dan Lembaga mengiktiraf liabiliti cukai berdasarkan anggaran sama ada cukai tersebut akan menjadi kena dibayar operasi perjalanan biasa perniagaan dan kefahamannya terhadap undang-undang cukai semasa. Sekiranya kesudahan perkara-perkara ini berbeza daripada jumlah awal yang telah diiktiraf, perbezaan tersebut akan memberi kesan cukai pendapatan dan peruntukan cukai tertunda pada tempoh di mana penentuan tersebut dibuat.

(c) Rosot nilai

(i) Aset kewangan

Kerugian rosot nilai diiktiraf apabila terdapat bukti objektif bahawa aset-aset kewangan adalah terjejas. Kriteria yang digunakan untuk menentukan sama ada terdapatnya bukti-bukti objektif akan adanya rosot nilai bagi aset-aset kewangan seperti masalah kewangan ketara penghutang dan kegagalan atau kelewatan ketara dalam pembayaran. Kategori aset kewangan yang ditaksir sebagai tidak mengalami rosot nilai secara individu kemudiannya ditaksir untuk rosot nilai mengikut asas kolektif berdasarkan ciri-ciri risiko yang sama.

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3. PENILAIAN DAN ANGGARAN PERAKAUNAN YANG SIGNIFIKAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(c) Rosot nilai (sambungan)

(i) Aset kewangan (sambungan)

Sekiranya terdapat bukti objektif rosot nilai, jumlah dan masa aliran tunai masa depan dianggarkan berdasarkan pengalaman kerugian bagi aset dengan ciri risiko kredit yang serupa. Jika jangkaan berbeza dari anggaran, perbezaan ini akan memberi kesan kepada nilai dibawa penghutang.

(ii) Inventori

Semakan akan dibuat dari semasa ke semasa oleh pihak pengurusan mengenai inventori rosak, usang dan bergerak perlahan. Kajian tersebut memerlukan pertimbangan dan anggaran. Kemungkinan perubahan dalam anggaran ini boleh mengakibatkan pindaan kepada penilaian inventori.

(d) Anggaran nilai saksama bagi aset kewangan dan liabiliti tertentu

Kumpulan merekodkan sesetengah aset dan liabiliti kewangan pada nilai saksama, yang memerlukan penggunaan anggaran perakaunan dan pertimbangan yang luas. Manakala komponen penting pengukuran nilai saksama ditentukan menggunakan bukti objektif yang boleh disahkan, jumlah perubahan dalam nilai saksama adalah berbeza jika Kumpulan menggunakan kaedah penilaian yang berbeza. Sebarang perubahan dalam nilai saksama aset dan liabiliti tersebut akan menjelaskan untung dan/atau ekuiti.

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2019 (SAMBUNGAN)**

4. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN

Kumpulan	Tanah dan tanah pajakan	Bangunan dan ubahsuai	Kenderaan dan jentera	Perabot dan lekapan	Kelengkapan pejabat dan mesin peralatan		Jumlah
					RM	RM	
Kos							
Pada 01.01.2019	77,688,050	302,528,884	29,982,214	5,731,958	85,474,557	19,378,892	520,784,555
Pelarasan Tahunan	-	-	-	-	-	(155,000)	(155,000)
Dinyatakan semula	77,688,050	302,528,884	29,982,214	5,731,958	85,474,557	19,223,892	520,629,555
Penambahan	19,184,061	4,326,576	1,591,345	736,484	10,384,348	1,552,398	37,775,212
Pelupusan	-	(356,260)	(1,256,889)	(252,825)	(548,008)	(1,204,234)	(3,618,216)
Pelarasan	-	(101,430)	-	-	101,430	-	-
Pada 31.12.2019	96,872,111	306,397,770	30,316,670	6,215,617	95,412,327	19,572,056	554,786,551
Susut nilai terkumpul							
Pada 01.01.2019	11,145,936	183,638,674	20,304,257	2,844,445	44,619,948	12,794,490	275,347,750
Susut nilai semasa	829,163	6,276,136	3,528,825	1,388,648	11,599,519	2,512,342	26,134,633
Pelupusan	-	(356,259)	(1,178,165)	(252,587)	(532,524)	(1,201,904)	(3,521,439)
Pelarasan	-	(3,342)	-	-	3,342	-	-
Pada 31.12.2019	11,975,099	189,555,209	22,654,917	3,980,506	55,690,285	14,104,928	297,960,944
Nilai bawaan							
Pada 31.12.2019	84,897,012	116,842,561	7,661,753	2,235,111	39,722,042	5,467,128	256,825,607
Pada 31.12.2018	66,542,114	118,890,210	9,677,957	2,887,513	40,854,609	6,429,402	245,281,805

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NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2019 (SAMBUNGAN)

4. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Lembaga	Tanah dan tanah pajakan RM	Bangunan dan ubahsuai RM	Kenderaan dan jentera RM	Perabot dan lekapan RM	Kelengkapan pejabat dan mesin peralatan RM		Komputer RM	Jumlah RM
Kos								
Pada 01.01.2019	77,688,050	294,668,699	19,442,755	1,336,538	13,517,933	10,510,059	417,164,034	
Penambahan	19,184,061	879,530	401,151	10,796	2,064,225	65,556	22,605,319	
Pelupusan	-	-	(871,987)	(85,683)	(95,072)	(388,842)	(1,441,584)	
Pelarasan	-	(101,430)	-	-	101,430	-	-	
Pada 31.12.2019	96,872,111	295,446,799	18,971,919	1,261,651	15,588,516	10,186,773	438,327,769	
Susut nilai terkumpul								
Pada 01.01.2019	11,145,936	180,823,748	13,601,874	1,059,399	11,874,822	6,916,509	225,422,288	
Susut nilai semasa	829,163	4,709,921	2,148,260	94,211	638,088	820,774	9,240,417	
Pelupusan	-	-	(862,668)	(85,645)	(88,058)	(386,568)	(1,422,939)	
Pelarasan	-	(3,342)	-	-	3,342	-	-	
Pada 31.12.2019	11,975,099	185,530,327	14,887,466	1,067,965	12,428,194	7,350,715	233,239,766	
Nilai bawaan								
Pada 31.12.2019	84,897,012	109,916,472	4,084,453	193,686	3,160,322	2,836,058	205,088,003	
Pada 31.12.2018	66,542,114	113,844,951	5,840,881	277,139	1,643,111	3,593,550	191,741,746	

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4. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Termasuk dalam penambahan/pembelian hartanah, loji dan peralatan Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah aset yang dibeli di bawah pembiayaan pajakan kewangan dan pinjaman jangka panjang, geran yang diterima dan juga tunai seperti berikut:

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Tunai	32,802,763	58,611,482	22,605,319	50,916,358
Pembiayaan pajakan kewangan	1,273,280	747,001	-	-
Geran	3,699,169	27,641,303	-	-
	37,775,212	86,999,786	22,605,319	50,916,358

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5. ASET TIDAK KETARA

Kumpulan	Perisian Komputer	Lesen	Jumlah
	RM	RM	Seperti dinyatakan semula RM
Kos			
Pada 01.01.2019	20,778,753	782,065	21,560,818
Pindahan	155,000	-	155,000
Dinyatakan semula	20,933,753	782,065	21,715,818
Penambahan	5,852,327	1,156,650	7,008,977
Pelarasan/Pengkelasan	14,935,274	-	14,935,274
Pada 31.12.2019	41,721,354	1,938,715	43,660,069
Pelunasan Terkumpul			
Pada 01.01.2019	12,606,180	445,500	13,051,680
Pelunasan bagi tahun kewangan	3,046,103	113,418	3,159,521
Pada 31.12.2019	15,652,283	558,918	16,211,201
Nilai bawaan			
Pada 31.12.2019	26,069,071	1,379,797	27,448,868
Pada 31.12.2018 (dinyatakan semula)	8,327,573	336,565	8,664,138
Lembaga			
	Perisian Komputer	Lesen	Jumlah
	RM	RM	RM
Kos			
Pada 01.01.2019	20,710,753	782,065	21,492,818
Penambahan	5,817,827	1,156,650	6,974,477
Pelupusan/Pelarasan	14,935,274	-	14,935,274
Pada 31.12.2019	41,463,854	1,938,715	43,402,569
Pelunasan Terkumpul			
Pada 01.01.2019	12,538,181	445,500	12,983,681
Pelunasan bagi tahun kewangan	3,006,534	113,418	3,119,952
Pada 31.12.2019	15,544,715	558,918	16,103,633
Nilai bawaan			
Pada 31.12.2019	25,919,139	1,379,797	27,298,936
Pada 31.12.2018	8,172,572	336,565	8,509,137

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6. KERJA DALAM PEMBANGUNAN

Kumpulan	Tanah	Bangunan	Sistem Komputer	Mesin Peralatan	Jumlah
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
2019					
Kos					
Pada 01.01.2019	-	51,504,661	15,410,135	4,067,353	70,982,149
Penambahan	117,629	26,818,985	661,691	-	27,598,305
Pengkelasan/Pelarasan	-	(684,661)	(14,935,274)	(4,067,353)	(19,687,288)
Pada 31.12.2019	117,629	77,638,985	1,136,552	-	78,893,166
2018					
Kos					
Pada 01.01.2018	-	41,546,685	13,269,163	-	54,815,848
Penambahan	-	51,504,661	2,743,182	4,067,353	58,315,196
Pengkelasan/Pelarasan	-	(41,546,685)	(602,210)	-	(42,148,895)
Pada 31.12.2018	-	51,504,661	15,410,135	4,067,353	70,982,149
Lembaga					
	Tanah	Bangunan	Sistem Komputer	Mesin Peralatan	Jumlah
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
2019					
Kos					
Pada 01.01.2019	-	51,504,661	15,410,135	-	66,914,796
Penambahan	117,629	26,818,985	661,691	-	27,598,305
Pengkelasan/Pelarasan	-	(684,661)	(14,935,274)	-	(15,619,935)
Pada 31.12.2019	117,629	77,638,985	1,136,552	-	78,893,166
2018					
Kos					
Pada 01.01.2018	-	41,546,685	13,269,163	-	54,815,848
Penambahan	-	51,504,661	2,743,182	-	54,247,843
Pengkelasan/Pelarasan	-	(41,546,685)	(602,210)	-	(42,148,895)
Pada 31.12.2018	-	51,504,661	15,410,135	-	66,914,796

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7. PELABURAN HARTANAH

Kumpulan	Tanah RM	Bangunan RM	Jumlah RM
Pada 01.01.2019	7,100,000	2,506,000	9,606,000
Perubahan pada nilai pasaran	145,000	-	145,000
Pada 31.12.2019	7,245,000	2,506,000	9,751,000
Pada 31.01.2018	7,100,000	2,506,000	9,606,000

- (a) Pelaburan hartanah dalam Kumpulan berjumlah RM9,751,000 (2018: RM9,606,000) telah dicagarkan sebagai sekuriti untuk pinjaman bank (Nota 20).
- (b) Pelaburan hartanah telah dinilai dengan menggunakan Kaedah Perbandingan. Kaedah ini melibatkan kajian ke atas transaksi terkini dengan melakukan semakan harga untuk harta serupa di dalam dan di sekitarnya serta membuat pelarasan ke atas sebarang faktor yang boleh menjejaskan nilai; seperti lokasi, pengezonan, perancangan, kelulusan, kebolehcapaian, situasi pasaran, bentuk dan permukaan tanah, tempoh pegangan dan sekatan jika status kependudukan, kawasan binaan, pembinaan bangunan, kemasan dan perkhidmatan, usia dan sifat-sifat lain yang berkaitan.
- (c) Nilai saksama pelaburan hartanah Kumpulan adalah ditentukan oleh penilaian yang dijalankan oleh IPC Island Property Consultants Sdn. Bhd., penilai profesional bebas yang mempunyai kelayakan profesional berkaitan yang diiktiraf dan pengalaman terkini dalam menilai hartanah di lokasi berkaitan.

8. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI

	Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Saham tidak tersiar harga, di Malaysia:		
Pada kos		
CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.	19,075,000	19,075,000
CIDB E-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd.	4,435,842	4,435,842
	<u>23,510,842</u>	<u>23,510,842</u>

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8. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI (SAMBUNGAN)

Butiran mengenai syarikat-syarikat subsidiari dan kepentingan ekuiti di dalamnya adalah seperti berikut:

Nama syarikat	Kepentingan ekuiti		Kegiatan utama
	2019 %	2018 %	
CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.*	100	100	Pelaburan dan perkhidmatan berasaskan industri pembinaan.
CIDB E-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd.**	100	100	Menjalankan perkhidmatan berasaskan Teknologi komunikasi maklumat.
Construction Research Institute of Malaysia **	100	100	Menjalankan penyelidikan dan pembangunan (R&D) berkaitan industri pembinaan.
Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad ***	100	100	Membawa masuk, mengagihkan dan juga memperbaharui permit kerja bagi Pekerja Asing Binaan.
Subsidiari CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.: Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Selangor) Sdn. Bhd.	100	75	Memberi latihan dan kursus kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd.	100	95	Memberi latihan dan kursus kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Terengganu) Sdn. Bhd.	91.7	90	Memberi latihan dan kursus kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Utara) Sdn. Bhd.	100	100	Memberi latihan dan kursus kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan.

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8. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI (SAMBUNGAN)

Nama syarikat	Kepentingan ekuiti		Kegiatan utama
	2019 %	2018 %	
Subsidiari CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.: Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Sabah) Sdn. Bhd.	100	100	Memberi latihan dan kursus kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Sarawak) Sdn. Bhd.	100	100	Memberi latihan dan kursus kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan.
CIDB Technologies Sdn. Bhd. (Sebelum ini dikenali sebagai CIDB Events Management Sdn. Bhd.)	100	100	Menguruskan pertunjukan berkaitan industri pembinaan.
CIDB IBS Sdn. Bhd. (Sebelum ini dikenali sebagai CIDB MyIBS Sdn. Bhd.)	100	100	Perkhidmatan nasihat teknikal, program pembangunan untuk vendor dan pengesahan, ujian pengesahan dan pengesahan produk, kilang dan pemasangan berkaitan IBS.
Subsidiari Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd.: ABM Management Services Sdn. Bhd.	100	100	Sebagai tenaga pengajar dan konsultan bagi perkara berkaitan industri pembinaan dan aktiviti lain yang berkaitan.

* Syarikat subsidiari ini diperbadankan di Malaysia dan telah diaudit oleh Tetuan Azhar Noriza Zainuddin

** Syarikat subsidiari ini diperbadankan di Malaysia dan telah diaudit oleh Tetuan Afrizan Tarmili Khairul Azhar

*** Syarikat subsidiari ini diperbadankan di Malaysia dan telah diaudit oleh Tetuan A.Razak & Co.

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9. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU

	Kumpulan	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Saham tidak tersiar harga, di Malaysia pada kos	50,000	50,000
Bahagian rizab selepas pengambilalihan	496,583	1,023,303
	546,583	1,073,303
Pelaburan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu meliputi:		
Bahagian daripada aset bersih	539,106	1,065,826
Bahagian daripada muhibah dalam syarikat bersekutu	7,477	7,477
	546,583	1,073,303

Butiran mengenai syarikat bersekutu dan kepentingan ekuiti di dalamnya adalah seperti berikut:

Nama syarikat	Kepentingan ekuiti		Kegiatan utama
	2019 %	2018 %	
TWI-ABM Training and Certification Sdn. Bhd.	50	50	Beroperasi sebagai tenaga pengajar atau pusat latihan untuk kontraktor dan subkontraktor.

Syarikat bersekutu Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd ini adalah diperbadankan di Malaysia dan telah diaudit oleh Tetuan Jamal Amin & Partners.

10. LAIN-LAIN PELABURAN

	Kumpulan	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Saham tidak tersiar harga, di Malaysia, pada kos:	961,350	961,350
Tambah : Pelarasan Rosot Nilai	34,639	-
Kurang : Rosot Nilai	(75,119)	(75,119)
	920,870	886,231

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11. INVENTORI

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Pada kos dan nilai realisasi bersih: Inventori	670,974	665,815	77,467	91,531

12. PENGHUTANG

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Penghutang	37,064,192	67,367,569	30,767,509	63,073,408
Tolak: Peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai	(12,555,469)	(15,744,692)	(12,273,745)	(15,646,759)
Hutang lapuk dihapuskan	(89,782)	(90,550)	-	-
Kemerosotan nilai	-	(22,604)	-	-
	24,418,941	51,509,723	18,493,764	47,426,649
<u>Pergerakan dalam peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai</u>				
Pada 1 Januari	15,744,692	14,780,230	15,646,759	14,682,297
Peruntukan rosot nilai dalam tahun semasa	912,158	1,084,868	728,367	1,084,868
Peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai tidak diperlukan	(4,101,381)	(120,406)	(4,101,381)	(120,406)
Pada 31 Disember	12,555,469	15,744,692	12,273,745	15,646,759

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12. PENGHUTANG (SAMBUNGAN)

Analisa Pengumuran

Analisa pengumuran untuk akaun penghutang bagi Kumpulan dan Lembaga pada akhir tempoh pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:

	Jumlah Kasar RM	Rosot nilai Secara Individu RM	Nilai Bawaan RM
Kumpulan 2019			
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	7,067,265	-	7,067,265
Lepas tempoh kredit:			
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	7,721,657	-	7,721,657
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	4,984,418	-	4,984,418
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	17,290,852	(12,645,251)	4,645,601
	37,064,192	(12,645,251)	24,418,941
Kumpulan 2018			
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	18,290,637	-	18,290,637
Lepas tempoh kredit:			
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	18,602,074	-	18,602,074
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	10,707,572	-	10,707,572
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	19,767,286	(15,857,846)	3,909,440
	67,367,569	(15,857,846)	51,509,723

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12. PENGHUTANG (SAMBUNGAN)

Analisa Pengumuran (sambungan)

	Jumlah Kasar RM	Rosot nilai Secara Individu RM	Nilai Bawaan RM
Lembaga 2019			
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	5,508,372	-	5,508,372
Lepas tempoh kredit:			
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	4,984,321	-	4,984,321
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	3,621,918	-	3,621,918
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	16,652,898	(12,273,745)	4,379,153
	<u>30,767,509</u>	<u>(12,273,745)</u>	<u>18,493,764</u>
Lembaga 2018			
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	15,660,821	-	15,660,821
Lepas tempoh kredit:			
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	18,009,471	-	18,009,471
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	10,435,513	-	10,435,513
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	18,967,603	(15,646,759)	3,320,844
	<u>63,073,408</u>	<u>(15,646,759)</u>	<u>47,426,649</u>

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13. PELBAGAI PENGHUTANG

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Cagaran dan prabayar	5,509,136	5,590,149	3,129,010	3,061,368
Cek dikembalikan	-	4,713	-	4,713
Dividen belum terima	-	810,568	-	810,568
Faedah belum terima	3,929,350	5,833,173	3,929,350	5,833,173
Penghutang GST	15,708,178	25,647,417	15,708,178	25,647,417
Penghutang inoiv	98,469	148,300	98,469	148,300
Penghutang kenderaan	58,172	122,052	58,172	122,052
Penghutang staf	290,664	284,530	68,378	120,020
Pinjaman pelajaran	189,902	252,480	189,902	252,480
Terimaan belum dikredit	5,798	88,533	5,798	88,533
Penghutang-penghutang lain:				
- semasa	4,032,363	4,770,639	-	-
	<u>29,822,032</u>	<u>43,552,554</u>	<u>23,187,257</u>	<u>36,088,624</u>
Tolak:				
Peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai	(109,766)	(174,743)	(90,766)	(169,446)
Penghutang lain dihapuskan	-	(11,379)	-	(11,379)
	<u>29,712,266</u>	<u>43,366,432</u>	<u>23,096,491</u>	<u>35,907,799</u>
Pergerakan dalam peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai				
Pada 1 Januari	174,743	460,554	169,446	455,257
Peruntukan rosot nilai dalam tahun semasa	13,703	104,386	-	104,386
Rosot nilai baik pulih	(78,680)	(390,197)	(78,680)	(390,197)
Pada 31 Disember	<u>109,766</u>	<u>174,743</u>	<u>90,766</u>	<u>169,446</u>

14. AMAUN TERHUTANG OLEH SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU

Amaun terhutang oleh syarikat bersekutu terdiri daripada pendahuluan tanpa cagaran yang tidak dikenakan faedah dan akan dibayar balik berdasarkan arahan pembayaran.

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15. PELABURAN PORTFOLIO

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Pada kos dan nilai saksama, di Malaysia:				
RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.	32,315,037	153,300,485	-	132,100,000
TA Investment Berhad	-	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
Permodalan BSN Berhad	-	21,000,000	-	21,000,000
Amanah Raya JMF Management	7,733,479	7,421,307	-	-
Am Investment	149,850	149,850	-	-
	40,198,366	231,871,642	-	203,100,000

16. DEPOSIT JANGKA PENDEK

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Simpanan tetap di bank-bank dan institusi kewangan berlesen	533,463,832	411,985,239	500,310,000	380,710,000

Kadar faedah deposit di sepanjang tahun kewangan bagi Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah 2.90% - 4.40% (2018: 3.15% - 4.40%) setahun dan tempoh matang deposit adalah 1 - 365 hari (2018: 1 - 365 hari).

17. KUMPULAN WANG PINJAMAN KENDERAAN

	Kumpulan dan Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Pada 1 Januari/31 Disember	2,000,000	2,000,000
Pergerakan dalam baki penghutang pinjaman:		
Pada 1 Januari	122,052	192,412
Tambahan pinjaman	-	-
Bayaran balik pinjaman	(63,880)	(70,360)
Pada 31 Disember	58,172	122,052

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17. KUMPULAN WANG PINJAMAN KENDERAAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Kumpulan wang ini adalah untuk pemberian pinjaman kenderaan kepada kakitangan tertakluk kepada syarat-syarat yang ditetapkan. Tempoh bayaran balik pinjaman selama 108 bulan. Pembayaran balik pembiayaan termasuk kadar keuntungan hendaklah dibayar oleh kakitangan secara ansuran melalui potongan gaji pada tiap-tiap bulan sebagaimana yang dipersetujui di dalam Perjanjian.

18. KUMPULAN WANG PINJAMAN PELAJARAN

	Kumpulan dan Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Pada 1 Januari/31 Disember	1,500,000	1,500,000
Pergerakan dalam baki penghutang pinjaman:		
Pada 1 Januari	252,480	212,320
Tambahan pinjaman	49,891	70,660
Bayaran balik pinjaman	(112,469)	(30,500)
Pada 31 Disember	189,902	252,480

Kumpulan wang ini adalah untuk pemberian pinjaman pelajaran kepada kakitangan tertakluk kepada syarat-syarat yang ditetapkan. Tempoh bayaran balik pinjaman selama 60 bulan. Pembayaran balik pembiayaan tanpa kadar keuntungan hendaklah dibayar oleh kakitangan setelah tamat pengajian secara ansuran melalui potongan gaji pada tiap-tiap bulan sebagaimana yang dipersetujui di dalam Perjanjian. Kakitangan layak mendapat pembiayaan boleh ubah sekiranya memenuhi syarat-syarat kelayakan yang ditetapkan.

19. KUMPULAN WANG PINJAMAN KOMPUTER

	Kumpulan dan Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Pada 1 Januari/31 Disember	1,000,000	1,000,000

Kumpulan wang ini adalah untuk pemberian pinjaman komputer kepada kakitangan tertakluk kepada syarat-syarat yang ditetapkan. Tempoh bayaran balik pinjaman selama 48 bulan. Pembayaran balik pembiayaan termasuk kadar keuntungan hendaklah dibayar oleh kakitangan secara ansuran melalui potongan gaji pada tiap-tiap bulan sebagaimana yang dipersetujui di dalam Perjanjian.

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20. PINJAMAN BANK

	Kumpulan	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Pinjaman berjangka	1,105,776	939,691
Pemiutang pajakan kewangan	1,960,240	2,262,682
	3,066,016	3,202,373
Dianalisa sebagai:		
Bayaran balik dalam 12 bulan	1,031,519	1,149,263
Bayaran balik selepas 12 bulan dan tidak melebihi 5 tahun	1,631,560	2,053,110
Bayaran balik selepas 5 tahun	402,937	-
	3,066,016	3,202,373

(a) Pinjaman Berjangka

Pinjaman berjangka bagi Pembiayaan Islam Boleh Ubah Tempoh (BBA TF) berjumlah RM3,641,544 adalah sebahagian daripada pembiayaan pembelian 15 unit kedai-pejabat siap di Taman Tasik Utama, Ayer Keroh, Melaka dan sebidang tanah komersial yang dipegang dibawah HSM 4918 Lot No. PT 19403, Mukim Bukit Katil, Melaka Tengah. Tempoh pembayaran balik pinjaman adalah sebanyak RM900 sehingga RM18,787 selama 120 ansuran bulanan termasuk faedah.

	Kumpulan	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Kematangan pinjaman berjangka:		
Bayaran balik dalam 12 bulan	238,836	364,155
Bayaran balik selepas 12 bulan dan tidak melebihi 5 tahun	464,003	575,536
Bayaran balik selepas 5 tahun	402,937	-
	1,105,776	939,691

(b) Pemiutang Pajakan Kewangan

	Kumpulan	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Pembayaran minimum pembiayaan		
Bayaran balik dalam 12 bulan	921,400	940,032
Bayaran balik selepas 12 bulan dan tidak melebihi 5 tahun	1,284,904	1,630,582
	2,206,304	2,570,614
Tolak: Caj pembiayaan akan dibayar	(246,064)	(307,932)
Nilai semasa liabiliti pembiayaan	1,960,240	2,262,682
Nilai semasa liabiliti pembiayaan		
Bayaran balik dalam 12 bulan	792,683	785,108
Bayaran balik selepas 12 bulan dan tidak melebihi 5 tahun	1,167,557	1,477,574
	1,960,240	2,262,682

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20. PINJAMAN BANK (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pemiutang Pajakan Kewangan (sambungan)

Kadar faedah pembiayaan pajakan Kewangan adalah pada kadar dari 2.40% hingga 6.54% setahun (2018: 2.40% hingga 6.54%).

21. GERAN TERTUNDA

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Pada 1 Januari	79,984,166	74,889,133	7,612,610	8,034,851
Geran diterima dalam tahun kewangan:				
Geran (berkaitan sumbangan tunai)	80,950,777	78,170,982	7,370,000	11,125,000
Geran (berkaitan sumbangan perbelanjaan aset)	1,670,481	3,304,973	-	-
Geran (berkaitan sumbangan aset)	3,699,169	27,641,303	-	-
Bayaran balik geran	(2,338,844)	(1,050,496)	(100,018)	(132,561)
Pelarasan geran	527,946	(1,551,792)	527,946	(551,792)
	84,509,529	106,514,970	7,797,928	10,440,647
Diambil kira dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif:				
Penggunaan atas perbelanjaan yang terlibat	(90,362,396)	(73,379,576)	(13,775,753)	(10,862,888)
Penggunaan atas aset yang diperolehi	(7,660,314)	(4,627,476)	-	-
Penggunaan atas yuran pengurusan	(2,231,504)	(1,076,802)	-	-
Cukai barang dan perkhidmatan (GST)	-	(115,230)	-	-
Agihan ke syarikat subsidiari	(4,356,216)	(22,220,853)	-	-
	(104,610,430)	(101,419,937)	(13,775,753)	(10,862,888)
Pada 31 Disember	59,883,265	79,984,166	1,634,785	7,612,610
Dianalisa sebagai:				
Geran berkaitan perbelanjaan	26,176,092	46,713,849	1,634,785	7,612,610
Geran berkaitan aset	33,707,173	33,270,317	-	-
	59,883,265	79,984,166	1,634,785	7,612,610

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22. LIABILITI CUKAI TERTUNDA

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Pada 1 Januari	9,768,972	8,788,603	9,009,181	8,030,674
Pindahan ke penyata pendapatan komprehensif (Nota 34)	2,713,658	980,369	2,805,077	978,507
Pada 31 Disember	<u>12,482,630</u>	<u>9,768,972</u>	<u>11,814,258</u>	<u>9,009,181</u>

23. MANFAAT KAKITANGAN

	2019	2018
	RM	RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Kumpulan		
Pada 1 Januari	5,719,724	3,774,433
Peruntukan pada tahun kewangan	1,340,627	2,590,338
Bayaran dalam tahun kewangan	(810,932)	(645,047)
Pada 31 Disember	<u>6,249,419</u>	<u>5,719,724</u>
Dianalisa sebagai:		
Manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek	518,208	551,108
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	5,731,211	5,168,616
	<u>6,249,419</u>	<u>5,719,724</u>
Lembaga		
Pada 1 Januari	3,520,830	3,774,433
Peruntukan pada tahun kewangan	317,525	32,846
Bayaran dalam tahun kewangan	(394,756)	(286,449)
Pada 31 Disember	<u>3,443,599</u>	<u>3,520,830</u>
Dianalisa sebagai:		
Manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek	342,891	331,935
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	3,100,708	3,188,895
	<u>3,443,599</u>	<u>3,520,830</u>

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24. PEMIUTANG

Syarat-syarat kredit perdagangan biasa untuk pemiutang dagangan Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah 30 hingga 90 hari (2018: 30 hingga 90 hari).

Analisa Pengumuran

Analisa pengumuran untuk akaun pemiutang bagi Kumpulan dan Lembaga pada akhir tempoh pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:

	2019	2018
	RM	RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Kumpulan		
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	25,740,577	24,150,372
Lepas tempoh kredit:		
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	1,314,112	6,380,593
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	358,780	2,873,249
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	193,010	425,994
	<u>27,606,479</u>	<u>33,830,208</u>
Lembaga		
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	22,752,448	21,634,822
Lepas tempoh kredit:		
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	(16,234)	4,201,572
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	25,356	-
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	(114)	1,501
	<u>22,761,456</u>	<u>25,837,895</u>

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25. PELBAGAI PEMIUTANG

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Imbuan kakitangan	14,003,288	15,130,274	14,003,288	15,130,274
Pemiutang online	575,120	-	575,120	-
Imbuan Anggota Lembaga	496,712	569,726	496,712	569,726
Bon pelaksanaan	300,900	302,400	300,900	302,400
Pemiutang staf	229,219	451,253	229,219	451,253
Pemiutang bukan perdagangan	213,004	-	213,004	-
Wang tahanan	85,758	912,857	85,758	912,857
Akruan	923,005	2,241,235	59,546	52,131
Pemiutang gaji	14,616	-	14,616	-
Pemiutang lain	22,013,752	23,685,698	-	5,321,969
Hasil belum dicatat terima	-	616,929	-	616,929
Cek belum ditunaikan	-	54,510	-	54,510
	38,855,374	43,964,882	15,978,163	23,412,049

26. AMAUN TERHUTANG KEPADA SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI

Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat subsidiari terdiri daripada pendahuluan tanpa cagaran yang tidak dikenakan faedah dan akan dibayar balik berdasarkan arahan pembayaran.

27. AMAUN TERHUTANG KEPADA SYARIKAT SUB-SUBSIDIARI

Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat sub-subsidiari terdiri daripada pendahuluan tanpa cagaran yang tidak dikenakan faedah dan akan dibayar balik berdasarkan arahan pembayaran.

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28. PENDAPATAN OPERASI

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2019 RM	2018 RM
Levi kontrak	126,946,440	187,116,681	126,946,440	187,116,681
Pendaftaran dan akreditasi	72,938,521	73,441,274	65,127,665	60,199,229
Yuran kursus	17,298,449	18,539,084	10,754,811	10,489,691
Pengurusan projek dan perundingan	10,408,749	8,396,234	-	-
Pendapatan sewaan	1,382,783	393,193	-	-
Jualan dokumen	209,346	145,990	209,346	145,990
Lain-lain pendapatan	17,765,744	13,566,215	13,775,753	10,862,888
	246,950,032	301,598,671	216,814,015	268,814,479

29. PERBELANJAAN LANGSUNG

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2019 RM	2018 RM
Program pembiayaan industri pembinaan	139,463,150	164,217,559	166,944,508	190,168,171
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan	14,264,518	10,551,860	-	-
	153,727,668	174,769,419	166,944,508	190,168,171

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30. LAIN-LAIN PENDAPATAN

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Dividen	9,523,146	11,055,435	8,420,427	10,252,494
Faedah deposit tetap	13,296,679	22,463,142	12,293,498	20,910,429
Hibah	51,397	46,408	31,942	35,288
Verifikasi bahan	9,164,800	9,236,412	9,164,800	9,236,412
Kompau dan penalti	5,990,423	3,963,454	5,990,423	3,963,454
Sewaan	1,809,404	1,932,627	1,809,404	1,932,627
Pendapatan lain	2,644,891	1,058,217	1,358,492	304,744
Keuntungan atas nilai saksama pelaburan hartanah	145,000	5,763,488	-	-
Keuntungan jualan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	112,467	600,086	83,068	209,597
	42,738,207	56,119,269	39,152,054	46,845,045

31. PERBELANJAAN PENGURUSAN

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2019 RM	2018 RM
Bekalan	4,810,642	5,845,761	4,163,951	5,056,513
Elaun perjalanan	6,923,925	7,286,165	4,472,012	4,772,127
Kursus dan latihan staf	3,529,971	3,203,224	3,135,214	2,789,537
Penyelenggaraan	8,276,898	8,442,476	5,555,210	5,486,119
Belanja selenggara tahun terdahulu dilaraskan	-	1,079,951	-	1,079,951
Perhubungan dan utiliti	5,510,859	5,813,429	2,258,230	2,749,511
Perbelanjaan pejabat	49,669	65,586	-	-
Lain-lain perbelanjaan	129,718	93,934	-	-
	29,231,682	31,830,526	19,584,617	21,933,758

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32. LAIN-LAIN PERBELANJAAN OPERASI

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Cukai jalan dan insuran	714,552	737,111	326,989	428,634
Peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai	774,482	1,189,254	728,367	1,189,254
Emolumen	101,771,211	107,061,142	76,495,283	75,168,493
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan dihapus kira	1,069	3,885	1,069	3,809
Hapuskira stok	38,024	-	38,024	-
Hutang lapuk dihapus kira	50,093	90,550	-	-
Penghutang lain dihapus kira	-	11,379	-	11,379
Kemerosotan nilai lain-lain pelaburan	-	38,335	-	-
Kemerosotan nilai penghutang perniagaan	39,689	22,604	-	-
Keraian	1,249,964	1,690,281	-	-
Pelunasan tanah	-	24,761	-	-
Pengiklanan dan promosi	1,318,032	1,390,380	-	-
Perkhidmatan ikhtisas	19,585,328	21,389,274	15,059,290	17,175,974
Kerugian atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	38,130	469,740	-	2,127
Sewaan	21,044,983	19,222,341	18,549,690	16,284,020
Pelunasan aset tak ketara	3,159,521	2,676,371	3,119,952	2,676,371
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan	11,870,115	10,257,685	9,240,417	8,154,544
	161,655,193	166,275,093	123,559,081	121,094,605

33. KOS KEWANGAN

	Kumpulan	
	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Perbelanjaan faedah atas pinjaman bank	242,330	246,494

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34. PERCUKAIAN

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Perbelanjaan cukai bagi tahun kewangan:				
- Peruntukan cukai tahun semasa	824,655	3,443,953	-	2,598,200
- Bahagian cukai syarikat bersekutu	-	21,500	-	-
- (Lebihan)/Kurangan peruntukan cukai pada tahun lepas	(15,944)	9,114,314	-	9,111,804
	808,711	12,579,767	-	11,710,004
Pengasalan dan penarikbalikan perbezaan sementara:				
- Diiktiraf dalam penyata cukai pada tahun semasa (Nota 22)	2,613,058	980,369	2,704,477	978,507
- Kurangan peruntukan cukai tertunda pada tahun lepas (Nota 22)	100,600	-	100,600	-
	2,713,658	980,369	2,805,077	978,507
	3,522,369	13,560,136	2,805,077	12,688,511

Cukai pendapatan Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah dikira pada kadar berkanun 24% (2018: 24%) ke atas keuntungan bercukai. Penyesuaian bagi perbelanjaan cukai pendapatan yang berkenaan keuntungan jualan sebelum cukai pada kadar cukai pendapatan berkanun kepada perbelanjaan cukai pada kadar cukai pendapatan efektif adalah seperti berikut:

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34. PERCUKAIAN (SAMBUNGAN)

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Kurangan pendapatan sebelum cukai	(55,695,354)	(15,311,519)	(54,122,137)	(17,537,010)
Cukai pada kadar 24% (2018: 24%)	(13,366,885)	(3,674,765)	(12,989,313)	(4,208,882)
Pendapatan tidak tertakluk pada cukai	(14,995,782)	(15,093,308)	4,030,186	964,076
Perbelanjaan tidak dibenarkan untuk tolakan cukai	26,227,553	21,456,299	5,811,326	5,524,858
Kesan atas penggunaan kerugian belum serap dan elaun modal	5,858,663	1,603,644	5,838,570	1,335,931
Pembalihan cukai tertunda disebabkan oleh pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	6,536	(62,423)	13,708	(39,276)
Cukai aset tertunda tidak diiktiraf (Lebihan)/kurangan peruntukan cukai pada tahun lepas	(15,944)	9,114,314	-	9,111,804
Kurangan peruntukan cukai tertunda pada tahun lepas	100,600	-	100,600	-
Cukai bagi tahun kewangan	3,522,369	13,560,136	2,805,077	12,688,511

35. KOS KAKITANGAN

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Gaji dan elaun	80,176,363	82,616,074	61,454,780	58,889,074
Imbuhan tahunan	16,764,784	18,836,388	13,930,000	15,144,159
Kos kakitangan	96,941,147	101,452,462	75,384,780	74,033,233

Bilangan kakitangan Kumpulan dan Lembaga pada akhir tahun kewangan semasa masing-masing berjumlah seramai 1,674 dan 1,023 orang (2018: 1,637 dan 1,022 orang).

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36. KOS ANGGOTA LEMBAGA

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Kos Anggota Lembaga	<u>5,608,680</u>	<u>5,608,680</u>	<u>1,110,503</u>	<u>1,135,260</u>

Bilangan Anggota Lembaga Kumpulan dan Lembaga pada akhir tahun kewangan semasa masing-masing berjumlah seramai 89 dan 11 orang (2018: 82 dan 9 orang).

37. URUS NIAGA PENTING DENGAN PIHAK BERKAITAN

	Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
<u>Syarikat subsidiari dan sub-subsidiari</u>		
Program pembiayaan industri pembinaan dibayar dan belum dibayar	<u>114,260,201</u>	<u>111,901,584</u>
Kos jualan	<u>431,306</u>	<u>362,391</u>
Pendapatan sewaan	<u>1,169,798</u>	<u>859,773</u>
Dividen diterima	<u>237,150</u>	<u>381,500</u>

38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

(a) Polisi dan objektif pengurusan risiko kewangan

Polisi pengurusan risiko kewangan Kumpulan dan Lembaga memastikan bahawa sumber kewangan yang mencukupi dapat diraih untuk pembangunan perniagaan Lembaga di samping menguruskan risiko-risiko kadar faedah (kedua-dua nilai dan aliran tunai), risiko kecairan dan risiko kredit. Anggota Lembaga Kumpulan dan Lembaga menyemak dan bersetuju polisi bagi menguruskan setiap risiko.

(b) Risiko kredit

Risiko kredit, atau risiko pihak lain gagal memenuhi tanggungjawabnya, dikawal menerusi pelaksanaan prosedur kelulusan dan pemantauan kredit. Akaun penghutang perdagangan diawasi dari masa ke masa menerusi prosedur laporan pengurusan Kumpulan dan Lembaga. Kumpulan dan Lembaga tidak mempunyai sebarang pendedahan besar kepada mana-mana pelanggan individu atau pihak lain dan tidak mempunyai penumpuan kredit berhubung dengan mana-mana instrumen kewangan.

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38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Risiko kredit (sambungan)

Memandangkan Kumpulan dan Lembaga tidak memegang apa-apa sandaran, pendedahan tertinggi terhadap risiko kredit diwakili oleh nilai bawaan aset kewangan pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

Pada akhir tempoh pelaporan, penghutang yang telah diperuntukan kerugian rosot nilai merupakan penghutang yang mempunyai masalah kewangan signifikan dan tidak membuat pembayaran mengikut tempoh kredit yang dibenarkan.

Penghutang yang melebihi tempoh kredit tetapi tidak diperuntukan kerugian rosot nilai

Kumpulan dan Lembaga tidak membuat peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai bagi penghutang ini disebabkan mereka adalah syarikat-syarikat yang mempunyai rekod bayaran balik yang baik dan tiada rekod mungkir bayaran.

Penghutang yang signifikan yang belum melebihi tempoh kredit dan juga tidak diperuntukan kerugian rosot nilai merupakan penghutang-penghutang yang biasa berurusan dengan Kumpulan dan Lembaga. Kumpulan dan Lembaga akan memantau kualiti kredit penghutang-penghutang ini melalui analisa laporan pengurusan.

(c) Risiko kecairan

Kumpulan dan Lembaga menguruskan profil kematangan hutang, aliran tunai operasi dan ketersediaan pendanaan dengan aktif untuk memastikan semua keperluan pembiayaan semula, pembayaran balik dan pendanaan dipenuhi. Sebagai sebahagian daripada pengurusan kecairan keseluruhannya, Kumpulan dan Lembaga mengekalkan tahap tunai atau instrumen boleh ditukar dengan tunai secukupnya untuk memenuhi keperluan modal kerjanya.

Jumlah dibawa bagi aset dan liabiliti kewangan Kumpulan dan Lembaga pada tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan adalah lebih kurang sama dengan nilai saksamanya.

(d) Kategori instrumen kewangan

Jadual dibawah adalah analisis instrumen kewangan yang di kategorikan seperti berikut:

- (i) Aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan dikira pada nilai saksama melalui untung dan rugi (FVTPL); dan
- (ii) Aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan dikira pada kos pelunasan (AC).

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38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(d) Kategori instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

	Amaun pembawa RM	FVTPL RM	AC RM
2019			
Aset Kewangan			
Kumpulan			
Penghutang	24,418,941	-	24,418,941
Pelbagai penghutang	25,927,399	-	25,927,399
Amaun terhutang oleh syarikat bersekutu	554,505	-	554,505
Pelaburan portfolio	40,198,366	-	40,198,366
Deposit jangka pendek	533,463,832	-	533,463,832
Tunai dan baki di bank	33,225,883	-	33,225,883
	<u>657,788,926</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>657,788,926</u>
Lembaga			
Penghutang	18,493,764	-	18,493,764
Pelbagai penghutang	23,091,935	-	23,091,935
Deposit jangka pendek	500,310,000	-	500,310,000
Tunai dan baki di bank	16,090,894	-	16,090,894
	<u>557,986,593</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>557,986,593</u>
Liabiliti Kewangan			
Kumpulan			
Pemiutang	27,606,479	-	27,606,479
Pelbagai pemiutang	38,855,374	-	38,855,374
Pinjaman bank	3,066,016	-	3,066,016
	<u>69,527,869</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>69,527,869</u>
Lembaga			
Pemiutang	22,761,456	-	22,761,456
Pelbagai pemiutang	15,978,163	-	15,978,163
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat subsidiari	5,359,739	-	5,359,739
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat sub-subsidiari	7,165,025	-	7,165,025
	<u>51,264,383</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,264,383</u>

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38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(d) Kategori instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

	Amaun pembawa RM	FVTPL RM	AC RM
	Seperti dinyatakan semula		
2018			
Aset Kewangan			
Kumpulan			
Penghutang	51,509,723	-	51,509,723
Pelbagai penghutang	39,006,572	-	39,006,572
Amaun terhutang oleh syarikat bersekutu	184,494	-	184,494
Pelaburan portfolio	231,871,642	-	231,871,642
Deposit jangka pendek	411,985,239	-	411,985,239
Tunai dan baki di bank	55,187,176	-	55,187,176
	<u>789,744,846</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>789,744,846</u>
Lembaga			
Penghutang	47,426,649	-	47,426,649
Pelbagai penghutang	35,881,908	-	35,881,908
Pelaburan portfolio	203,100,000	-	203,100,000
Deposit jangka pendek	380,710,000	-	380,710,000
Tunai dan baki di bank	17,357,685	-	17,357,685
	<u>684,476,242</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>684,476,242</u>
Liabiliti Kewangan			
Kumpulan			
Pemiutang	33,830,208	-	33,830,208
Pelbagai pemiutang	43,964,882	-	43,964,882
Pinjaman bank	3,202,373	-	3,202,373
	<u>80,997,463</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>80,997,463</u>
Lembaga			
Pemiutang	25,837,895	-	25,837,895
Pelbagai pemiutang	23,412,049	-	23,412,049
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat subsidiari	14,689,764	-	14,689,764
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat sub-subsidiari	5,539,426	-	5,539,426
	<u>69,479,134</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>69,479,134</u>

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2019 (SAMBUNGAN)**

39. KOMITMEN MODAL

	Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Perbelanjaan modal yang diluluskan tetapi belum dikontrakkan	255,112,706	-

40. ASET KONTIGENSI

	Lembaga	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Tuntutan ke atas penghutang levi yang telah di bawa ke Mahkamah	5,761,634	12,016,665

41. PELARASAN TAHUN LEPAS

Pelaras tahun lepas Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah berkaitan faedah simpanan tetap terkurang catat, manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang terlebih catat, pengkelasan pemiutang, pelbagai pemiutang dan akruan dan belanja cukai terkurang catat.

Kesan daripada perubahan ke atas penyata kewangan adalah seperti berikut:

	Seperti dinyatakan tahun lepas RM	Pelarasan tahun lepas RM	Seperti dinyatakan semula RM
Kumpulan			
<u>Penyata pendapatan komprehensif</u>			
Lain-lain pendapatan	50,286,096	5,833,173	56,119,269
Lain-lain perbelanjaan operasi	(166,850,538)	575,445	(166,275,093)
Kos kewangan	(271,762)	25,268	(246,494)
Cukai	(11,928,172)	(1,631,964)	(13,560,136)
Pendapatan operasi	300,457,378	1,141,293	301,598,671
Perbelanjaan langsung	(173,555,777)	(1,213,642)	(174,769,419)
<u>Penyata kedudukan kewangan</u>			
Pelbagai penghutang, deposit dan prabayar	37,533,259	5,833,173	43,366,432
Cukai baikpulih	6,760,519	(1,662,512)	5,098,007
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	(5,769,329)	600,713	(5,168,616)
Pemiutang	(34,281,461)	451,253	(33,830,208)
Pelbagai pemiutang dan akruan	(43,513,629)	(451,253)	(43,964,882)
Cukai tertunda	(9,799,520)	30,548	(9,768,972)
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	245,436,805	(155,000)	245,281,805
Aset tak ketara	8,509,138	155,000	8,664,138

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2019 (SAMBUNGAN)**

41. PELARASAN TAHUN LEPAS (SAMBUNGAN)

	Seperti dinyatakan tahun lepas RM	Pelarasan tahun lepas RM	Seperti dinyatakan semula RM
Kumpulan			
<u>Penyata perubahan dalam ekuiti</u>			
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan komprehensif tahun 2018	(34,780,206)	4,801,922	(29,978,284)
Kumpulan wang terkumpul pada 1 Januari 2018	(944,086,827)	(4,801,922)	(948,888,749)
Lembaga			
<u>Penyata pendapatan komprehensif</u>			
Lain-lain pendapatan	41,011,872	5,833,173	46,845,045
Lain-lain perbelanjaan operasi	(121,695,318)	600,713	(121,094,605)
Cukai	(11,056,547)	(1,631,964)	(12,688,511)
<u>Penyata kedudukan kewangan</u>			
Pelbagai penghutang, deposit dan prabayar	30,074,626	5,833,173	35,907,799
Cukai baikpulih	5,722,589	(1,662,512)	4,060,077
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	(3,789,608)	600,713	(3,188,895)
Pemiutang	(26,289,148)	451,253	(25,837,895)
Pelbagai pemiutang dan akruan	(22,960,796)	(451,253)	(23,412,049)
Cukai tertunda	(9,039,729)	30,548	(9,009,181)
<u>Penyata perubahan dalam ekuiti</u>			
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan komprehensif tahun 2018	(35,761,443)	4,801,922	(30,959,521)
Kumpulan wang terkumpul pada 1 Januari 2018	(880,406,585)	(4,801,922)	(885,208,507)

42. ANGKA-ANGKA PERBANDINGAN

Angka-angka perbandingan adalah selaras dengan persembahan dan pengkelasan penyata kewangan tahun lepas kecuali seperti yang dinyatakan pada Nota 13, 23, 24, 25, 30, 32, 33 dan 34 kepada penyata kewangan.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2019 (SAMBUNGAN)****43. PEMBENTANGAN PENYATA KEWANGAN**

Penyata kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2019 telah dibentang dan diluluskan melalui Mesyuarat Anggota Lembaga pada 14 Oktober 2020.

44. PERISTIWA PENTING SELEPAS TAHUN KEWANGAN

Pada 16 Mac 2020, Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengumumkan pelaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan ("MCO") di seluruh negara bagi membendung penyebaran jangkitan COVID-19 di Malaysia berdasarkan Akta Pencegahan dan Pengawalan Penyakit Berjangkit 1988 dan Akta Polis 1987.

Sebelum penyata kewangan ini dikeluarkan, Anggota Lembaga telah mempertimbangkan kesan daripada wabak COVID-19 di Malaysia, yang boleh mempengaruhi kedudukan kewangan, prestasi dan aliran tunai Lembaga yang berakhir pada tarikh pelaporan di atasnya.

Pihak Pengurusan menyimpulkan bahawa kesan peristiwa yang tidak dapat diselaraskan dari wabak COVID-19 ini, tidak mempengaruhi secara signifikan nilai saksama aset kewangan dan aset bukan kewangan Lembaga, termasuk klasifikasi item semasa dan bukan semasa yang ditunjukkan pada tarikh pelaporan.

Memandangkan keadaan ekonomi semasa, sukar bagi pihak Pengurusan untuk mengira kemungkinan prestasi kewangan dan aliran tunai Lembaga untuk tempoh yang berakhir pada 12 bulan berikutnya dari tarikh laporan ini. Walau bagaimanapun, pihak Pengurusan menunjukkan niat mereka untuk terus beroperasi untuk memenuhi kewajipan pembayaran hutang yang terdapat dalam tempoh 12 bulan berikutnya dari tarikh laporan ini.

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**CERTIFICATE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

Certificate on the Financial Statements Auditing

Opinion

The Financial Statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia which comprise the Statement of Financial Position of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group as at 31 December 2019 and Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flow of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 3 to 57 have been audited by my representatives.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group as at 31 December 2019 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with the Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard (MPERS) and the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted based on the Audit Act 1957 and The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions. My responsibilities are further elaborated in the paragraph on Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements in this certificate. I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to be the basis for my opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

I am independent of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group and have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities based on The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Certificate Thereon

Members of the Board of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia are responsible for other information in the Annual Report. My opinion on the Financial Statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group does not include other information other than the Financial Statements and the Auditors' Certificate thereon and I have not expressed any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Responsibilities of Members of the Board for the Financial Statements

The Member of the Board are responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group which provides a true and fair view in accordance with the Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard (MPERS) and the the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994. The Members of the Board are also responsible for determining the necessary internal controls to enable the preparation of the financial statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group which are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

During the preparation of the Financial Statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group, the Members of the Board are responsible for assessing the ability of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group to operate as a going concern, disclosing it if required and using it as an accounting basis.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and the issue an Auditors' Certificate that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions will always detect significant misstatements when they exist. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material either individually or in aggregate if they could be reasonably expected to influence the economic decisions made by the users based on these financial statements.

As part of the audit in accordance with The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

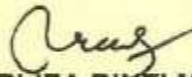
- a. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the Financial Statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- b. Understand relevant internal controls to design appropriate audit procedures but not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal controls of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group.
- c. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures by the Members of the Board.
- d. Conclude on the appropriateness of the Members of the Board's use of going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia or the Group to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the Auditors' Certificate to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the Auditor's Certificate.
- e. Evaluate whether the overall presentation including the disclosures of the Financial Statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group represent a fair view.
- f. Obtain adequate and suitable audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Group's Financial Statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group's auditing. I am only responsible for my opinion.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994, I also report that the subsidiaries not audited by me have been included in Note 8 to the financial statements.

Other Matters

This certificate is made solely for the Members of the Board based on the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 and for no other purpose. I do not assume responsibility to any other party for the content of this certificate.


(NORLIZA BINTI MD. NURUDDIN)
for AUDITOR GENERAL MALAYSIA

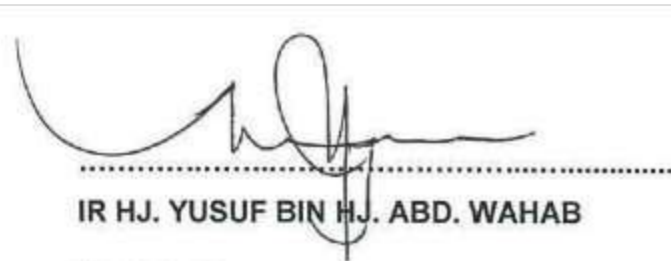


PUTRAJAYA
15 OCTOBER 2020

**STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN AND A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA**

We, Ir Hj. Yusuf bin Hj. Abd. Wahab and Dato' Dr Syed Omar Sharifuddin bin Syed Ikhsan, being the Chairman and a member of the Board of Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia, do hereby state that in the opinion of the Board, the following Financial Statements comprising Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flow together with the notes to the Financial Statements herein, are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the position of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group as at 31 December 2019 and the results of its operations and changes in financial position for the year ended on that date.

For the Board

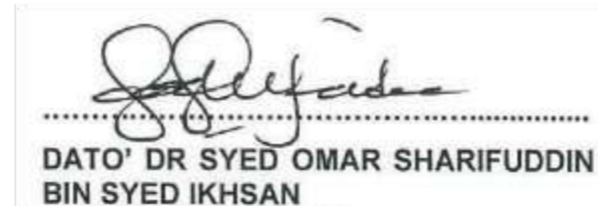


IR HJ. YUSUF BIN HJ. ABD. WAHAB

Chairman
Construction Industry Development
Board Malaysia

Date: 14 OCT 2020
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

For the Board



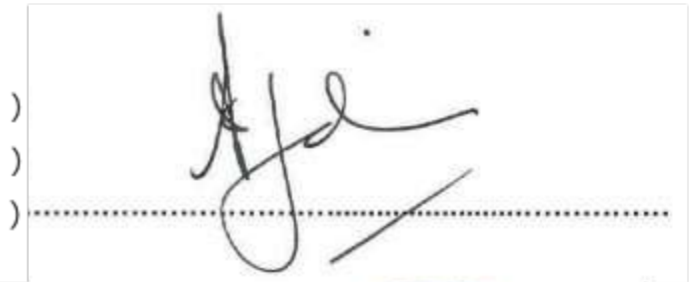
**DATO' DR SYED OMAR SHARIFUDDIN
BIN SYED IKHSAN**
Member of the Board
Construction Industry Development
Board Malaysia

Date: 14 OCT 2020
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

**DECLARATION BY THE OFFICER PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA**

I, Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri bin Abdul Hamid, the officer primarily responsible for the financial management and accounting records of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the following Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flow together with the notes to the Financial Statements set out herein, to the best of my knowledge and belief are correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared)
by the above named at)
Kuala Lumpur on)



Before me



COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
Incorporated under the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	Group		Board	
		2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4	256,825,607	245,281,805	205,088,003	191,741,746
Intangible assets	5	27,448,868	8,664,138	27,298,936	8,509,137
Work in progress	6	78,893,166	70,982,149	78,893,166	66,914,796
Investments in properties	7	9,751,000	9,606,000	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	8	-	-	23,510,842	23,510,842
Investments in associates	9	546,583	1,073,303	-	-
Other investments	10	920,870	886,231	-	-
Total non-current assets		374,386,094	336,493,626	334,790,947	290,676,521
Current assets					
Inventories	11	670,974	665,815	77,467	91,531
Receivables	12	24,418,941	51,509,723	18,493,764	47,426,649
Miscellaneous receivables	13	29,712,266	43,366,432	23,096,491	35,907,799
Amount due from associates	14	554,505	184,494	-	-
Tax recoverable		8,711,861	5,098,007	8,060,077	4,060,077
Portfolio investments	15	40,198,366	231,871,642	-	203,100,000
Short term deposits	16	533,463,832	411,985,239	500,310,000	380,710,000
Cash and bank balance		33,225,883	55,187,176	16,090,894	17,357,685
Total current assets		670,956,628	799,868,528	566,128,693	688,653,741
TOTAL ASSETS		1,045,342,722	1,136,362,154	900,919,640	979,330,262

The notes on pages 11 to 57 are an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
Incorporated under the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

	Note	Group		Board	
		2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
Accumulated funds		889,586,118	948,888,749	828,262,615	885,208,507
Vehicle loan fund	17	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Education loan fund	18	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Computer loan fund	19	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total funds		894,086,118	953,388,749	832,762,615	889,708,507
Non-controlling interest		3,035,223	6,217,370	-	-
Total equity		897,121,341	959,606,119	832,762,615	889,708,507
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities					
Bank borrowings	20	2,034,497	2,053,110	-	-
Deferred grants	21	59,883,265	79,984,166	1,634,785	7,612,610
Deferred tax liabilities	22	12,482,630	9,768,972	11,814,258	9,009,181
Long term employee benefits	23	5,731,211	5,168,616	3,100,708	3,188,895
Total non-current liabilities		80,131,603	96,974,864	16,549,751	19,810,686
Current liabilities					
Payables	24	27,606,479	33,830,208	22,761,456	25,837,895
Miscellaneous payables	25	38,855,374	43,964,882	15,978,163	23,412,049
Amount due to subsidiaries	26	-	-	5,359,739	14,689,764
Amount due to sub-subsidiaries	27	-	-	7,165,025	5,539,426
Bank borrowings	20	1,031,519	1,149,263	-	-
Tax provision		78,198	285,710	-	-
Short term employee benefits	23	518,208	551,108	342,891	331,935
Total current liabilities		68,089,778	79,781,171	51,607,274	69,811,069
Total liabilities		148,221,381	176,756,035	68,157,025	89,621,755
TOTAL EQUITY/LIABILITIES		1,045,342,722	1,136,362,154	900,919,640	979,330,262

The notes on pages 11 to 57 are an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
Incorporated under the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	Group		Board	
		2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
Operating income	28	246,950,032	301,598,671	216,814,015	268,814,479
Direct expenses	29	(153,727,668)	(174,769,419)	(166,944,508)	(190,168,171)
Gross income		93,222,364	126,829,252	49,869,507	78,646,308
Other income	30	42,738,207	56,119,269	39,152,054	46,845,045
Management expenses	31	(29,231,682)	(31,830,526)	(19,584,617)	(21,933,758)
Other operating expenses	32	(161,655,193)	(166,275,093)	(123,559,081)	(121,094,605)
Finance costs	33	(242,330)	(246,494)	-	-
Net income deficit for the financial year		(55,168,634)	(15,403,592)	(54,122,137)	(17,537,010)
Share of profits from associates		(526,720)	92,073	-	-
Net income deficit before tax and zakat		(55,695,354)	(15,311,519)	(54,122,137)	(17,537,010)
Taxation	34	(3,522,369)	(13,560,136)	(2,805,077)	(12,688,511)
Zakat		(285,027)	(1,325,247)	(18,678)	(734,000)
Net income deficit after tax and zakat		(59,502,750)	(30,196,902)	(56,945,892)	(30,959,521)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income deficit for the financial year		(59,502,750)	(30,196,902)	(56,945,892)	(30,959,521)
Total comprehensive income deficit distributed to :					
Board Owners		(59,261,380)	(29,978,284)	(56,945,892)	(30,959,521)
Non-controlling interest		(241,370)	(218,618)	-	-

The notes on pages 11 to 57 are an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
Incorporated under the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	Accumulated funds		Vehicle loan fund		Education loan fund		Computer loan fund		Amount distributable to Board Owners		Non-controlling interest		Total Equity	
		RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
Group															
At 1 January 2018		978,942,033	(75,000)	2,000,000	-	1,500,000	-	1,000,000	-	983,442,033	(75,000)	6,435,988	-	989,878,021	
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total comprehensive income deficit for the financial year		(34,780,206)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34,780,206)	-	(218,618)	-	(34,998,824)	
Prior year adjustments	41	4,801,922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,801,922	-	-	-	4,801,922	
Restated		(29,978,284)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29,978,284)	-	(218,618)	-	(30,196,902)	
At 31 December 2018		948,888,749	(75,000)	2,000,000	-	1,500,000	-	1,000,000	-	953,388,749	(75,000)	6,217,370	-	959,606,119	
At 1 January 2019		948,888,749	-	2,000,000	-	1,500,000	-	1,000,000	-	953,388,749	-	6,217,370	-	959,606,119	
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest stakeholders		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(41,251)	-	(2,982,028)	
Total comprehensive income deficit for the financial year		(59,261,380)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59,261,380)	-	(241,370)	-	(59,502,750)	
At 31 December 2019		889,586,118	(75,000)	2,000,000	-	1,500,000	-	1,000,000	-	894,086,118	(75,000)	3,035,223	-	897,121,341	

The notes on pages 11 to 57 are an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
Incorporated under the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)**

	Note	Accumulated funds				Vehicle loan fund		Education loan fund		Computer loan fund		Total Equity	
		RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	
Board													
At 1 January 2018		916,168,028		2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000						920,668,028	
Total comprehensive income deficit for the financial year		(35,761,443)		-	-	-						(35,761,443)	
Prior year adjustments	41	4,801,922		-	-	-						4,801,922	
Restated		(30,959,521)		-	-	-						(30,959,521)	
At 31 December 2018		885,208,507		2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000						889,708,507	
At 1 January 2019		885,208,507		2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000						889,708,507	
Total comprehensive income deficit for the financial year		(56,945,892)		-	-	-						(56,945,892)	
At 31 December 2019		828,262,615		2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000						832,762,615	

The notes on pages 11 to 57 are an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
Incorporated under the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Net income deficit before tax and zakat	(55,695,354)	(15,311,519)	(54,122,137)	(17,537,010)
Adjustments for :				
Share of profits in associates	526,720	(92,073)	-	-
Interest expenses	242,330	246,494	-	-
Hibah received	(51,397)	(46,408)	(31,942)	(35,288)
Allowance for impairment loss	774,482	1,189,254	728,367	1,189,254
Previous year maintenance expenses adjusted	-	1,079,951	-	1,079,951
Property, plant and equipment written off	1,069	3,885	1,069	3,809
Stock written off	38,024	-	38,024	-
Bad debts written off	50,093	90,550	-	-
Other receivables written off	-	11,379	-	11,379
(Reversal)/impairment in other investments	(34,639)	38,335	-	-
Impairment in trade receivables	39,689	22,604	-	-
Gain on fair value of property investments	(145,000)	(5,763,488)	-	-
Gain on purchase of sub-subsidiaries	(822,527)	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(112,467)	(600,086)	(83,068)	(209,597)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	38,130	469,740	-	2,127
Land amortisation	-	24,761	-	-
Dividend income	(9,523,146)	(11,055,435)	(8,420,427)	(10,252,494)
Interest income from vehicle loans	(3,275)	(6,314)	(3,275)	(6,314)
Interest income from fixed deposits	(13,296,679)	(22,463,142)	(12,293,498)	(20,910,429)
Income and amortisation of grants	(104,610,430)	(101,419,937)	(13,775,753)	(10,862,888)
Provision for employee benefits expenses	1,340,627	2,590,338	317,525	32,846
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,159,521	2,676,371	3,119,952	2,676,371
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	26,134,633	20,809,545	9,240,417	8,154,544
Loss from operations before changes in working capital	(151,949,596)	(127,505,195)	(75,284,746)	(46,663,739)

The notes on pages 11 to 57 are an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
Incorporated under the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Changes in working capital :				
Inventories	(43,183)	108,985	(23,960)	29,153
Receivables	26,330,904	13,042,743	28,204,518	14,094,201
Miscellaneous receivables	13,549,780	(11,111,270)	12,811,308	(6,679,051)
Amount due to associates	(370,011)	(710,746)	-	-
Payables	(6,223,729)	(19,116,425)	(3,076,439)	(10,275,264)
Miscellaneous payables	(5,106,708)	3,682,760	(7,433,886)	3,543,863
Amount owing (to)/by subsidiaries	-	-	(9,330,025)	3,861,401
Amount owing by/(to) sub-subsidiaries	-	-	1,625,599	(11,932,435)
	28,137,053	(14,103,953)	22,777,115	(7,358,132)
Dividends received	8,764,080	10,007,489	8,420,427	10,252,494
Dividends paid to sub-subsidiaries	(41,251)	(75,000)	-	-
Interest received	13,299,954	22,469,456	12,296,773	20,916,743
Interest paid	(235,748)	(239,912)	-	-
Hibah received	51,397	46,408	31,942	35,288
Tax paid	(5,373,598)	(18,252,409)	(4,000,000)	(15,325,746)
Tax refunded	743,521	1,867,141	-	-
Employee benefits paid	(810,932)	(645,047)	(394,756)	(286,449)
Zakat paid	(287,827)	(1,330,247)	(18,678)	(734,000)
	16,109,596	13,847,879	16,335,708	14,858,330
Cash used in operating activities	(107,702,947)	(127,761,269)	(36,171,923)	(39,163,541)

The notes on pages 11 to 57 are an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
Incorporated under the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
Cash Flow From Investment Activities				
Purchase of additional shares in sub-subsidiaries	(2,118,250)	-	-	-
Work in progress	(7,911,017)	(16,166,301)	(11,978,370)	(12,098,948)
Purchase of intangible assets	(21,944,251)	(1,814,809)	(21,909,751)	(1,659,809)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(32,802,763)	(58,456,482)	(22,605,319)	(50,916,358)
Proceeds from disposal of portfolio investments	203,100,000	30,100,000	203,100,000	30,100,000
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	170,045	887,421	100,644	320,231
Purchase of portfolio investments	(10,674,240)	-	-	-
Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities	127,819,524	(45,450,171)	146,707,204	(34,254,884)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities				
Grants received	83,149,204	79,924,163	7,897,946	10,573,208
Grants returned	(2,338,844)	(1,050,496)	(100,018)	(132,561)
Repayment of bank borrowings	(1,409,637)	(1,282,261)	-	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	79,400,723	77,591,406	7,797,928	10,440,647
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	99,517,300	(95,620,034)	118,333,209	(62,977,778)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	467,172,415	562,792,449	398,067,685	461,045,463
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	566,689,715	467,172,415	516,400,894	398,067,685
Cash and cash equivalents analysis comprise of:				
Cash and bank balance	33,225,883	55,187,176	16,090,894	17,357,685
Short term deposits	533,463,832	411,985,239	500,310,000	380,710,000
	566,689,715	467,172,415	516,400,894	398,067,685

The notes on pages 11 to 57 are an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
Incorporated under the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) was established under the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board Act, 1994 (Act 520) on 1 December 1994 with the aim of developing, expanding, promoting and improving the construction industry.

The functions of the Board in accordance with Act 520 are as follows:

- (a) to promote and stimulate the development, improvement and expansion of the construction industry;
- (b) to advise and make recommendations to the Federal Government and the State Government on matters affecting or connected with the construction industry;
- (c) to promote, stimulate and undertake research into any matter relating to the construction industry;
- (d) to promote, stimulate and assist in the export of service relating to the construction industry;
- (e) to provide consultancy and advisory services with respect to the construction industry;
- (f) to promote and encourage quality assurance in the construction industry;
- (g) to regulate the conformance of standards for construction workmanship and materials;
- (h) to obtain, publish, initiate and maintain information relating to the construction industry including the establishment of a construction industry information system;
- (i) to provide, promote, review and coordinate training in the construction industry;
- (j) to register and accredit contractors, to impose any conditions of registration and accreditation of the contractors and to revoke, suspend or reinstate the registration and accreditation;
- (k) to register, accredit and certify construction personnel and to revoke, suspend or reinstate the registration, accreditation and certification of such construction personnel;
- (l) To regulate the implementation for quality and safe construction works;
- (m) to regulate the implementation of Industrialised Building System in the construction industry; and
- (n) to attend to any complaint or report made in relation to any failure of construction works or completed construction works which affects public safety and take appropriate actions to address it.

The head office of the Board is located at Level 10, Menara Dato' Onn, World Trade Centre Kuala Lumpur (WTCKL), No. 45, Jalan Tun Ismail, 50480 Kuala Lumpur. The Board has 14 state offices and 5 branch offices throughout Malaysia.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
Incorporated under the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Group and the Board have been prepared in accordance with the Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standards (MPERS) and the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board Act 1994 (Act 520).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated in the significant accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with MPERS requires the use of critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. It also requires the Members of the Board to use their consideration in the process of applying accounting policies. Although these estimates and considerations are based on Members of the Board best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ. Areas requiring high and complex assessment level or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

(b) Basis of Consolidation of Accounts

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Board and its subsidiaries and associates through equity accounting which are prepared until the end of the financial year.

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities, including special purpose entities, controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group has the power to control the financial and operating policies of the entity and also benefits from its activities.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control is transferred to the Group. It will be separated on the date the control is cancelled. Business consolidation is prepared using acquisition method at the date of acquisition. The cost of a business combination includes the fair value of the assets received, liabilities and equity instruments issued by the acquirer in exchange for control of the acquired entity, plus the costs involved in the consolidation of the business.

If the cost of business consolidation exceeds the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, it will be recognised as goodwill. If the surplus is negative, it will be directly recognised in the comprehensive income statement.

Inter-company transactions, balance of statement of comprehensive income and unrealised losses on transactions between subsidiaries within the Group are eliminated. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with policies adopted by the Group.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
Incorporated under the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Basis of Consolidation of Accounts (continued)

(i) Subsidiaries (continued)

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as an equity transaction. Any differences between the fair value of any consideration paid and the related portion of the net carrying amount of the subsidiary company are recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposal of non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

When the Group ceases to control the subsidiary company, the difference between the proceeds from the disposal of the subsidiary company and the carrying amount at the date of loss of control is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as a gain or loss on disposal of a subsidiary company. The carrying amount of any equity interest in a former subsidiary at the date of loss of control is considered as initial recognition cost for subsequent accounting as a financial instrument, investments in an associated company or joint venture depending on the level of influence maintained.

(ii) Associates

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant but non-controlling influence on monetary and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method accounting. Under the equity method, investments are initially recognised at transaction price plus transaction costs and subsequently adjusted to reflect the Group's holdings in post-acquisition gain or loss and other comprehensive income and changes in other net assets through the equity of the associate until the date the significant influence expires.

Gains and losses arising from the upstream and downstream transactions between the Group and associates are recognised in the Group's financial statements only to the extent of the Group's unrelated interest in the associate. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction indicates evidence of impairment of transferred assets. The accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with policies adopted by the Group.

When losses shared by the Group in an associate are equal to or greater than the Group's interest in the associate, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Basis of Consolidation of Accounts (continued)

(ii) Associates (continued)

Where the Group ceases to have a significant influence over the associate, any interest in the former associate's equity at the date of significant influence is lost is measured at fair value and this amount is considered an initial carrying amount of the financial asset. The difference between the fair value of any retention of interest plus gain from disposed interest and the carrying amount of investments as of the date the equity interest is discontinued is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(c) Investments in subsidiaries

In the Board's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(d) Investments in associates

In the Board's separate financial statements, investments in associates are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. On disposal of investments in an associate company, the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(e) Other investments

Other investments are long-term investments in unquoted shares. Other investments are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. On disposal of other investments, the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(f) Portfolio investments

Portfolio investments are short-term investments managed by a fund manager. Portfolio investments are measured at fair value through comprehensive income statement if the Board invests in quoted shares or the fair value of the shares can be measured reliably. Portfolio investments are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. On disposal of portfolio investment, the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of a property, plant and equipment is initially recognised including the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition required for it to operate in the manner proposed by the management.

Additional costs are included in the carrying amount of an asset or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow into the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced parts will not be recognised. All repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in the statement of comprehensive income in the financial period in which they occur.

When an important part of a property, plant and equipment has different useful life, it is accounted for as a separate item (main component) of the property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amounts of the property, plant and equipment and are recognised net in the statement of comprehensive income.

(ii) Depreciation and impairment losses

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold land is depreciated over the lease period. Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis to allocate cost less residual value over the estimated useful life as follows:

Lease land	Based on lease period
Buildings and renovations	30 years
Vehicles and machineries	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Office equipment and tools	5 years
Computer	5 years

If there is any indication that there has been a significant change since the date of the previous report in a pattern in which the Group expects to derive the future economic benefits of the assets, the Group will review the current estimate. If the useful life is different, the Group will amend the residual value, amortisation method or useful life to reflect the new pattern in deriving the economic benefits of assets in future.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are non-financial assets that can be identified without physical existence. Intangible assets have the same characteristics as tangible assets because of their properties that can be owned or controlled by the organization and have monetary value. Although intangible assets cannot be seen or touched, but the assets can be expressed in the form of storage mediums, registration documents and others.

The Board's intangible assets consist of non-intellectual property. Amortization is calculated based on the cost of property at an equal rate for the period of use of the property. The annual amortization rate for intangible assets is 20%.

(i) Work in progress

Work in progress represents construction or development works that are being implemented and are expected to be fully completed within the normal cycle. Work in progress is stated at cost and progress payments. Costs include land costs and other direct expenses as well as overhead expenses.

(j) Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is measured on average balance method after deducting the provision for impairment losses. The Group uses the first in first out method for its inventories management.

(k) Finance costs

Finance costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period in which they are incurred.

(l) Financial Instruments

(i) Initial recognition

Financial instruments are any contracts that result in financial assets for an entity and liability or equity financial instrument for another entity. Financial instruments are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Group has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(l) Financial Instruments (continued)

(i) Initial recognition (continued)

At initial recognition, all financial instruments are recognised at the transaction price, including transaction costs if the financial instruments are not measured at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income. For financial instruments measured at fair value through statement of comprehensive income, transaction costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income when they occur. For financial instruments that make up the financing transaction, the financial instrument is measured at latest value such as discounted future payments at market rates for the interest of the same debt instrument.

(ii) Subsequent measurements

Profit and loss

Debt instruments that meet the following requirements are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) returns to holders are fixed or determinable;
- (b) there is no contractual provision which would cause the holder to lose the principal amount or any interest in current or previous period; and
- (c) option of prepayment, if any, does not depend on future events.

Investments in unconditional ordinary shares, and investments in non-convertible shares and unconditional preference shares can be measured at cost less impairment, unless publicly traded shares or fair values can be reliably measured, where investments are measured at their fair value with changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. All financial assets or financial liabilities not measured at amortised cost or cost less impairment are measured at fair value with changes recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of financial assets

In addition to financial assets measured at fair value through statement of comprehensive income, all other financial assets are subject to impairment review. At the end of each reporting period, the Group will examine whether there is any objective evidence that financial assets indicated one or more events that have a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of the assets. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(l) Financial Instruments (continued)

(ii) Subsequent measurements (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Impairment losses on an instrument measured at amortised cost are valued against the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of estimated discounted future cash flows at the original effective interest rate of the assets. The carrying amount of the assets is reduced through the use of the provisioning account. The impairment loss relating to an unquoted equity instrument stated at cost less impairment is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the best estimate of the amount the entity receives for that asset if it is disposed at the reporting date.

If, in the subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss is reduced and the reduction can be objectively attributed to an event occurring after the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount if the impairment is not recognised at the date of the reversal of impairment. The reversal amount is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(iii) Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the investment has expired or has been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, i.e. when the obligations specified in the contract are released, cancelled or expired. A substantial modification of the existing financial liability is considered as an elimination of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Any difference between the value of the financial liabilities carried, eliminated or transferred to another party and has been adequately paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities incurred, is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balance as well as short term deposits with high liquidity in maturity period not exceeding twelve months from the date of holding and readily convertible into cash with insignificant risk of changes in value.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(n) Government grants

Government grants are recognised as follows:

- (i) Grants that do not impose certain future performance conditions on recipients are recognised in income when the grants are received.
- (ii) Grants that impose certain future performance conditions to recipients are recognised in income only when performance conditions are met.
- (iii) Assistance received prior to revenue recognition criteria occurred is recognised as a liability.

Government grants are measured at fair value of the assets received or receivable.

(o) Finance Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment in which the Group has a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance lease. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Each lease payment is allocated between liability and finance charges to achieve a fixed interest rate on the balance of the liability. Related rental obligation, net of finance charges, is included in other long term payables. Interest benefits from financial costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the lease to generate fixed periodic interest rates on the remaining balance for each period. Property, plant and equipment acquired using finance leases are depreciated at shorter assets useful life and lease terms.

Initial direct costs incurred by the Group in negotiation and arrangement of finance leases will be added to the value of the leased assets carried on and will be recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income over the lease period on the same basis as leasing expenses.

(p) Provision of liabilities

Provision for liabilities is recognised when the Group has the present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources comprising economic benefits is required to settle the obligation and reasonable estimates may be made for that amount. The allowance will be reviewed at the date of each statement of financial position and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is significant, the provision amount is the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(q) Tax

Income tax expense for the current period comprises current and deferred tax. Taxes are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income or loss, except insofar as they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In such case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable out of current year profit or loss, using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustments to tax payable for the previous financial years.

Deferred tax is recognised using liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax is not included if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than business combination and at the same time the transaction does not affect the accounting profit or taxable profits or losses. Deferred tax is determined using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses or unused tax credits.

Deferred tax, income tax asset and liability will be offset when there is an enforceable right to offset current tax assets with current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes imposed by the same tax authorities between the two taxable entities or different entities where there is a purpose to settle the balance on a net basis.

(r) Income recognition

(i) Government Grants

Government grants relating to assets arises when the government gives assistance grants to enable the Board to acquire, own or build long-term assets. The grant is then amortised to the statement of comprehensive income over the useful life of the asset as depreciation charged on the asset.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(r) Income recognition (continued)

(ii) Registration and Accreditation

Registration of contractors is a registration fee charged to contractors who want to register. Registration and Accreditation fees are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the accounting period in which they occur.

(iii) Course Fees

Course fees are generated from courses offered by the Board to contractors whether they are registered with the Board or not. Courses conducted include contractor courses, construction personnel, business/economy, international, technology, Safety, Health, Environment, Quality (SHEQ) and other courses. Course fees are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the accounting period in which they occur

(iv) Contract Levy

Contract levy is a levy charged on a contractor with a new project. The rate charged is 0.125% of the total contract awarded to the contractor.

The levy value will be adjusted if:

- 1) There is a variation to the contract price (variation to the scope of work, variation to the price of goods and so on)
- 2) Termination of contractor and appointment of new contractor
- 3) The client does not proceed with the project
- 4) Adjustment for concession work (for long-term maintenance work)

Adjustments in the current year will be made if adjustments are made during the event period after the reporting date.

(v) Project Management and Services

Income from project management and services is recognised in the accounting period in which the project management and services occurred.

(vi) Income from interest on fixed deposits

Income from interest on fixed deposits from licensed financial institutions is recognized on an accrual basis.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(s) Contingent liabilities

Where there is no possibility of outflow of economic benefits, or an amount cannot be estimated reliably, contingent liabilities are not recognised in the statement of financial position and disclosed as contingent liabilities, unless the probability of an outflow of economic benefits is slim. The existence of liabilities which will only be confirmed based on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, is also expressed as contingent liabilities unless the possibility of an outflow of economic benefits is slim.

(t) Contingent assets

When inflow of economic benefits of an asset are probable where it arises from past events and where its existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events that are not wholly within the control of an entity, the asset will not be recognised in the statement of financial position but will be stated as contingent asset. When inflows of economic benefits are certain, then related assets are recognised.

(u) Foreign currencies

(i) Currency Functionality and Presentation

Transactions included in the financial statements of each entity of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("foreign currency function"). The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which is the functional currency and the presentation of the Board.

(ii) Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are converted into functional currencies using the exchange rates in force at the date of the transaction or valuation in which the items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the settlement of a transaction and from the conversion of the exchange rates of financial assets and liabilities at the end of the year in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are not reconverted at the end of the reporting date, except those measured at fair value which are reconverted to the functional currencies at the exchange rates at the date the fair value was determined.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(v) Employee benefits

(i) Short Term Benefits

Wages, salaries, bonuses and social security contributions are recognised as expenses in the year in which the related services are rendered by the Group's employees. Short term accumulating compensated leave such as paid annual leave are accounted for when the services rendered by the staff increase their entitlement to future paid leave. Short term non-accumulating compensated leave such as sick leave are recognised when the leave occurs.

(ii) Compulsory Contribution Plan

As required by law, the Government/companies in Malaysia make contributions to the national pension scheme i.e. the Employees Provident Fund ("EPF"). The contribution is recognised as an expense in the income statement in the period in which it relates. For government employees seconded to the Group and the Board, the compulsory contribution plan is under the Retirement Trust Fund pension scheme.

(iii) Long Term Benefits

a) The Board adopts MPERS Section 28 - Employee Benefits, which requires the payment of employee benefits paid after retirement to be recognised on an accrual basis in the current year's comprehensive income statement as Employee Benefits Expenses and in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability known as Long Term Employee Benefits.

b) The type of long-term employee benefits recognised on an accrual basis is the replacement payment of the vacation leave. The computation of the employee benefits amount is based on the number of actual accumulated leaves and the eligible wages and allowances in the financial year.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ASSESSMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements requires the Board to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, where applicable. In addition, the Board also needs to make judgements during the process of applying accounting policies. While these estimates and assumptions are based on the Board's best knowledge of events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated by the Board and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and judgments that affect the application of the Group and the Board's accounting policies and disclosures, and have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the financial statements are discussed below:

(a) Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight line basis over the useful life of the asset. Changes in the expected level of use may affect the economic useful life and the residual value of the asset, future depreciation charge may be revised.

The Group and the Board expect the residual value of their property, plant and equipment to become less significant. As a result, the residual value is not taken into account for the calculation of the amount of depreciation.

(b) Income Tax

There are some transactions and calculations where final tax determination may differ from the initial estimate. The Group and the Board recognise tax liabilities based on an estimate of whether the tax will be payable on normal business operations and their understanding of current tax laws. If the outcome of these matters differs from the earliest recognised amount, the difference will affect the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which the determination is made.

(c) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

Impairment losses are recognized when there is objective evidence that financial assets are impaired. The criteria used to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment for financial assets such as significant financial difficulties of the receivables and default or significant delay in payments. The categories of financial assets assessed as not individually impaired are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis based on the same risk characteristics.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ASSESSMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(c) Impairment (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. If the expectation is different from the estimation, such difference will impact the carrying value of receivables.

(ii) Inventories

Revisions will be made from time to time by the management on damaged, obsolete and slow moving inventories. The review requires judgements and estimates. The possibility of changes in these estimates may result in an amendment to the inventory assessment.

(d) Fair value estimates for certain financial assets and liabilities

The Group records certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value, which requires the use of extensive accounting estimates and judgments. While important components of fair value measurement are determined using objective evidence that can be verified, the amount of change in fair value is different if the Group uses different valuation methods. Any changes in fair value of such assets and liabilities will affect profit and/or equity.

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4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group	Land and	Buildings and	Vehicles and	Furniture and	Office equipment	Total
	leased land	renovations	machineries	fittings	and tools	
Cost	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
At 01.01.2019	77,688,050	302,528,884	29,982,214	5,731,958	85,474,557	520,784,555
Annual adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(155,000)
Restated	77,688,050	302,528,884	29,982,214	5,731,958	85,474,557	520,629,555
Additions	19,184,061	4,326,576	1,591,345	736,484	10,384,348	37,775,212
Disposals	-	(356,260)	(1,256,889)	(252,825)	(548,008)	(1,204,234)
Adjustments	-	(101,430)	-	-	101,430	-
At 31.12.2019	96,872,111	306,397,770	30,316,670	6,215,617	95,412,327	554,786,551
Accumulated depreciation						
At 01.01.2019	11,145,936	183,638,674	20,304,257	2,844,445	44,619,948	275,347,750
Current depreciation	829,163	6,276,136	3,528,825	1,388,648	11,599,519	26,134,633
Disposals	-	(356,259)	(1,178,165)	(252,587)	(532,524)	(1,201,904)
Adjustments	-	(3,342)	-	-	3,342	-
At 31.12.2019	11,975,099	189,555,209	22,654,917	3,980,506	55,690,285	297,960,944
Carrying value						
At 31.12.2019	84,897,012	116,842,561	7,661,753	2,235,111	39,722,042	256,825,607
At 31.12.2018 (Restated)	66,542,114	118,890,210	9,677,957	2,887,513	40,854,609	245,281,805

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Board	Land and leased land RM	Buildings and renovations RM	Vehicles and machineries RM	Furniture and fittings RM	Office equipment and tools RM	Computer RM	Total RM
Cost							
At 01.01.2019	77,688,050	294,668,699	19,442,755	1,336,538	13,517,933	10,510,059	417,164,034
Additions	19,184,061	879,530	401,151	10,796	2,064,225	65,556	22,605,319
Disposals	-	-	(871,987)	(85,683)	(95,072)	(388,842)	(1,441,584)
Adjustments	-	(101,430)	-	-	101,430	-	-
At 31.12.2019	96,872,111	295,446,799	18,971,919	1,261,651	15,588,516	10,186,773	438,327,769
Accumulated depreciation							
At 01.01.2019	11,145,936	180,823,748	13,601,874	1,059,399	11,874,822	6,916,509	225,422,288
Current depreciation	829,163	4,709,921	2,148,260	94,211	638,088	820,774	9,240,417
Disposals	-	-	(862,668)	(85,645)	(88,058)	(386,568)	(1,422,939)
Adjustments	-	(3,342)	-	-	3,342	-	-
At 31.12.2019	11,975,099	185,530,327	14,887,466	1,067,965	12,428,194	7,350,715	233,239,766
Carrying value							
At 31.12.2019	84,897,012	109,916,472	4,084,453	193,686	3,160,322	2,836,058	205,088,003
At 31.12.2018	66,542,114	113,844,951	5,840,881	277,139	1,643,111	3,593,550	191,741,746

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4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Included in the additions/purchase of property, plant and equipment of the Group and the Board are assets acquired under finance lease and long-term loan financing, grants received and cash as follows:

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Cash	32,802,763	58,611,482	22,605,319	50,916,358
Finance lease	1,273,280	747,001	-	-
Grant	3,699,169	27,641,303	-	-
	37,775,212	86,999,786	22,605,319	50,916,358

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Group	Computer software	Licence	Total
	RM	RM	As restated RM
Cost			
At 01.01.2019	20,778,753	782,065	21,560,818
Transfer	155,000	-	155,000
Restated	20,933,753	782,065	21,715,818
Additions	5,852,327	1,156,650	7,008,977
Adjustments/Classifications	14,935,274	-	14,935,274
At 31.12.2019	41,721,354	1,938,715	43,660,069
Accumulated Amortisation			
At 01.01.2019	12,606,180	445,500	13,051,680
Amortisation for the financial year	3,046,103	113,418	3,159,521
At 31.12.2019	15,652,283	558,918	16,211,201
Carrying value			
At 31.12.2019	26,069,071	1,379,797	27,448,868
At 31.12.2018 (restated)	8,327,573	336,565	8,664,138
Board			
	Computer software	Licence	Total
	RM	RM	RM
Cost			
At 01.01.2019	20,710,753	782,065	21,492,818
Additions	5,817,827	1,156,650	6,974,477
Disposals/Adjustments	14,935,274	-	14,935,274
At 31.12.2019	41,463,854	1,938,715	43,402,569
Accumulated Amortisation			
At 01.01.2019	12,538,181	445,500	12,983,681
Amortisation for the financial year	3,006,534	113,418	3,119,952
At 31.12.2019	15,544,715	558,918	16,103,633
Carrying value			
At 31.12.2019	25,919,139	1,379,797	27,298,936
At 31.12.2018	8,172,572	336,565	8,509,137

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

6. WORK IN PROGRESS

Group	Land	Buildings	Computer systems	Machine equipment	Total
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
2019					
Cost					
At 01.01.2019	-	51,504,661	15,410,135	4,067,353	70,982,149
Additions	117,629	26,818,985	661,691	-	27,598,305
Classifications/Adjustments	-	(684,661)	(14,935,274)	(4,067,353)	(19,687,288)
At 31.12.2019	117,629	77,638,985	1,136,552	-	78,893,166
2018					
Cost					
At 01.01.2018	-	41,546,685	13,269,163	-	54,815,848
Additions	-	51,504,661	2,743,182	4,067,353	58,315,196
Classifications/Adjustments	-	(41,546,685)	(602,210)	-	(42,148,895)
At 31.12.2018	-	51,504,661	15,410,135	4,067,353	70,982,149
Board					
	Land	Buildings	Computer systems	Machine equipment	Total
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
2019					
Cost					
At 01.01.2019	-	51,504,661	15,410,135	-	66,914,796
Additions	117,629	26,818,985	661,691	-	27,598,305
Classifications/Adjustments	-	(684,661)	(14,935,274)	-	(15,619,935)
At 31.12.2019	117,629	77,638,985	1,136,552	-	78,893,166
2018					
Cost					
At 01.01.2018	-	41,546,685	13,269,163	-	54,815,848
Additions	-	51,504,661	2,743,182	-	54,247,843
Classifications/Adjustments	-	(41,546,685)	(602,210)	-	(42,148,895)
At 31.12.2018	-	51,504,661	15,410,135	-	66,914,796

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

7. PROPERTY INVESTMENT

Group	Land RM	Buildings RM	Total RM
At 01.01.2019	7,100,000	2,506,000	9,606,000
Changes in market value	145,000	-	145,000
At 31.12.2019	7,245,000	2,506,000	9,751,000
At 31.01.2018	7,100,000	2,506,000	9,606,000

- (a) Property investments in the Group amounting to RM9,751,000 (2018: RM9,606,000) were pledged as security for bank loans (Note 20).
- (b) Property investment has been evaluated using the Comparison Method. This method involves reviewing recent transactions by reviewing prices for similar properties in and around them and making adjustments to any factors that may affect their value; such as location, zoning, planning, approval, accessibility, market situation, land shape and surface, tenure and restrictions if any, residence status, construction area, building construction, finishing and services, age and other related properties.
- (c) The fair value of the Group's property investment is determined by an assessment conducted by IPC Island Property Consultants Sdn. Bhd., an independent professional valuer with recognized relevant professional qualifications and recent experience in valuing properties in related locations.

8. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Unquoted shares, in Malaysia		
At cost		
CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.	19,075,000	19,075,000
CIDB E-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd.	4,435,842	4,435,842
	<u>23,510,842</u>	<u>23,510,842</u>

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8. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Details of the subsidiaries and equity interests in them are as follows:

Company name	Equity interest		Principal activities
	2019 %	2018 %	
CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.*	100	100	Investments and services related to construction industry.
CIDB E-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd.**	100	100	Provides services related to information communication technology.
Construction Research Institute of Malaysia **	100	100	Conducts research and development (R&D) in relation to the construction industry.
Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad ***	100	100	Bringing, distributing and renewing work permits for Foreign Construction Workers.
Subsidiaries of CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.:			
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Selangor) Sdn. Bhd.	100	75	Provides training and courses to construction personnel and supervisors.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd.	100	95	Provides training and courses to construction personnel and supervisors.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Terengganu) Sdn. Bhd.	91.7	90	Provides training and courses to construction personnel and supervisors.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Utara) Sdn. Bhd.	100	100	Provides training and courses to construction personnel and supervisors.

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8. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Company name	Equity interest		Principal activities
	2019 %	2018 %	
Subsidiaries of CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.:			
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Sabah) Sdn. Bhd.	100	100	Provides training and courses to construction personnel and supervisors.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Sarawak) Sdn. Bhd.	100	100	Provides training and courses to construction personnel and supervisors.
CIDB Technologies Sdn. Bhd. (Formerly known as CIDB Events Management Sdn. Bhd.)	100	100	Managing events related to construction industry.
CIDB IBS Sdn. Bhd. (Formerly known as CIDB MyIBS Sdn. Bhd.)	100	100	Technical advisory services, vendor development and verification programmes, product validation and verification, IBS-related factories and installations.
Subsidiary of Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd.:			
ABM Management Services Sdn. Bhd.	100	100	As a trainer and consultant on matters related to the construction industry and other related activities.

* The subsidiary was incorporated in Malaysia and is audited by Messrs. Azhar Noriza Zainuddin.

** The subsidiaries were incorporated in Malaysia and are audited by Messrs Afrizan Tarmili Khairul Azhar

*** The subsidiary was incorporated in Malaysia and is audited by Messrs A. Razak & Co.

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9. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

	Group	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Unquoted shares, in Malaysia		
At cost	50,000	50,000
Reserve portion after acquisition	496,583	1,023,303
	546,583	1,073,303
The Group's investments in Associates include :		
Portion of net assets	539,106	1,065,826
Portion of goodwill in Associates	7,477	7,477
	546,583	1,073,303

Details of the associate and equity interests in it are as follows:

Company name	Equity interest		Principal activities
	2019 %	2018 %	
TWI-ABM Training and Certification Sdn. Bhd.	50	50	Operates as a trainer or training center for contractors and subcontractors.

The associate held by Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd was incorporated in Malaysia and is audited by Messrs. Jamal Amin & Partners.

10. OTHER INVESTMENTS

	Group	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Unquoted shares, in Malaysia, at cost	961,350	961,350
Add: Impairment Adjustment	34,639	-
Less: Impairment	(75,119)	(75,119)
	920,870	886,231

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11. INVENTORIES

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
At cost and net realisable value				
Inventories	670,974	665,815	77,467	91,531

12. RECEIVABLES

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Receivables	37,064,192	67,367,569	30,767,509	63,073,408
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(12,555,469)	(15,744,692)	(12,273,745)	(15,646,759)
Bad debts written off impairment	(89,782)	(90,550)	-	-
	-	(22,604)	-	-
	24,418,941	51,509,723	18,493,764	47,426,649
<u>Movement in the allowance for impairment losses</u>				
At 1 January	15,744,692	14,780,230	15,646,759	14,682,297
Current year impairment allowance	912,158	1,084,868	728,367	1,084,868
Impairment loss allowance not required	(4,101,381)	(120,406)	(4,101,381)	(120,406)
At 31 December	12,555,469	15,744,692	12,273,745	15,646,759

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12. RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Ageing Analysis

The ageing analysis for receivables account for the the Group and the Board at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	Gross total RM	Individual impairment RM	Carrying value RM
Group 2019			
Credit period not yet due	7,067,265	-	7,067,265
Overdue credit period			
- Less than 6 months	7,721,657	-	7,721,657
- 6 to 12 months	4,984,418	-	4,984,418
- More than 12 months	17,290,852	(12,645,251)	4,645,601
	37,064,192	(12,645,251)	24,418,941
Group 2018			
Credit period not yet due	18,290,637	-	18,290,637
Overdue credit period			
- Less than 6 months	18,602,074	-	18,602,074
- 6 to 12 months	10,707,572	-	10,707,572
- More than 12 months	19,767,286	(15,857,846)	3,909,440
	67,367,569	(15,857,846)	51,509,723

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12. RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Ageing Analysis (continued)

	Gross total RM	Individual impairment RM	Carrying value RM
Board 2019			
Credit period not yet due	5,508,372	-	5,508,372
Overdue credit period:			
- Less than 6 months	4,984,321	-	4,984,321
- 6 to 12 months	3,621,918	-	3,621,918
- More than 12 months	16,652,898	(12,273,745)	4,379,153
	<u>30,767,509</u>	<u>(12,273,745)</u>	<u>18,493,764</u>
Board 2018			
Credit period not yet due	15,660,821	-	15,660,821
Overdue credit period:			
- Less than 6 months	18,009,471	-	18,009,471
- 6 to 12 months	10,435,513	-	10,435,513
- More than 12 months	18,967,603	(15,646,759)	3,320,844
	<u>63,073,408</u>	<u>(15,646,759)</u>	<u>47,426,649</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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13. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIVABLES

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
Deposits and prepayments	5,509,136	5,590,149	3,129,010	3,061,368
Cheques returned	-	4,713	-	4,713
Dividend receivables	-	810,568	-	810,568
Interest receivables	3,929,350	5,833,173	3,929,350	5,833,173
GST receivables	15,708,178	25,647,417	15,708,178	25,647,417
Invoice receivables	98,469	148,300	98,469	148,300
Vehicle debtors	58,172	122,052	58,172	122,052
Staff debtors	290,664	284,530	68,378	120,020
Education loans	189,902	252,480	189,902	252,480
Uncredited receipts	5,798	88,533	5,798	88,533
Other receivables:				
- current	4,032,363	4,770,639	-	-
	<u>29,822,032</u>	<u>43,552,554</u>	<u>23,187,257</u>	<u>36,088,624</u>
Less:				
Allowance for impairment losses	(109,766)	(174,743)	(90,766)	(169,446)
Other receivables written off	-	(11,379)	-	(11,379)
	<u>29,712,266</u>	<u>43,366,432</u>	<u>23,096,491</u>	<u>35,907,799</u>
<u>Movement in the allowance for impairment losses</u>				
At 1 January	174,743	460,554	169,446	455,257
Current year impairment allowances	13,703	104,386	-	104,386
Impairment recoverable	(78,680)	(390,197)	(78,680)	(390,197)
At 31 December	<u>109,766</u>	<u>174,743</u>	<u>90,766</u>	<u>169,446</u>

14. AMOUNT DUE FROM ASSOCIATES

Amount due from Associates consist of interest free advances without deposits and will be repaid based on payment directive.

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15. PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
At cost and fair value, in Malaysia:				
RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.	32,315,037	153,300,485	-	132,100,000
TA Investment Berhad	-	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
Permodalan BSN Berhad	-	21,000,000	-	21,000,000
Amanah Raya JMF Management	7,733,479	7,421,307	-	-
Am Investment	149,850	149,850	-	-
	<u>40,198,366</u>	<u>231,871,642</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>203,100,000</u>

16. SHORT TERM DEPOSITS

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Fixed deposits in banks and licensed financial institutions	<u>533,463,832</u>	<u>411,985,239</u>	<u>500,310,000</u>	<u>380,710,000</u>

Interest rates of deposits during the financial year for the Group and the Board are 2.90% - 4.40% (2018: 3.15% - 4.40%) per annum and the maturity period of deposits is 1 - 365 days (2018: 1 - 365 days).

17. VEHICLE LOAN FUND

	Group and Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
At 1 January/31 December	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>
Movement in debtors' loan balance :		
At 1 January	122,052	192,412
Additional loans	-	-
Loan repayments	(63,880)	(70,360)
At 31 December	<u>58,172</u>	<u>122,052</u>

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17. VEHICLE LOAN FUND (CONTINUED)

This fund is for the provision of vehicle loans to employees subject to the conditions set. Loan repayment period is for 108 months. Repayment of financing including profit rate shall be paid by employees in installments through monthly salary deduction as agreed in the Agreement.

18. EDUCATION LOAN FUND

	Group and Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
At 1 January/31 December	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>
Movement in debtors' loan balance :		
At 1 January	252,480	212,320
Additional loans	49,891	70,660
Loan repayments	(112,469)	(30,500)
At 31 December	<u>189,902</u>	<u>252,480</u>

This fund is for the provision of education loans to staff subject to the conditions set. Loan repayment period is for 60 months. Repayment of financing without profit rate shall be paid by the employee upon completion of studies in installments through monthly salary deduction as agreed in the Agreement. Employees are eligible for variable financing if they meet the eligibility requirements set.

19. COMPUTER LOAN FUND

	Group and Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
At 1 January/31 December	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

This fund is for the provision of computer loans to employees subject to the conditions set. Loan repayment period is for 48 months. Repayment of financing including profit rate shall be paid by employees in installments through monthly salary deduction as agreed in the Agreement.

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20. BANK BORROWINGS

	Group	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Term loans	1,105,776	939,691
Finance lease creditors	1,960,240	2,262,682
	3,066,016	3,202,373
Analysed as:		
Repayment in 12 months	1,031,519	1,149,263
Repayment after 12 months but not exceeding 5 years	1,631,560	2,053,110
Repayment after 5 years	402,937	-
	3,066,016	3,202,373

(a) Term Loans

The term loan for Islamic Variable Term Financing (BBA TF) amounted to RM3,641,544 is partly to finance the purchase of 15 units of completed shop-office units in Taman Tasik Utama, Ayer Keroh, Melaka and a commercial land held under HSM 4918 Lot No. PT 19403, Mukim Bukit Katil, Melaka Tengah. The repayment period of the loan of between RM900 and RM18,787 is 120 monthly installments including interest.

	Group	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Maturity of term loans:		
Repayment in 12 months	238,836	364,155
Repayment after 12 months but not exceeding 5 years	464,003	575,536
Repayment after 5 years	402,937	-
	1,105,776	939,691

(b) Finance Lease Creditors

	Group	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Financing minimum payment		
Repayment in 12 months	921,400	940,032
Repayment after 12 months but not exceeding 5 years	1,284,904	1,630,582
	2,206,304	2,570,614
Less: Finance charges payable	(246,064)	(307,932)
Current value of financing liability	1,960,240	2,262,682
Current value of financing liability		
Repayment in 12 months	792,683	785,108
Repayment after 12 months but not exceeding 5 years	1,167,557	1,477,574
	1,960,240	2,262,682

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20. BANK BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

(b) Finance Lease Creditors (continued)

The interest rate of the finance lease financing is from 2.40% to 6.54% per annum (2018: 2.40% to 6.54%).

21. DEFERRED GRANTS

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
At 1 January	79,984,166	74,889,133	7,612,610	8,034,851
Grants received in the financial year:				
Grants (related to cash contributions)	80,950,777	78,170,982	7,370,000	11,125,000
Grants (related to assets expenses contributions)	1,670,481	3,304,973	-	-
Grants (related to assets contributions)	3,699,169	27,641,303	-	-
Grant repayments	(2,338,844)	(1,050,496)	(100,018)	(132,561)
Grant adjustments	527,946	(1,551,792)	527,946	(551,792)
	84,509,529	106,514,970	7,797,928	10,440,647
Accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income:				
Used for related expenses	(90,362,396)	(73,379,576)	(13,775,753)	(10,862,888)
Used for asset acquisitions	(7,660,314)	(4,627,476)	-	-
Used for management fees	(2,231,504)	(1,076,802)	-	-
Goods and Services Tax (GST)	-	(115,230)	-	-
Distribution to subsidiaries	(4,356,216)	(22,220,853)	-	-
	(104,610,430)	(101,419,937)	(13,775,753)	(10,862,888)
At 31 December	59,883,265	79,984,166	1,634,785	7,612,610
Analysed as:				
Grants related to expenses	26,176,092	46,713,849	1,634,785	7,612,610
Grants related to assets	33,707,173	33,270,317	-	-
	59,883,265	79,984,166	1,634,785	7,612,610

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22. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
At 1 January	9,768,972	8,788,603	9,009,181	8,030,674
Transferred to statement of comprehensive income (Note 34)	2,713,658	980,369	2,805,077	978,507
At 31 December	<u>12,482,630</u>	<u>9,768,972</u>	<u>11,814,258</u>	<u>9,009,181</u>

23. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
	Group	
At 1 January	5,719,724	3,774,433
Provision for financial year	1,340,627	2,590,338
Paid in financial year	(810,932)	(645,047)
At 31 December	<u>6,249,419</u>	<u>5,719,724</u>
Analysed as:		
Short term employee benefits	518,208	551,108
Long term employee benefits	5,731,211	5,168,616
	<u>6,249,419</u>	<u>5,719,724</u>
Board		
At 1 January	3,520,830	3,774,433
Provision for financial year	317,525	32,846
Paid in financial year	(394,756)	(286,449)
At 31 December	<u>3,443,599</u>	<u>3,520,830</u>
Analysed as:		
Short term employee benefits	342,891	331,935
Long term employee benefits	3,100,708	3,188,895
	<u>3,443,599</u>	<u>3,520,830</u>

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24. PAYABLES

The usual credit terms for the Group's and the Board's trade payables are 30 to 90 days (2018: 30 to 90 days).

Ageing Analysis

The ageing analysis for payables account for the the Group and the Board at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
Group		
Credit period not yet due	25,740,577	24,150,372
Overdue credit period:		
- Less than 6 months	1,314,112	6,380,593
- 6 to 12 months	358,780	2,873,249
- More than 12 months	193,010	425,994
	<u>27,606,479</u>	<u>33,830,208</u>
Board		
Credit period not yet due	22,752,448	21,634,822
Overdue credit period:		
- Less than 6 months	(16,234)	4,201,572
- 6 to 12 months	25,356	-
- More than 12 months	(114)	1,501
	<u>22,761,456</u>	<u>25,837,895</u>

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25. MISCELLANEOUS PAYABLES

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
Staff incentive	14,003,288	15,130,274	14,003,288	15,130,274
Online payables	575,120	-	575,120	-
Board Members incentive	496,712	569,726	496,712	569,726
Performance bond	300,900	302,400	300,900	302,400
Staff payables	229,219	451,253	229,219	451,253
Non trade payables	213,004	-	213,004	-
Retention monies	85,758	912,857	85,758	912,857
Accruals	923,005	2,241,235	59,546	52,131
Salary payables	14,616	-	14,616	-
Other payables	22,013,752	23,685,698	-	5,321,969
Revenue yet to be recorded	-	616,929	-	616,929
Cheques yet to be cashed	-	54,510	-	54,510
	38,855,374	43,964,882	15,978,163	23,412,049

26. AMOUNT DUE TO SUBSIDIARIES

Amount due to Subsidiaries comprises interest free advances without deposits and will be repaid based on payment directive.

27. AMOUNT DUE TO SUB-SUBSIDIARIES

Amount due to Sub-Subsidiaries comprises interest free advances without deposits and will be repaid based on payment directive.

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28. OPERATING INCOME

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM
Contract levy	126,946,440	187,116,681	126,946,440	187,116,681
Registration and accreditation	72,938,521	73,441,274	65,127,665	60,199,229
Course fees	17,298,449	18,539,084	10,754,811	10,489,691
Project management and consultation	10,408,749	8,396,234	-	-
Rental income	1,382,783	393,193	-	-
Sale of documents	209,346	145,990	209,346	145,990
Other income	17,765,744	13,566,215	13,775,753	10,862,888
	246,950,032	301,598,671	216,814,015	268,814,479

29. DIRECT EXPENSES

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM
Financing for construction industry programmes	139,463,150	164,217,559	166,944,508	190,168,171
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	14,264,518	10,551,860	-	-
	153,727,668	174,769,419	166,944,508	190,168,171

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30. OTHER INCOME

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
Dividends	9,523,146	11,055,435	8,420,427	10,252,494
Fixed deposits interest	13,296,679	22,463,142	12,293,498	20,910,429
Hibah	51,397	46,408	31,942	35,288
Material verification	9,164,800	9,236,412	9,164,800	9,236,412
Compounds and penalties	5,990,423	3,963,454	5,990,423	3,963,454
Rentals	1,809,404	1,932,627	1,809,404	1,932,627
Other income	2,644,891	1,058,217	1,358,492	304,744
Gain from fair value property investment	145,000	5,763,488	-	-
Gain from sale of property, plant and equipment	112,467	600,086	83,068	209,597
	42,738,207	56,119,269	39,152,054	46,845,045

31. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM
Supplies	4,810,642	5,845,761	4,163,951	5,056,513
Travelling allowances	6,923,925	7,286,165	4,472,012	4,772,127
Staff courses and trainings	3,529,971	3,203,224	3,135,214	2,789,537
Maintenance	8,276,898	8,442,476	5,555,210	5,486,119
Previous year maintenance expenses adjusted	-	1,079,951	-	1,079,951
Communications and utilities	5,510,859	5,813,429	2,258,230	2,749,511
Office expenses	49,669	65,586	-	-
Other expenses	129,718	93,934	-	-
	29,231,682	31,830,526	19,584,617	21,933,758

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32. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
Road tax and insurances	714,552	737,111	326,989	428,634
Impairment loss allowance	774,482	1,189,254	728,367	1,189,254
Emoluments	101,771,211	107,061,142	76,495,283	75,168,493
Property, plant and equipment written off	1,069	3,885	1,069	3,809
Stock written off	38,024	-	38,024	-
Bad debts written off	50,093	90,550	-	-
Other receivables written off	-	11,379	-	11,379
Impairment of other investments	-	38,335	-	-
Impairment of trade receivables	39,689	22,604	-	-
Entertainment	1,249,964	1,690,281	-	-
Land amortisation	-	24,761	-	-
Advertisements and promotions	1,318,032	1,390,380	-	-
Professional services	19,585,328	21,389,274	15,059,290	17,175,974
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	38,130	469,740	-	2,127
Rentals	21,044,983	19,222,341	18,549,690	16,284,020
Intangible assets amortisation	3,159,521	2,676,371	3,119,952	2,676,371
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	11,870,115	10,257,685	9,240,417	8,154,544
	161,655,193	166,275,093	123,559,081	121,094,605

33. FINANCE COSTS

	Group	
	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
Interest expenses on bank borrowings	242,330	246,494

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34. TAXATION

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
Tax expenses for the financial year:				
- Tax provision for current year	824,655	3,443,953	-	2,598,200
- Associate's tax portion	-	21,500	-	-
- (Increase)/Decrease in prior year tax provision	(15,944)	9,114,314	-	9,111,804
	808,711	12,579,767	-	11,710,004
Origination and reversal of temporary differences:				
- Recognised in current year tax statement (Note 22)	2,613,058	980,369	2,704,477	978,507
- Decrease in prior year deferred tax provision (Note 22)	100,600	-	100,600	-
	2,713,658	980,369	2,805,077	978,507
	3,522,369	13,560,136	2,805,077	12,688,511

The Group's and Board's income tax is calculated at a statutory rate of 24% (2018: 24%) of the taxable profits. Reconciliation for income tax expenses applicable to sales profit before tax at the statutory income tax rate to tax expenses at the effective income tax rate is as follows:

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34. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
Decrease of income before tax	(55,695,354)	(15,311,519)	(54,122,137)	(17,537,010)
Tax at 24% (2018: 24%)	(13,366,885)	(3,674,765)	(12,989,313)	(4,208,882)
Income not subjected to tax	(14,995,782)	(15,093,308)	4,030,186	964,076
Non allowable expenses	26,227,553	21,456,299	5,811,326	5,524,858
Effect on utilising unabsorbed losses and capital allowance	5,858,663	1,603,644	5,838,570	1,335,931
Reversal of deferred tax caused by disposal of property, plant and equipment	6,536	(62,423)	13,708	(39,276)
Deferred asset tax not recognised	(292,372)	216,375	-	-
(Increase)/decrease of prior year tax provision	(15,944)	9,114,314	-	9,111,804
Decrease of prior year deferred tax provision	100,600	-	100,600	-
Tax for the financial year	3,522,369	13,560,136	2,805,077	12,688,511

35. STAFF COSTS

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
Salaries and allowances	80,176,363	82,616,074	61,454,780	58,889,074
Annual incentive	16,764,784	18,836,388	13,930,000	15,144,159
Staff costs	96,941,147	101,452,462	75,384,780	74,033,233

The number of employees of the Group and the Board at the end of the current financial year was 1,674 and 1,023 (2018: 1,637 and 1,022) respectively.

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36. MEMBERS OF THE BOARD COSTS

	Group		Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM	2019 RM	2018 RM
Members of the Board costs	5,608,680	5,608,680	1,110,503	1,135,260

The number of Board Members of the Group and the Board at the end of the current financial year was 89 and 11 (2018: 82 and 9) respectively.

37. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM As restated
<u>Subsidiaries and sub-subsidiaries</u>		
Financing for construction industry programmes paid and payable	114,260,201	111,901,584
Cost of sales	431,306	362,391
Rental income	1,169,798	859,773
Dividends received	237,150	381,500

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Policy and objective of financial risks management

The Group's and the Board's risks management policy ensures that sufficient financial resources are available for development of the Board's businesses in addition to managing interest rates risks (both value and cash flows), liquidity risks and credit risks. Board Members of the Group and the Board review and approve policy to manage each risk.

(b) Credit risks

Credit risks, or risks of other parties' failure to fulfill their responsibilities, are controlled through implementation of credit monitoring and approval procedures. The trade receivables accounts are reviewed from time to time through the Group's and the Board's management report procedures. The Group and the Board do not have major exposure to any individual customers or other parties and do not have credit concentration with regard to any financial instruments.

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38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit risks (continued)

Given that the Group and the Board do not hold any collaterals, the highest exposure to credit risks is represented by the carrying value of financial assets at the end of the reporting period.

At the end of the reporting period, the receivables which have been provided with impairment losses are debtors with significant financial difficulties and have not made payments according to the allowed credit period.

Receivables exceeding the credit period but are not provided with impairment losses

The Group and the Board do not make provision for impairment losses on these receivables because they have a good payment record and have no record of payment default.

Significant receivables that have not exceeded the credit period and are not provided with impairment losses are also debtors who have long history of dealing with the Group and the Board. The Group and the Board will monitor credit quality of these debtors by analysing management reports.

(c) Liquidity risks

The Group and the Board actively manage debt maturity profiles, operating cash flows and availability of funding to ensure all refinancing, repayment and funding needs are met. As part of overall liquidity management, the Group and the Board maintain sufficient cash or cash convertible instruments to meet its working capital requirements.

The carrying amount for the assets and liabilities of the Group and the Board on the date of the the financial position is approximately equal to their fair value.

(d) Category of financial instruments

The schedule below is the analysis of financial instruments categorised as follows:

- (i) Financial assets and financial liabilities are calculated at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL); and
- (ii) Financial assets and financial liabilities are calculated at amortisation cost (AC).

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38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(d) Category of financial instruments (continued)

	Carrying amount RM	FVTPL RM	AC RM
2019			
Financial Assets			
Group			
Receivables	24,418,941	-	24,418,941
Miscellaneous receivables	25,927,399	-	25,927,399
Amount due from associates	554,505	-	554,505
Portfolio investments	40,198,366	-	40,198,366
Short term deposits	533,463,832	-	533,463,832
Cash and bank balance	33,225,883	-	33,225,883
	<u>657,788,926</u>	-	<u>657,788,926</u>
Board			
Receivables	18,493,764	-	18,493,764
Miscellaneous receivables	23,091,935	-	23,091,935
Short term deposits	500,310,000	-	500,310,000
Cash and bank balance	16,090,894	-	16,090,894
	<u>557,986,593</u>	-	<u>557,986,593</u>
Financial Liabilities			
Group			
Payables	27,606,479	-	27,606,479
Miscellaneous payables	38,855,374	-	38,855,374
Bank borrowings	3,066,016	-	3,066,016
	<u>69,527,869</u>	-	<u>69,527,869</u>
Board			
Payables	22,761,456	-	22,761,456
Miscellaneous payables	15,978,163	-	15,978,163
Amount due to subsidiaries	5,359,739	-	5,359,739
Amount due to sub-subsidiaries	7,165,025	-	7,165,025
	<u>51,264,383</u>	-	<u>51,264,383</u>

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38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(d) Category of financial instruments (continued)

	Carrying amount RM As restated	FVTPL RM	AC RM
2018			
Financial Assets			
Group			
Receivables	51,509,723	-	51,509,723
Miscellaneous receivables	39,006,572	-	39,006,572
Amount due from associates	184,494	-	184,494
Portfolio investments	231,871,642	-	231,871,642
Short term deposits	411,985,239	-	411,985,239
Cash and bank balance	55,187,176	-	55,187,176
	<u>789,744,846</u>	-	<u>789,744,846</u>
Board			
Receivables	47,426,649	-	47,426,649
Miscellaneous receivables	35,881,908	-	35,881,908
Portfolio investments	203,100,000	-	203,100,000
Short term deposits	380,710,000	-	380,710,000
Cash and bank balance	17,357,685	-	17,357,685
	<u>684,476,242</u>	-	<u>684,476,242</u>
Financial Liabilities			
Group			
Payables	33,830,208	-	33,830,208
Miscellaneous payables	43,964,882	-	43,964,882
Bank borrowings	3,202,373	-	3,202,373
	<u>80,997,463</u>	-	<u>80,997,463</u>
Board			
Payables	25,837,895	-	25,837,895
Miscellaneous payables	23,412,049	-	23,412,049
Amount due to subsidiaries	14,689,764	-	14,689,764
Amount due to sub-subsidiaries	5,539,426	-	5,539,426
	<u>69,479,134</u>	-	<u>69,479,134</u>

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39. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Capital expenditures approved but not contracted for	<u>255,112,706</u>	<u>-</u>

40. CONTINGENCY ASSETS

	Board	
	2019 RM	2018 RM
Claims on levy debtors brought to court	<u>5,761,634</u>	<u>12,016,665</u>

41. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

The Group and Board's prior year adjustments related to understated fixed deposit interest, overstated long-term employee benefits, classification of payables, other payables and accruals and understated tax expenses.

The effects of the changes to the financial statements are as follows:

Group	As stated last year RM	Prior year adjustments RM	As restated RM
Statement of comprehensive income			
Other income	50,286,096	5,833,173	56,119,269
Other operating expenses	(166,850,538)	575,445	(166,275,093)
Financial costs	(271,762)	25,268	(246,494)
Taxes	(11,928,172)	(1,631,964)	(13,560,136)
Operating income	300,457,378	1,141,293	301,598,671
Direct expenses	<u>(173,555,777)</u>	<u>(1,213,642)</u>	<u>(174,769,419)</u>
Statement of financial position			
Miscellaneous receivables, deposits and prepayments	37,533,259	5,833,173	43,366,432
Tax recoverable	6,760,519	(1,662,512)	5,098,007
Long term employee benefits	(5,769,329)	600,713	(5,168,616)
Payables	(34,281,461)	451,253	(33,830,208)
Miscellaneous payables and accruals	(43,513,629)	(451,253)	(43,964,882)
Deferred tax	(9,799,520)	30,548	(9,768,972)
Property, plant and equipment	245,436,805	(155,000)	245,281,805
Intangible assets	8,509,138	155,000	8,664,138

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41. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Group	As stated last year RM	Prior year adjustments RM	As restated RM
Statement of changes in equity			
Decrease in comprehensive income for 2018	(34,780,206)	4,801,922	(29,978,284)
Accumulated funds at 1 January 2018	<u>(944,086,827)</u>	<u>(4,801,922)</u>	<u>(948,888,749)</u>
Board			
Statement of comprehensive income			
Other income	41,011,872	5,833,173	46,845,045
Other operating expenses	(121,695,318)	600,713	(121,094,605)
Tax	<u>(11,056,547)</u>	<u>(1,631,964)</u>	<u>(12,688,511)</u>
Statement of financial position			
Miscellaneous receivables, deposits and prepayments	30,074,626	5,833,173	35,907,799
Tax recoverable	5,722,589	(1,662,512)	4,060,077
Long term employee benefits	(3,789,608)	600,713	(3,188,895)
Payables	(26,289,148)	451,253	(25,837,895)
Miscellaneous payables and accruals	(22,960,796)	(451,253)	(23,412,049)
Deferred tax	<u>(9,039,729)</u>	<u>30,548</u>	<u>(9,009,181)</u>
Statement of changes in equity			
Decrease in comprehensive income for 2018	(35,761,443)	4,801,922	(30,959,521)
Accumulated funds at 1 January 2018	<u>(880,406,585)</u>	<u>(4,801,922)</u>	<u>(885,208,507)</u>

42. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Comparative figures are consistent with the presentation and classification of last year's financial statements except as stated in Note 13, 23, 24, 25, 30, 32, 33 and 34 to the financial statements.

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42. PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 were presented and approved during a Board of Directors' Meeting held on 14 October 2020.

43. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE FINANCIAL YEAR

On 16 March 2020, the Government of Malaysia announced the implementation of the Movement Control Order ("MCO") nationwide to curb the spread of COVID-19 infection in Malaysia based on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases Act 1988 and the Police Act 1987.

Prior to the issuance of these financial statements, Members of the Board have considered the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in Malaysia, which may affect the financial position, performance and cash flow of the Board ending at the reporting date thereon.

The Management concluded that the effects of inconsistent events from the COVID-19 outbreak do not significantly affect the fair value of the Board's financial and non-financial assets, including the classification of current and non-current items shown at the reporting date.

Given the current economic situation, it is difficult for the Management to appraise the feasibility of the financial performance and cash flow of the Board for the period ending in the next 12 months from the date of this report. However, Management demonstrates their intention to continue operating to meet the existing debt repayment obligations within the next 12 months from the date of this report.