

LAPORAN TAHUNAN **2018** ANNUAL REPORT

PENGUKUHAN TRANSFORMASI PEMBINAAN
STRENGTHENING CONSTRUCTION TRANSFORMATION



PEMANTAPAN TRANSFORMASI PEMBINAAN

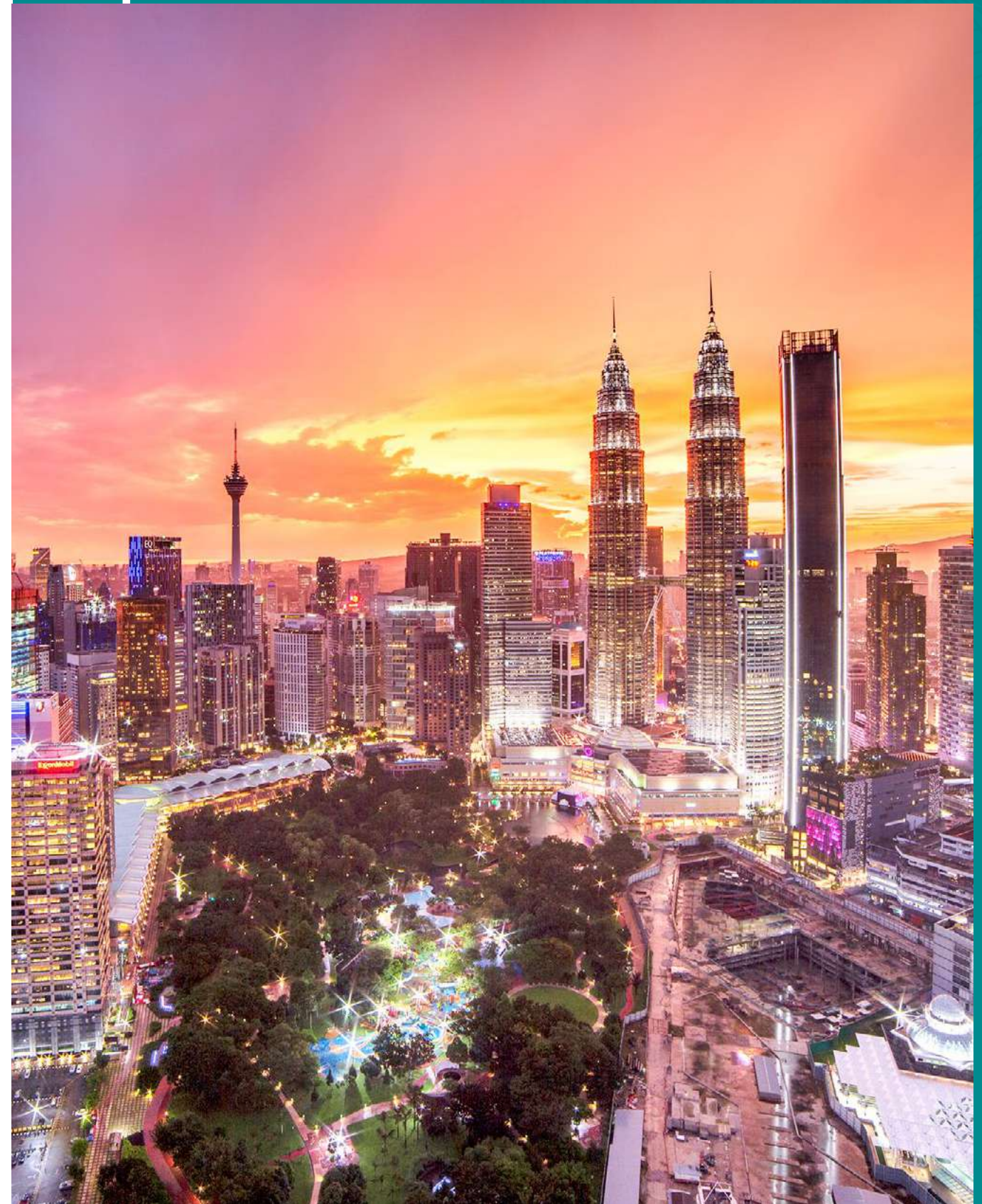
STRENGTHENING CONSTRUCTION TRANSFORMATION

Industri pembinaan merupakan salah satu pemangkin utama yang menyumbang secara dinamik kepada ekonomi Malaysia melalui pelaksanaan projek infrastruktur mega oleh Kerajaan serta projek-projek komersial swasta. Dalam menghadapi cabaran semasa serta persaingan antarabangsa, penggiat industri perlu meningkatkan pencapaian di dalam kualiti, keselamatan, kemampanan alam sekitar dan produktiviti supaya lebih berdaya saing di peringkat dunia. Ini merupakan motif utama Program Transformasi Industri Pembinaan (CITP) yang dilancarkan pada 2015 di mana komitmen dari pemegang taruh industri amat penting untuk memastikan matlamat yang ditetapkan tercapai.

Setelah tiga tahun pelaksanaannya, pada tahun 2018 kajian separuh penggal CITP telah dijalankan bagi menyusun semula strategi dan inisiatif bagi memastikan matlamat utama yang telah digariskan di bawah keempat-empat teras strategik CITP tercapai. Oleh yang demikian, komitmen, sokongan, kepakaran dan sumber dari kesemua penggiat industri pembinaan adalah diperlukan untuk merealisasikan aspirasi CITP dan meningkatkan status industri ke tahap yang lebih tinggi.

The construction industry is one of the main catalysts that contribute dynamically to the Malaysian economy via the implementation of mega infrastructure projects initiated by the Government as well as commercial ventures by the private sector. In the face of challenging times and global competition, the industry must step up their game in terms of quality, safety, environmental sustainability and productivity, in order to be globally competitive. It is the key motive for the launching of the Construction Industry Transformation Programme (CITP) in 2015 where commitments from industry stakeholders were crucial to ensure its goals were met.

After three years of implementation, the year 2018 saw the midterm review of the CITP in order to realign its strategies and initiatives to ensure the achievement of the main outcome under the four strategic thrusts strengthening its initiatives to attain the goals and outcome as outlined earlier. As such, the commitment, support, expertise and resources of the construction industry stakeholders is critical to realise the CITP's aspiration and elevate the status of the industry to a higher level.



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MAKLUMAT KORPORAT CORPORATE INFORMATION

MAKLUMAT KORPORAT

CORPORATE INFORMATION

FUNGSI CIDB MALAYSIA DI BAWAH AKTA 520

Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia (CIDB Malaysia) adalah sebuah Badan Berkanun Persekutuan di bawah Kementerian Kerja Raya yang telah ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan (Akta 520) untuk membangunkan, mengawal selia, 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 Malaysia dalam menguatkuasakan industri pembinaan yang selamat dan berkualiti di samping meningkatkan amalan terbaik dalam industri tersebut, dan dengan itu menaik-tarafkan kualiti kerja pembinaan secara keseluruhannya. Fungsi-fungsi CIDB Malaysia 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
- 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.

FUNCTIONS OF CIDB MALAYSIA UNDER ACT 520

The Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB Malaysia) 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 Malaysia'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 Malaysia 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
- 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 & OBJECTIVE

MISI MISSION

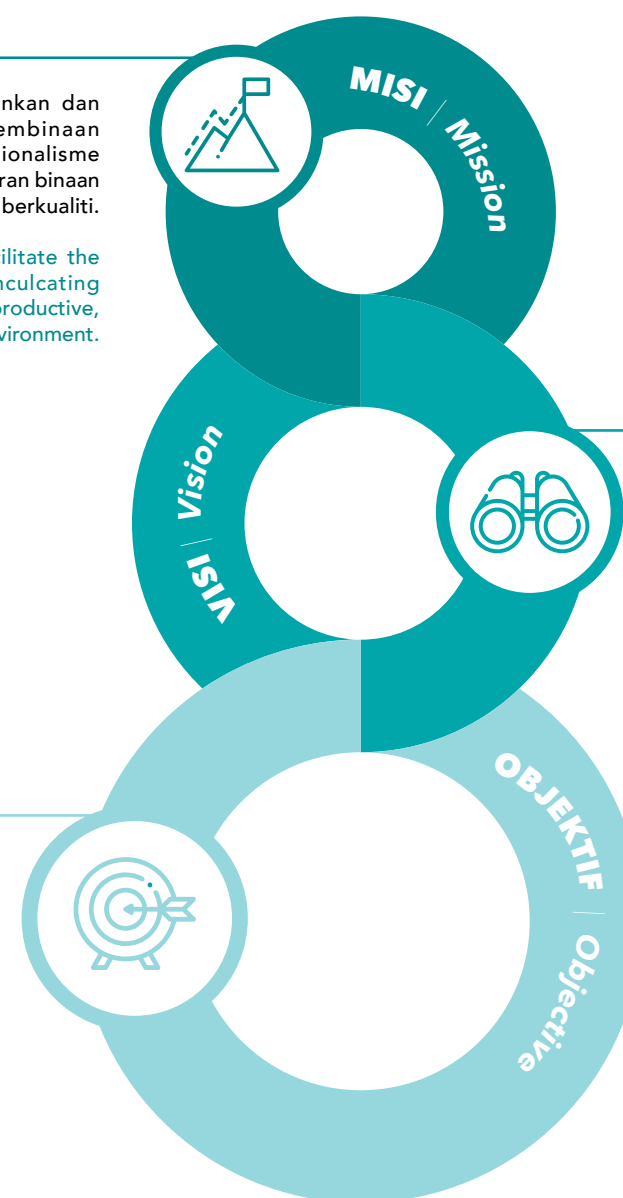
Mengawal selia, membangunkan dan memudahcara industri pembinaan dengan menerapkan profesionalisme dalam menghasilkan persekitaran binaan yang produktif, mampan serta berkualiti.

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

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.



VISI VISION

Menjadi organisasi yang unggul dalam mencapai kecemerlangan pembinaan di Malaysia.

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

NILAI MURNI CIDB MALAYSIA

CIDB MALAYSIA CORE VALUES

Kami bersepakat bekerja sebagai satu pasukan

We work cohesively as a team

Kami berdisiplin tinggi

We are highly disciplined

Kami bermotivasi tinggi

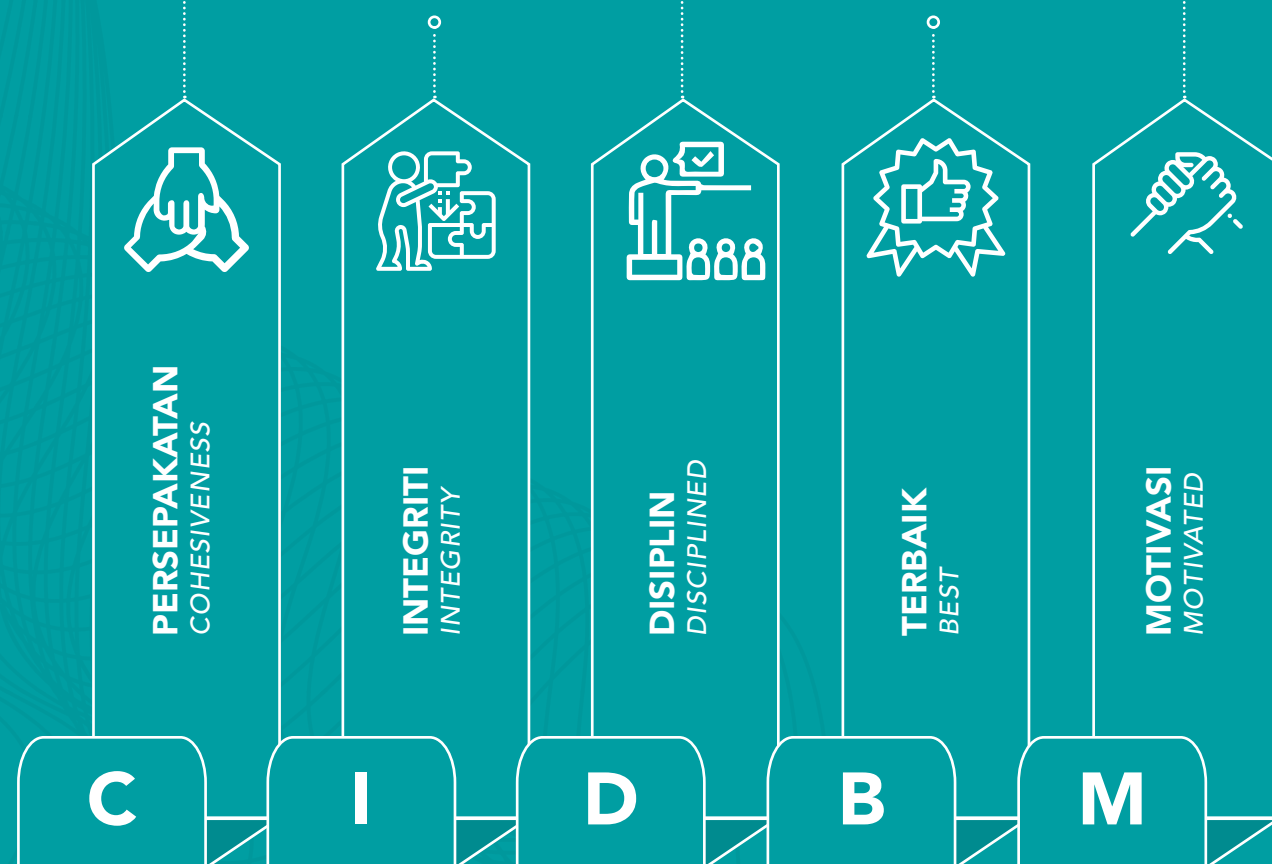
We are highly motivated

Kami berpegang kepada prinsip integriti

We uphold integrity

Kami memberi yang terbaik

We deliver the best



PIAGAM PELANGGAN CIDB MALAYSIA

CIDB MALAYSIA CUSTOMER CHARTER

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

A. PENDAFTARAN KONTRAKTOR TEMPATAN

Tempoh yang diambil untuk memproses permohonan-permohonan berikut adalah 2 hari bekerja selepas permohonan diterima secara atas talian oleh pegawai proses di Bahagian Operasi Setempat (BOS):

- 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 melalui atas talian dan Levi akan dikenakan serta merta selepas pengisytiharan dibuat.

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

A. LOCAL CONTRACTOR'S REGISTRATION

Period taken to process the following applications will be 2 working days after application is received online by the processing officer in Bahagian Operasi Setempat (BOS):

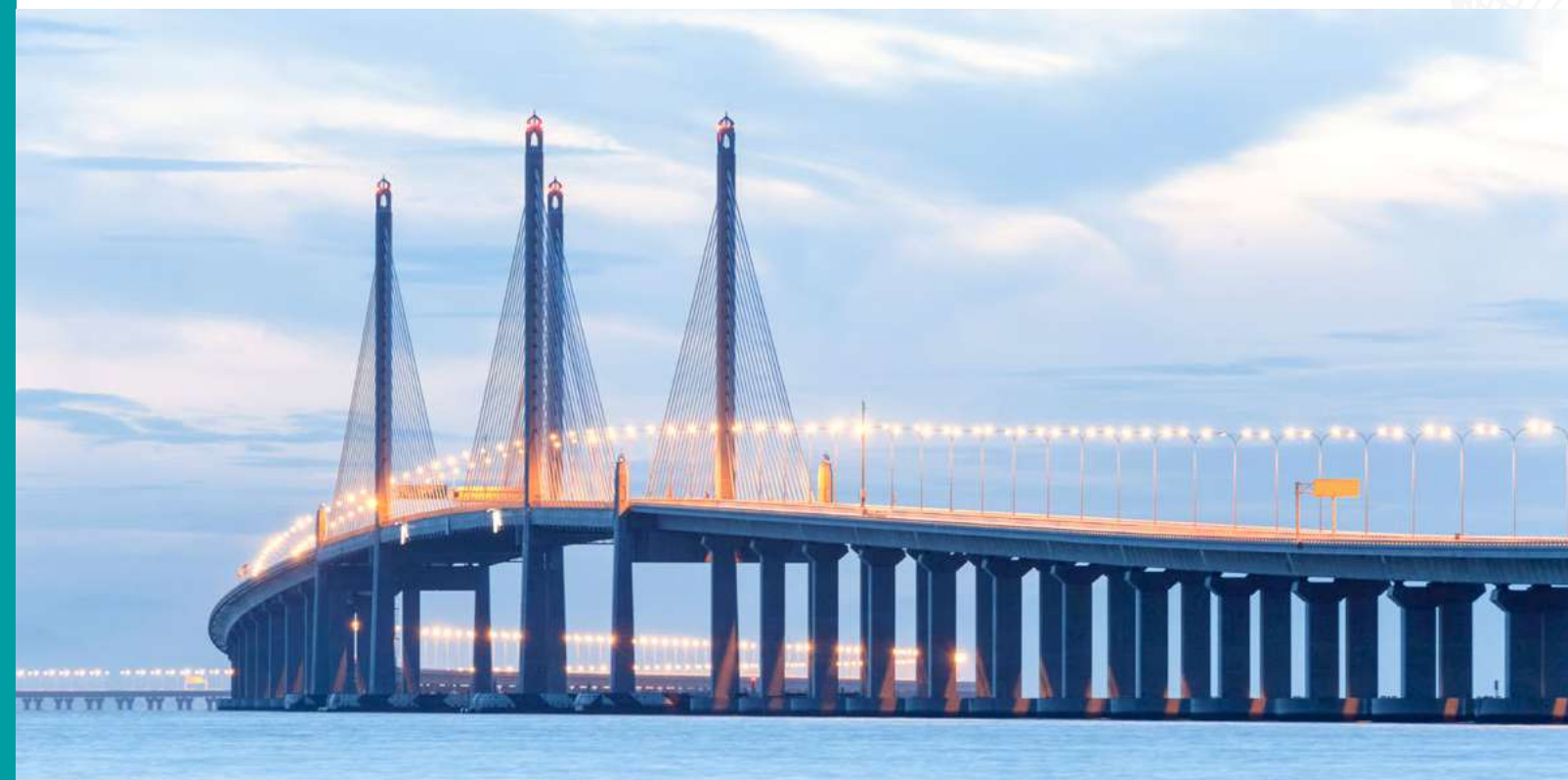
- New Applications (R1)
- Renewals (R4)
- Re-registrations (R10)
- Modifications In Grades/ Categories/ Specialisations (R5)
- Changes to Registration Details (R6)
- Special Approvals Application

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 via online and levy will be imposed immediately after declaration is made.



IBU PEJABAT, PEJABAT NEGERI DAN PEJABAT CAWANGAN

HEAD OFFICE, STATE OFFICES AND BRANCH OFFICES

Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia

Malaysian Construction Industry
Development Board

Tingkat 10, Menara Dato' Onn
Pusat Dagangan Dunia Putra
No. 45, Jalan Tun Ismail
50480 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: +603-4047 7000 (Talian Am) /
1300 88 2432 (Talian CIDB Careline)
Faks: +603-4047 7070

Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur

Federal Territory

Tingkat 11, Wisma Sime Darby
Jalan Raja Laut
50350 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-2618 0000
Faks: 03-2618 0101 (Pentadbiran & Kewangan)

Negeri Selangor

Selangor

Tingkat 11, Wisma Sime Darby
Jalan Raja Laut
50350 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-2618 0000
Faks: 03-2618 0101 (Pentadbiran & Kewangan)

Negeri Johor

Johor

Tingkat 5, Wisma PKPS
Persiaran Perbandaran, Seksyen 14
40675 Shah Alam, Selangor
Tel: +03-5512 8600
Faks: +03-5512 8620

Negeri Melaka

Malacca

No. 31-1, Jalan TU 49A
Kompleks Komersial Boulevard
Taman Tasik Utama
75450 Ayer Keroh, Melaka
Tel: +06-2328 895
Faks: +06-2328 950

Negeri Sembilan

Negeri Sembilan

Wisma KoCIDB, Lot D30
Persiaran Utama S2/B2, Seremban 2
70300 Seremban, Negeri Sembilan
Tel: +06-601 6311
Faks: +06-601 7311

Negeri Perak

Perak

Lot 5.02, Tingkat 5
Bangunan KWSP
Jalan Greentown
30450 Ipoh, Perak
Tel: +605-242 3488
Faks: +605-255 5488

Negeri Kedah

Kedah

Lot 7 & 8, Kompleks Perniagaan Asas Jaya
Jalan Stadium
05100 Alor Setar, Kedah
Tel: +604-7331 243
Faks: +604-7331 175

Pulau Pinang

Penang

Lot 9.01, Tingkat 9, Bangunan KWSP
No. 3009 Off Lebuhraya Tengah 2
Bandar Seberang Jaya
13700 Seberang Jaya, Pulau Pinang
Tel: +604-3902 448
Faks: +604-3907 448

Negeri Perlis

Perlis

No 10, Jalan Tuanku Syed Putra
(Jalan Kangar-Alor Setar), Seriab
01000 Perlis
Tel: +604-9781 243
Faks: +604-9781 244

Negeri Pahang

Pahang

A1, Tingkat Bawah
Jalan Seri Kuantan 2
Seri Kuantan Square
25050 Kuantan, Pahang
Tel: +609-5178 734
Faks: +609-5178 751

Negeri Terengganu

Terengganu

Tingkat 7, Menara Yayasan Islam Terengganu
Jalan Sultan Omar
20300 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu
Tel: +609-6245 311
Faks: +609-6238 973

Negeri Kelantan

Kelantan

No. U7.2, Tingkat 7, Menara Perbadanan
Jalan Tengku Petra Semerak
15000 Kota Bharu, Kelantan
Tel: +609-7444 311
Faks: +609-7434 311

Negeri Sarawak

Sarawak

Tingkat 1, Blok A, Kompleks CIDB
Jalan Sultan Tengah
93050 Kuching, Sarawak
Tel: +6082-445 833
Faks: +6082-447 833

Negeri Sarawak (Cawangan Miri)

Sarawak (Miri Branch)

Lot 1140, Block 9
Miri Concession Land District Miri Waterfront
98000 Miri Sarawak
Tel: +6085-417 431
Faks: +6085-417 432

Negeri Sarawak (Cawangan Bintulu)

Sarawak (Bintulu Branch)

Lot 4372, Fasa 7
Parkcity Commercial Area
Off Jalan Di Warta
97000 Bintulu, Sarawak
Tel: +6086-343 413
Faks: +6086-343 412

Negeri Sabah

Sabah

Blok A, Tingkat 4
Bangunan KWSP
88100 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah
Tel: +6088-244 423/658/506
Faks: +6088-242 481

Negeri Sabah (Cawangan Tawau)

Sabah (Tawau Branch)

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

Negeri Sabah (Cawangan Sandakan)

Sabah (Sandakan Branch)

Lot 03-GF, 02-1F & 03-1F
Blok F, Bandar Megah Jaya
Batu 7, Jalan Lintas Labuk
90000 Sandakan, Sabah
Tel: +6089-668 015
Faks: +6089-668 000

SENARAI ANGGOTA LEMBAGA CIDB MALAYSIA SESI 2018

LIST OF CIDB MALAYSIA BOARD MEMBERS SESSION 2018



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

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



**Dato' Sri Zohari
Haji Akob**



Dato' Othman Semail

**Dato' Haji
Mokhtar Samad**



**Haji Ir. Omar
Mat Piah**
(Dilantik pada 1
Jun 2018)
(Appointed on 1
June 2018)



Haji Ir. Alhadi Ibrahim

Encik Foo Chek Lee



**Datuk Nik Airina
Nik Jaffar**
(Dilantik pada 24
Julai 2018)
(Appointed on 24
July 2018)



**Datuk Seri Fateh
Iskandar Tan Sri
Dato' Mohamed
Mansor**
(Dilantik pada 27
September 2018)
(Appointed on 27
September 2018)

ANGGOTA LEMBAGA YANG TAMAT KEANGGOTAAN BOARD MEMBERS WHOSE MEMBERSHIP HAS ENDED



Dato' Ir. Mohtar Musri
(Sehingga 7 Mac 2018)
(Up to 7 March 2018)

Datuk Seri Michael K.C. Yam
(Sehingga 1 September 2018)
(Up to 1 September 2018)



**Datuk Ir. Rosaline
Ganendra**
(Sehingga 23 Julai
2018)
(Up to 23 July 2018)



**Datuk Ag.
Buhtamam Ag.
Mahmud**
(Sehingga 19 Julai
2018)
(Up to 19 July 2018)

PROFAIL Pengerusi DAN ANGGOTA LEMBAGA

CHAIRMAN AND BOARD MEMBERS'S PROFILE



PENGERUSI CIDB MALAYSIA CIDB MALAYSIA CHAIRMAN

Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Ahmad Tajuddin Ali FASc., FIEM merupakan Pengerusi CIDB Malaysia yang juga memegang jawatan yang sama di dalam beberapa badan kerajaan dan swasta. Ini termasuk SIRIM Berhad dan Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM), *Construction Research Institute of 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), 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. Ahmad Tajuddin Ali FASc., FIEM is currently the Chairman of CIDB Malaysia 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. the 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 (NCIA), chaired by the Prime Minister of Malaysia.

Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Ahmad Tajuddin 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**

Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Ahmad Tajuddin 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).

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. Dia 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. Ahmad Tajuddin 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. Ir. Ahmad Tajuddin menerima anugerah "Outstanding Contribution to the Engineering Profession" dari Institusi Jurutera Malaysia dan pada tahun 2009, beliau menerima Anugerah Tokoh Terkemuka dari CIDB Malaysia. Pada bulan November 2018, Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Ahmad Tajuddin 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. Ahmad Tajuddin 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. Ahmad Tajuddin 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. Ahmad 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 CIDB Malaysia. In November 2018, Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Ahmad Tajuddin, 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. Ahmad Tajuddin 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).



Dato' Sri Zohari Haji Akob

Dato' Sri Zohari Haji Akob, Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Kerja Raya Malaysia dari tahun 2014 hingga 2018 memulakan karier perkhidmatan awamnya pada tahun 1986 bersama Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia (LKIM). Pada tahun 1988, beliau telah dipindahkan ke Bahagian Pertanian Unit Perancang Ekonomi (EPU) di Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Beliau kemudian ditukarkan ke Unit Penswastaan dalam EPU pada tahun 1995 dan menjadi Pengarah Bahagian pada tahun 2008. Pada tahun 2009, beliau dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Timbalan Ketua Pengarah bagi Unit Kerjasama Awam Swasta (UKAS) di Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Pada Januari 2014, beliau dilantik sebagai Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Tenaga) bagi Kementerian Tenaga, Teknologi Hijau dan Air (KeTTHA) dan kemudiannya dilantik sebagai Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Kerja Raya Malaysia (KKR) pada Julai 2014. Selain menjadi Ahli Lembaga Pengarah CIDB Malaysia dan Jambatan Kedua Sdn. Bhd. (JKSB), beliau juga pernah menjadi Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Suruhanjaya Tenaga dan Sarawak Hidro Sdn. Bhd.

Dato' Sri Zohari Haji Akob, the Secretary General of Ministry of Works Malaysia (from 2014 till 2018) began his civil service career in 1986 with the Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (LKIM). In 1988, he was transferred to the Agriculture Section of Economic Planning Unit (EPU) in the Prime Minister's Department. He was later transferred to the Privatisation Section in EPU in 1995 and became the Section's Director in 2008. In 2009, he was then promoted as Deputy Director General of Public Private Partnership Unit (UKAS), in the Prime Minister's Department. In January 2014, he became the Deputy Secretary General (Energy) of the Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (KeTTHA) and later, he was appointed the Secretary General of the Ministry of Works Malaysia (MoW) in July 2014. Other than being a Board Member of the CIDB Malaysia and Jambatan Kedua Sdn. Bhd. (JKSB), he was previously a Board Member of the Suruhanjaya Tenaga dan Sarawak Hidro Sdn. Bhd.

Dato' Othman Semail, Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Pengurusan) Kementerian Kewangan (MOF) telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah CIDB Malaysia 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 37 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 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 Malaysia 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 has over 37 years of experience in 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 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' Othman Semail

Haji Ir. Omar 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).

Haji Ir. Omar adalah seorang Jurutera Profesional yang berdaftar dengan Lembaga Jurutera Malaysia (BEM). Beliau adalah Ahli Lembaga Pengarah BEM; Ahli Majlis Institut Jurutera Malaysia (IEM); Pengerusi CITP-IWG2/Q2-Keselamatan; 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 Kompleks Bersepadu Pengerang Transformasi Pentadbiran OSH (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.

Haji Ir. Omar 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).

Haji Ir. Omar is a Professional Engineer registered with the Board of Engineers Malaysia (BEM). He is a Board Member of BEM; IEM Council Member; the Chairman CITP-IWG2/Q2-Safety; 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 committee - CIDB OSHCI(M) Advisory Committee; CITP Thrust Working Group (TWG); ASEAN-OSHNET Coordinating Board; Malaysian National Standards Committee (MyNSC) and Malaysian National Accreditation Committee (MyNAC).

He graduated from University of Malaya in 1985 with a B. Eng (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 Service Excellence Award in 1990, 1995, 2001 and 2006.



Haji Ir. Omar bin Mat Piah



Dato' Haji Mokhtar Samad

Dato' Haji Mokhtar Samad merupakan mantan Presiden Persatuan Kontraktor Melayu Malaysia dari tahun 2010 hingga 2018 dan Pengerusi Eksekutif Konsortium Kontraktor Melayu Sdn. Bhd. Beliau terlibat secara aktif sebagai Ahli Majlis Penasihat Yang DiPertua Dewan Perniagaan Melayu Malaysia Kuala Lumpur, Timbalan Pengerusi Majlis Pembangunan Usahawan Wilayah Persekutuan dan Ahli Lembaga Penasihat Seni Silat Kalam Malaysia. Beliau juga merupakan Pengerusi Kossan Rubber Industri Berhad (Senarai Papan Utama Bursa Malaysia), Pengerusi Bebas Bukan Eksekutif Luxchem Corporation Berhad (Senarai Papan Utama Bursa Malaysia), Pengerusi Eksekutif Minat Megah Sdn. Bhd. serta Penaung Masjid Al-Zobir Bandar Tun Razak.

Dato' Haji Mokhtar Samad is the past President of the Malaysian Malay Contractors Association from 2010 till 2018 and the Executive Chairman of Konsortium Kontraktor Melayu Sdn. Bhd. He is actively involved as Member of the Council of Advisors of the Malay Chamber of Commerce Malaysia Kuala Lumpur, Deputy Chairman of the Federal Territories Entrepreneur Development Council and Member of the Malaysian Institute of Silat Kalam Art Advisory Board. He is also the Chairman of Kossan Rubber Industries Berhad (Bursa Malaysia Main Board List), Independent Non-Executive Chairman of Luxchem Corporation Berhad (Bursa Malaysia Main Board List) and Executive Chairman of Matang Megah Sdn. Bhd. as well as the Patron of Bandar Tun Razak Al-Zobir Mosque.

Haji Ir. Alhadi Ibrahim dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga CIDB Malaysia bermula Ogos 2013. Beliau mendapat Ijazah Muda Kejuruteraan Sivil daripada Politeknik Brighton (kini Universiti Brighton) pada tahun 1978. Beliau merupakan Jurutera Profesional berdaftar dengan Lembaga Jurutera Malaysia dan ahli Institusi Jurutera Malaysia.

Haji Ir. Alhadi adalah rakan kongsi Konsortium Malaysia sejak tahun 1981. Beliau pernah menjadi Ahli Majlis untuk Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan di mana beliau adalah ahli Jawatankuasa untuk Trafik dan Infrastruktur, Kawalan Bangunan, Tujuan Awam dan Perkhidmatan serta Kewangan dan Penubuhan. Sejak Mei 2016, beliau telah menjadi Ahli Panel untuk Tuntutan Pembeli Perumahan di bawah Kementerian Perumahan dan Urbanisasi Sarawak.

Haji Ir. Alhadi Ibrahim was appointed as a Board Member of CIDB Malaysia beginning August 2013. He graduated with Bachelor in Civil Engineering from the then Brighton Polytechnic (now University of Brighton) in 1978. He is a registered Professional Engineer with the Board of Engineers Malaysia and a member of the Institution of Engineers Malaysia.

Haji Ir Alhadi is a partner with Konsortium Malaysia since 1981. He was a Council Member of *Majlis Bandaraya Kuching Selatan* where he was a member of the Standing Committee for Traffic and Infrastructure, Building Control, General Purposes and Services and Finance and Establishment. Since May 2016, he has been a Panel Member of the Tribunal for Housing Purchasers Claims under the Sarawak Ministry of Housing and Urbanisation.



Haji Ir. Alhadi Ibrahim



Encik Foo Chek Lee

Encik Foo Chek Lee, Presiden *Master Builders Association Malaysia (MBAM)* telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga CIDB Malaysia pada Januari 2017. Beliau adalah graduan Universiti Teknologi Malaysia 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 2016-2018. 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 selain daripada ahli kumpulan kerja untuk Teras-teras dan Inisiatif di bawah Program Transformasi Industri Pembinaan (CITP).

Mr. Foo Chek Lee, President of *Master Builders Association Malaysia (MBAM)* was appointed as a Board Member of CIDB Malaysia in January 2017. He graduated from University Technology Malaysia 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 2016-2018. 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 besides being a member for both the Thrust working groups and the Initiative working groups under the Construction Industry Transformation Programme (CITP).

Datuk Nik Airina Nik Jaffar telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah CIDB Malaysia 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 dalam UEM Group.

Datuk Nik Airina Nik Jaffar was appointed as a Board Member of CIDB Malaysia in July 2018. She holds a Masters 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. Bhd., Konsortium ProHAWK Sdn. Bhd., Universiti Teknikal Malaysia, Melaka and several other subsidiaries within UEM Group.



Datuk Nik Airina Nik Jaffar

PROFAIL KETUA EKSEKUTIF

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S PROFILE

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 Malaysia 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 *Construction Research Institute of 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 Malaysia (TM); Pengerusi VADS Berhad; Pengerusi Kumpulan Media Prima Group; Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Pencalonan & Imbuhan 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 antaranya *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 Malaysia in September 2018. He graduated with a degree in Law from the University of Queensland, Australia and later obtained his Masters 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 (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; 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).

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 Seri Fateh Iskandar
Tan Sri Dato' Mohamed Mansor**



Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid dilantik sebagai Ketua Eksekutif CIDB Malaysia pada 1 Mac 2016.

Beliau dahulunya memegang jawatan Pengurus Besar Kanan Sektor Pengurusan di CIDB Malaysia, dan mempunyai 18 tahun pengalaman di CIDB Malaysia dalam pelbagai bidang, termasuk mengetuai Bahagian Levi, Bahagian Perniagaan & Korporat dan Sektor Pembangunan.

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri telah berkhidmat selama lebih dari 34 tahun, termasuk sebagai jurutera mekanikal di Jabatan Kerja Raya selama 13 tahun. Beliau juga berkhidmat sebagai Presiden bagi Perbadanan Pembangunan Perkhidmatan Profesional (PSDC) selama 3 tahun, di mana beliau bertanggungjawab untuk membangunkan 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 Felo Institusi Jurutera, Malaysia (IEM), Jurutera Profesional yang berdaftar dengan Lembaga Jurutera Malaysia, Ahli *Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors* (RICS) dan Felo *Chartered Institute of Building* (CIOB).

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid has been appointed as the Chief Executive of CIDB Malaysia on 1 March 2016.

He formerly held the post of Senior General Manager of the Management Sector in CIDB Malaysia, and has 18 years experience in CIDB Malaysia under various capacities, including heading the Levy Division, Business & Corporate Division and the Development Sector.

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri has been in public service for more than 34 years, including as a mechanical engineer in the Public Works Department for 13 years. He has also served as the President for the Professional Services Development Corporation (PSDC) for 3 years, where he was responsible for developing the capability and capacity of the professional services sector in facing with 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 Fellow of the Institution of Engineers, Malaysia (IEM), Professional Engineers registered with Board of Engineers Malaysia, Member of *Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors* (RICS) and Fellow of the *Chartered Institute of Building* Malaysia (CIOB).

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 Malaysia seperti berikut:

- Jawatankuasa Kewangan, Akaun dan Pelaburan
- Jawatankuasa Audit
- Jawatankuasa 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 diperoleh dari Unit Tadbir Urus Korporat di bawah Bahagian Dasar dan Strategi CIDB Malaysia.

The Board was 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:

- The Finance, Account and Investment Committee
- The Audit Committee
- The Management & Professional Group Disciplinary Action 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 Corporate Governance Unit under the Division of Policy and Strategic Planning, CIDB Malaysia.

PROGRAM TRANSFORMASI INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN (CITP)

Di peringkat CITP pula, 4 Kumpulan Kerja Teras (TWG) ditubuhkan bagi memantau dan mengukuhkan pelaksanaan program-program industri seperti berikut:

TWG1

Nama Jawatankuasa : Kumpulan Kerja Teras CITP berkaitan Kualiti, Keselamatan & Profesionalisme

Kod Jawatankuasa : CITP-TWG1/QSP-Kualiti, Keselamatan & Profesionalisme

TWG2

Nama Jawatankuasa : Kumpulan Kerja Teras CITP berkaitan Kemampanan Alam Sekitar

Kod Jawatankuasa : CITP-TWG2/ES-Kemampanan Alam Sekitar

TWG3

Nama Jawatankuasa : Kumpulan Kerja Teras CITP berkaitan Produktiviti

Kod Jawatankuasa : CITP-TWG3/P-Produktiviti

TWG4

Nama Jawatankuasa : Kumpulan Kerja Teras CITP berkaitan Pengantarabangsaan

Kod Jawatankuasa : CITP-TWG4/IPengantarabangsaan

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME (CITP)

At the CITP level, 4 Thrust Working Groups (TWG) were established to monitor and strengthen the implementation of industry programmes as follows:

TWG1

Committee Name : CITP Thrust Working Group on Quality, Safety & Professionalism

Committee Code : CITP-TWG1/QSP-Quality, Safety & Professionalism

TWG2

Committee Name : CITP Thrust Working Group on Environmental Sustainability

Committee Code : CITP-TWG2/ES-Environmental Sustainability

TWG3

Committee Name : CITP Thrust Working Group on Productivity

Committee Code : CITP-TWG3/P-Productivity

TWG4

Committee Name : CITP Thrust Working Group on Internationalisation

Committee Code : CITP-TWG4/I-Internationalisation

SENARAI ANAK SYARIKAT

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES

Sepanjang tahun 2018, anak-anak syarikat CIDB Malaysia telah terlibat secara aktif dalam menyokong pelaksanaan pelbagai program pembangunan industri. Anak-anak syarikat tersebut adalah seperti berikut:-

1. CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd. (CIDBH)

Melaksanakan Program CIDB Malaysia 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 Penyelidikan & Pembangunan (R&D) berkaitan industri pembinaan; Pengujian dan Pensijilan Bahan Binaan; Penilaian dan Pensijilan bagi :

- Kualiti
- Kesihatan dan Keselamatan
- Kemampunan Alam Sekitar

4. Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad (CLAB)

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

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

1. CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd. (CIDBH)

The implementation arm of CIDB Malaysia 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)

Undertakes Research & Development (R&D) related to the construction industry; Testing and Certification of Building Materials; Assessment and Certification for:

- Quality
- Health and Safety
- Environmental Sustainability.

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. (CIDBH)

Tingkat 22, Menara Dato' Onn
Pusat Dagangan Dunia Putra (PWTC)
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
Faks : 03-2095 9566

KUMPULAN PENGURUSAN

MANAGEMENT TEAM

KETUA EKSEKUTIF

CHIEF EXECUTIVE



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

PENGURUS BESAR KANAN

SENIOR GENERAL MANAGERS



Sr Sariah Abd Karib
Sektor Dasar & Korporat
Corporate & Policy Sector



**Megat Kamil Azmi Megat
Rus Kamarani**
Sektor Personel Binaan
Construction Personnel Sector



Datuk Ir. Elias Ismail
Sektor Pembangunan Teknologi
Technology Development Sector



Sr Ida Zuraida Mohd Yusoff
Sektor Kontraktor & Levi
Contractor & Levy Sector

PENGURUS BESAR

GENERAL MANAGERS



Asnawi Alias
Bahagian Sumber Manusia
& Pengurusan Fasiliti
Human Resource & Facility
Management Division



Sr Noridah Shaffii
Bahagian Dasar & Strategi
Policy & Strategic Division



Sr Mohd Zaid Zakaria
Bahagian Bisnes &
Antarabangsa
Business & International
Division



Fadliah Hamed
Bahagian Kewangan & Akaun
Finance & Account Division



Ir. Raslim Salleh
Bahagian Pembangunan
Kompetensi Kemahiran
Skill Competency
Development Division



Ahmad Farrin Mokhtar
Bahagian IBS
IBS Division



Razuki Ibrahim
Bahagian Kualiti
Quality Division



Abdul Razak Husin
Pejabat Penasihat
Undang-Undang
General Counsel's Office



Abd. Jaiz Abd. Aziz
Bahagian Penguatkuasaan
Enforcement Division



Suhaimi Mansor
Bahagian Pendaftaran
Kontraktor & Levi
Contractor Registration
& Levy Division



Nazeriah Md Kassim
Bahagian Pengurusan
Maklumat
Information Management
Division



Heryanti Hilmi
Bahagian Kompetensi
Penyelidikan & Pengurusan
Competency Supervisory &
Management Division



Ir. Ramuseren a/I Muthu
Bahagian Keselamatan,
Kesihatan & Alam Sekitar
Safety, Health & Environment
Division



Sazali Che Amat
Bahagian Bahan Binaan
Construction Material Division



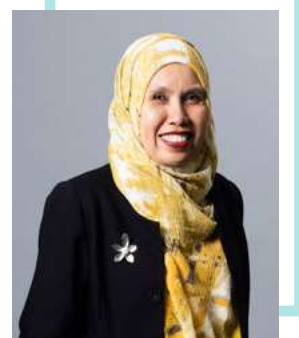
Sr Azizah Mohd Yusoff
Bahagian Pembangunan
Kontraktor
Contractor Development
Division



Ibrahim Mohammad Yusoff
Bahagian Pentauliahan
& Pemantauan Latihan
Training Accreditation
& Monitoring Division



Ahmad Ridzuan Ismail
Bahagian Pendaftaran
Personel Binaan
Construction Personnel
Registration Division



Noryani Ismail
Bahagian Komunikasi
Korporat
Corporate Communication
Division

PENGURUS KANAN

SENIOR MANAGERS



Naidatul Mazidah Latif
Bahagian Sumber Manusia
& Pengurusan Fasiliti
Human Resource & Facility
Management Division



Marina Puteh
Bahagian Sumber Manusia
& Pengurusan Fasiliti
Human Resource & Facility
Management Division



Haslina Abdul Halim
Bahagian Dasar & Strategi
Policy & Strategic Division



Rosmadi Harun
Bahagian Pengurusan
Maklumat
Information Management
Division



**Mohammad Farris
Abdul Aziz**
Bahagian Penguatkuasaan
Enforcement Division



Hil Me Haji Md Isa
Bahagian Pendaftaran
Personel Binaan
Construction Personnel
Registration Division



Mohd Idrus Din
Bahagian IBS
IBS Division



Shahrulizam Zainal Abidin
Ketua Unit
Unit Audit Dalam & Integriti
Head of Unit
Internal Audit & Integrity Unit



Che Saliza Che Soh
Bahagian Bisnes &
Antarabangsa
Business & International
Division



Haniza Soid Hamidi
Bahagian Pembangunan
Kompetensi Kemahiran
Skill Competency
Development Division



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



Zuraihi Abdul Ghani
Bahagian Keselamatan,
Kesihatan & Alam Sekitar
Safety, Health & Environment
Division



Nazir Muhamad Nor
Bahagian Bisnes &
Antarabangsa
Business & International
Division



**Mohammad Faizal
Abdul Hamid**
Bahagian Kualiti
Quality Division



Tuan Masliza Tuan Yacob
Bahagian Sumber Manusia
& Pengurusan Fasiliti
Human Resource & Facility
Management Division



Zaini Yahya
Bahagian Bahan Binaan
Construction Material Division

PENGARAH NEGERI/ PENGURUS CAWANGAN

STATE DIRECTORS/ BRANCH MANAGERS



Othman Safar
CIDB Johor
Johor CIDB



Ir. Sharifudin Che Omar
CIDB Selangor
Selangor CIDB



Zainora Zainal
CIDB Wilayah Persekutuan
Kuala Lumpur
Federal Territory of
Kuala Lumpur CIDB



Rosmen Ag. Hassan
CIDB Sabah
Sabah CIDB



Azhar Abdullah
CIDB Negeri Sembilan
Negeri Sembilan CIDB



Saini Saidi
CIDB Pahang
Pahang CIDB



Mohd. Noor Ab. Rahman
CIDB Kedah
Kedah CIDB



Mohd Merzan Hashim
CIDB Sarawak
Sarawak CIDB



Norlida Nabil
CIDB Pulau Pinang
Penang CIDB



Nur Iskandar Zulkefli
CIDB Melaka
Malacca CIDB



Mashitah Mohd Mokhtar
CIDB Perlis
Perlis CIDB



Mohd Hanif Abdul Rahman
CIDB Cawangan Sandakan
CIDB Sandakan Branch



Ismail Mat Nor
CIDB Perak
Perak CIDB



Annis Othman
CIDB Terengganu
Terengganu CIDB



Jasmi Mohd Salleh
CIDB Kelantan
Kelantan CIDB



Hassan Ismail
CIDB Cawangan Tawau
CIDB Tawau Branch



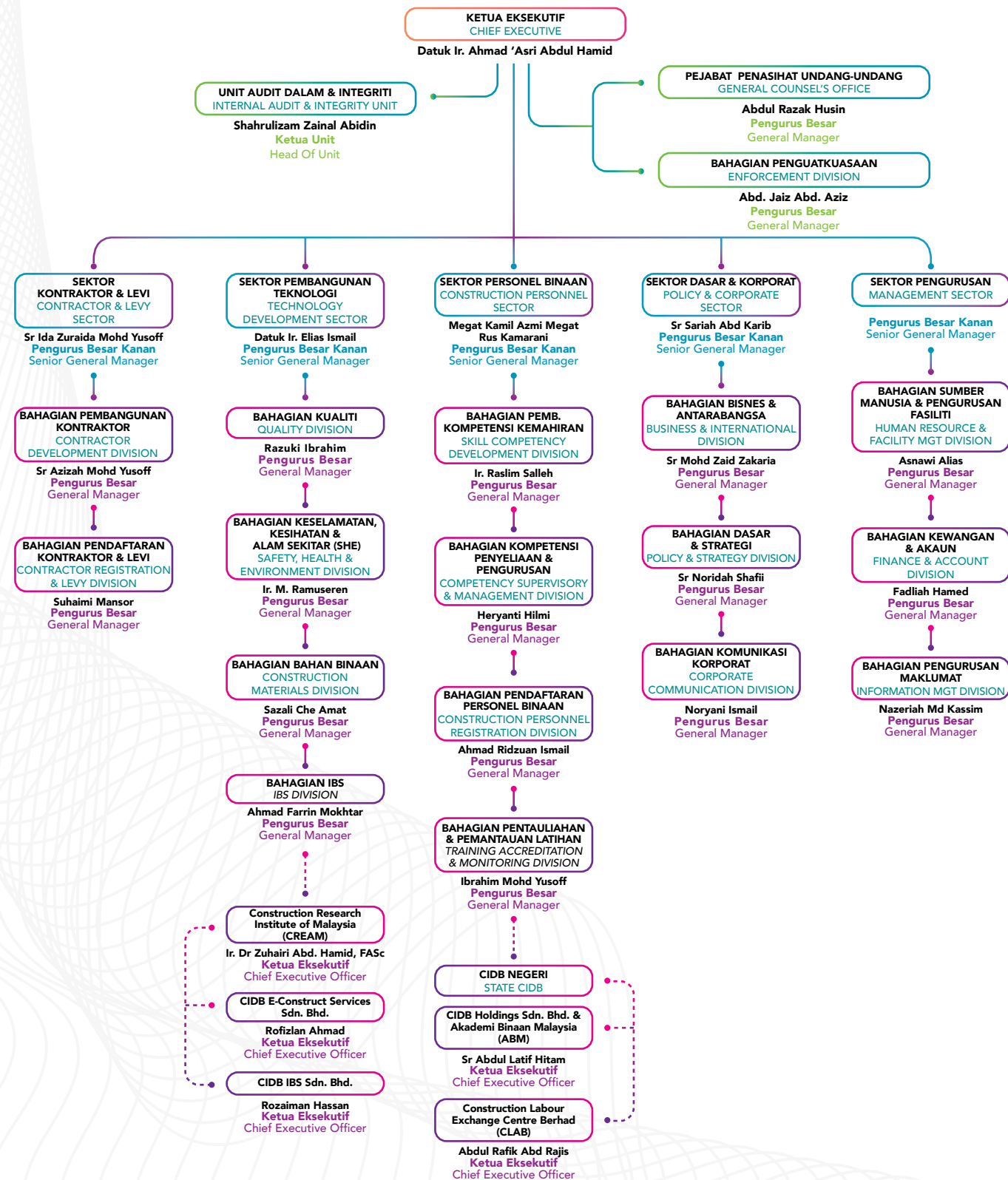
Che 'Ahmad Isyai' Che Said
CIDB Cawangan Miri
CIDB Miri Branch



Wan Habib Wan Hamdan
CIDB Cawangan Bintulu
CIDB Bintulu Branch

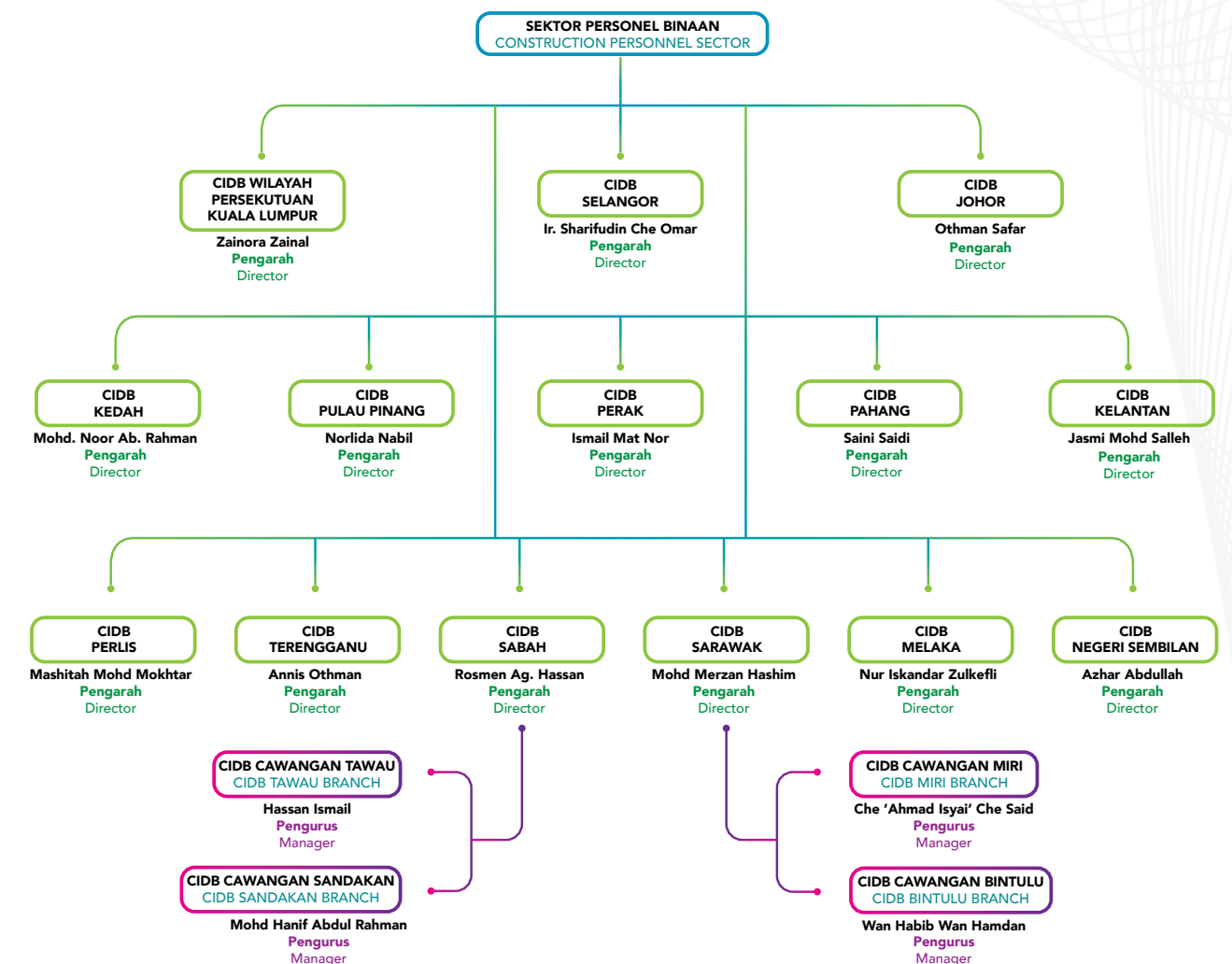
CARTA ORGANISASI CIDB MALAYSIA 2018

CIDB MALAYSIA 2018 ORGANISATION CHART



CARTA ORGANISASI CIDB MALAYSIA NEGERI/ CAWANGAN 2018

CIDB MALAYSIA 2018 STATE/ BRANCH ORGANISATION CHART



SUMBER MANUSIA

HUMAN RESOURCE

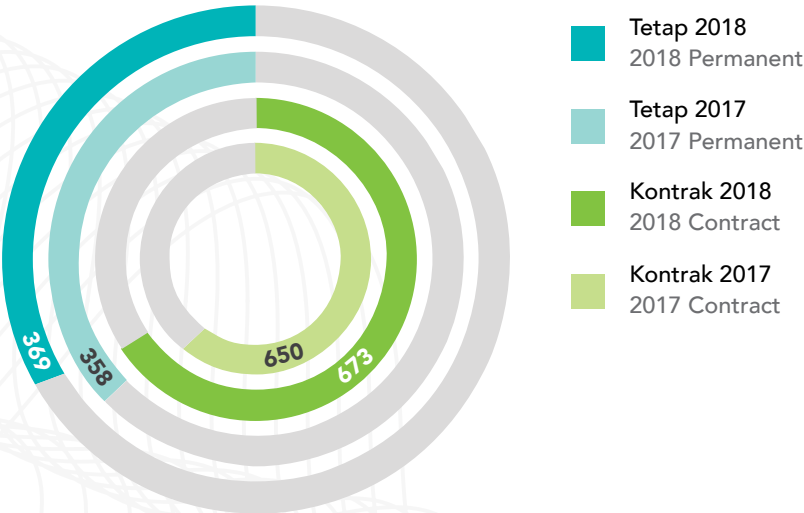
Pada akhir Disember 2018, CIDB Malaysia mempunyai seramai 1,031 orang staf di mana seramai 358 orang daripada jumlah tersebut terdiri daripada staf lantikan tetap mengisi waran perjawatan yang telah diluluskan oleh Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam (JPA). Sementara itu, seramai 673 orang staf berstatus kontrak terus memainkan peranan penting dalam menjayakan pelaksanaan fungsi-fungsi utama CIDB Malaysia 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 CITP dan peranan serta tanggungjawab di bawah Akta CIDB 1994 (Akta 520). Pecahan staf mengikut kategori pada tahun 2018 berbanding tahun 2017 adalah seperti di bawah:

At the end of December 2018, CIDB Malaysia has a total of 1,031 employees in which a total of 358 staffs were permanent staffs filling the approved posts warrant by the Public Service Department (PSD). Meanwhile, 673 contractual staffs continues to play an important role in ensuring the implementation of CIDB Malaysia'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 CITP's Strategic Thrusts and roles and responsibilities under the CIDB Act 1994 (Act 520). The breakdown of staffs by category in 2018 compared to 2017 is as follows:

Bilangan dan pengisian jawatan pada akhir Disember 2018 berbanding 2017
Number of positions and posts filled at the end of December 2018 compared to 2017

Kategori/ Kumpulan Jawatan Categories/ Group of Positions	Bilangan Jawatan Tetap Number of Permanent Posts	Pengisian Jawatan Posts Filled							
		Tetap Permanent		Pinjaman Secondment		Kontrak Contract		Jumlah Total	
		2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Jawatan Utama Sektor Awam (JUSA) Major Public Sector Position (JUSA)	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Pengurusan & Profesional Management & Professional	84	81	83	0	0	111	111	192	194
Pelaksana (Sokongan) Implementors (Support)	286	273	282	0	0	562	539	836	821
Jumlah Total	374	358	369	0	0	673	650	1032	1019

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



Dari segi taburan staf, Ibu Pejabat CIDB Malaysia mempunyai 467 orang staf pada tahun 2018, manakala pejabat-pejabat negeri dan cawangan mempunyai seramai 564 staf. Pertambahan jumlah staf di pejabat-pejabat negeri dan cawangan bertujuan untuk memfokus kepada pelaksanaan tanggungjawab di bawah Akta CIDB 1994 (Akta 520) terutamanya penguatkuasaan. Taburan staf mengikut kategori pada tahun 2018 berbanding tahun 2017 adalah seperti di bawah:

In terms of staff distribution, CIDB Malaysia Head Office has 467 employees in 2018, while state and branch offices have a total of 564 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 2018 compared to 2017 is as below:

Taburan Staf
Staff Distribution

Kategori/ Kumpulan Jawatan Categories/ Group of Positions	Ibu Pejabat Head Office		Pejabat/ Cawangan Negeri State/ Branch Offices		Jumlah Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Jawatan Utama Sektor Awam (JUSA) Major Public Sector Position (JUSA)	4	4	0	0	4	4
Pengurusan & Profesional Management & Professional	146	147	46	47	192	194
Pelaksana (Sokongan) Implementors (Support)	317	324	518	497	836	821
Jumlah Total	467	475	564	544	1032	1019

PRESTASI KEWANGAN

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

PENDAPATAN

Berdasarkan Penyata Kewangan Telah Diaudit 2018, jumlah pendapatan yang diterima di peringkat CIDB Malaysia sehingga 31 Disember 2018 adalah sebanyak RM310 juta. Secara keseluruhannya, pendapatan CIDB Malaysia 2018 menurun sebanyak 30% berbanding pendapatan tahun 2017 yang berjumlah RM443 juta. Kutipan levi masih kekal sebagai penyumbang utama pendapatan CIDB Malaysia iaitu sebanyak RM187 juta atau 60% daripada jumlah keseluruhan pendapatan. Pendapatan daripada yuran pendaftaran dan akreditasi adalah sebanyak RM60 juta (20%), faedah dan dividen sebanyak RM25 juta (8%), pelbagai pendapatan sebanyak RM28 juta (9%), dan yuran kursus sebanyak RM10 juta (3%).

Jadual I menunjukkan Pendapatan Terkumpul CIDB Malaysia dan Kumpulan pada tahun 2018

INCOME

Based on Audited Financial Report 2018, total income received by CIDB Malaysia as at 31 December 2018 stood at RM310 million. Overall, it shows a decrease of 30% in income compared to 2017 amounting to RM443 million. Levy collection remains the biggest source of income totalling RM187 million or 60% from the total income. Other income includes RM60 million (20%) for registration and accreditation fees, RM25 million (8%) for interest and dividend, miscellaneous income RM28 million (9%) and RM10 million (3%) for training fees.

Schedule I shows CIDB Malaysia and the Group Income for 2018

Jadual I: Pendapatan CIDB Malaysia dan Kumpulan pada tahun 2018
Schedule I: CIDB Malaysia and Group Income for 2018

Sumber Pendapatan Source of Income	Pendapatan (RM juta) Income (RM million)			
	Peringkat Kumpulan Group Level		Peringkat CIDB CIDB Level	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Levi Levy	187	339	187	339
Pendaftaran & Akreditasi Registration & Accreditation	73	59	60	51
Faedah dan Dividen Interest and Dividends	28	26	25	25
Yuran Kursus Training Fees	19	13	10	10
Pelbagai Pendapatan Miscellaneous Income	44	38	28	18
Jumlah Total	351	475	310	443

PERBELANJAAN

Di peringkat CIDB Malaysia, perbelanjaan keseluruhan telah meningkat sebanyak 1% (RM3 juta) daripada RM395 juta untuk tahun 2017 kepada RM398 juta pada tahun 2018. Perbelanjaan mengurus pula menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 1% (RM1 juta) daripada RM142 juta pada tahun 2017 kepada RM143 juta pada tahun 2018. Program pembangunan industri pembinaan pula menurun 8% (-RM16 juta) kepada RM190 juta berbanding RM206 juta pada tahun 2017. Perbelanjaan modal pula meningkat sebanyak 38% (RM18 juta) kepada RM65 juta berbanding RM47 juta pada tahun 2017.

Jadual II menunjukkan Perbelanjaan CIDB Malaysia dan Kumpulan pada tahun 2018.

EXPENDITURE

At CIDB Malaysia level, total expenditure increased by 1% (RM3 million) from RM395 million in 2017 to RM398 million in 2018. The operational expenditure shows an increase of 1% (RM1 million) from RM142 million in 2017 to RM143 million in 2018. The industry development program decreased by 8% (-RM16 million) to RM190 million compared to RM206 million in 2017. The capital expenditure however increased by 38% (RM18 million) to RM65 million compared to RM47 million in 2017.

Schedule II shows CIDB Malaysia and the Group Expenditure for 2018.

Jadual II: Perbelanjaan CIDB Malaysia dan Kumpulan pada tahun 2018
Schedule II: CIDB Malaysia and Group Expenditure for 2018

Jenis Perbelanjaan Expenditure Types		Perbelanjaan (RM juta) Expenditure (RM million)			
		Peringkat Kumpulan Group Level		Peringkat CIDB CIDB Level	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
Kos Pengeluaran Production Cost	a	94	77	-	-
Emolumen Emolument	b	108	97	76	75
Bekalan Perkhidmatan Service Supplies	c	6	8	5	8
Belanja Operasi Operational Expenditure	d	86	80	62	59
(A) Belanja Mengurus Miscellaneous Income	e=a+b+c+d	294	262	143	142
(B) Program Pembangunan Industri Industry Development Programmes		79	103	190	206
(C) Belanja Modal Capital Expenditure		105	62	65	47
Jumlah Total	A+B+C	478	427	398	395

KEUNTUNGAN TERKUMPUL

Keuntungan terkumpul bersih di peringkat CIDB Malaysia menurun sebanyak 4% (-RM36 juta), iaitu daripada RM920 juta pada tahun 2017 kepada RM884 juta pada tahun 2018.

Sementara itu kedudukan keuntungan terkumpul bersih di peringkat Kumpulan juga menurun sebanyak 4% (-RM35 juta) daripada RM983 juta pada tahun 2017 kepada RM948 juta pada tahun 2018.

Jadual III menunjukkan Keuntungan Terkumpul CIDB Malaysia dan Kumpulan pada tahun 2018.

ACCUMULATED PROFIT

The total accumulated income at CIDB Malaysia level shows a 4% (-RM36 million) decrease from RM920 million in 2017 to RM884 million in 2018.

At the Group level, total accumulated income also decreased by 4% (-RM35 million) from RM983 million in 2017 to RM948 million in 2018.

Schedule III shows Accumulated Profit for CIDB Malaysia and the Group for 2018.

Jadual III: Keuntungan Terkumpul CIDB Malaysia dan Kumpulan 2018
Schedule III: CIDB Malaysia and Group Accumulated Profit 2018

Jenis Pendapatan Types of Income		Pendapatan (RM juta) Income (RM million)			
		Peringkat Kumpulan Group Level		Peringkat CIDB CIDB Level	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
(Kurangan)/ Lebihan pendapatan sebelum cukai (Deficit)/ Surplus income before tax	a	-22	110	-24	94
Cukai pendapatan Income tax	b	12	6	11	4
Zakat Zakat	c	1	1	1	1
Kepentingan minoriti Minority interest	d	0	0	-	-
(A) (Kurangan)/ Lebihan pendapatan selepas cukai (Deficit)/ Surplus income after tax	e=a+b+c+d	-35	103	-36	89
(B) (Kurangan)/ Lebihan pendapatan di bawa ke hadapan (Deficit)/ Surplus income brought forward		983	880	920	831
Jumlah Total	A+B	948	983	884	920



PENYATA PENGGERUSI

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Dengan nama Allah Yang Maha Pengasih dan Maha Penyayang.

Selaku Pengerusi CIDB Malaysia, saya dengan sukacitanya membentangkan Laporan Tahunan dan Penyata Kewangan CIDB Malaysia bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2018.

Tahun 2018 menyaksikan perubahan kerajaan yang tidak pernah berlaku berikutan Pilihan Raya Umum ke-14 pada Mei 2018. Kementerian Kerja Raya Malaysia mengalu-alukan Menteri baharu YB Tuan Baru Bian dan Timbalan Menteri YB Tuan Haji Mohd. Anuar Mohd. Tahir bagi meneruskan usaha dalam memodenkan infrastruktur dan meningkatkan persekitaran ekonomi yang berdaya saing secara global. Kerajaan baharu segera menangani kos sara hidup yang tinggi, kedudukan kewangan yang lemah dan lembaran imbalan nasional yang tidak memuaskan dengan meletakkan keutamaan fiskal, ekonomi dan perubahan baharu untuk memastikan kemampunan jangka panjang. Dalam pada itu, ekonomi Malaysia kekal berdaya tahan, disokong oleh asas yang kukuh dan dasar yang fleksibel.

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

As Chairman of the CIDB Malaysia, I am pleased to present the Annual Report and Financial Statements of CIDB Malaysia for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

The year 2018 saw an unprecedented change of government following the 14th General Election in May 2018. The Ministry of Works Malaysia welcomed a new Minister YB Tuan Baru Bian and Deputy Minister YB Tuan Haji Mohd. Anuar Mohd. Tahir to continue its efforts in modernising the infrastructure towards a more competitive economic environment. The new Government immediately addressed high cost of living, weak financial position and unfavourable national balance sheet by putting in new fiscal, economic and reform priorities to ensure long-term sustainability. Amid these shifts that are continuing to unfold, the Malaysian economy remains resilient, supported by strong fundamentals and policy flexibility.

PERSEKITARAN EKONOMI

Ekonomi global memulakan tahun 2018 dengan catatan yang positif berikutan jangkaan momentum pertumbuhan yang lebih kukuh daripada tahun sebelumnya. Walau bagaimanapun, menjelang akhir tahun, ekonomi global berhadapan dengan pelbagai tekanan seperti peningkatan konflik perdagangan serta ketidakpastian dalam harga komoditi dan pasaran kewangan global. Akibatnya, kebanyakan ekonomi maju dan serantau utama mengalami pengembangan yang lebih sederhana sepanjang tahun. Pada mulanya, pertumbuhan global diunjurkan pada 3.9% untuk 2018, bagaimanapun, ia kemudiannya diturunkan kepada 3.7%.

Berikutan pertumbuhan kukuh sebanyak 5.9% pada tahun 2017, ekonomi Malaysia menunjukkan daya tahan dalam menghadapi pelbagai tekanan, mencatatkan pertumbuhan 4.7% pada 2018 turun sebanyak 1.2% daripada 2017. Permintaan dalam negeri terus meningkat, disokong terutamanya oleh perbelanjaan sektor swasta.

Untuk meneruskan objektif yang ditetapkan dalam Wawasan 2020, Kerajaan akan memastikan ekonomi Malaysia terus berada di landasan pertumbuhan yang mampan dengan menyediakan persekitaran yang selesa dan menggalakkan untuk memajukan pelabur dan perniagaan. Oleh itu, industri perlu memanfaatkan peluang ini dengan menggunakan teknologi canggih untuk meningkatkan produktiviti dan daya saing. Kerajaan juga mengiktiraf kepentingan peranan generasi muda dalam memacu pertumbuhan masa hadapan. Selaras dengan era Industri 4.0, usaha juga akan diambil untuk membolehkan generasi ini menjadi tenaga kerja berkemahiran tinggi dan mahir digital.

TINJAUAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

Pertumbuhan dalam sektor pembinaan menyederhana kepada 4.2% pada 2018 (2017: 6.7%). Penyederhanaan ini disebabkan oleh kelemahan dalam segmen hartanah, memandangkan bilangan harta kediaman yang tidak terjual dan lebih bekalan dalam harta komersil masing-masing membataskan pertumbuhan subsektor kediaman dan bukan kediaman. Walau bagaimanapun, subsektor kejuruteraan sivil kekal sebagai pemacu pertumbuhan utama bagi sektor pembinaan, disokong oleh kemajuan berterusan projek petrokimia, pengangkutan, dan utiliti yang besar. Subsektor perdagangan khas mendapat manfaat daripada kerja-kerja awal projek-projek pengangkutan besar dan sokongan tambahan daripada projek solar.

Sehingga Disember 2018, sejumlah 6,008 projek bernilai RM106.6 bilion telah direkodkan berbanding 8,374 projek bernilai RM198.5 bilion pada tahun 2017. Jumlah dan nilai projek telah menurun secara mendadak sebanyak 29.2% Tahun-ke-Tahun (RM150.6 bilion) akibat beberapa kontrak utama telah dikaji semula atas sebab keutamaan yang perlu beralih untuk memastikan pertumbuhan mampan yang seimbang.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The global economy started the year 2018 on a positive note following expectations for a stronger growth momentum from the previous year. As the year progressed, however, the global economy was confronted with multiple headwinds such as the escalation of trade conflicts, renewed volatility in commodity prices, and bouts of volatility in global financial markets. As a result, most major advanced and regional economies experienced a more moderate expansion during the year. In the beginning, global growth was projected at 3.9% for 2018; however, it was later revised downwards to 3.7%.

Following the robust growth of 5.9% in 2017, the Malaysian economy demonstrated resilience, recording a respectable growth of 4.7% in 2018 even though it is 1.2% lower than 2017. Domestic demand continued to anchor growth, supported mainly by private sector expenditure.

To continue with the objectives set out in Vision 2020, the Government will ensure that the Malaysian economy continues to be on a sustainable growth path by providing a comfortable and encouraging environment to prosper investors and businesses. Hence, the industry needs to capitalise on this opportunity by adopting advanced technology to enhance productivity and competitiveness. The government also recognises the importance of the role of the younger generation in driving future growth. In line with the industrial era 4.0, efforts will also be taken to enable this generation to become a highly skilled and digitised workforce.

MALAYSIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Growth in the construction sector moderated to 4.2% in 2018 (2017: 6.7%). The moderation was on account of weaknesses in the property segment, as the higher levels of unsold residential properties and the oversupply in commercial property weighed on growth in the residential and non-residential sub-sectors respectively. Nevertheless, the civil engineering sub-sector remained the key driver of growth for the construction sector, supported by continued progress of large petrochemical, transportation, and utility projects. The special trade sub-sector benefited from early works activity of large transportation projects and additional support from solar projects.

As of December 2018, a total of 6,008 projects worth RM106.6 billion was recorded compared to 8,374 projects worth RM198.5 billion in 2017. The decline in project volume and value by a sharp 29.2% Year-on-Year (RM150.6 billion) was due to major contracts being reviewed as priorities needs to shift tremendously in order to ensure a balanced sustainable growth.



PROSPEK MASA HADAPAN

Pada tahun 2019, ekonomi global dijangka berkembang sederhana, berikutan pertumbuhan perlahan dalam kedua-dua ekonomi pasaran baru yang maju dan utama. Berlatarbelakangkan persekitaran global yang mencabar, ekonomi Malaysia dijangka mengekalkan momentum pertumbuhannya, berkembang sebanyak 4.3% - 4.8% pada tahun 2019 (2018: 4.7%). Permintaan dalam negeri akan kekal sebagai pendorong utama pertumbuhan, disokong oleh pengembangan berterusan dalam aktiviti sektor swasta.

Pertumbuhan dalam sektor pembinaan dijangka sederhana pada 2019 kepada 3.0%, disebabkan projek petrokimia besar dalam subsektor kejuruteraan awam telah siap. Kemajuan berterusan projek pengangkutan dan utiliti yang besar serta peningkatan dalam penawaran baru yang dirancang di segmen perumahan mampu milik dan perindustrian akan memberi sokongan kepada pertumbuhan. Walau bagaimanapun, sub-sektor kediaman dan bukan kediaman dijangka kekal lemah berikutan lebih bekalan hartanah kediaman dan komersial. Memandangkan pertumbuhan harga rumah terus merosot disebabkan oleh kekurangan permintaan untuk hartanah berharga tinggi dan kurang kuasa membeli oleh kebanyakan pembeli, ia akan mendorong kepada penyesuaian bekalan perumahan kepada segmen mampu milik.

PRESTASI CIDB MALAYSIA TAHUN 2018

Prestasi CIDB Malaysia dipacu melalui 6 Teras Strategik (TS) di mana 4 TS adalah di bawah Program Transformasi Industri Pembinaan (CITP) dan 2 TS di bawah Program Kecemerlangan Organisasi (OE). CITP merupakan sebahagian daripada Rancangan Malaysia yang Ke-11 (RMKe-11) dan bertujuan untuk mewujudkan pembinaan industri yang mampan di negara ini dan mampu bersaing di arena antarabangsa. Manakala, Program Kecemerlangan Organisasi adalah program yang menjurus kepada peningkatan pelaksanaan fungsi-fungsi CIDB Malaysia dalam mengawal selia industri pembinaan serta penjenamaan CIDB Malaysia.

Ke enam-enam TS adalah seperti berikut :

- TS 1 : Kualiti, Keselamatan dan Profesionalisme
- TS 2 : Kemampan Alam Sekitar
- TS 3 : Produktiviti
- TS 4 : Pengantarabangsaan
- TS 5 : Penyampaian Perkhidmatan
- TS 6 : Penjenamaan Korporat

Secara keseluruhan CITP telah mencapai 94% kemajuan dengan pencapaian 56.9% berbanding sasaran 60.4%. Pencapaian ini dikira dari mula CITP dilaksanakan pada tahun 2016 sehingga suku 4 tahun 2018. Pada akhir 2018, terdapat 113 KPI di bawah keempat-empat TS yang dipantau bagi mencapai objektif CITP. Bagi Program OE, ia telah mencapai 93.7% kemajuan dengan pencapaian 58.3% berbanding sasaran 62.2%. Pencapaian OE hanya dikira dari Januari 2018 sehingga Disember 2018. Program OE mempunyai 97 KPI yang diawasi bagi mencapai matlamatnya.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

In 2019, the global economy is projected to expand moderately, following slower growth in both advanced and major emerging market economies. Against the backdrop of a challenging global environment, the Malaysian economy is expected to sustain its growth momentum, expanding by 4.3% – 4.8% in 2019 (2018: 4.7%). Domestic demand will remain the anchor of growth, underpinned by continued expansion in private sector activity.

Growth in the construction sector is expected to moderate in 2019 to 3.0%, due to the completion of large petrochemical projects in the civil engineering sub-sector. Continued progress of large transportation and utility projects as well as an increase in newly planned supply in the affordable homes and industrial segments will provide support to growth. The residential and non-residential sub-sectors, however, are expected to remain subdued amid the oversupply of residential and commercial properties. Since home price growth continues to decline due to the lack of demand for high priced properties and less purchasing power by most buyers, it will lead to the adjustment of housing supply to the affordable segment.

CIDB MALAYSIA PERFORMANCE IN 2018

CIDB Malaysia's performance is driven through 6 Strategic Thrusts (ST) where 4 STs are under the Construction Industry Transformation Programme (CITP) and 2 STs under the Organisation Excellence Programme (OE). CITP is part of the 11th Malaysia Plan (11MP) and aims to create a sustainable construction industry in the country and be able to compete in the international arena. Meanwhile, the Organizational Excellence Programme is a programme that is aimed at enhancing the implementation of CIDB Malaysia's functions in regulating the construction industry as well as the branding of CIDB Malaysia.

The six STs are as follows :

- ST 1 : Quality, Safety and Professionalism
- ST 2 : Environmental Sustainability
- ST 3 : Productivity
- ST 4 : Internationalisation
- ST 5 : Service Delivery
- ST 6 : Corporate Branding

Overall, CITP has achieved 94% with progress at 56.9% against the target of 60.4%. This achievement is calculated from the start of CITP implementation in 2016 until Q4 2018. By the end of 2018, there were 113 KPIs under all four STs monitored to achieve CITP objectives. For the OE Program, it had achieved 93.7% with progress at 58.3% against the target of 62.2%. OE achievement is only calculated from January 2018 until December 2018. The OE program has 97 KPIs tracked to achieve its goals.

KAJIAN SEPARUH PENGGAL CITP

Setelah genap tiga tahun pelaksanaan CITP, adalah penting bahawa kesan yang terhasil daripada semua usaha yang dilakukan pada akhirnya harus dilihat dan dialami dengan jelas oleh semua pihak berkepentingan dalam industri pembinaan. Pada umumnya, hampir semua KPI CITP telah merekodkan pencapaian yang sangat baik. Bagaimanapun, pencapaian ini tidak mencerminkan prestasi sebenar industri di mana tanggapan umum terhadap industri ini masih belum dapat ditingkatkan. Dari pemerhatian, keselamatan di tapak bina masih belum mencapai sasaran peningkatan yang ketara dan industri ini masih bergantung kepada pekerja asing. Penilaian kualiti dalam projek awam masih rendah serta kurangnya tumpuan kepada usaha pemuliharaan alam sekitar. Latihan dalam modal insan semestinya bersesuaian dengan permintaan industri manakala agenda IBS perlu diselaraskan dengan usaha semasa di peringkat kebangsaan.

Menyedari terdapatnya cabaran-cabaran di atas, CIDB Malaysia telah memulakan semakan separuh penggal mengenai CITP untuk menilai semula keberkesanan dan menyelaraskan semula inisiatif-inisiatif di bawah CITP bagi meningkatkan pencapaiannya. Perkara ini disokong oleh Jawatankuasa Menteri (CITP-MC) yang telah mengarahkan kajian separuh penggal tersebut dijalankan. Alhamdulillah, semakan semula CITP telah berjaya dilaksanakan dengan penglibatan seluruh warga industri pembinaan dalam usaha agar ia bertepatan dan konsisten dengan aspirasi asalnya.

CITP telah dirangka sebagai satu strategi utama bagi menyusun industri pembinaan melangkah lebih jauh ke hadapan. Dengan terlaksananya semakan semula CITP, satu arah tuju yang lebih komprehensif telah dihasilkan bagi panduan industri pembinaan ke arah kecemerlangan yang diimpikan. Dengan pimpinan Kementerian Kerja Raya Malaysia sebagai peneraju kerjasama yang sinergistik dengan seluruh pihak berkepentingan industri, kejayaan CITP pasti dapat memacu industri ke arah kecemerlangan yang dihasratkan.

CITP MID-TERM REVIEW

The CITP had just completed its third year of implementation. At this point of time, it is important that the resulting impact from all the efforts thus far be clearly seen and experienced by all stakeholders in the construction industry. In general, almost all the CITP KPIs have achieved excellent results. However, this achievement does not reflect the actual performance of the industry in which the public perception of the industry has yet to be improved. From observation, safety at the construction site has yet to reach a significant improvement and the industry still relies heavily on foreign workers. There is also a low take-up rate for quality assessments in public projects as well as a lack of focus on the environmental sustainability efforts. It is essential that the training in human capital to be in tandem with industry demand while the IBS agenda needs to be re-aligned with current efforts at the national level.

Recognising the above challenges, CIDB Malaysia had initiated a mid-term review of the CITP to re-evaluate the effectiveness and re-align the initiatives under CITP to enhance its achievement. This is supported by the Ministerial Committee (CITP-MC) which had directed the mid-term review to be conducted. Praise be to Allah, the CITP's review had been successfully implemented with the involvement of all construction industry players in the effort to be accurate and consistent with its original aspirations.

CITP has been formulated as a key strategy for the construction industry to leap forward. With the implementation of the CITP review, a more comprehensive direction has been developed for the guidance of the construction industry towards envisions of excellence. With the guidance of the Ministry of Works Malaysia as the leader of synergistic collaboration with all industry stakeholders, CITP's success will surely drive the industry towards the desired excellence.

“

Secara keseluruhan, CITP telah mencapai 94% kemajuan dengan pencapaian 56.9% berbanding sasaran 60.4%.

Overall, CITP has achieved 94% with progress at 56.9% against the target of 60.4%.

”

PENGHARGAAN

Setelah 24 tahun penubuhannya, CIDB Malaysia telah berjaya mencapai prestasi cemerlang hasil dari dorongan, sokongan dan komitmen yang padu daripada Kementerian Kerja Raya Malaysia, barisan Anggota Lembaga, Pengurusan Tertinggi serta semua pegawai dan kakitangan CIDB Malaysia. Tanpa semangat yang kuat untuk mengharungi cabaran yang mendatang, CIDB Malaysia tidak akan dapat meraih kedudukan yang kukuh sekarang bagi meneruskan usaha dalam mencapai misi, visi dan objektif CIDB Malaysia.

CIDB Malaysia juga amat berterima kasih kepada semua penggiat industri pembinaan yang telah memberikan komitmen dan dedikasi sebagai ahli jawatankuasa CITP secara berterusan. Mereka terdiri daripada pemimpin industri dari sektor awam dan swasta yang telah menyumbang idea, saranan dan sebagainya bagi mencapai aspirasi CITP.

Bagi pihak CIDB Malaysia, saya juga ingin mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih atas perkhidmatan cemerlang Ahli-Ahli Lembaga yang telah menamatkan keahlian mereka dengan CIDB Malaysia. Mereka terdiri daripada Dato' Sri Zohari Akob, mantan Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Kerja Raya Malaysia; Dato' Ir. Mohtar Musri, mantan Ketua Pengarah Jabatan Keselamatan & Kesihatan Pekerjaan; Datuk Ag. Buhtaman Ag. Mahmud, Datuk Ir. Rosaline Ganendra dan Datuk Seri Michael K. C. Yam. Kami mengucapkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan dan selamat maju jaya kepada mereka serta mendoakan agar semua diberi kesihatan yang berpanjangan dan terus berjaya dalam tugas atau persaraan yang akan datang. Kami mengalu-alukan pelantikan Ahli Lembaga baru yang terdiri daripada Haji Ir. Omar Mat Piah, Ketua Pengarah Jabatan Keselamatan & Kesihatan Pekerjaan; Datuk Nik Airina Nik Jaffar, Ketua Pegawai Pembangunan Bisnes UEM Group Berhad dan Datuk Seri Fateh Iskandar Tan Sri Dato' Mohamed Mansor, Pengarah Urusan Kumpulan dan Ketua Eksekutif di Glomac Berhad dan presiden REHDA terdahulu. Kami berharap barisan Ahli Lembaga baru ini akan dapat membantu mengharumkan nama CIDB Malaysia ke arah kejayaan yang lebih tinggi.

Akhir kata, kepada semua barisan kepimpinan dan anggota pekerja CIDB Malaysia, saya amat berharap agar prestasi cemerlang setakat ini diteruskan lagi ke arah mencapai aspirasi CIDB Malaysia. CIDB Malaysia sentiasa bersedia menerima sebarang pandangan dan saranan bagi memartabatkan industri pembinaan Negara. Saya percaya penyertaan secara berkesan melalui "smart partnership" perlu diteruskan bagi setiap pelaksanaan program sepertimana moto CITP "Bersama Memacu Kecemerlangan Industri Pembinaan".

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

After 24 years of its establishment, CIDB Malaysia has achieved outstanding performance thanks to the encouragement, support and commitment from the Ministry of Works Malaysia, Board Members, Top Management and CIDB Malaysia officers and staff. Without a strong passion to face the challenges ahead, CIDB Malaysia will not be able to achieve its current strong position to continue its efforts in achieving CIDB Malaysia's mission, vision and objectives.

CIDB Malaysia is also very grateful to the construction industry stakeholders who had continuously provided the commitment and dedication as CITP committee members. They consist of industry leaders from the public and private sectors who have contributed ideas, recommendations and so on to achieve the CITP aspirations.

On behalf of CIDB Malaysia, I would also like to extend my gratitude to the excellent services of Board Members who have ended their membership with CIDB Malaysia. They are Dato' Seri Zohari Akob, former Secretary General of the Ministry of Works Malaysia; Dato' Ir. Mohtar Musri, former Director-General of the Occupational Safety & Health Department; Datuk Ag. Buhtaman Ag. Mahmud, Datuk Ir. Rosaline Ganendra and Datuk Seri Michael K. C. Yam. We express our sincere appreciation and best wishes to them and pray for their continued health and success in their future endeavours or retirement. We welcome the appointment of a new Board Members comprising Haji Ir. Omar Mat Piah, Director General of Occupational Safety & Health Department; Datuk Nik Airina Nik Jaffar, Chief Business Development Officer of UEM Group Berhad and Datuk Seri Fateh Iskandar Tan Sri Dato' Mohamed Mansor, Group Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer at Glomac Berhad and former president of REHDA. We hope that this new line of Board Members will assist CIDB Malaysia towards greater success.

Lastly, to all CIDB Malaysia's leadership and CIDB Malaysia staff, I hope that the outstanding achievement so far will be continued towards achieving CIDB Malaysia's aspirations. CIDB Malaysia is ever ready to listen to any opinions and suggestions to elevate the construction industry. I believe that effective participation through "smart partnership" should be continued for every implementation program as the CITP motto "Driving Construction Excellence Together".

DIARI CIDB MALAYSIA 2018

CIDB MALAYSIA'S 2018 DIARY

10 Januari 2018
January 2018

Amanat Tahun Baru 2018 bersama Ketua Eksekutif CIDB Malaysia

CIDB Malaysia
Chief Executive
2018 New Year Message



JANUARI
JANUARY



18 Januari 2018
January 2018

Majlis Perasmian Pusat Penempatan Pekerja (CLQ) CLAB di Shah Alam, Selangor

Opening Ceremony of CLAB's Centralised Labour Quarters (CLQ) in Shah Alam, Selangor

FEBRUARI
FEBRUARY

6 Februari 2018
February 2018

Seminar Redesigning Construction for the Future & 4th Industrial Revolution di Hotel Olive Tree, Bayan Lepas, Pulau Pinang

Redesigning Construction for the Future & 4th Industrial Revolution Seminar at the Olive Tree Hotel, Bayan Lepas, Penang



9 Februari 2018
February 2018

Bengkel Government-to-Government (G2G) Project Opportunities di Bangladesh 2018

Workshop on Government-to-Government (G2G) Project Opportunities in Bangladesh 2018

27 Februari 2018
February 2018

Lawatan YB Menteri Kerja Raya Malaysia ke
Forest City dan Daiwa House di Johor Bahru

YB Minister of Works Malaysia Visit to
Forest City and Daiwa House in Johor Bahru



25 Februari 2018
February 2018

Majlis Menandatangani
Memorandum Persefahaman
(MoU) antara CIDB IBS Sdn. Bhd.
dan Persatuan Kontraktor
Perumahan Kelantan (PKPK) dalam
Penggunaan Industrialised Building
System (IBS)

Memorandum of Understanding
(MoU) Signing Ceremony between
CIDB IBS Sdn. Bhd. and Persatuan
Kontraktor Perumahan Kelantan
(PKPK) on the Usage of
Industrialised Building System (IBS)



27 Februari 2018
February 2018

Majlis Menandatangani Memorandum
Persefahaman (MoU) antara CIDB Malaysia dan
Pihak Berkuasa Wilayah Pembangunan Iskandar
(IRDA)

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Signing
Ceremony between CIDB Malaysia and Iskandar
Regional Development Authority (IRDA)

26 Mac 2018
March 2018

Persidangan Transformasi
Pembinaan Antarabangsa
(ICTC) 2018

International Construction
Transformation Conference
(ICTC) 2018



**MAC
MARCH**



27 Mac 2018
March 2018

Majlis Perasmian Minggu
Pembinaan Antarabangsa
(ICW) 2018

International Construction
Week (ICW) 2018 Opening
Ceremony

28 Mac 2018
March 2018

Seminar Industrialised
Building System (IBS) 2018
di Pusat Konvensyen CIDB

Industrialised Building System
(IBS) Seminar 2018 at the
CIDB Convention Centre



29 Mac 2018
March 2018

Building Information Modelling (BIM) Day
2018 di Pusat Konvensyen CIDB

Building Information Modelling (BIM) Day
2018 at the CIDB Convention Centre

29 Mac 2018
March 2018

Perbincangan Meja Bulat Ketua-Ketua Industri Bertajuk "A Perspective towards Stakeholder's Responsibility and Safety Culture in Construction Industry" di Pusat Konvensyen Kuala Lumpur

Captains of Industry Round Table Discussion on "A Perspective towards Stakeholder's Responsibility and Safety Culture in Construction Industry" at the Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre



3 Mei 2018
May 2018

CIDB Malaysia Menganugerahkan IKEA Pulau Pinang dengan 92.3% Skor Industrialised Building System (IBS) dan Penarafan 5 Bintang Safety And Health Assessment System in Construction (SHASSIC)

CIDB Malaysia awards IKEA Penang with A 92.3% IBS Score and 5 Star Safety and Health Assessment System in Construction (SHASSIC) Rating



MEI
MAY



APRIL
APRIL



27 April 2018
April 2018

Majlis Perasmian Pusat Konvensyen CIDB Sarawak

CIDB Sarawak Convention Centre Opening Ceremony

o

5 Julai 2018
July 2018

Lawatan YB Tuan Baru Bian, Menteri Kerja Raya Malaysia ke Pusat MyBIM di Menara Sunway Putra, Kuala Lumpur

YB Tuan Baru Bian, Minister of Works Malaysia visit to MyBIM Centre, Sunway Putra Tower, Kuala Lumpur

JULAI
JULY

JUN
JUNE



26 Jun 2018
June 2018

Sesi Taklimat serta Perbincangan Meja Bulat Program Akreditasi Pekerja Mahir dan Penyelia Tapak Binaan di Pulau Pinang

Briefing Session and Round Table Discussion on Skilled Workers and Site Supervisors Accreditation Programme in Penang

o

OGOS
AUGUST



6 Ogos 2018
August 2018

Kunjungan Hormat Malaysia Council of Mechanical & Electrical Association (MCMEA) ke CIDB Malaysia

Malaysia Council of Mechanical & Electrical Association (MCMEA) Courtesy Visit to CIDB Malaysia

o

16 Ogos 2018
August 2018

Hari Quality Assessment System
in Construction (QLASSIC)

Quality Assessment System in
Construction (QLASSIC) Day



14 Ogos 2018
August 2018

Operasi Penguatkuasaan
Bersepadu CIDB Perak

Perak CIDB Integrated
Enforcement Operation

SEPTEMBER
SEPTEMBER



29 September 2018
September 2018

Malam Anugerah Kecemerlangan
Industri Pembinaan Malaysia (MCIEA)
2018

Malaysian Construction Industry
Excellence Awards (MCIEA) 2018 Night

OKTOBER
OCTOBER

2 Oktober 2018
October 2018

Majlis Graduasi Akademi Binaan
Malaysia Johor 2018 dirasmikan oleh
YAB Dato' Haji Osman Bin Sopian,
Menteri Besar Johor di CIDB Johor

Akademi Binaan Malaysia Johor
Graduation Day Officiated by
YAB Dato' Haji Osman Bin Sopian,
Chief Minister of Johor at the
Johor CIDB



8 Oktober 2018
October 2018

Persidangan Asia Construct
Ke-23 di Kuching, Sarawak

23rd Asia Construct Conference
at Kuching, Sarawak



25 Oktober 2018
October 2018

Majlis Pelancaran Minggu
Pembinaan Antarabangsa
(ICW) 2019 & Asean Super 8

International Construction
Week (ICW) 2019 & Asean
Super 8 Launching Ceremony



24 Oktober 2018
October 2018

Majlis Menandatangani
Memorandum Persefahaman (MoU)
antara CIDB Malaysia dan
Perbadanan Pembangunan Pulau
Pinang (PDC) dalam Melaksanakan
Kualiti, Keselamatan dan Kesihatan
dalam Pembinaan

Memorandum of Understanding
(MoU) Signing Ceremony between
CIDB Malaysia and Penang
Development Corporation (PDC) in
the Implementation of Quality,
Safety and Health in Construction

NOVEMBER NOVEMBER



15 November 2018
November 2018

Lawatan Delegasi Bhutan
ke CIDB Malaysia

Bhutan Delegation Visit
to CIDB Malaysia



2 November 2018
November 2018

Malam Penghargaan
Industri dan Anugerah
Felo CIDB Malaysia 2018

Industry Appreciation
Night and CIDB Malaysia
Fellowship Awards 2018



14 November 2018
November 2018

Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa
Menteri (CITP - MC) Ke-5

5th CITP Ministerial Committee
(CITP - MC) Meeting



22 November 2018
November 2018

Majlis Penghargaan Staf &
Kualiti CIDB Malaysia 2018

CIDB Malaysia Staff
Appreciation and Quality
Ceremony 2018

14 Disember 2018
December 2018

Majlis Menandatangani Memorandum
Persefahaman (MoU) antara CIDB Malaysia dan
Petroleum Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS) dalam
Pembangunan dan Peningkatan Kapasiti dan
Keupayaan Pembinaan untuk Industri Minyak &
Gas Melalui CITP

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Signing
Ceremony between CIDB Malaysia and
Petroleum Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS) on
Development and Enhancement of
Construction Capacity and Capability for
Oil & Gas Industry Through CITP



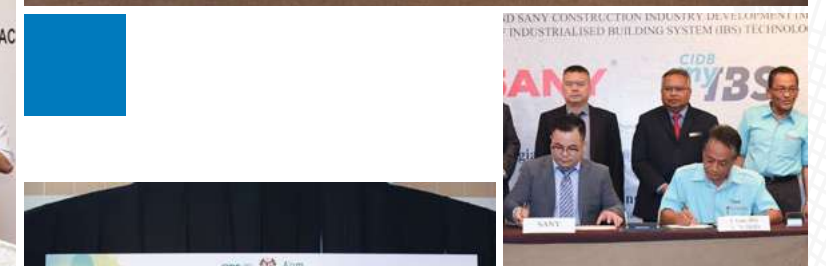
**DISEMBER
DECEMBER**



19 Disember 2018
December 2018

Majlis Menandatangani Memorandum
Persefahaman (MoU) antara CIDB IBS
Sdn. Bhd. dan Sany Construction Industry
Development (M) Sdn. Bhd.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)
Signing Ceremony between CIDB IBS
Sdn. Bhd. and Sany Construction Industry
Development (M) Sdn. Bhd.



17 Disember 2018
December 2018

Majlis Graduasi Akademi Binaan Malaysia
Wilayah Tengah yang dirasmikan oleh
YB Tuan Haji Mohd Anuar Mohd Tahir,
Timbalan Menteri Kerja Raya Malaysia

Akademi Binaan Malaysia Central Region
Graduation Day Officiated by
YB Tuan Haji Mohd Anuar Mohd Tahir,
Deputy Minister Of Works Malaysia



ACARA UTAMA

MAIN EVENTS

MINGGU PEMBINAAN ANTARABANGSA (ICW) 2018 INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION WEEK (ICW) 2018

Minggu Pembinaan Antarabangsa 2018 (ICW 2018) telah dianjurkan di Pusat Konvensyen Kuala Lumpur dan Pusat Konvensyen CIDB, Kuala Lumpur dari 26 hingga 30 Mac 2018. ICW 2018 merupakan program kali Ke-18 yang dianjurkan oleh CIDB Malaysia sejak tahun 1999.

Penganjuran ICW 2018 yang bertemakan “*Achieving Peak Productivity*” adalah selaras dengan teras strategik ketiga Program Transformasi Industri Pembinaan (CITP). Ia menggabungkan beberapa program yang meliputi pameran, seminar, bengkel dan persidangan, pertandingan reka bentuk pembinaan, padanan perniagaan (*business matching*) dan karnival kerjaya. Kesemua aktiviti tersebut telah dilaksanakan dengan kerjasama beberapa jabatan Kerajaan, syarikat swasta dan persatuan industri pembinaan.

Majlis Pembukaan ICW 2018 telah disempurnakan oleh YB Menteri Kerja Raya Malaysia pada 27 Mac 2018 bertempat di Pusat Konvensyen Kuala Lumpur dan telah dihadiri seramai 1,127 orang jemputan dari dalam dan luar negara.

Seramai 16,453 orang peserta dan pengunjung telah turut serta dalam program-program ICW 2018 di mana pengunjung pameran seramai 14,490 orang, manakala peserta persidangan, seminar, latihan serta padanan perniagaan seramai 1,963 orang. Sebanyak 65 rakan industri turut menyokong program-program ICW 2018 melalui penglibatan di dalam pameran, persidangan, pertandingan dan seminar.

Terdapat 7 persidangan, seminar dan latihan berbayar telah dianjurkan sepanjang ICW 2018 dan sebanyak 47 slot seminar percuma diadakan di ruang tapak pameran. Sebanyak 167 buah syarikat telah menyertai pameran *Ecobuild Southeast Asia* 2018 iaitu 30 daripadanya adalah syarikat luar negara dan selebihnya merupakan syarikat tempatan. Antara persidangan dan seminar yang dianjurkan semasa program ICW 2018 adalah seperti berikut:

1. Persidangan Transformasi Pembinaan Antarabangsa (ICTC) 2018 - Achieving Peak Productivity Through Technology and Innovation

Persidangan antarabangsa yang julung kali dianjurkan oleh CIDB Malaysia ini telah diadakan pada 26 dan 27 Mac 2018 bertempat di Dewan Plenari KLCC dengan tema “*Achieving Peak Productivity Through Technology and Innovation*”. ICTC 2018 mengumpulkan seramai 23 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 900 orang peserta telah menyertai persidangan ini.

The International Construction Week 2018 (ICW 2018) was held at the Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre and CIDB Convention Centre, Kuala Lumpur from 26 to 30 March 2018. ICW 2018 is the 18th programme organised by CIDB Malaysia since 1999.

ICW 2018 was organised with the theme “*Achieving Peak Productivity*” in line with the third Strategic Thrust of the Construction Industry Transformation Programme (CITP). It combines several programmes covering exhibitions, seminars, workshops and conferences, construction design competition, business matching and career carnival. All these activities have been implemented in collaboration with several government departments, private companies and construction industry associations.

The Opening Ceremony of ICW 2018 was officiated by YB Minister of Works Malaysia on 27 March 2018 at Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre with 1,127 guests from local and abroad attended the event.

A total of 16,453 participants and visitors participated in the ICW 2018 programmes where visitors to the exhibitions totalled 14,490 people, while participants of conferences, seminars, training and business matches were 1,963. A total of 65 industry partners also supported the ICW 2018 programmes through participation in exhibitions, conferences, contests and seminars.

There were 7 conferences, seminars and paid trainings organised throughout ICW 2018 and a total of 47 free seminar sessions were held at the exhibition grounds. A total of 167 companies participated in the *Ecobuild Southeast Asia* 2018 exhibition, of which 30 were foreign companies and the rest were local companies. Among the conferences and seminars organised during the ICW 2018 program were as follows:

1. International Construction Transformation Conference (ICTC) 2018 - Achieving Peak Productivity Through Technology and Innovation

This inaugural international conference organised by CIDB Malaysia was held on 26 and 27 March 2018 at the KLCC Plenary Hall with the theme “*Achieving Peak Productivity Through Technology and Innovation*”. ICTC 2018 gathered 23 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 900 participants have participated in this conference.

2. Malaysian Construction Industry Excellence Awards (MCIEA) Seminar 2018 - Towards Excellence in Construction – Are You Ready to Join the Champions?

Seminar ini merupakan platform kepada penerima-penerima Anugerah MCIEA yang lepas untuk berkongsi pengalaman, pengetahuan dan cabaran dalam pengurusan organisasi dan pelaksanaan projek bersama penggiat industri. Seminar ini merupakan tahun Ke-3 penganjurannya dan telah diadakan pada 28 Mac 2018 di Hotel Seri Pacific, Kuala Lumpur. Seramai lebih kurang 200 peserta di kalangan industri yang telah hadir ke seminar tersebut. Seminar ini dirasmikan oleh YBhg. Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid, Ketua Eksekutif CIDB Malaysia.

3. Seminar IBS 2018 - Enhancement of Productivity Through Advance Construction Process

Seminar IBS 2018, yang diadakan sempena Pameran Antarabangsa IBS Malaysia (MIIE) 2018, telah diadakan pada 28 Mac 2018 di Pusat Konvensyen CIDB anjuran *Master Builders Association Malaysia* (MBAM). Bertemakan “*Enhancement of Productivity through Smart Construction Technologies*”, seminar itu telah mengumpulkan enam penceramah tempatan dan antarabangsa pelbagai pengalaman dalam pembinaan IBS untuk menyampaikan pengetahuan dan idea mereka. Seminar ini telah dirasmikan oleh Pengerusi CIDB Malaysia, YBhg. Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Ahmad Tajuddin Ali, FASc., FIEM dan dihadiri oleh seramai 324 orang peserta.

4. Hari BIM 2018 - Digital Construction – BIM – The Time is Now

Hari BIM 2018 anjuran CIDB Malaysia telah diadakan pada 29 Mac 2018 di Pusat Konvensyen CIDB, Kuala Lumpur. “*Digital Construction – BIM – The Time is Now*” merupakan tema yang menepati kematangan pemain industri dalam penerimaan terhadap pelaksanaan BIM berteraskan Pembinaan secara Digital. Seminar ini telah dirasmikan oleh Ketua Setiausaha, Kementerian Kerja Raya Malaysia dan dihadiri oleh seramai 449 orang peserta. Seminar ini dianjurkan untuk meningkatkan kesedaran dan pemahaman para pemain industri pembinaan mengenai teknologi BIM.

Pada seminar tersebut, pertandingan *Intervarsity BIM Marathon* 2018 telah dianjurkan. Pertandingan yang julung kali diadakan ini melibatkan penyertaan daripada institusi-institusi pengajian tinggi negara. Ia bertujuan untuk mempromosi kaedah dan konsep BIM yang merupakan teknologi terkini kepada para pelajar khususnya pelajar dalam bidang kejuruteraan dan pembinaan.

5. Perbincangan Meja Bulat Industri Berkenaan Keselamatan dalam Pembinaan Bersempena ICW 2018 - A Perspective Towards Stakeholders' Responsibility and Safety Culture in Construction Industry

Perbincangan meja bulat ini telah dihadiri oleh 54 orang pegawai-pegawai kanan Kerajaan, ketua-ketua agensi dan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif dari kalangan penggiat industri. Bertemakan “*A Perspective Towards Stakeholders' Responsibility and Safety Culture in Construction Industry*”, perbincangan ini telah diadakan pada 29 Mac 2018 di KLCC dan dipengerusikan oleh YB Menteri Kerja Raya Malaysia.

Semasa perbincangan, para pemimpin industri telah berpeluang berkongsi pengalaman dan kepakaran mereka dalam merangka budaya keselamatan dalam industri pembinaan dan membincangkan bagaimana tanggungjawab ini dapat dikongsi di kalangan semua pemegang kepentingan. Perbincangan ini juga bertujuan bagi mendapatkan komitmen daripada ketua-ketua industri pembinaan mengenai peningkatan drastik keselamatan di tapak bina serta mendapatkan maklum balas mengenai pelaksanaan *Construction Design Management* (CDM) yang telah diwajibkan kepada semua penggiat industri berdasarkan buku *Guidelines on the Occupational Safety and Health of the Construction Industry (Management)* bertarikh 28 Februari 2017.

2. Malaysian Construction Industry Excellence Awards (MCIEA) Seminar 2018 - Towards Excellence in Construction – Are You Ready to Join the Champions?

This seminar is a platform for past MCIEA Award recipients to share experiences, knowledge and challenges in organisational management and project implementation with industry players. This seminar is the third year of its hosting and was held on 28 March 2018 at Seri Pacific Hotel, Kuala Lumpur. Approximately 200 participants in the industry attended the seminar. The seminar was officiated by YBhg. Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid, Chief Executive of CIDB Malaysia.

3. Seminar on IBS 2018 - Enhancement of Productivity Through Advance Construction Process

IBS Seminar 2018, held in conjunction of the Malaysia IBS International Exhibition (MIIE) 2018, was held on 28 March 2018 at the CIDB Convention Centre. Themed “*Enhancement of Productivity through Smart Construction Technologies*”, the seminar had put together six local and international speakers of various experiences in IBS construction to impart their knowledge and ideas. The seminar was officiated by the Chairman of CIDB Malaysia, YBhg. Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Ahmad Tajuddin Ali, FASc., FIEM.

4. BIM Day 2018 - Digital Construction - BIM - The Time is Now

BIM Day 2018 organised by CIDB Malaysia was held on 29 March 2018 at the CIDB Convention Center, Kuala Lumpur. “*Digital Construction - BIM - The Time is Now*” is a theme that fits the maturity of industry players in the acceptance of the implementation of BIM-based Digital Construction. The seminar was officiated by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Works Malaysia and attended by a total of 449 participants. This seminar is aimed at raising the awareness and understanding of construction industry players on BIM technology.

At the seminar, the *Intervarsity BIM Marathon* 2018 competition was organised. The inaugural competition involves the participation from institutions of higher learning. It aims to promote BIM's method and concept which is the latest technology to students especially students in engineering and construction.

5. Industry Round Table Discussion on Safety in Construction Held in Conjunction with ICW 2018 - A Perspective Towards Stakeholders' Responsibility and Safety Culture in Construction Industry

The round table discussion was attended by 54 senior Government officials, heads of agencies and Chief Executive Officers from the industry. Themed “*A Perspective Towards Stakeholders' Responsibility and Safety Culture in Construction Industry*”, the discussion was held on 29 March 2018 in KLCC and chaired by YB Minister of Works Malaysia.

The discussion provided the opportunity for industry leaders to share their experience and expertise in formulating a safety culture within the construction industry and how this responsibility could be shared among all stakeholders. The discussions also aimed at obtaining commitments from construction industry leaders on the drastic improvement of safety at the site and obtaining feedback on the implementation of the *Construction Design Management* (CDM) which has been mandatory for all industry players based on the *Guidelines on the Occupational Safety and Health of the Construction Industry (Management)* dated February 28, 2017.

6. Seminar Ecobuild Southeast Asia 2018

Seminar-seminar bertemakan produktiviti telah dianjurkan secara percuma kepada pengunjung pameran pada 27 - 29 Mac 2018 dengan kerjasama antara CIDB Malaysia dan organisasi berikut :

- i. Academy of Concrete Technology (AOCT)
- ii. Malaysian Structural Steel Association (MSSA)
- iii. Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM)
- iv. Malaysian Rubber Export Promotion Council
- v. Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS (UTP)
- vi. CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd. (CIDBH)
- vii. Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR)
- viii. MyBIM
- ix. Malaysian Air-Conditioning & Refrigeration Association (MACRA)
- x. UTM Holdings
- xi. Institution of Fire Engineers Malaysia (IEM)
- xii. GreenRE Sdn. Bhd.
- xiii. Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi (MOSTI)
- xiv. Chartered Institute of Building Malaysia (CIOB)
- xv. Agensi Nuklear Malaysia
- xvi. KLCC Projek Sdn. Bhd.
- xvii. British Standards Institution (BSI)
- xviii. SME Corp Malaysia
- xix. Association of Construction Projects Managers Malaysia (ACPM)
- xx. IFCA Solutions Sdn. Bhd.

7. Open Ideas Competition 2018 - Reimagine: MRT Stations (ReMS)

Pertandingan anjuran Malaysian Structural Steel Association (MSSA) dan CIDB Malaysia ini merupakan program tahunan yang dijalankan bagi meningkatkan kemampuan pelajar untuk mereka bentuk struktur bangunan menggunakan keluli. Sebanyak 10 buah Institusi Pengajian Tinggi Awam dan Swasta telah mengambil bahagian dalam pertandingan ini di mana Universiti Sains Malaysia telah memenangi tempat pertama. Majlis penyampaian hadiah telah disempurnakan oleh Ketua Pengarah Kerja Raya merangkap Presiden MSSA pada 28 Mac 2018 di KLCC. Pertandingan ini merupakan salah satu aktiviti di bawah Program Arena of Youth, CIDB Malaysia.

8. International Sourcing Programme (INSP)

INSP merupakan satu program padanan perniagaan anjuran Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE) telah diadakan pada 27 Mac 2018 di KLCC. Ia telah dihadiri oleh 19 buah syarikat dari negara luar dan 52 buah syarikat dari Malaysia. Sebanyak RM315.5 juta jualan telah diperolehi hasil daripada padanan perniagaan tersebut.

6. Ecobuild Southeast Asia 2018 Seminar

These seminars themed productivity were organised free of charge to visitors of the exhibition on 27 - 29 March 2018 with the cooperation between CIDB and the following organisations :

- i. Academy of Concrete Technology (AOCT)
- ii. Malaysian Structural Steel Association (MSSA)
- iii. Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM)
- iv. Malaysian Rubber Export Promotion Council
- v. Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS (UTP)
- vi. CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd. (CIDBH)
- vii. Department of Works (JKR)
- viii. MyBIM
- ix. Malaysian Air-Conditioning & Refrigeration Association (MACRA)
- x. UTM Holdings
- xi. Institution of Fire Engineers Malaysia (IEM)
- xii. GreenRE Sdn. Bhd.
- xiii. Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation Malaysia (MOSTI)
- xiv. Chartered Institute of Building Malaysia (CIOB)
- xv. Malaysian Nuclear Agency
- xvi. KLCC Projek Sdn. Bhd.
- xvii. British Standards Institution (BSI)
- xviii. SME Corp Malaysia
- xix. Association of Construction Projects Managers Malaysia (ACPM)
- xx. IFCA Solutions Sdn. Bhd.

7. Open Ideas Competition 2018 - Reimagine: MRT Stations (ReMS)

The competition organised by the Malaysian Structural Steel Association (MSSA) and CIDB Malaysia is an annual programme designed to enhance students' ability to design steel structures. A total of 10 Public and Private Institutions of Higher Learning participated in this competition which was won by Universiti Sains Malaysia. The prize presentation ceremony was officiated by the Director General of Public Works and President of MSSA on March 28, 2018 at KLCC. This competition is part of CIDB Malaysia Arena of Youth Programme activity.

8. International Sourcing Program (INSP)

INSP is a business matching program organised by Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE) was held on 27 March 2018 at KLCC. It was attended by 19 overseas companies and 52 companies from Malaysia. A total of RM315.5 million sales were generated as a result of the business matching event.

ANUGERAH KECERMERLANGAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA (MCIEA) 2018 MALAYSIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY EXCELLENCE AWARDS (MCIEA) 2018

MCIEA merupakan acara tahunan CIDB Malaysia yang bertujuan memberi pengiktirafan kepada penggiat-penggiat industri yang telah menampilkan kecemerlangan di dalam industri pembinaan negara. Sebanyak 195 penyertaan telah diterima untuk dinilai di dalam Anugerah MCIEA 2018 di dalam 10 kategori yang dipertandingkan. Berikut adalah kategori beserta penerima anugerah untuk MCIEA 2018:

- i. Anugerah Kontraktor Terbaik
 - Gred G1 – ABR Robbel Enterprise
 - Gred G2 – Tuahrich Enterprise
 - Gred G3 – Rohana Nursery Trading Sdn. Bhd.
 - Gred G4 – Global View Engineering Sdn. Bhd.
 - Gred G5 – Libertium Construction Sdn. Bhd.
 - Gred G6 – Forest House Sdn. Bhd.
 - Wawasan Intact Properties Sdn. Bhd. (Pengiktirafan Khas)
- ii. Anugerah Projek Terbaik

Infrastruktur :

 - Besar – Raw Water Supply Project to RAPID (PAMER), Pengerang, Johor
 - Sederhana – Road Upgrading Phase 2 Kg. Berdang – Kg. Sungai Rual Jeli, Kelantan
 - Kecil – Sunway Velocity Link Bridges, Kuala Lumpur

Bangunan :

 - Besar – Damansara Uptown Retail Centre - Starling Mall
 - Sederhana – Masjid Raja Haji Fi Sabilillah, Cyberjaya
 - Keci – Restoration of the Church of the Assumption, Pulau Pinang
- iii. Anugerah QCLASSIC
- iv. Anugerah Keselamatan
- v. Anugerah Bangunan Hijau
- vi. Anugerah IBS
- vii. Anugerah Inovasi
- viii. Anugerah Pencapaian Antarabangsa
 - WCT Berhad
 - Pestech Sdn. Bhd. (Pengiktirafan Khas)
 - Can. I Interior Fit-Out Sdn. Bhd. (Pengiktirafan Khas)
 - Eversendai Corporation Berhad (Pengiktirafan Khas)
- ix. Anugerah Tokoh Jurubina (Gred G7) – WCT Berhad
- x. Anugerah Individu
 - Ketua Pengawai Eksekutif
 - En. Foo Chek Lee (Pembinaan Mitrajaya Sdn. Bhd.)
 - Construction Leading Lady
 - Pn. Siti Majidah Abdul Majid
 - Dato' Yeoh Soo Keng
 - Tokoh Terkemuka
 - Dato' Sr Srikanthan Kanagaintiram

MCIEA is an annual CIDB Malaysia event that aims to give recognition to the industry players who have demonstrated excellence in the construction industry. A total of 195 entries were received in the 10 categories contested. The following are the categories with the recipients for the MCIEA Award 2018 :

- i. The Best Contractor Awards
 - Gred G1 – ABR Robbel Enterprise
 - Gred G2 – Tuahrich Enterprise
 - Gred G3 – Rohana Nursery Trading Sdn. Bhd.
 - Gred G4 – Global View Engineering Sdn. Bhd.
 - Gred G5 – Libertium Construction Sdn. Bhd.
 - Gred G6 – Forest House Sdn. Bhd.
 - Wawasan Intact Properties Sdn. Bhd. (Special Mention)
- ii. The Best Project Awards

Infrastructure :

 - Major – Raw Water Supply Project to RAPID (PAMER), Pengerang, Johor
 - Medium – Road Upgrading Phase 2 Kg. Berdang – Kg. Sungai Rual Jeli, Kelantan
 - Small – Sunway Velocity Link Bridges, Kuala Lumpur

Building :

 - Major – Damansara Uptown Retail Centre - Starling Mall
 - Medium – Raja Haji Fi Sabilillah Mosque, Cyberjaya
 - Small – Restoration of the Church of the Assumption, Penang
- iii. QCLASSIC Award
- iv. Safety Award
- v. Green Building Award
- vi. IBS Award
- vii. Innovation Award
- viii. International Achievement Award
 - WCT Berhad
 - Pestech Sdn. Bhd. (Special Mention)
 - Can. I Interior Fit-Out Sdn. Bhd. (Special Mention)
 - Eversendai Corporation Berhad (Special Mention)
- ix. Builder of the Year Award (Grade G7) – WCT Berhad
- x. Individual Awards
 - Chief Executive Officer
 - Mr. Foo Chek Lee (Pembinaan Mitrajaya Sdn. Bhd.)
 - Construction Leading Lady
 - Pn. Siti Majidah Abdul Majid
 - Dato' Yeoh Soo Keng
 - Prominent Player
 - Dato' Sr Srikanthan Kanagaintiram



HARI QCLASSIC 2018 QCLASSIC DAY 2018

Hari QCLASSIC merupakan satu acara tahunan anjuran CIDB Malaysia bertujuan untuk mempromosikan penggunaan sistem penilaian kualiti dalam industri tempatan disamping meraikan dan mengiktiraf pencapaian industri terutamanya kontraktor/ pemaju/ konsultan yang memperolehi skor penilaian QCLASSIC 80% dan ke atas. Hari QCLASSIC 2018 telah diadakan pada 16 Ogos 2018 bertempat di Hotel Renaissance Kuala Lumpur. Ia telah dirasmikan oleh YB Tuan Baru Bian, Menteri Kerja Raya Malaysia dengan kehadiran seramai 594 pemain industri. Pada majlis tersebut sebanyak 25 pemaju, 31 kontraktor, dan 32 arkitek telah menerima Anugerah Hari QCLASSIC daripada 37 buah projek pembinaan.

Majlis ini juga telah menyaksikan pemeteraian Memorandum Persefahaman (MoU) antara pihak CIDB Malaysia dan Bank Pembangunan Malaysia Berhad (BPMB) dimana penilaian menggunakan sistem QCLASSIC akan digunakan sebagai syarat untuk mendapat pinjaman dana dari BPMB.

Satu Persidangan Meja Bulat bertemakan *"To Ingrain Quality in Construction Industry Culture"* juga telah diadakan pada hari yang sama. Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid telah menjadi moderator sesi tersebut dengan kehadiran seramai 48 kapten industri. Antara isu yang diketengahkan adalah kekurangan pekerja mahir; belia tidak berminat untuk bekerja dalam industri pembinaan; kekurangan penyelia tapak yang berkebolehan bagi memastikan mutu binaan; serta pembinaan yang kurang berkualiti. Topik hangat yang turut dibincangkan adalah mengenai kualiti berbanding kos di mana kebanyakan *"stakeholder"* dalam industri pembinaan tempatan terutama pihak pengguna dan klien hanya mahukan produk yang berkualiti tetapi enggan menanggung kos tersebut.

QCLASSIC Day is an annual event organised by CIDB Malaysia 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. QCLASSIC Day 2018 was held on 16 August 2018 at the Renaissance Hotel Kuala Lumpur. It was officiated by YB Tuan Baru Bian, Minister of Works Malaysia with a total of 594 industry players. At the event, 25 developers, 31 contractors and 32 architects received the QCLASSIC Day Award from 37 construction projects.

The event also witnessed the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CIDB Malaysia and Bank Pembangunan Malaysia Berhad (BPMB) where the assessment using the QCLASSIC system would be used as a condition for obtaining a loan from BPMB.

A Round Table Conference entitled *"To Ingrain Quality in Construction Industry Culture"* was also held on the same day. Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid moderated the session with the attendance of 48 industry captains. Among the issues highlighted were the lack of skilled workers; youth are not interested in working for the construction industry; lack of site supervisors capable of ensuring quality of construction; as well as poor quality construction. The hot topics discussed are about quality versus cost where most *"stakeholders"* in the local construction industry, especially consumers and clients only want quality products but are reluctant to bear the costs.



MALAM PENGHARGAAN INDUSTRI DAN ANUGERAH FELO CIDB MALAYSIA 2018 INDUSTRY APPRECIATION NIGHT AND CIDB MALAYSIA FELLOWSHIP AWARDS 2018

Malam Penghargaan Industri yang dianjurkan oleh CIDB Malaysia secara 3 tahun sekali adalah untuk memberi penghargaan kepada penggiat industri yang menyumbang masa dan tenaga di dalam menjayakan program pembangunan industri oleh CIDB Malaysia. Pada majlis ini, Anugerah Felo CIDB Malaysia turut dianugerahkan kepada tokoh-tokoh industri yang terpilih.

Anugerah Felo CIDB Malaysia diperkenalkan pada tahun 2015 untuk mengiktiraf individu yang telah banyak menyumbang dalam membina negara dan memberi impak positif dalam industri pembinaan. Lebih daripada sekadar melaksanakan projek, individu-individu ini - arkitek, jurutera, juruukur, penyelidik, ahli akademik, pegawai kerajaan, pembina dan lain-lain penggiat industri yang prolifik memberi perhatian khas, menyumbang dan berusaha dengan tabahnya dalam memenuhi keperluan negara yang semakin meningkat. Pemain-pemain industri yang berjaya ini juga telah mewujudkan satu tanda aras kecemerlangan bagi pembangunan, etika kerja, penyelidikan dan pengurusan dalam pembinaan. Mereka telah memperlihatkan ketekunan, kekuatan dan kesungguhan dalam karya mereka, dan berdiri teguh walaupun dalam masa yang paling mencabar.

Pada tahun 2018, CIDB Malaysia telah memberi penghormatan kepada 46 individu dengan Anugerah Felo CIDB Malaysia kerana komitmen dan dedikasi mereka terhadap memajukan industri di masa hadapan. Sebelum ini, CIDB Malaysia telah mengiktiraf 65 individu pada tahun 2015. Felo-felo dan kisah inspirasi mereka telah diabadikan dalam *"CIDB Fellows Coffee Table Book"* supaya generasi akan datang dapat belajar, bercita-cita dan berusaha untuk membawa industri ke tahap yang lebih tinggi.

CIDB Malaysia mengucapkan tahniah kepada semua Felo dan meraikan kejayaan mereka. Semoga kecemerlangan utama yang ditetapkan oleh mereka menjadi contoh untuk diikuti generasi pemain industri masa depan.

The Industry Appreciation Night organised by CIDB Malaysia every 3 years is to give recognition to the industry players who contributed their time and energy in industrial development programmes by CIDB Malaysia. At this event, the CIDB Malaysia Fellowship Award was also conferred to selected industry figures.

The CIDB Malaysia Fellowship Awards was introduced in 2015 to recognise individuals who have contributed greatly in building the nation and made a positive impact in the construction industry. More than just executing projects, these individuals - architects, engineers, surveyors, researchers, academics, government officials, builders and other prolific industry practitioners pay special interest, effort and tenacity in fulfilling the needs of a growing nation. These successful industry players have also established a benchmark of excellence for builds, work ethics, research and management in construction. They have exhibited the diligence, strength and perseverance in their works, and stood strong even in the most challenging of times.

In 2018, CIDB Malaysia had honoured 46 prominent individuals with the CIDB Malaysia Fellowship Awards for their commitment and dedication towards the future advancement of the industry. Prior to this, CIDB Malaysia had conferred 65 individuals in 2015. These Fellows and their inspiring stories were immortalised in the *"CIDB Fellows Coffee Table book"* so that the future generations may learn, reflect and aspire to take the industry towards even greater heights.

CIDB Malaysia congratulates all the Fellows, and celebrate their life works' success. May the precedent of excellence set by them be an example to follow for the future generation of industry players.

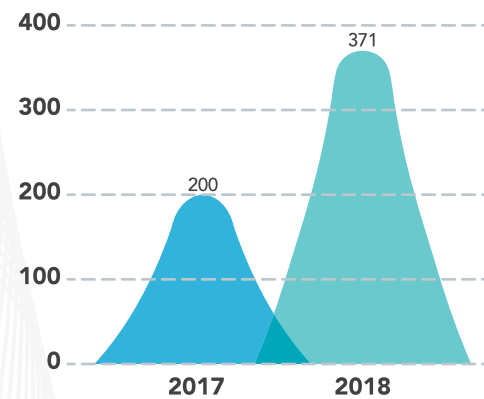


STATISTIK SEPINTAS LALU 2018

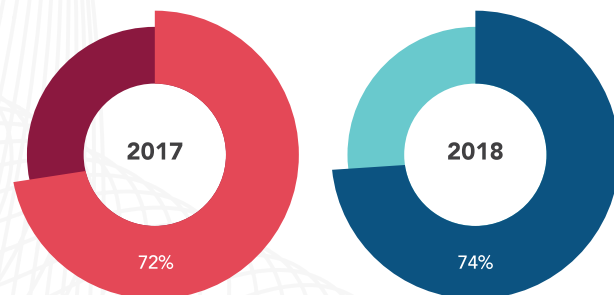
STATISTICS AT A GLANCE 2018

TERAS STRATEGIK 1 : KUALITI, KESELAMATAN DAN PROFESIONALISME STRATEGIC THRUST 1 : QUALITY, SAFETY & PROFESSIONALISM

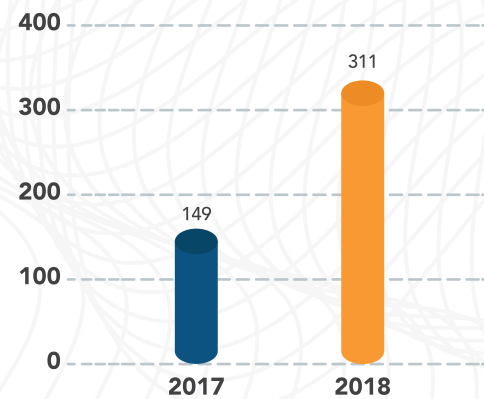
1. Bilangan Penilai QCLASSIC Number of QCLASSIC Assessors



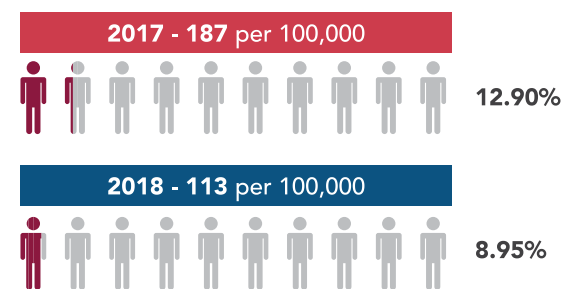
2. Purata Skor QCLASSIC Kebangsaan National Average QCLASSIC Score



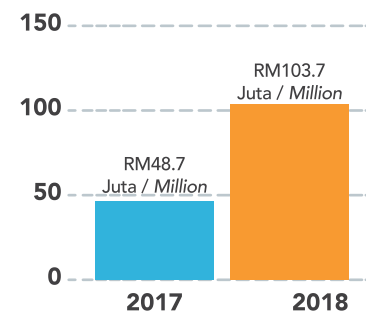
3. Bilangan Penilaian SHASSIC Number of SHASSIC Assessments



4. Kadar Kematian di Tapak Bina Fatality Rate on Construction Sites



5. Nilai Perhubungan Awam Public Relations (PR) Value

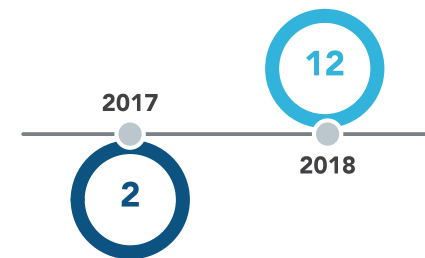


6. Kedudukan Kemudahan Menjalankan Bisnes Ease of Doing Business Ranking



TERAS STRATEGIK 2 : KEMAMPAKAN ALAM SEKITAR STRATEGIC THRUST 2 : ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

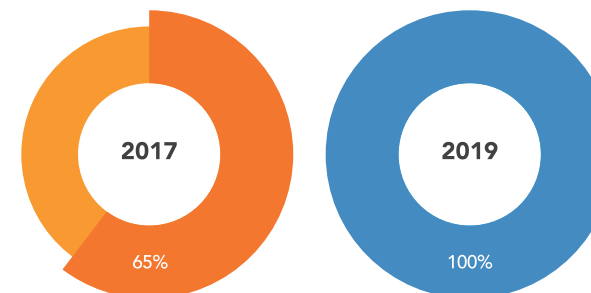
1. Bilangan Penilaian MyCREST Number of MyCREST Assessments



2. Skor Penilaian MyCREST MyCREST Assessments Scores



3. Pembangunan Sistem Penarafan Kemampanan Infrastruktur (INFRASTAR) Sustainable Infrastructure Rating System (INFRASTAR) Development



TERAS STRATEGIK 3 : PRODUKTIVITI STRATEGIC THRUST 3 : PRODUCTIVITY

1. Peningkatan Produktiviti Increase in Productivity



2. Bilangan Program Latihan Number of Training Programmes



3. Bilangan Pengeluar IBS Berdaftar Number of Registered IBS Supplier



4. Bilangan Latihan Kemahiran IBS Number of IBS Competency Training



5. Bilangan Latihan Profesional IBS Number of IBS Professional Training



6. Bilangan Latihan dan Akreditasi BIM Number of BIM Training and Accreditation



TERAS STRATEGIK 4 : PENGANTARABANGSAAN STRATEGIC THRUST 4 : INTERNATIONALISATION

1. Bilangan Syarikat yang Mencapai Kedudukan SCORE 5 Bintang Number of Companies Achieving 5 Star SCORE Rating



2. Peningkatan Jumlah Projek/ Produk Dilaksana di Luar Negara Increase in Volume of Overseas Construction Projects/Products



3. Bilangan Syarikat Mengeksport Perkhidmatan Number of Companies Exporting Services



4. Hasil dari Sijil Kelulusan (COA) Income from Certificate of Approval (COA)



TERAS STRATEGIK 5 : PENYAMPAIAN PERKHIDMATAN STRATEGIC THRUST 5 : SERVICE DELIVERY

1. Peningkatan Tenaga Kerja yang Mahir Increase in Skilled Workforce



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



3. Bilangan Pemeriksaan Tapak Bina Number of Sites Inspected



4. Jumlah Notis dikeluarkan Number of Notices Issued

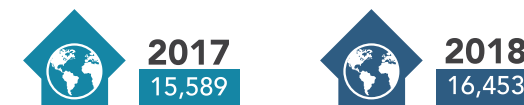


5. Jumlah Penilaian CCA Number of CCA Assessments



TERAS STRATEGIK 6 : PENJENAMAAN KORPORAT STRATEGIC THRUST 6 : CORPORATE BRANDING

1. Bilangan Pengunjung ke ICW Number of Visitors to ICW



2. Bilangan Rakan Strategik ICW Number of ICW Strategic Partners



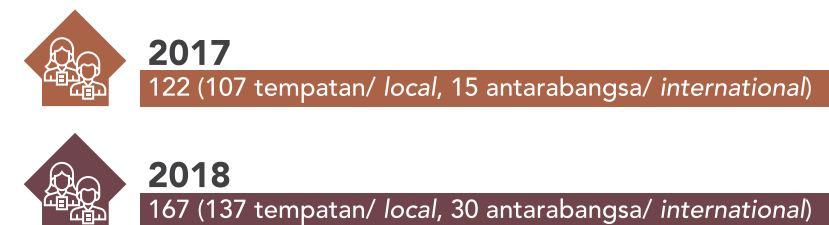
3. Bilangan Anugerah Fellowship Number of Fellowship Awards



4. Hasil Jualan dari Sesi Padanan Bisnes ICW Sales Generated from ICW Business Matching Session



5. Bilangan Pempamer di ICW Number of ICW Exhibitors



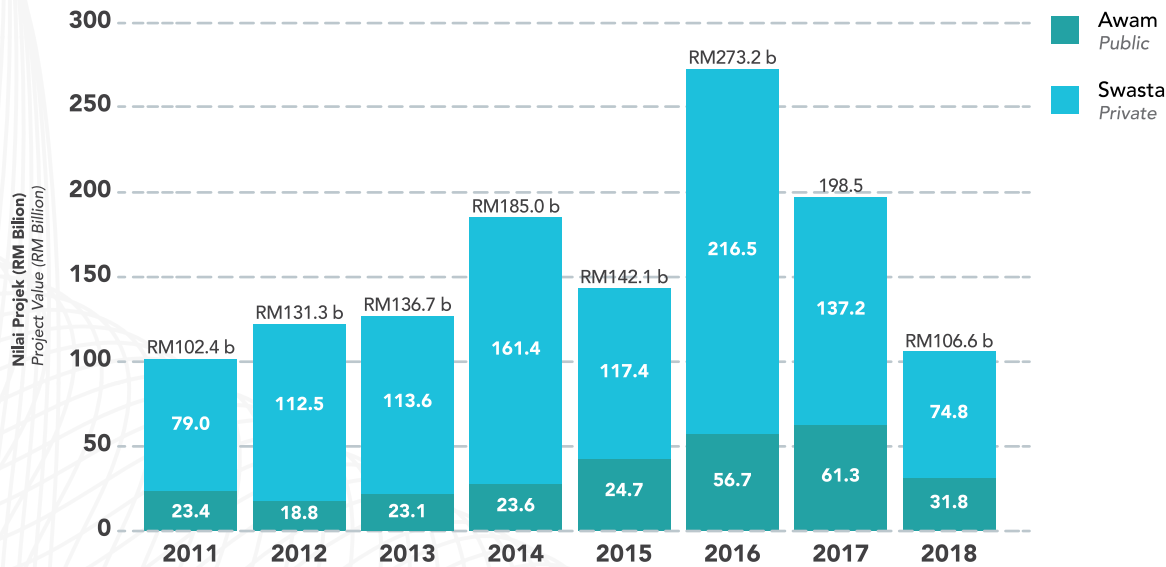
STATISTIK UTAMA 2018

MAIN STATISTICS 2018

1. Bilangan Projek Sektor Awam dan Swasta Number of Public and Private Sector Projects

Sektor Sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Awam Public	1,954	2,001	1,971	1,800	1,902	2,188	2,328	1,093
Swasta Private	5,771	5,997	6,228	6,276	5,653	6,042	6,046	4,915
Jumlah Total	7,725	7,998	8,199	8,076	7,555	8,230	8,374	6,008

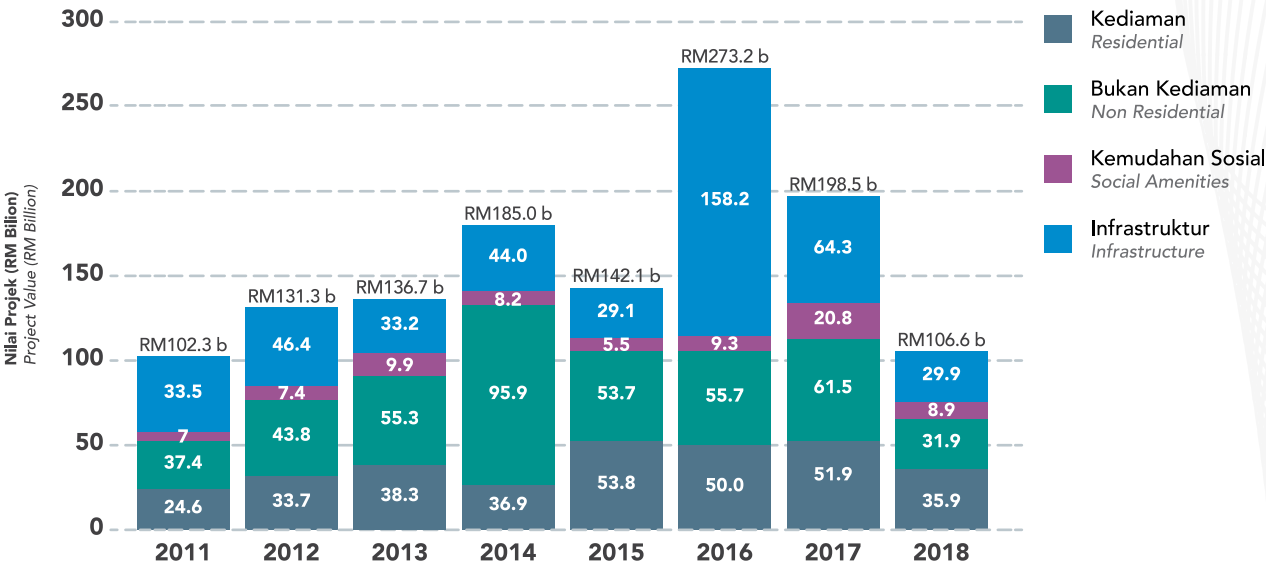
2. Nilai Projek Sektor Awam dan Swasta (RM Bilion) Value of Public and Private Sector Projects (RM Billion)



3. Bilangan Projek Mengikut Kategori Number of Projects by Category

Sektor Sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kediaman Residential	2,253	2,307	2,365	2,321	2,096	2,168	2,177	1,636
Bukan Kediaman Non Residential	2,661	2,884	3,075	3,019	2,697	2,898	2,971	2,310
Kemudahan Sosial Social Amenities	820	918	731	702	727	917	929	610
Infrastruktur Infrastructure	1,991	1,889	2,028	2,034	2,035	2,247	2,297	1,452
Jumlah Total	7,725	7,998	8,199	8,076	7,555	8,230	8,374	6,008

4. Nilai Projek Mengikut Kategori (RM Bilion) Value of Projects by Category (RM Billion)



5. Bilangan Kontraktor Berdaftar Mengikut Gred Number of Registered Contractors by Grade

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

6. Bilangan Kontraktor Berdaftar Mengikut Negeri Number of Registered Contractors by States

Negeri State	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	Jumlah Total
Johor	2,863	2,722	1,904	454	546	150	731	9,370
Kedah	2,059	1,135	507	168	160	66	232	4,327
Kelantan	1,955	1,697	306	136	108	59	162	4,423
Melaka	1,059	752	491	158	155	59	197	2,871
Negeri Sembilan	1,747	1,153	568	171	207	56	148	4,050
Pahang	2,141	1,373	521	259	168	80	172	4,714
Perak	2,564	1,407	757	239	253	94	247	5,561
Perlis	807	250	65	24	21	6	35	1,208
Pulau Pinang	1,449	924	1,115	282	339	115	534	4,758
Sabah	7,645	2,552	920	251	271	118	614	12,371
Sarawak	4,403	1,861	924	242	287	151	681	8,549
Selangor	4,059	3,862	4,140	1,251	1,710	476	2,385	17,883
Terengganu	2,210	1,213	396	193	195	83	226	4,516
Wil. Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur	1,491	1,112	2,749	920	1,640	501	2,615	11,028
Wil. Persekutuan Labuan	137	98	38	6	10	1	13	303
Wil. Persekutuan Putrajaya	15	17	14	5	3	3	8	65
Jumlah Total	36,604	22,128	15,415	4,759	6,073	2,018	9,000	95,997

7. Status Projek Yang Dilaksanakan Kontraktor Malaysia di Luar Negara (1 Januari 1980 – 31 Disember 2018)

Status of Projects Undertaken by Malaysian Contractors Overseas (1 January 1980 – 31 December 2018)

Status Projek Project Status	Bilangan Projek Number of Project		Nilai Projek (RM) Project Value (RM)	
	1980 - 2017	1980 - 2018	1980 - 2017	1980 - 2018
Siap Completed	905	913	105,410,247,000	106,118,149,423
Sedang Dilaksanakan Ongoing	93	123	26,820,542,000	29,759,536,777

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 Project		Nilai Projek (RM Bilion) Project Value (RM Billion)	
	1980 - 2017	1980 - 2018	1980 - 2017	1980 - 2018
South Asia	322	323	26.76	26.83
Asean	190	209	16.02	17.23
Gulf Region	177	186	40.27	41.16
Indochina	115	118	5.16	6.20
Asia	95	97	9.29	9.39
Middle East & North Africa	71	72	25.84	25.85
Australia and Oceania	22	23	4.84	4.89
Africa	15	16	2.28	2.57
Europe	14	14	3.29	3.29
South America	4	4	5.57	5.57
North America	2	2	0.98	0.98
Central America & Caribbean	1	1	0.41	0.41

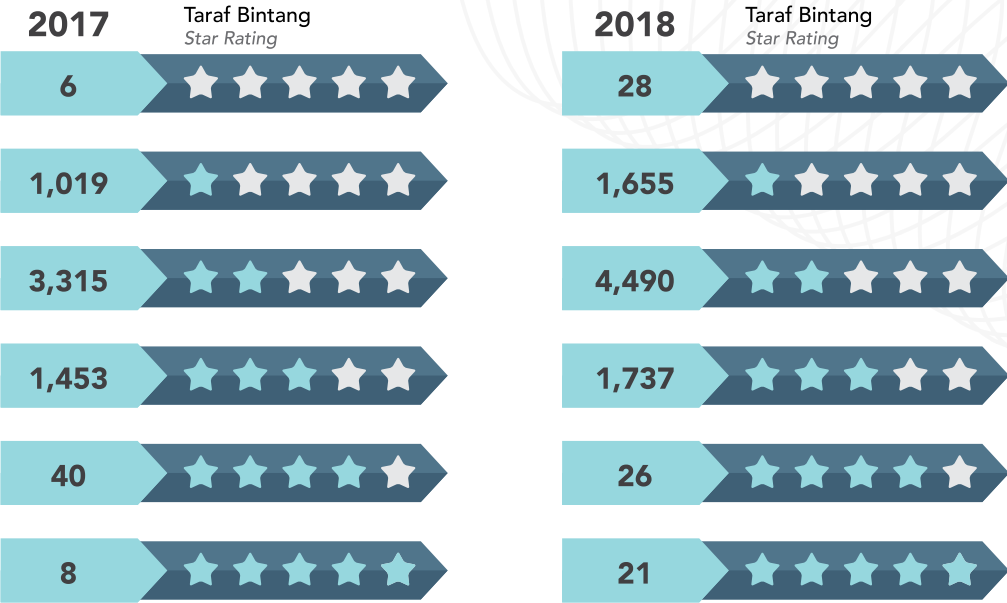
9. 10 Negara Tertinggi Penglibatan Kontraktor Malaysia di Peringkat Global
10 Top Countries for Involvement of Malaysian Contractors Globally

Rantau Region	Nilai Projek (RM) Project Value (RM)	
	1980 - 2017	1980 - 2018
India	22,395,820,000	22,395,820,000
United Arab Emirates	18,936,180,000	19,549,900,000
Qatar	15,169,827,000	15,444,297,000
Saudi Arabia	12,815,040,000	12,815,040,000
Indonesia	7,228,100,000	7,302,809,000
China	6,541,970,000	6,541,970,000
Bahrain	6,168,290,000	6,168,290,000
Brazil	5,360,000,000	5,360,000,000
Libya	5,274,030,000	5,274,030,000
Australia	4,118,380,000	4,118,380,000

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

Kategori Category	Tempatan Local		Asing Foreign		Jumlah Total	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Pekerja Am General Worker	281,326	372,963	89,377	110,420	370,703	483,383
Pekerja Mahir Skilled Worker	63,671	69,865	2,353	3,213	66,024	73,078
Penyelia Tapak Site Supervisor	78,316	16,996	18	336	78,334	17,332
Pengurus Projek Project Manager	66,101	93,238	1,862	3,808	67,963	97,046
Pentadbiran Administration	22,986	96,151	246	3,558	23,232	99,709
Pelatih Trainee	93,484	80,193	1,921	13	95,405	80,206
Jumlah Keseluruhan Overall Total	605,884	729,406	95,777	121,348	701,661	850,754

11. Statistik Penarafan SCORE untuk Kontraktor
Contractors SCORE Rating Statistics



12. Permohonan Sijil Kelulusan (COA) Bahan Binaan Mengikut Negeri
Building Material Certificate of Approval (COA) Application by States

Negeri State	Bilangan COA Number of COA	
	2017	2018
Johor	1,119	1,096
Perlis	5	0
Pahang	0	13
Selangor	3,673	4,135
Ibu Pejabat	1,889	1,794
Kuala Lumpur	719	927
Perak	11	26
Pulau Pinang	130	189
Kedah	48	59
Kuching	247	298
Miri	39	24
Bintulu	67	52
Sandakan	0	33
Kota Kinabalu	303	371
Tawau	24	26
Jumlah Total	8,274	9,043

13. Bilangan Perakuan Pematuhan Standard (PPS) bagi Pengeluar Produk dan Bahan Binaan Tempatan Mengikut Negeri

Number of Standard Compliance Certificate (PPS) Issued for Local Products and Building Material by States

Negeri State	Bilangan PPS Number of PPS	
	2017	2018
Johor	41	52
Kedah	9	11
Kelantan	1	0
Melaka	8	6
Pahang	10	12
Perak	20	25
Perlis	1	1
Sabah	10	13
Sarawak	16	20
Selangor	64	93
Negeri Sembilan	12	15
Terengganu	1	1
Pulau Pinang	18	26
Wilayah Persekutuan	1	5
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	212	280

LAPORAN PRESTASI

PERFORMANCE REPORT

INTISARI

PROGRAM TRANSFORMASI INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN (CITP) DAN PROGRAM KECEMERLANGAN ORGANISASI (OE)

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

LATAR BELAKANG

Dilancarkan pada tahun 2015, Program Transformasi Industri Pembinaan atau CITP adalah program transformasi negara yang telah diwujudkan untuk melonjakkan sektor pembinaan Malaysia ke arah satu industri bertaraf dunia yang mampu bersaing di dalam dan di luar negara. Manakala, Program Kecemerlangan Organisasi (OE) telah dimulakan sejak 2017 untuk memandu CIDB Malaysia dalam melaksanakan fungsinya dengan berkesan di bawah AKTA 520 dan seterusnya menyampaikan perkhidmatannya dengan cemerlang untuk manfaat industri pembinaan khasnya dan Negara amnya.

Gabungan kedua-dua program CITP dan OE, dengan sejumlah 6 Teras Strategik menjadi intipati Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Strategi CIDB Malaysia. Kedua-dua program ini saling berkait rapat dan saling melengkapi dengan aspirasi sama bagi mencapai visi CIDB Malaysia untuk menjadi organisasi yang unggul dalam mencapai kecemerlangan pembinaan di Malaysia. CITP mempunyai 4 Teras Strategik (TS) dan OE mempunyai 2 TS dengan butiran dan outcome seperti berikut :

- TS 1 : Kualiti, Keselamatan dan Profesionalisme**
Outcome : Kualiti, keselamatan dan profesionalisme diterapkan dalam budaya industri pembinaan
- TS 2 : Kemampanan Alam Sekitar**
Outcome : Infrastruktur mampan di Malaysia menjadi model bagi negara-negara yang sedang membangun
- TS 3 : Produktiviti**
Outcome : Lebih daripada dua kali ganda produktiviti, dipadankan dengan pendapatan yang lebih tinggi
- TS 4 : Pengantarabangsaan**
Outcome : Juara Malaysia: menerajui usaha peringkat tempatan dan global
- TS 5 : Penyampaian Perkhidmatan**
Outcome : CIDB Malaysia matang ke arah organisasi berprestasi tinggi
- TS 6 : Penjenamaan Korporat**
Outcome : CIDB Malaysia mencapai persepsi positif dan keyakinan pihak berkepentingan

BACKGROUND

Launched in 2015, the Construction Industry Transformation Programme or CITP is a national transformation programme that was created to boost Malaysia's construction sector towards a world-class industry that is able to compete locally as well as internationally. Whereas the Organisational Excellence (OE) Programme was established since 2017 to drive CIDB Malaysia in effectively implementing its functions under the ACT 520 and subsequently deliver its services excellently for the benefit of the construction industry in particular and the nation in general.

A combination of these two programmes, CITP and OE, with a total of 6 Strategic Thrusts became the essence of CIDB Malaysia Strategy Management Framework. Both programmes are closely intertwined and complement each other with the same aspiration to achieve CIDB Malaysia's vision of becoming a leading organisation in achieving construction excellence in Malaysia. CITP has 4 Strategic Thrusts (ST) and OE has 2 STs with details and outcomes as follows:

- ST 1 : Quality, Safety and Professionalism**
Outcome : Quality, safety and professionalism ingrained in industry culture
- ST 2 : Environmental Sustainability**
Outcome : Malaysia's sustainable infrastructure: A model for the emerging world
- ST 3 : Productivity**
Outcome : More than doubling productivity, matched by higher wages
- ST 4 : Internationalisation**
Outcome : Malaysian champions leading the charge locally and globally
- ST 5 : Service Delivery**
Outcome : CIDB Malaysia matures into high-performing organisation
- ST 6 : Corporate Branding**
Outcome : CIDB Malaysia attains positive perception and trust of our Stakeholders

Sejumlah 21 inisiatif di bawah 4 Teras Strategik CITP telah digariskan untuk menangani isu-isu yang telah dikenal pasti dalam usaha untuk memantapkan industri pembinaan agar kekal fokus. Terdapat 5 inisiatif di bawah Teras Kualiti, Keselamatan dan Profesionalisme (Q1-Q5); 5 untuk Teras Kemampanan Alam Sekitar (E1-E5), 6 untuk Teras Produktiviti (P1-P6) dan 5 untuk Teras Pengantarabangsaan (I1-I5). Bagi program OE, 13 inisiatif telah dirumus untuk membawa perubahan yang diperlukan dalam organisasi, 12 untuk Kecemerlangan Perkhidmatan (S1-S12) dan 1 untuk Penjenamaan Korporat (C1).

PENGUKURAN PRESTASI

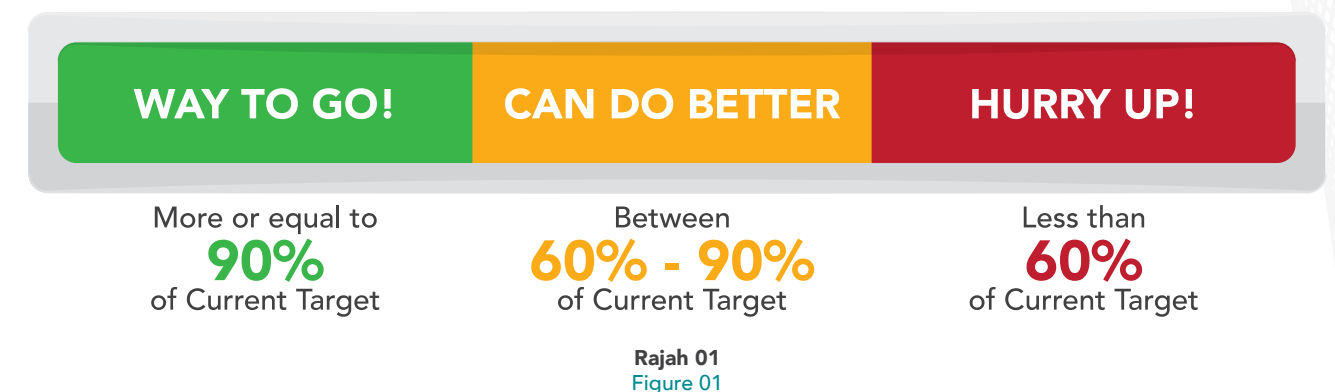
Prestasi kedua-dua CITP dan OE diukur melalui pencapaian sasaran tahunan bagi Petunjuk Prestasi Utama (KPI) di peringkat Inisiatif yang ditetapkan bagi setiap tahun pelaksanaannya. Kedua-dua program telah menerima pakai kad skor dan petunjuk berwarna kod lampu isyarat seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 01 di bawah untuk memaparkan kemajuan CITP dan OE di mana warna hijau untuk pencapaian sebanyak 90% dan ke atas, kuning untuk pencapaian antara 60% -90% dan merah untuk pencapaian yang kurang daripada 60%.

Currently, under the 4 Strategic Thrusts of the CITP, 21 initiatives have been outlined to address the issues that have been identified in order for the construction industry to prosper and stay focus. There are 5 initiatives under the Quality, Safety and Professionalism Thrust (Q1-Q5); 5 for the Environmental Sustainability Thrust (E1-E5), 6 for the Productivity Thrust (P1-P6) and 5 for the Internationalisation Thrust (I1-I5). As for the OE programme, 13 initiatives have been drawn to bring about the needed change in the organisation, 12 for Service Excellence (S1-S12) and 1 for Corporate Branding (C1).

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

The performance of both CITP and OE are measured through the achievement of the annual targets for the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) at the Initiative levels set for each year of its implementation. Both programmes have adopted the traffic light colour coded scorecard and indicators as shown in Figure 01 below to publicise progress of the CITP and OE KPIs with green for achievements of 90% and above, yellow for achievements of between 60%-90% and red for achievements of less than 60%.

KAD SKOR DAN PENTUNJUK CITP & OE CITP & OE SCORECARD AND INDICATOR



PENCAPAIAN CITP DAN OE 2018

Pada tahun 2018, CITP berada dalam tahun ketiga pelaksanaannya. Kemajuan keseluruhan CITP dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2018 telah mencapai 94% (GREEN-Way To Go!) dengan kemajuan pada 56.9% berbanding sasaran 60.4%. Jumlah KPI yang dipantau adalah 113 KPI, di mana 99 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!), 11 KPI adalah KUNING (Can Do Better) dan terdapat 3 KPI MERAH (Hurry Up!). Dua lagi KPI akan bermula kemudian.

Penunjuk pencapaian program OE adalah HIJAU (Way to Go!) pada 93.7% dengan kemajuan pada 58.3% berbanding sasaran 62.2%. Dari jumlah 97 KPI untuk program OE, 78 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!), 10 KPI adalah KUNING (Can Do Better) dan 3 KPI adalah RED (Hurry Up!). 3 KPI masih belum bermula manakala 3 KPI digugurkan pada akhir tahun 2018. Kemajuan keseluruhan CITP dan OE 2018 ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 02 dan Rajah 03.

CITP AND OE ACHIEVEMENT 2018

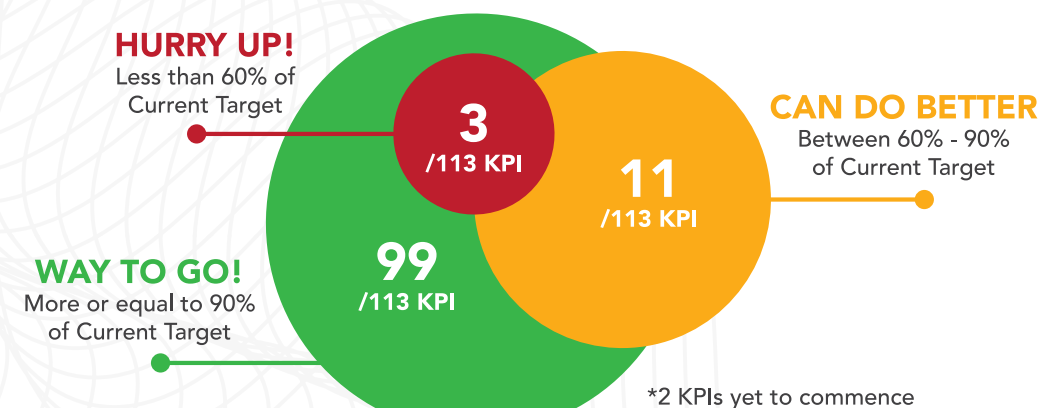
In 2018, CITP is in its third year of implementation. The overall progress of CITP from January 2016 until December 2018 had achieved 94% (GREEN-Way To Go!) with progress at 56.9% against the target of 60.4%. The total KPI being tracked is 113 KPIs, where 99 KPIs are GREEN (Way To Go!), 11 KPIs are YELLOW (Can Do Better) and there are 3 RED (Hurry Up!) KPIs. Another 2 KPIs will commence in later.

The OE programme's achievement indicator is GREEN (Way to Go!) at 93.7% with progress at 58.3% against the target of 62.2%. Out of the total 97 KPIs for OE programme, 78 KPIs are GREEN (Way to Go!), 10 KPIs are YELLOW (Can Do Better) and 3 KPIs are RED (Hurry Up!). 3 KPIs have yet to commence while 3 KPIs were dropped by the end of 2018. The overall progress of CITP and OE 2018 is shown in Figure 02 and Figure 03.

KEMAJUAN KESELURUHAN CITP SEHINGGA Q4 2018 CITP OVERALL PROGRESS UNTIL Q4 2018

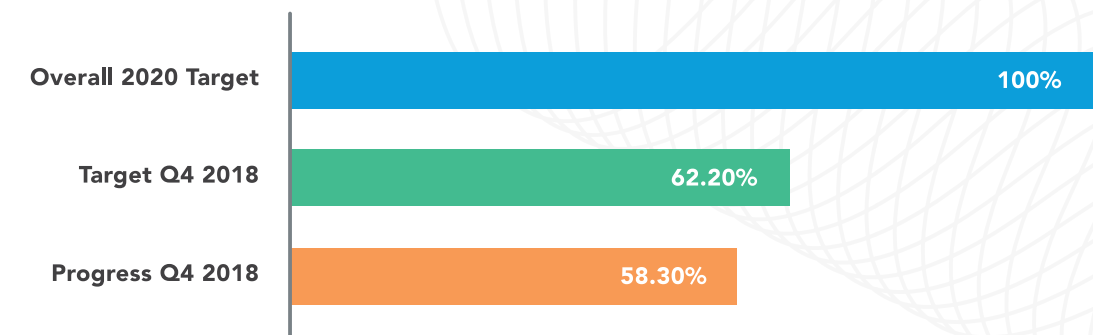


KEMAJUAN KESELURUHAN CITP BERDASARKAN KPI SEHINGGA Q4 2018 CITP OVERALL PROGRESS BY KPIs UNTIL Q4 2018



Rajah 02
Figure 02

KEMAJUAN KESELURUHAN OE SEHINGGA Q4 2018 OE OVERALL PROGRESS UNTIL Q4 2018



	Q2 2018	Q4 2018
Target	32.10%	62.20%
Progress	31.30%	58.30%
Overall %	98%	93%

TOTAL KPI:
97

KEMAJUAN KESELURUHAN OE BERDASARKAN KPI SEHINGGA Q4 2018 OE OVERALL PROGRESS BY KPIs UNTIL Q4 2018



Rajah 03
Figure 03

TERAS STRATEGIK 1 KUALITI, KESELAMATAN DAN PROFESIONALISME

STRATEGIC THRUST 1 – QUALITY, SAFETY AND PROFESSIONALISM

Peningkatan prestasi dan aspek kualiti dan keselamatan adalah penting dalam memastikan industri pembinaan mencapai tahap kematangan yang setanding pemain global. Adalah penting untuk pembinaan bangunan dan infrastruktur mencapai kualiti mengikut piawaian yang ditetapkan. Selain kualiti dan keselamatan, tahap profesionalisme juga perlu dipertingkatkan bagi memastikan permit pembinaan dapat dikeluarkan dalam jangkamasa yang sepatutnya.

Teras Kualiti, Keselamatan dan Profesionalisme mempunyai lima inisiatif seperti berikut :

- Q1 - Tingkatkan penekanan kualiti dan pelaksanaan penilaian kualiti
- Q2 - Tambahbaik tahap keselamatan tempat kerja serta kemudahan pekerja binaan
- Q3 - Tambahbaik urusan perniagaan dengan menangani kekangan regulatori
- Q4 - Promosi dan tingkatkan kesedaran mengenai inisiatif CITP
- Q5 - Kukuhkan integriti dan tingkatkan tadbir urus

Teras Strategik 1 mencapai 94% dengan kemajuan sebanyak 58.9% berbanding sasaran 62.5%. Terdapat 32 KPI yang mana 29 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!), 2 KPI adalah KUNING (Can Do Better) dan 1 KPI adalah MERAH (Hurry Up!). Status kemajuan KPI di bawah teras ini diberikan dalam Rajah 04 di bawah.

Quality and safety aspects are fundamental in ensuring the construction industry has reached a maturity level that is at par with global standards. It is important that buildings and infrastructures are built safely and at a quality that meets the standard requirements. In addition to quality and safety, the level of professionalism needs to be elevated to ensure that the construction permits can be issued in a timely manner.

Quality, Safety and Professionalism Thrust has five initiatives. These are;

- Q1 - Increase emphasize on quality and implement quality assessment
- Q2 - Improve workplace safety and worker's amenities
- Q3 - Improve ease of doing business by addressing regulatory constraints
- Q4 - Promote and raise awareness of CITP initiatives
- Q5 - Enhance integrity and increase governance

Strategic Thrust 1 achieved 94.0% with a progress of 58.9% against a target of 62.5%. There are 32 ongoing KPIs of which 29 KPIs were GREEN (Way To Go!), 2 KPIs were YELLOW (Can Do Better) and 1 KPI was RED (Hurry Up!). The progress status of the KPIs under this thrust is given in Figure 04 below.

Di peringkat teras, TS 1 mempunyai 3 teras KPI dengan pencapaian berikut:
At the thrust level, ST 1 has 3 Thrust KPIs with the following achievements :

Bil. No.	KPI Teras Thrust KPI	Pencapaian Achievements
1.	Lebih daripada 50% projek awam mengatasi skor QCLASSIC yang boleh diterima More than 50% public projects exceed acceptable QCLASSIC score	33% projek awam melebihi 70 skor QCLASSIC 33% public projects exceed 70 QCLASSIC score
2.	Lebih daripada 50% pengurangan kematian di tapak bina (garis asas 10.94 kematian setiap 100,000 pekerja) More than 50% reduction worksite fatalities (baseline 10.94 per 100,000 workers)	2015: 10.70 kematian setiap 100,000 pekerja 2016: 12.78 kematian setiap 100,000 pekerja 2017: 12.90 kematian setiap 100,000 pekerja 2018: 8.95 kematian setiap 100,000 pekerja Penurunan 1.99 kematian (18.1% dari garis asas) 2015: 10.70 fatalities per 100,000 workers 2016: 12.78 fatalities per 100,000 workers 2017: 12.90 fatalities per 100,000 workers 2018: 8.95 fatalities per 100,000 workers Reduction of 1.99 fatalities (18.1% from the baseline)
3.	Indikator bagi kemudahan menjalankan perniagaan dalam mendapatkan permit pembinaan ditambah baik dengan 5% mata Ease of Doing Business indicator in dealing with construction permits improved by 5% points	Indikator bagi kemudahan menjalankan perniagaan dalam mendapatkan permit pembinaan ditambah baik dengan 5.82% mata (86.95% pada 2018 berbanding 81.14% pada 2015 sebagai garis asas) Ease of Doing Business indicator in dealing with construction permits improved by 5.82% points (86.95% in 2018 compare to 81.14% in 2015 as a baseline)

KEMAJUAN KESELURUHAN TS1 BERDASARKAN KPI SEHINGGA Q4 2018 ST1 OVERALL PROGRESS BY KPIs UNTIL Q4 2018



Rajah 04
Figure 04

INISIATIF Q1

Tingkatkan Penekanan Kualiti dan Pelaksanaan Penilaian Kualiti

Inisiatif Q1 mempunyai 6 KPI mencapai 92% dengan kemajuan 64.5% berbanding sasaran 70.4%. 5 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!) dan 1 KPI adalah KUNING (Can Do Better).

QLASSIC bermaksud Sistem Penilaian Kualiti dalam Pembinaan. Skor QLASSIC sebanyak 70% disifatkan memenuhi keperluan kualiti keseluruhan yang ditetapkan dalam Piawaian Industri Pembinaan 7 (CIS7). Peningkatan skor QLASSIC dari tahun 2016 bagi kedua-dua projek awam dan swasta menunjukkan bahawa kualiti telah bertambah baik dan ini mesti dikekalkan bagi memastikan ia menjadi satu norma dalam pembinaan. Pencapaian skor QLASSIC yang lebih tinggi dalam projek awam disokong oleh peningkatan bilangan kakitangan Penyelia Tapak yang dilatih dalam QLASSIC. Usaha ini mesti dipertingkatkan untuk memastikan skor dikekalkan atau ditingkatkan.

Pada akhir 2018, 513 daripada 500 penilai QLASSIC yang disasarkan telah diiktiraf oleh CIDB Malaysia dari 2016. Manakala 159 daripada sasaran 200 penilai CIDB Malaysia QLASSIC telah diiktiraf dari 2016 hingga akhir 2018. 933 daripada sasaran 900 projek telah dinilai menggunakan QLASSIC dari 2016 hingga akhir 2018 di mana 887 (95%) adalah projek swasta dan 46 (5%) adalah projek awam. Skor QLASSIC tertinggi untuk projek pada 2018 adalah 86%, skor QLASSIC terendah adalah 55% dan skor purata adalah 73%. 82 Pekerja Penyeliaan Tapak (SSS) telah dilatih berbanding sasaran 78.

Sektor swasta masih menerajui industri dalam mencapai skor QLASSIC yang tinggi. Sokongan REHDA dalam memastikan pemaju swasta utama agar bersetuju untuk tender bagi projek bangunan kediaman swasta mengambil skor QLASSIC sebagai sebahagian daripada penilaian tender dan memasukkan QLASSIC dalam keperluan kontrak akan meningkatkan lagi penggunaan QLASSIC.

Penemuan daripada kajian ke atas kesan kos bagi projek-projek yang menepati keperluan QLASSIC membuat kesimpulan bahawa implikasi kos adalah sangat minimum iaitu, <3% kenaikan daripada kos untuk mematuhi penilaian QLASSIC. Angka itu akan menjadi jauh lebih rendah jika peningkatan ini dibahagikan dengan kos pembinaan keseluruhan. Oleh itu, kebimbangan mengenai implikasi kos tidak seharusnya menjadi penghalang ke arah melaksanakan penilaian QLASSIC sebagai ganjaran dalam mendapatkan produk-produk berkualiti adalah lebih berharga.

Portal QLASSIC telah banyak membantu orang ramai dalam membuat aplikasi dalam talian untuk penilaian berdasarkan CIS 7 yang baru (QLASSIC Apps), latihan serta pangkalan data projek, pengumuman dan penerbitan.

INITIATIVE Q1

Increase Emphasize on Quality and Implement Quality Assessment

Initiative Q1 has 6 KPIs achieving 92.0% with a progress of 64.5% against the target of 70.4%. 5 KPIs were GREEN (Way To Go!) and 1 KPI was YELLOW (Can Do Better).

QLASSIC stands for Quality Assessment System in Construction. A QLASSIC score of 70% is deemed to have met the overall quality requirement set in Construction Industry Standards 7 (CIS7). The increase in QLASSIC scores from year 2016 for both public and private projects shows that quality has improved and this must be maintained to ensure it becomes a norm in construction. The achievement of higher QLASSIC scores in public projects is supported by the increase in the numbers of Site Supervisory Staff that was trained in QLASSIC. This effort must be enhanced to ensure the scores are maintained or improved.

By end of 2018, 513 out of the targeted 500 QLASSIC assessors were accredited by CIDB Malaysia from 2016 whereas 159 out of the targeted 200 CIDB Malaysia QLASSIC assessors were accredited from 2016 to Q4 2018. 933 out of the targeted 900 projects have been assessed using QLASSIC from 2016 to Q4 2018 of which 887 (95%) are private projects and 46 (5%) are public projects. The highest QLASSIC score for projects in Q4 2018 is 86%, the lowest QLASSIC score is 55% and the average score is 73%. 82 Site Supervisory Staff (SSS) had been trained against the target of 78.

The private sector still leads the industry in achieving high QLASSIC scores. REHDA's support in ensuring key private developers, agreeing for tenders of private residential building projects to take up QLASSIC score as part of tender evaluation and incorporating QLASSIC in contractual requirement will further boost the adoption of QLASSIC.

Findings from the study on cost impact for projects conforming to QLASSIC requirements concluded that the cost implications is very minimal i.e., <3% increase of cost for the QLASSIC assessed elements. The figure will be very much lower if this increase is divided by the overall construction cost. As such, fears on cost implications should not be a barrier towards implementing QLASSIC assessments as the reward in obtaining good quality products surpasses the cost.

The QLASSIC portal has greatly assisted the public in making online application for assessment based on the new CIS 7 (QLASSIC Apps), training as well as project database, announcement and publication.

INISIATIF Q2

Tambahbaik Tahap Keselamatan Tempat Kerja Serta Kemudahan Pekerja Binaan

Inisiatif Q2 mempunyai 11 KPI mencapai 98.0% dengan kemajuan 73.8% berbanding sasaran 75.0%. Kesemua 11 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!).

Penawaran Pegawai Keselamatan dan Kesihatan (SHO) dan Pegawai Keselamatan Tapak (SSS) yang mencukupi dalam industri pembinaan adalah penting dalam memastikan keselamatan dipatuhi oleh semua pihak. Bilangan yang dilatih oleh CIDB Malaysia telah melampaui sasaran di mana 1,239 Pegawai Keselamatan dan Kesihatan (SHO) telah dilatih daripada sasaran 671 dan 1,836 Pegawai Keselamatan Tapak (SSS) telah dilatih daripada sasaran 413. Ini akan menangani masalah seorang SHO atau SSS mengawasi dua atau lebih banyak projek pada masa yang sama dan membantu dalam mengurangkan kadar kematian di tapak pembinaan yang telah mencatatkan penurunan kepada 113 kes berbanding 187 kes pada tahun 2017.

CIDB Malaysia, JKR dan JKKP masing-masing menggunakan versi Bil Kuantiti (BQ) OSH yang diterbitkan sendiri melalui garis panduan, Jadual Harga, Spesifikasi atau Pekeliling. Satu kajian telah dijalankan untuk mengkaji perbezaan antara dokumen-dokumen ini, dan hasilnya satu BQ OSH yang dipiawai untuk projek kerajaan telah dibangunkan.

Cadangan penambahbaikan terhadap keselamatan termasuk penyemakan undang-undang yang berkaitan, mengenakan penalti dan denda, penguatkuasaan dan peranan pemain industri. Dua pengesyoran telah dikemukakan kepada JKKP untuk memperbaiki rangka kerja perundangan dan pengawalseliaan yang berkaitan dengan Pembinaan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (OSH) yang termasuk pengenalan *Construction Design and Management* (CDM) dan penambahbaikan OSHA 1994 dan FMA 1967. Garis Panduan mengenai *Occupational Safety & Health in Construction Industry* (Management) (OSHCI (M)) telah diterbitkan oleh JKKP dan kemudiannya dibentangkan kepada pihak berkepentingan utama untuk dilaksanakan. OSHCI (M) akan diperkenalkan sebagai peraturan di bawah Akta OSH 1994 dan akan dibentangkan ke Parlimen pada Q1 2019.

Penilaian SHASSIC ke atas projek dijalankan secara berterusan sepanjang tahun. Pada akhir tahun 2018, 311 projek telah dinilai berdasarkan sasaran 300 dengan 32 daripada 42 projek awam yang dinilai (76.2%) telah mencapai 3 bintang dan ke atas penarafan SHASSIC. Penambahbaikan kepada penilaian SHASSIC dan skor (CIS10: 2018) telah siap dan diterbitkan.

Untuk membantu industri dalam memastikan keselamatan, garis panduan ini telah siap untuk digunakan:

- Garis Panduan Reka Bentuk Bangunan & Struktur Selamat
- Garis Panduan Pengawasan Tapak yang dikenali sebagai "Program Latihan Penyelia Tapak Binaan Bagi Tujuan Pentauliahan dan Akreditasi Penyelia Tapak Binaan"
- Garis Panduan Penyeliaan yang dikenali sebagai Pengawasan Kerja Pembinaan
- Garis Panduan Pengurusan Risiko (HIRARC)

Empat projek perintis dari (1) Ahmad Zaki Sdn. Bhd. (AZRB) (2) *Naza Engineering and Construction* (NEC) (3) *ACRE Works Sdn. Bhd.* (4) *ECO World* telah digunakan untuk menilai Kelakuan Berasaskan Keselamatan (BBS) pengukur budaya keselamatan. NIOSH telah dilantik oleh CIDB Malaysia untuk menjalankan penilaian di mana pada akhir 2018, kesemua empat projek perintis telah dinilai menggunakan BBS.

INITIATIVE Q2

Improve Workplace Safety and Worker's Amenities

Initiative Q2 has 11 KPIs achieving 98.0% with a progress of 73.8% against the target of 75.0%. All 11 KPIs were GREEN (Way To Go!).

The adequate supply of Safety Health Officer (SHO) and Site Safety Officer (SSS) in the construction industry is crucial in ensuring safety is strictly adhered to by all parties. The numbers trained by CIDB Malaysia had surpassed the target where 1,239 Safety Health Officer (SHO) had been trained from a target of 671 and 1,836 Site Safety Officer (SSS) had been trained from a target of 413. This will address the problem of a single SHO or SSS covering two or more projects at the same time and assist in reducing the fatality rate at construction sites which was recorded to have dropped to 113 cases compared to 187 cases in 2017.

CIDB Malaysia, JKR, and DOSH each have developed their own version of the OSH BQ either through guidelines, Schedule of Prices, Specifications or Circulars. Subsequent to a study to analyse the differences and gaps between these documents, a standard OSH BQ for government projects was developed.

The recommendations for improvement on safety include revision of relevant laws, imposing penalty and fines, enforcement and role of industry players. Two recommendations were submitted to DOSH to improve the legal and regulatory framework related to Construction Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) that include the introduction of the Construction Design and Management (CDM) Regulations and the enhancement of the OSHA 1994 and FMA 1967. The Guideline on Occupational Safety & Health in Construction Industry (Management) (OSHCI(M)) was published by DOSH and subsequently presented to major stakeholders for implementation. OSHCI(M) will be introduced as regulations under OSH Act 1994 and will be tabled to Parliament in Q1 2019.

SHASSIC assessments on projects are being carried out continuously throughout the year. By end of 2018, 311 projects were assessed against the target of 300 with 32 out of 42 public projects assessed (76.2%) had achieved 3 star and above SHASSIC rating. Improvements on the SHASSIC assessment and score (CIS10:2018) had been completed and published.

To assist the industry in ensuring safety, these guidelines were completed for usage:

- Guideline for Safe Design of Building & Structure
- Guideline for Site Supervision known as "Program Latihan Penyelia Tapak Binaan Bagi Tujuan Pentauliahan dan Akreditasi Penyelia Tapak Binaan"
- Guideline for Supervision known as Supervision of Construction Works
- Guideline on Risk Management (HIRARC)

Four pilot projects from (1) Ahmad Zaki Sdn. Bhd. (AZRB) (2) *Naza Engineering and Construction* (NEC) (3) *ACRE Works Sdn. Bhd.* (4) *ECO World* were used to assess the Behaviour Based Safety (BBS) safety culture tool. NIOSH was appointed by CIDB Malaysia to carry out the assessment where by end of 2018, all the four pilot projects had been assessed using the BBS.

INISIATIF Q3

Tambahbaik Urusan Perniagaan dengan Menangani Kekangan Regulatori

Inisiatif Q3 mempunyai 7 KPI mencapai 96.0% dengan kemajuan 59.2% berbanding sasaran 61.9%. 1 KPI telah siap pada tahun 2017 sementara 5 KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*) dan 1 KPI adalah KUNING (*Can Do Better*).

Portal pendaftaran kontraktor adalah portal pendaftaran dalam talian sehati yang membolehkan kontraktor tempatan dan asing untuk mendaftar dengan agensi-agensi pelesenan yang berkaitan dan seterusnya menghapuskan keperluan untuk berurusan secara individu dengan setiap agensi. Objektif portal ini adalah untuk menyelaraskan keperluan pendaftaran untuk mengelakkan pertindihan melalui perkongsian maklumat justeru menjimatkan masa dan kos untuk kontraktor dan meningkatkan kemudahan menjalankan perniagaan dalam sektor pembinaan. Kajian ke atas 6 keperluan pendaftaran pihak berkepentingan utama telah siap pada 2017. Pada akhir tahun 2018, pembangunan Sistem Pendaftaran Kontraktor tunggal berjalan dengan baik dengan 4 daripada 6 pihak berkepentingan yang telah dikenal pasti berjaya menyelesaikan Spesifikasi Keperluan Sistem (SRS) mereka untuk tujuan integrasi maklumat antara CIMS CIDB Malaysia dan sistem agensi terbabit.

8 kontraktor yang disasarkan untuk mencapai penarafan SCORE 5 bintang pada 2018 telah diperolehi dengan pencapaian seramai 21 kontraktor. Lebih banyak kontraktor yang berpotensi perlu dimudahcara kerana penarafan ini mempunyai tempoh sah selama 2 tahun dan kontraktor ini tidak semestinya mengekalkan penarafan 5 bintang selepas tempoh sah berakhir.

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. Kedudukan Malaysia telah meningkat kepada 11 pada 2018 daripada 13 pada 2017. Kedudukan ini diraih melalui penyediaan 2 Garis Panduan mengenai Pengurusan Permohonan Permit Pembinaan (DCP) yang diterbitkan dan dilancarkan oleh 2 Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT); Dewan Bandaraya Kota Kinabalu (DBKK) dan Majlis Bandaraya Johor Bahru (MBJB).

INITIATIVE Q3

Improve Ease of Doing Business by Addressing Regulatory Constraints

Initiative Q3 has 7 KPIs and achieving 96% with a progress of 59.2% against the target of 61.9%. 1 KPI had been completed in 2017 while 5 KPIs were GREEN (*Way To Go!*) and 1 KPI was YELLOW (*Can Do Better*).

The contractor registration portal 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. Study on the 6 key stakeholders' registration requirements was completed in 2017. By end of 2018, the development of the single Contractor Registration System is well underway with 4 out of the 6 identified stakeholders have successfully completed their System Requirement Specification (SRS) for information integration purposes between CIMS CIDB Malaysia and their respective systems.

The targeted 8 contractors to achieve the 5 star SCORE rating in 2018 has been accomplished with the achievement of 21 contractors. More potential contractors need to be facilitated as these ratings have a validity period of 2 years and these contractors may not necessarily maintain the 5 star rating after the validity period is over.

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. Malaysia's ranking had improved to number 11 in 2018 from 13 in 2017. This was accomplished via the achievement of 2 manuals on Dealing with Construction Permit (DCP) published and launched by 2 Local Authorities (PBT); Kota Kinabalu City Hall (DBKK) and Johor Bahru City Council (MBJB).

INISIATIF Q4

Promosi dan Tingkatkan Kesedaran Mengenai Inisiatif CITP

Inisiatif Q4 mempunyai 5 KPI mencapai 100% dengan kemajuan 68.0% berbanding sasaran 68.0%. Kesemua 5 KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*).

Bagi memastikan CITP mendapat pendedahan yang mencukupi sama ada untuk mempromosi atau berkongsi kejayaan dan pengalamannya, 43 acara telah dianjurkan oleh CIDB Malaysia dan industri berbanding sasaran 30 acara pada 2018. Organisasi awam/ swasta utama dalam usaha mempromosikan agenda CITP telah tampil ke hadapan untuk membentuk perkongsian strategik bagi bekerjasama untuk memastikan kesan maksimum dicapai untuk program yang dijalankan. 14 perkongsian strategik telah dimeteraikan dengan organisasi awam/ swasta utama berbanding sasaran 5 organisasi.

Promosi dan pemasaran CITP yang dilaksanakan oleh CIDB Malaysia telah terbukti sangat berkesan apabila pencapaian Nilai PR (RM29.73 juta) pada 2018 telah melebihi sasaran tahunan RM20 juta. Nilai PR yang lebih tinggi menunjukkan promosi yang diberikan oleh media adalah lebih baik dan lebih luas. Nilai ini diukur secara bulanan berdasarkan nilai ringgit pendedahan media dari masa ke masa ke atas bilangan artikel mengenai inisiatif berkaitan CITP yang terdapat dalam media massa.

Salah satu media yang lebih popular untuk mempromosikan CITP adalah melalui media sosial, di mana 8.3 juta penonton telah dicapai berbanding sasaran 7 juta.

INISIATIF Q5

Kukuhkan Integriti dan Tingkatkan Tadbir Urus

Inisiatif Q5 mempunyai 3 KPI mencapai 77.0% dengan kemajuan 28.3% berbanding sasaran 36.7%. 2 KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*) dan 1 KPI adalah MERAH (*Hurry Up!*).

Gerbang Nilai adalah penilaian yang memberi khidmat nasihat mengenai kemajuan dan peluang kejayaan pelaksanaan sesuatu projek. 3 projek perintis telah dikenal pasti untuk menjalani penilaian dan pada akhir tahun 2018, kesemua 3 projek telah berjaya menyempurnakan penilaian sehingga fasa 3 iaitu fasa tender. Projek-projek perintis ini mempunyai tempoh pembinaan kurang dari dua tahun untuk membolehkan projek-projek itu menjalani kitaran lengkap 4 fasa Gerbang Nilai. Fasa terakhir yang merupakan fasa penyerahan dijadualkan pada tahun 2019. JKR dijangka menjadikan Gerbang Nilai mandatori untuk mengukuhkan sistem penyampaian projek JKR.

KPI berkenaan pensijilan 10 organisasi berkaitan pembinaan/ PBT dengan ISO 37001 / MS ISO 37001 (Sistem Pengurusan Anti Rasuah) menjelang Q4 2020 memerlukan badan pensijilan (CB) diiktiraf oleh Standards Malaysia. Kriteria untuk mengiktiraf badan pensijilan telah disediakan oleh Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM) dan ia sedang dimuktamadkan.

4 seminar telah dijalankan pada tahun 2018 untuk mempromosikan MS ISO 37001 kepada pemain industri seperti berikut :-

- 26 April 2018 - Hotel Pullman KLCC & Residences
- 27 Ogos 2018 - KSL Resort, Johor Bahru
- 19 September 2018 - Hotel Cititel, Pulau Pinang
- 29 Oktober 2018 - Hotel Concorde, Shah Alam

INITIATIVE Q4

Promote and Raise Awareness of CITP Initiatives

Initiative Q4 has 5 KPIs, achieving 100% with a progress of 68% against the target of 68%. All 5 KPIs were GREEN (*Way To Go!*).

In ensuring CITP gain enough exposure to either promote it or share its success and experiences, 43 events were organised by CIDB Malaysia and the industry against the target of 30 events in 2018. Key private/ public organisations to further the agenda of CITP have also come forward to form strategic partnerships working together to ensure maximum impacts are achieved for the programmes conducted. 14 strategic partnerships were sealed with key public/ private organisation against the target of 5.

The CITP promotion and marketing that was executed by CIDB Malaysia had proven to be very effective since the PR Value achieved (RM29.73 million) in 2018 had way surpassed the annual target of RM20 million. A higher PR Value indicates a better and wider promotion accorded by the media. This value is measured on a monthly basis as the ringgit value on media exposure over time on the number of articles on CITP related initiatives appearing in the mass media.

One of the more popular media to promote CITP is through the social media, where 8.3 million views have been achieved against the target of 7 million views.

INITIATIVE Q5

Enhance Integrity and Increase Governance

Initiative Q5 has 3 KPIs, achieving 77% with a progress of 28.3% against the target of 36.7%. 2 KPIs were GREEN (*Way To Go!*) and 1 KPI was RED (*Hurry Up!*).

The *Gerbang Nilai* is an assessment that provides advice on the progress and likely success of the project's delivery. 3 pilot projects were identified to undergo the assessment and by end of 2018, all 3 projects have successfully completed the assessment until phase 3 i.e the tendering phase. These pilot projects have a construction period of less than two years to enable the projects to undergo the complete cycle of the 4 phases of *Gerbang Nilai*. The last phase which is the hand over phase is scheduled in 2019. JKR is expected to make *Gerbang Nilai* mandatory to strengthen the delivery system of JKR projects.

The KPI on certifying 10 construction related organisations/ PBT with ISO 37001 /MS ISO 37001 (Anti Bribery Management System) by Q4 2020 requires certification bodies (CB) to be accredited by Standards Malaysia. The criteria to accredit the certification bodies were prepared by Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) and it is being finalised.

4 seminars were conducted in 2018 to promote MS ISO 37001 to the industry players as follows :-

- 26 April 2018 - Pullman KLCC Hotel & Residences
- 27 August 2018 - KSL Resort, Johor Bahru
- 19 September 2018 - Cititel Hotel, Penang
- 29 October 2018 - Concorde Hotel, Shah Alam

TERAS STRATEGIK 2 KEMAMPAHAN ALAM SEKITAR

STRATEGIC THRUST 2 – ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Menurut *World Green Building Council (WGBC)*, industri pembinaan dan bangunan menyumbangkan hampir 40% daripada jumlah pengeluaran karbon global. Oleh itu, perubahan dari segi amalan-amalan industri boleh memberi impak yang besar dalam pengeluaran karbon industri.

Mengurangkan penggunaan tenaga dan pencemaran di sepanjang hayat bangunan boleh dicapai melalui perancangan dan reka bentuk yang bijak. Beserta dengan dasar yang tepat dikenakan oleh pihak berkuasa dan perkembangan pesat penyelesaian yang lebih lestari, persekitaran yang lebih mampan dapat direalisasikan. Kebanyakan penyelesaian ini dapat memberikan penjimatan kewangan yang besar, serta manfaat kepada alam sekitar. Ini dapat diraih terutamanya apabila perancangan rapi dipertimbangkan pada peringkat awal projek di mana faedah jangka panjang dapat diambil kira sepenuhnya.

Teras Kemampanan Alam Sekitar mempunyai lima inisiatif seperti berikut :

- E1 – Memacu inovasi dalam pembinaan mampan
- E2 – Memacu pematuhan kepada penarafan dan keperluan kemampanan alam sekitar
- E3 – Fokus kepada projek awam untuk mempelopori amalan mampan
- E4 – Memudahcara penerapan amalan mampan dalam industri
- E5 – Kurangkan sisa tidak bertanggungjawab semasa pembinaan

Teras Strategik 2 mencapai 97.0% dengan kemajuan sebanyak 52.0% berbanding sasaran 53.6%. Terdapat 14 KPI di mana 12 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!) dan 2 KPI adalah KUNING (Can Do Better). Status kemajuan KPI di bawah teras ini diberikan dalam Rajah 05 di bawah.

According to the *World Green Building Council (WGBC)*, the construction and building industry contributes to almost 40% of global carbon emission. Therefore, changes made to industry practices can have a significant impact on the reduction of carbon emissions.

Reducing energy use and pollution over a building's entire lifetime can be achieved via thoughtful planning and design. Together with the right policies imposed by the authorities and the number of more sustainable solutions growing rapidly, a more sustainable environment can be realised. Many of these solutions can provide substantial financial savings, as well as environmental benefits. This is particularly the case when they are considered at the earliest possible stage of a project and where long term benefits are fully taken into account.

Environmental Sustainability Thrust has five initiatives. These are:

- E1 - Drive innovation in sustainable construction
- E2 - Drive compliance to environmental sustainability ratings and requirement
- E3 - Focus on public projects to lead the charge on sustainable practices
- E4 - Facilitate industry adoption of sustainable practices
- E5 - Reduce irresponsible wastes during construction

Thrust 2 achieved 97.0% with 52.0% progress against the target of 53.6%. There are 14 KPIs of which 12 KPIs were GREEN (Way To Go!) and 2 KPIs were YELLOW (Can Do Better). The progress status of the KPIs under this thrust is given in Figure 05 below.

KEMAJUAN KESELURUHAN TS2 BERDASARKAN KPI SEHINGGA Q4 2018 ST2 OVERALL PROGRESS BY KPIs UNTIL Q4 2018



Rajah 05
Figure 05

Di peringkat teras, TS 2 mempunyai 2 teras KPI dengan pencapaian berikut:
At the thrust level, ST 2 has 3 Thrust KPIs with the following achievements :

Bil. No.	KPI Teras Thrust KPI	Pencapaian Achievements
1.	100% projek infrastruktur yang besar mengatasi keperluan kemampanan 100% of large infrastructure projects exceed sustainability requirements	50% daripada projek infrastruktur baru melebihi RM100 juta akan dinilai menggunakan INFRASTAR bermula Disember 2020. (di bawah kajian separuh penggal CITP) 50% of new infrastructure projects exceed RM100 million to be evaluated using INFRASTAR beginning December 2020. (under CITP mid-term review)
2.	Pengurangan 4 Mt CO ² equivalent setiap tahun 4 Mt CO ² equivalent reduction per year	Kajian ke atas pengurangan kadar pelepasan CO ² oleh industri pembinaan Malaysia akan disiapkan pada bulan Disember 2019. Study on reduction of CO ² emission rate by Malaysia construction industry to be completed in December 2019.

INISIATIF E1

Memacu Inovasi dalam Pembinaan Mampan

Inisiatif E1 mempunyai 5 KPI mencapai 100% dengan kemajuan 81.0% berbanding sasaran 81.0%. 2 daripada 5 KPI telah siap pada tahun 2017 manakala 2 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!) dan 1 KPI hanya bermula pada tahun 2019.

MAMPAN, pusat rujukan pembinaan dan pembangunan mampan kini sedang menjalankan 4 projek R&D yang telah dipandu oleh Majlis Penasihat Penyelidikan CREAM. Dua projek telah disiapkan yang merupakan garis panduan dan pelan tindakan untuk pembinaan di tanah gambut. Garis panduan dan pelan tindakan ini akan membantu projek-projek pembinaan yang tertumpu di Malaysia Timur di mana terdapat banyak tanah gambut. 2 projek R&D yang lain sedang disiapkan dengan jangkaan tarikh siap pada tahun 2019.

Malaysia Sustainability Infrastructure Rating Tool (INFRASTAR) telah dibangunkan berdasarkan CEEQUAL, sebuah sistem daripada UK yang digunakan sebagai alat penilaian kualiti persekitaran untuk infrastruktur dan projek kejuruteraan awam. Kesemua 16 Penilai CEEQUAL yang dilatih telah dilantik sebagai ahli Jawatankuasa Teknikal untuk pembangunan INFRASTAR. 4 projek infrastruktur perintis yang meliputi lebuh raya, loji rawatan kumbahan, empangan dan perkhidmatan utiliti telah dinilai untuk menguji daya maju INFRASTAR. Ia kini telah siap sepenuhnya dan telah dilancarkan semasa ICW 2019.

INITIATIVE E1

Increase Emphasize on Quality and Implement Quality Assessment

Initiative E1 has 5 KPIs achieving 100% with a progress of 81% against the target of 81%. 2 out of 5 KPIs have been achieved in 2017 while the other 2 KPIs were GREEN (Way To Go!). 1 KPI only commence in 2019.

MAMPAN, the reference centre for sustainable construction and development is currently undertaking 4 R&D projects which had been advised by the Research Advisory Council of CREAM. Two of the projects have been completed which is the guidelines and roadmap for construction on peat soils. This guideline and roadmap will greatly assist construction projects largely concentrated in East Malaysia where peat soil is in abundant here. The other 2 R&D projects are well on track with expected completion dates in 2019.

The Malaysia Sustainability Infrastructure Rating Tool (INFRASTAR) has been developed based on CEEQUAL, a UK based system utilised as an environment quality assessment tool for infrastructure and other civil engineering projects. All the trained 16 CEEQUAL Assessors were appointed as Technical Committee members for its development. 4 pilot infrastructure projects covering highway, sewerage treatment plant, dam and utility services were assessed to test the viability of INFRASTAR. It is now fully completed and was launched during ICW 2019.

INISIATIF E2

Memacu Pematuhan kepada Penarafan dan Keperluan Kemampunan Alam Sekitar

Inisiatif E2 mempunyai 5 KPI mencapai 97.0% dengan kemajuan 52.3% berbanding sasaran 54.0%. 1 daripada 5 KPI telah siap pada tahun 2018, 3 KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*) dan 1 KPI adalah KUNING (*Can Do Better*).

Usaha Jabatan Kerajaan Tempatan (JKT) untuk membangunkan garis panduan bagi membantu Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) melaksanakan MS 1525 masih dijalankan di mana modul latihan juga dibangunkan secara selari. Sasarannya adalah untuk 20 PBT untuk melaksanakannya menjelang 2020. CIDB Malaysia telah membantu dengan menyediakan contoh garis panduan yang dibangunkan secara bersama oleh pemain industri untuk digunakan oleh JKT sebagai dokumen rujukan dalam proses pembangunan garis panduan di atas.

Pada akhir 2018, 37 daripada 52 kontraktor dengan penarafan SCORE 4 bintang dan kesemua 7 kontraktor dengan penarafan SCORE 5 Bintang telah diperakui dengan ISO 14001: 2015. Sasarannya adalah untuk memberi tumpuan kepada kontraktor yang memperoleh 4 atau 5 bintang penarafan di bawah SCORE untuk diperakui dengan ISO 14001: 2015.

Dengan MyCREST semakin diterima oleh orang ramai, 107 daripada sasaran 100 Profesional Bertauliah MyCREST telah diiktiraf pada tahun 2018 untuk memudahkan industri dalam menerima pakai MyCREST dalam membina projek-projek pembinaan. Mereka adalah wakil dari agensi kerajaan, sektor swasta, ahli akademik dan persatuan. Jumlah Profesional Bertauliah MyCREST yang telah diakreditasi setakat ini adalah 271. Daripada jumlah ini, 91 telah menjadi Penilai MyCREST yang diakreditasi.

Dalam mengikuti keadaan semasa, MyCREST telah dipertingkatkan di mana parameter pada Peringkat Rekabentuk dan Pembinaan, Peringkat Operasi dan Penyelenggaraan dan Kalkulator MyCREST telah berjaya dikaji semula.

INITIATIVE E2

Facilitate Industry Adoption of Sustainable Practices

Initiative E2 has 5 KPIs achieving 97% with a progress of 52.3% against the target of 54.0%. Out of the 5 KPIs, 1 KPI had been achieved in Q1 2018, 3 KPIs were GREEN (*Way To Go!*), 1 KPI was YELLOW (*Can Do Better*).

The effort by *Department of Local Government* (JKT) to develop guidelines to assist Local Authorities (PBT) in implementing MS 1525 is still underway with the training module being developed in parallel. The target is for 20 Local Authorities to implement it by 2020. CIDB Malaysia had assisted by providing guideline samples which were jointly developed by the industry players to be used by JKT as reference document in their development process of the above guideline.

By end of 2018, 37 out of 52 contractors with 4 Star and all 7 contractors with 5 Star SCORE rating had been certified with ISO 14001:2015. The target is to focus on those contractors obtaining 4 or 5 star rating under SCORE to be certified with ISO 14001:2015.

With MyCREST getting more acceptable by the public, 107 out of the targeted 100 MyCREST Qualified Professionals were accredited in 2018 to facilitate the industry in adopting MyCREST in building construction projects. They are representative from government agencies, private sectors, academicians and associations. The total accredited MyCREST Qualified Professionals to date is 271. Out of these, 91 became accredited MyCREST Assessors.

In keeping abreast with current conditions, MyCREST was enhanced where the parameters on the Design and Construction Stage, Operation and Maintenance Stage and MyCREST Calculator were successfully re-reviewed.

INISIATIF E3

Fokus kepada Projek Awam untuk Mempelopori Amalan Mampan

Inisiatif E3 mempunyai 2 KPI mencapai 99.0% dengan kemajuan 44.5% berbanding sasaran 45.0%. Kedua-dua KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*).

JKR sebagai agensi yang menerajui pelaksanaan projek awam adalah organisasi yang paling sesuai untuk memastikan semua amalan yang baik dilaksanakan. Salah satu usaha yang dilaksanakan adalah penggunaan spesifikasi mampan yang dibangunkan oleh JKR dalam dokumen kontrak 3 projek perintis. Selain daripada MyCREST dan pHJKR, *Green Product Scoring System* (GPSS) juga digunakan untuk mengukur peratusan produk hijau yang digunakan dalam projek-projek ini dan kos berkaitan dalam nilai wang. GPSS dikira berdasarkan penilaian produk hijau yang digunakan dalam bangunan yang meliputi kerja-kerja seni bina, kerja-kerja mekanikal, kerja-kerja elektrik, kerja-kerja sivil dan struktur. Penarafan GPSS untuk bangunan berdasarkan skor produk hijau kumulatif diberikan melalui 1 bintang hingga 5 bintang; dengan 1 bintang (skor 40% - 49%); 2 bintang (50% - 59%); 3 bintang (60% - 69%); 4 bintang (70% - 79%) dan 5 bintang (80% - 100%). Sehingga kini, kesemua 3 projek perintis telah siap dinilai dengan skor GPSS 1 bintang (1 projek) dan 3 bintang (2 projek).

Pengurangan pelepasan CO² dalam bangunan awam baru melebihi RM50 juta menjelang 2020 dikira menggunakan penilaian MyCREST. Penilaian itu dijalankan pada tahun 2017 dan laporannya diterbitkan pada tahun 2018. Hanya 1 projek awam iaitu Menara KKR2 yang dinilai pada tahun 2017. Menara KKR2 direka untuk mengeluarkan 6302.22 ktCO²e/ tahun dan mencapai 64% pengurangan pelepasan CO² daripada reka bentuk konvensional. Sasaran KPI hanya 6% pengurangan tetapi pencapaiannya telah melampaui sasaran. Usaha dalam mendapatkan lebih banyak bangunan awam yang baru tampil ke hadapan untuk dinilai perlu dipertingkatkan bagi memperoleh lebih banyak keputusan untuk perbandingan.

INITIATIVE E3

Focus on Public Projects to Lead the Charge on Sustainable Practices

Initiative E3 has 2 KPIs achieving 99% with a progress of 44.5% against the target of 45.0%. Both KPIs were GREEN (*Way To Go!*).

JKR being the agency that commands the implementation of public projects is the most apt organisation to ensure all good practices are executed. One of the efforts implemented was the utilisation of sustainable specification developed by JKR in the contract document of 3 pilot projects. Other than MyCREST and pHJKR, the *Green Product Scoring System* (GPSS) was also used to measure the percentage of green products used in these projects and the respective cost in monetary value. The GPSS is based on the assessment of the green products used in the areas of building covering architectural works, mechanical works, electrical works, civil and structural works. The GPSS rating for buildings based on the cumulative green product score is given via 1 star to 5 stars; with 1 star (scoring 40% - 49%); 2 stars (50% - 59%); 3 stars (60% - 69%); 4 stars (70% - 79%) and 5 stars (80% - 100%). To date, all 3 pilot projects had completed their assessment with a GPSS score of 1 star (1 project) and 3 stars (2 projects).

CO² emission reduction in new public buildings exceeding RM50 million by 2020 was calculated using MyCREST assessment. The assessment was conducted in 2017 and its report published in 2018. Only 1 public project that is Menara KKR2 was assessed in 2017. Menara KKR2 was designed to emit 6302.22 ktCO²e/ year and it achieved 64% CO² emission reduction from its conventional design. The target of the KPI is only 6% and the achievement way surpassed the target. Efforts to get more new public buildings to come forward for assessment must be enhanced to acquire more results for comparison.

INISIATIF E4

Memudahcara Penerapan Amalan Mampan dalam Industri

Inisiatif E4 hanya mempunyai 1 KPI mencapai 94.0% dengan kemajuan 47.0% berbanding sasaran 50.0%. KPI ini adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*).

Pada 2017, CIDB Malaysia diiktiraf sebagai rakan rasmi MyHijau, program pengiktirafan hijau rasmi Malaysia. Sebagai rakan rasmi MyHijau, CIDB Malaysia kini dibenarkan menilai sebarang inisiatif pembinaan hijau untuk mengesahkan bahawa mereka benar-benar mesra alam dan layak mendapat pensijilan MyHijau. Oleh itu, CIDB Malaysia telah mengiktiraf MyCREST sebagai layak untuk pensijilan MyHijau. Ini melayakkan projek-projek yang memperoleh pensijilan MyCREST memohon *Green Investment Tax Allowance* (GITA).

Pada masa ini terdapat 2 insentif Cukai Hijau yang disediakan iaitu *Green Investment Tax Allowance* (GITA) dan *Green Income Tax Exemption* (GITE). Bagi sesuatu projek hijau, insentif-insentif ini membolehkan pengecualian cukai sebanyak 100% ke atas apa-apa perbelanjaan modal yang diperlukan untuk mendapatkan pensijilan tersebut. Insentif cukai ini dipantau oleh Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia (MIDA) dan diperkenalkan pada tahun 2014.

Setakat ini, 6 syarikat berbanding sasaran 5 syarikat telah mendapat manfaat daripada *Green Income Tax Exemption* (GITE). Sehingga 2018, KeTTHA telah menjalankan 12 aktiviti/ program promosi mengenai insentif hijau, yang disertai oleh 245 syarikat.

INITIATIVE E4

Drive Compliance to Environmental Sustainability Ratings and Requirement

Initiative E4 has only 1 KPI achieving 94% with a progress of 47.0% against the target of 50.0%. This KPI is GREEN (*Way To Go!*).

In 2017, CIDB Malaysia was recognised as an official partner of *MyHijau*, Malaysia's official green recognition programme. As an official *MyHijau* partner, CIDB Malaysia is now certified to assess green construction initiatives to verify that they are truly environmentally friendly and qualify for *MyHijau* certification. As such, CIDB Malaysia had recognised MyCREST as qualified for the *MyHijau* certification. This entitles those projects obtaining MyCREST certification able to apply for the Green Investment Tax Allowance (GITA).

Currently there are 2 Green Tax incentives available which are Green Investment Tax Allowance (GITA) and Green Income Tax Exemption (GITE). These incentives on a green project can receive a 100% tax exemption on any capital expenditure that it needs to obtain the certification. These tax incentives are monitored by the Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) and were introduced in 2014.

To date, 6 companies against a target of 5 companies have benefitted from Green Income Tax Exemption (GITE). As of 2018, KeTTHA has conducted 12 promotional activities/ programmes on green incentives, participated by 245 companies.

INISIATIF E5

Kurangkan Sisa Tidak Bertanggungjawab semasa Pembinaan

Inisiatif E5 mempunyai 2 KPI mencapai 94.0% dengan kemajuan 35.2% berbanding sasaran 37.5%. 1 KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*) dan 1 lagi KUNING (*Can Do Better*).

Peraturan perundangan pengurusan sisa pepejal dan pembersihan awam (skim bagi sisa pepejal pembinaan) 2018 dan peraturan-peraturan pengurusan sisa pepejal dan pembersihan awam (lesen bagi sisa pepejal pembinaan) 2018 'telah diwartakan pada 1 November 2018. Inisiatif ini dimulakan oleh Kerajaan untuk kepentingan industri pembinaan dan negara. Ia bertujuan untuk meningkatkan lagi kaedah dan cara pembinaan Malaysia untuk menjadi lebih cekap, mampan dan mesra alam. Ia juga bertujuan untuk menjimatkan kos dan sumber semula jadi dengan mengurangkan sisa dan pengurusan yang lemah.

Sistem atas talian untuk mengumpul data sisa pembinaan dan perobohan (C&D) telah disiapkan untuk membantu dalam menganalisis jumlah sisa dikitar semula. Sistem ini akan menyediakan satu platform untuk pengumpul dan pengeluar sisa memasukkan data sisa C&D yang dihasilkan bagi membantu pihak berkuasa yang berkaitan dalam melaksanakan program pengurusan sisa ke arah kemampanan alam sekitar. Siri data pertama telah dikumpulkan dari Februari 2017 sehingga Januari 2018 untuk menentukan garis asas bagi pengukuran KPI. Garis asas yang telah diwujudkan bagi sisa C&D yang telah dikitar semula pada tahun 2017 adalah 13.7%. Laporan mengenai sisa C&D yang dikitar semula juga telah disiapkan.

Nilai monetari sisa boleh menjadi insentif yang baik untuk menarik pihak-pihak berkepentingan untuk mengambil bahagian secara aktif dalam usaha pengurusan sisa. MAMPAN perlu memainkan peranan aktif untuk memacu ke arah peningkatan usaha pembinaan yang mampan. Amalan terbaik inovatif yang disokong teknologi moden dalam pengurusan sisa akan menjadi satu budaya secara semulajadi.

INITIATIVE E5

Reduce Irresponsible Wastes During Construction

Initiative E5 has 2 KPIs achieving 94% with a progress of 35.2% against the target of 37.5%. 1 KPIs was GREEN (*Way To Go!*) and another 1 KPI was YELLOW (*Can Do Better*).

The regulation on Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing (Construction Solid Waste Scheme) 2018 and Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing (Construction Solid Waste License) 2018' has been gazetted on 1 November 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 habits to be more efficient, sustainable and environmentally friendly. It also aims to save cost and natural resources by reducing waste and poor management.

An online system to collect the construction and demolition (C&D) waste data was completed to assist in analysing the amount of waste being recycled. The system will provide a platform for both waste collectors and waste producers to key-in data on C&D waste generated to assist the relevant authorities in implementing waste management programmes towards sustainability of the environment. The first set of data was collected from February 2017 until January 2018 to establish the baseline from which the KPI will be measured. The baseline established for C&D waste that was recycled in 2017 is 13.7%. The report on the C&D waste recycled has also been completed.

The monetary value of waste has been shown to be a good incentive to entice stakeholders to participate actively in waste management efforts. MAMPAN must play an active role to move towards the enhancement of sustainable construction efforts. Innovative best practices with the support of modern technologies in waste management will naturally be the order of the day.

TERAS STRATEGIK 3 PRODUKTIVITI

STRATEGIC THRUST 3 – PRODUCTIVITY

Produktiviti adalah penggunaan semua sumber untuk menghasilkan sesuatu aktiviti atau produk secara efisien dan berkesan. Sumber termasuk buruh, bahan, peralatan, ruang, tenaga, kewangan, teknologi, maklumat dan masa. Industri pembinaan sentiasa tertekan untuk menjadi lebih produktif kerana isu-isu seperti peningkatan kos tenaga, buruh, bahan mentah dan persaingan. Berikutan kos dari ketidakcekapan terus melonjak, industri pembinaan mula menjadikan produktiviti sebagai keutamaan.

Teras Produktiviti mempunyai enam inisiatif seperti berikut :

- P1 – Teruskan pelaburan dalam pembangunan modal insan pembinaan
- P2 – Tingkatkan kawalan dan keseimbangan bekalan tenaga kerja
- P3 – Giatkan penerapan IBS, mekanisme dan kaedah moden
- P4 – Manfaatkan kelebihan teknologi pada seluruh kitaran hayat projek
- P5 – Tingkatkan ketersediaan maklumat strategik menerusi Pusat Maklumat Industri Pembinaan Nasional (NCIIC)
- P6 – Memajukan pembangunan kapasiti dan kapabiliti PKS Bumiputera

Teras Strategik 3 mencapai 97.0% dengan kemajuan sebanyak 68.6% berbanding sasaran 71.0%. Terdapat 47 KPI yang mana 43 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!), 3 KPI adalah KUNING (Can Do Better) dan 1 KPI adalah MERAH (Hurry Up!). Status kemajuan KPI di bawah teras ini diberikan dalam Rajah 06 di bawah.

Productivity is about the efficient and effective use of all resources that go into the production of an activity or product. Resources invariably include labour, material, equipment, space, energy, finance, technology, information and time. The construction industry is under tremendous pressure to be more productive due to issues such as increasing cost of energy, labour, raw material and competition. The construction industry is starting to make productivity a priority as costs from inefficiency continue to soar.

Productivity Thrust has 6 initiatives. These are:

- P1 - Continue investment in human capital development in construction
- P2 - Enhance control and balance of workforce supply
- P3 - Accelerate adoption of IBS, mechanisation and modern practices
- P4 - Roll out technology advantage across project life-cycle
- P5 - Enhance availability of strategic information via NCIIC
- P6 - Advance SME Bumiputra capacity and capability-building

Under Thrust 3, there are 47 KPIs of which 47 are ongoing, achieving 97% with a progress of 68.6% against a target of 71.0%. 43 KPIs were GREEN (Way To Go!), 3 KPIs were YELLOW (Can Do Better) and 1 KPI was RED (Hurry Up!) as shown in Figure 06 below.

KEMAJUAN KESELURUHAN TS3 BERDASARKAN KPI SEHINGGA Q4 2018 ST3 OVERALL PROGRESS BY KPIs UNTIL Q4 2018



Rajah 06
Figure 06

Di peringkat teras, TS 3 mempunyai 1 teras KPI dengan pencapaian berikut:
At the thrust level, ST 3 has 3 Thrust KPIs with the following achievements :

Bil. No.	KPI Teras Thrust KPI	Pencapaian Achievements
1.	2.5x peningkatan dalam produktiviti kepada RM62,000 bagi setiap pekerja (Garis asas 2011 : RM24,750) 2.5x increase in productivity to RM62,000 per worker (Baseline 2011 : RM24,750)	1.74x peningkatan dalam produktiviti kepada RM43,173 bagi setiap pekerja 1.74x increase in productivity to RM43,173 per worker

INISIATIF P1

Teruskan Pelaburan dalam Pembangunan Modal Insan Pembinaan

Inisiatif P1 mempunyai 8 KPI mencapai 97.0% dengan kemajuan 68.6% berbanding sasaran 71.0%. Kesemua KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!).

Transformasi tidak akan dapat dicapai tanpa pelaburan dalam melatih tenaga kerja yang sedang menjalani perubahan demografi utama, daripada penuaan pengurus kepada peningkatan bilangan buruh asing; dari kaedah pembinaan konvensional kepada cara baru yang inovatif. Usaha penting dalam menyelaraskan pelbagai program dan penyedia latihan telah berjaya dilaksanakan di mana cadangan telah dipersetujui terutama pada standard kompetensi dan skim persijilan. Construction Industry Competency Forum (CICF) telah bersetuju bahawa Jabatan Pembangunan Kemahiran (JPK) dan CIDB Malaysia akan bekerjasama rapat untuk menyelaraskan persijilan oleh kedua-dua agensi.

Pelan latihan untuk 10 tred kemahiran berimpak tinggi yang dikenal pasti melalui Construction Industry Competency Blueprint (CICB) telah diterbitkan dan diedarkan kepada agensi TVET, pusat latihan awam yang berkaitan dan semua pejabat CIDB Malaysia. Pelan latihan ini akan membantu penyedia latihan dalam memfokuskan kepada 10 kemahiran ini untuk memastikan bekalan personel binaan yang terlatih siap sedia untuk industri pembinaan.

Program perantisan boleh melatih pekerja binaan dalam kemahiran teras yang sedang diperlukan, dan juga dalam teknologi baru untuk meningkatkan kualiti tenaga kerja. Bagi tahun 2018 sahaja, 1,255 berbanding sasaran 1,000 perantis tred kemahiran tinggi dalam tiga kategori utama; Pekerja Binaan Mahir, Penyelia Tapak Pembinaan dan Pengurus Tapak Pembinaan telah dihasilkan. Ini membantu meningkatkan jumlah perantis dihasilkan sejak 2016 kepada 2,719, berbanding sasaran 2,200. Memandangkan perantisan masih terbukti sebagai laluan kerjaya terbaik dalam pembinaan, kerjasama adalah kunci; pihak penaja, pendidik, dan pegawai-pegawai awam yang menjalankan program latihan tenaga kerja harus bekerjasama dengan kontraktor dan tred berkaitan untuk memastikan program kemahiran memenuhi keperluan industri. Projek mega harus dilihat sebagai pemangkin jangka panjang untuk bekerjasama dengan penyedia latihan dalam membangunkan program latihan serantau.

INITIATIVE P1

Continue Investment in Human Capital Development in Construction

Initiative P1 has 8 KPIs achieving 97% with a progress of 68.6% against the target of 71.0%. All 8 KPIs were Green (Way To Go!).

Transformation cannot be achieved without investment in training a workforce that is undergoing major demographic shifts, from aging managers to increasing numbers of migrant labourers; from conventional methods of construction to new innovative ones. Key efforts in streamlining the various training programmes and providers has been successful where proposals have been agreed upon especially on competency standards and certification schemes. The Construction Industry Competency Forum (CICF) has agreed that Department of Skills Development (JPK) and CIDB Malaysia to work closely to coordinate the certification by both agencies.

The training map for the top 10 high impact skilled trades identified via the Construction Industry Competency Blueprint (CICB) has been published and distributed to TVET agencies, related public training centres and all CIDB Malaysia offices. This will greatly assist the training providers in focusing on these 10 skill trades to ensure adequate supply of trained personnel is ready for the construction industry.

Apprenticeship programmes can train frontline workers in core skills that are currently required, as well as in new technologies to improve workforce quality. For 2018 alone, 1,255 against the target of 1,000 on-the-job apprentices of high skill workers in three main categories; Construction Skilled Worker, Construction Site Supervisor and Construction Site Manager had been produced. This boosted the total apprentices produced since 2016 to 2,719 against the target of 2,200. As apprenticeship still proves the best route to a successful career in construction, collaboration is key; funders, educators, and public officials who run workforce-training programmes should collaborate with contractors and related trades to ensure skills programmes match the industry's needs. Mega projects should be seen as long-term catalysts to work with training providers in developing regional training programmes.

Tidak dapat disangkal bahawa pekerja penyeliaan dan pengurusan yang berkelayakan boleh menjayakan atau mengagalkan sesuatu projek. Dengan kemunculan teknologi moden, penilaian kemampanan, dasar dan peraturan baru, pekerja-pekerja ini harus dikemas kini dengan keperluan tersebut. Pada 2018, 3,696, berbanding sasaran 3,000 penyelia tapak dan pengurus telah dilatih dan diperakui menjadikan jumlah keseluruhan setakat ini sejak 2016 kepada 12,760 dilatih dan diperakui, berbanding sasaran 9,000.

Pembangunan Profesional Berterusan (CPD) yang merupakan program latihan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kemahiran personel pembinaan dalam bidang teknikal, pengurusan dan kewangan telah melepasi sasarannya dalam melaksanakan latihan tersebut. Setakat ini, 170,080 personel telah menamatkan program ini berbanding sasaran 60,000. CIDB Malaysia perlu mengkaji semula sasaran tahunan yang ditetapkan (20,000) berbanding keperluan industri kerana pencapaian sentiasa melepasi sasaran.

Di samping program CPD, pelbagai Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM) dan Pusat Latihan Bertauliah (PLB) yang diiktiraf oleh CIDB Malaysia turut melaksanakan latihan dan akreditasi personel binaan setiap tahun dalam bidang berkaitan pembinaan yang diluluskan. Pada 2018, 21,850 berbanding sasaran 20,000 personel telah dilatih dengan jumlah yang dicapai sejak 2016 adalah 80,494 berbanding sasaran 60,000. Bidang berkaitan pembinaan termasuk bangunan, IBS, operasi kren, operasi jentera dan peralatan berat, mekanikal & elektrik, *drafting*, sivil, kimpalan, *blasting* & mengecat serta Ujian Tanpa Musnah (NDT).

Pembangunan Standard Kompetensi, Modul Latihan dan Soalan Penilaian yang berkaitan sentiasa dilaksanakan pada setiap tahun untuk memastikan program-program latihan dikemaskini. Pada tahun 2018, 41 berbanding sasaran 50 dokumen Standard Kompetensi, Modul Latihan dan Soalan Penilaian telah dibangunkan/ disemak dengan jumlah keseluruhan dokumen dibangunkan/ disemak sejak 2017 adalah 157. Tenaga pengajar dan penilai juga perlu dilatih untuk mengikuti perkembangan semasa kurikulum. Pada 2018, 114 berbanding sasaran 50 pelatih/ penilai telah menjalani Program Latihan Pengajar/ Penilai menjadikan jumlah yang terlatih sejak 2017 kepada 206.

It is a known fact that qualified supervisory and management personnel can make or break a project. With the advent of modern technology, sustainability assessment, new policy and regulation, these personnel must be kept up-to-date of these requirements. In 2018, 3,696 against the target of 3,000 site supervisors and managers had been trained and certified bringing the total to date since 2016 to 12,760 trained and certified against the target of 9,000.

The Continuous Professional Development (CPD) which is an on-going training programme to enhance knowledge and skill of construction personnel in technical, management and finance has surpassed its targeted number in training the personnel. To date 170,080 personnel have completed this programme from a target of 60,000. CIDB Malaysia needs to review the 20,000 annual target set against the industry requirement since achievements had always surpassed the set targeted.

On top of the CPD programmes, various *Akademi Binaan Malaysia* (ABM) and Certified Training Centre (PLB) accredited by CIDB Malaysia also embarked on training and accrediting construction personnel every year in approved construction related fields. In 2018, 21,850 against the target of 20,000 personnel have been trained with the total number achieved since 2016 to be 80,494 against the target of 60,000. The construction related fields include building, IBS, crane operation, plant operation, mechanical & electrical, drafting, civil, welding, blasting & painting as well as non-destructive testing.

The development of relevant Competency Standards, Training Modules and Assessment Questions have always been executed on a yearly basis to ensure the training programmes are up-to-date. In 2018, 41 against the target of 50 documents on Competency Standards, Training Modules and Assessment Questions were developed/ reviewed with the total number of documents developed/ reviewed since 2017 is 157. The trainers and assessors must also be trained to keep abreast of current curriculum. In 2018, 114 against the target of 50 trainers/ assessors had undergone Train the Trainer/ Assessor Programmes bringing the total trained since 2017 to 206.

INISIATIF P2

Tingkatkan Kawalan dan Keseimbangan Bekalan Tenaga Kerja

Inisiatif P2 mempunyai 4 KPI mencapai 84.0% dengan kemajuan 48.5% berbanding sasaran 57.5%. 2 daripada 4 KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*), 1 KPI adalah KUNING (*Can Do Better*) dan 1 KPI MERAH (*Hurry Up!*).

Dengan sekatan Malaysia baru-baru ini terhadap kemasukan pekerja asing, adalah tidak mengejutkan bahawa sektor intensif buruh seperti pembinaan menerima tamparan yang paling hebat. Industri pembinaan memerlukan bekalan pekerja yang berterusan - dianggarkan satu juta setiap tahun untuk projek-projek infrastruktur dan bangunan agar dapat mengekalkan pertumbuhannya. Kajian Tenaga Manusia yang telah siap pada tahun 2017 telah membantu dalam menganalisis dan mengunjurkan tenaga kerja yang diperlukan untuk sektor pembinaan.

Akreditasi mandatori 59 tred pekerja mahir dan personel penyeliaan di bawah Akta CIDB 520 Pindaan 2011 mula berkuatkuasa pada 1 Jun 2016. Pindaan Jadual 3 Akta 520 pada masa ini hanya mempunyai 25 tred pekerja mahir dan personel penyeliaan yang diwartakan. Sehingga akhir 2018, bilangan pekerja mahir dan personel penyeliaan yang didaftar dan diakreditasi adalah 90,410. Ini adalah pencapaian 100% ke atas permohonan yang dikemukakan untuk pendaftaran dan akreditasi.

Pada tahun 2017, JKKPA-PATI yang dipengerusikan oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah meluluskan program untuk membangunkan visa pelbagai peringkat bagi pekerja asing yang ingin bekerja di Malaysia. Program yang dibangunkan oleh ILMIA, Kementerian Sumber Manusia (KSM) dikenali sebagai Levi Pelbagai Peringkat merangkumi semua sektor di Malaysia termasuk sektor pembinaan. Selanjutnya, UNIMAS telah dilantik oleh ILMIA untuk menjalankan kajian "*Developing Multi-Tier Levy: Malaysian Case Study*" untuk semua sektor di Malaysia. Kajian yang sedang dijalankan ini juga akan membangunkan mekanisme untuk melaksanakan visa pelbagai peringkat.

INITIATIVE P2

Enhance Control and Balance of Workforce Supply

Initiative P2 has 4 KPIs achieving 84% with a progress of 48.5% against the target of 57.5%. Out of the 4 KPIs, 2 KPIs were GREEN (*Way To Go!*), 1 KPI was YELLOW (*Can Do Better*) and 1 KPI was RED (*Hurry Up!*).

With Malaysia's recent clampdown on foreign workers, it is of no surprise that the labour-intensive construction sector is the hardest hit. The construction industry needs a continuous supply of workers – an estimated one million every year for infrastructure and building projects in order for it to sustain its growth. The Manpower Study completed in 2017 had been beneficial in analysing and projecting the manpower required for the construction sector.

Mandatory accreditation of 59 trades of skilled workers and supervisory personnel under CIDB Act 520 Amended 2011 came into force on 1 June 2016. The Amended Schedule 3 of Act 520 currently has only 25 trades of skilled workers and supervisory personnel gazetted. Until Q4 2018, the number of assessed skilled workers and supervisory personnel registered and accredited is 90,410. This is a 100% achievement on the applications submitted for registration and accreditation.

Earlier in 2017, JKKPA-PATI chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister approved a programme to develop a multi-tiered visa for foreign workers wanting to work in Malaysia. The programme developed by ILMIA, Ministry of Human Resource (KSM) was known as the Multi-Tier Levy covering all sectors in Malaysia including the construction sector. Subsequently, UNIMAS was appointed by ILMIA to conduct a study on "*Developing Multi-Tier Levy: Malaysian Case Study*" for all sectors in Malaysia. The study will also develop the mechanism to implement the multi-tiered visa which is still ongoing.

INISIATIF P3

Giatkan Penerapan IBS, Mekanisasi dan Kaedah Moden

Inisiatif P3 mempunyai 9 KPI mencapai 94.0% dengan kemajuan 71.8% berbanding sasaran 76.1%. 7 KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*) dan lagi 2 KPI adalah KUNING (*Can Do Better*).

Industri pembinaan, pada umumnya, masih ragu-ragu untuk mengaplikasikan teknologi yang baru muncul. Dalam agenda untuk meningkatkan produktiviti, mengamalkan teknologi baru mungkin cara terpantas untuk meraih hasil terbaik. Penggunaan teknologi dapat menunjukkan ketidakcekapan, membolehkan visualisasi kawasan bermasalah, dan meningkatkan ketepatan perancangan pembinaan.

Dengan penggunaan Sistem Binaan Berindustri (IBS) bagi meningkatkan produktiviti, ia bukan sahaja menyumbang kepada kualiti yang lebih baik dan peningkatan keselamatan tetapi juga menawarkan keberkesanan kos yang lebih tinggi dalam jangka masa panjang. Laporan kedua mengenai status penggunaan IBS dalam projek-projek kerajaan telah diterbitkan oleh Unit Penyelarasan Pelaksanaan, Jabatan Perdana Menteri (ICU, JPM) di mana tahap penggunaan adalah 80.8%.

Pelan Pra-lulus (PAP) bermaksud reka bentuk bangunan yang lengkap dengan input seni bina, struktur, mekanikal, elektrik dan ukur bahan yang mematuhi Akta Jalan, Parit dan Bangunan (Akta 133). Objektif PAP adalah untuk mengurangkan masa untuk proses merancang dan merekabentuk, dan memberikan pilihan dan alternatif kepada reka bentuk bangunan sedia ada. PAP2.0 merujuk kepada *Pre-Approved Plans* yang mematuhi IBS dan MC. JKR PAP2.0 mengandungi lukisan untuk pelbagai jenis bangunan seperti sekolah, kuarters, klinik kesihatan, dewan komuniti, masjid, surau, tadika, pejabat dan sebagainya. Pada tahun 2018, sasaran 30 PAP2.0 telah dicapai oleh JKR.

Pada tahun 2017, dasar untuk memandatkan penggunaan IBS di sektor swasta untuk projek bernilai RM50 juta dan ke atas untuk mencapai sekurang-kurangnya 50 skor IBS telah diluluskan untuk dilaksanakan menerusi Kebenaran Merancang (DO) atau kelulusan Pelan Bangunan oleh PBT. Sebelum dasar dilaksanakan oleh PBT, ia harus diluluskan dalam mesyuarat EXCO negeri yang dipengerusikan oleh Menteri Besar. CIDB Malaysia telah mengadakan siri jelajah seluruh Malaysia untuk memberi pencerahan kepada PBT mengenai pelaksanaan dasar di atas menerusi penglibatan dengan Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri. Siri jelajah seluruh Malaysia telah dapat dilaksanakan kecuali Terengganu dan Pulau Pinang. KPKT akan mengeluarkan pekeliling kepada semua PBT untuk menguatkuasakan dasar IBS yang diluluskan oleh Majlis Negara Kerajaan Tempatan (MNKT).

Sehingga akhir 2018, bilangan kilang pembuatan IBS baru yang berdaftar dengan CIDB Malaysia meningkat kepada 90 berbanding sasaran 60. Kilang-kilang ini menghasilkan 5 komponen utama, iaitu sistem konkrit pratuang, kerangka keluli, produk inovatif, sistem acuan dan sistem blok di pelbagai negeri. Jumlah keseluruhan kilang pembuatan IBS yang telah didaftarkan sehingga kini adalah 290 dengan 26 kilang baharu yang didaftarkan pada tahun 2018.

INITIATIVE P3

Accelerate Adoption of IBS, Mechanisation and Modern Practices

Initiative P3 has 9 KPIs achieving 94% with a progress of 71.8% against the target of 76.1%. 7 KPIs were GREEN (*Way To Go!*) and the other 2 KPIs were YELLOW (*Can Do Better*).

The construction industry, in general, suffers from a traditional hesitancy to embrace emerging technologies. When it comes to increasing productivity, adopting new technology is likely the fastest path with the biggest payoff. The use of technology can expose inefficiencies, enable visualisation of problem areas, and improve construction-planning accuracy.

With the adoption of Industrialised Building System (IBS) to enhance productivity, it not only contributes to better quality and improved safety but also offers better cost effectiveness in the long run. The second report on the status of IBS adoption in government projects has been published by Implementation & Coordination Unit, Prime Minister's Department (ICU, JPM) where the the level of adoption was 80.8%.

Pre-Approved Plans (PAPs) means the design of buildings complete with architectural, structural, mechanical, electrical and quantity surveying inputs that complies with the Street, Drainage and Building Act (Act 133). The objectives of PAPs are to reduce the time for planning and design processes, and to give option and alternative to existing building designs. PAPs2.0 refers to Pre-Approved Plans in compliance to IBS and MC. JKR PAPs2.0 included drawings for various types of buildings namely school, quarters, health clinics, community halls, mosques, surau, kindergartens, office, etc. In 2018, the targeted 30 PAPs2.0 was achieved by JKR.

Earlier in 2017, the policy to mandate IBS adoption in private sector for projects worth RM50 million and above to achieve a minimum 50 IBS Score was approved to be implemented via Development Order (DO) or Building Plan approval by PBTs. In order for the policy to be implemented by the PBTs, it has to be passed in a state EXCO meeting chaired by the Chief Minister. CIDB Malaysia had put up road shows to enlighten the PBTs on the execution of the above policy through engagements with the State Secretary. The road shows were executed in all states except Terengganu and Penang. KPKT will issue a circular to all PBTs to enforce the IBS Policy approved by the *Majlis Negara Kerajaan Tempatan* (MNKT).

Up till Q4 2018, the number of new IBS manufacturing plants registered with CIDB Malaysia rose to 90 against the target of 60. These plants produced 5 main components, namely precast concrete system, metal framing, innovative products, formwork system and blockwork system in various states. The overall number of IBS manufacturing plants registered to date is 290 with 26 new plants registered in 2018.

Projek bangunan bermula dari peringkat reka bentuk. Di sinilah para profesional memainkan peranan utama dalam memudahkan penggunaan IBS yang lebih luas. Dengan itu, mereka perlu dilatih agar dapat memilih IBS semasa peringkat reka bentuk. Pada tahun 2018, 1,984 berbanding sasaran 1,500 profesional telah dilatih dalam IBS dan MC menjadikan jumlah keseluruhan sehingga kini seramai 4,053 profesional daripada sasaran 5,000 yang akan dilatih sehingga 2020. Profesional ini terdiri daripada 346 Arkitek, 1,354 Jurutera dan 284 Juruukur Bahan. Direktori '*Orange Book*' yang diterbitkan mempunyai senarai lengkap Profesional IBS yang diperakui, termasuk pembekal/ pengilang IBS berdaftar, pengedar dan tapak acuan konkrit pratuang, perunding IBS dan statistik kontraktor IBS.

Kemajuan cadangan mekanisme ekonomi kedua dalam bentuk pengecualian duti impot bagi jentera dan peralatan berat masih dikaji semula oleh Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia (MOF) setelah kajian lanjut diminta untuk menangani 3 perkara berikut:

- Memberi tumpuan kepada 5 jenis jentera iaitu kren menara, kren gantri, kren crawler, kren overhead dan kren mudah alih
- Jaminan bahawa insentif akan memberi manfaat kepada kontraktor dan bukan syarikat sewa jentera
- Adakah perlu untuk pengecualian cukai jentera kerana pengecualian cukai di bawah Perjanjian Perdagangan Bebas (FTA) telah dicadangkan

The inception of building projects started from the design stage. This is where the professionals play a major role in facilitating the wider adoption of IBS, thus requiring them to be trained and able to specify IBS during design. In 2018, 1,984 against the target of 1,500 professionals have been trained in IBS and MC making the total to date at 4,053 professionals out of the target of 5,000 to be trained until 2020. These professionals comprised of 346 Architects, 1,354 Engineers and 284 Quantity Surveyors. The published '*Orange Book*' has a complete directory of certified IBS Professionals, which also includes registered IBS supplier/ manufacturer, distributors and on site precast concrete casting yards, IBS consultants and statistics on IBS contractors.

The progress on the second economic mechanism proposed in the form of import duty exemption for heavy machinery and equipment, is still being reviewed by Ministry of Finance Malaysia (MOF) after further studies were requested to address the following 3 issues :

- Focus on 5 machines i.e tower crane, gantry crane, crawler crane, overhead crane and mobile crane
- Assurance that the incentives benefit the contractors not machineries rental companies
- The necessity for tax exemption of the machineries since tax exemptions will be covered under Free Trade Agreement (FTA) has been proposed

INISIATIF P4
Manfaatkan Kelebihan Teknologi pada Seluruh
Kitaran Hayat Projek

Inisiatif P4 mempunyai 9 KPI mencapai 99.0% dengan kemajuan 72.7% berbanding sasaran 73.2%. Kesemua 9 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!).

Penggunaan BIM dalam projek-projek awam diterajui oleh JKR di mana BIM Tahap 1 telah dilaksanakan pada tahun 2016 dan pada masa ini 33% daripada projek-projek awam telah menggunakan BIM Tahap 2. JKR kini telah mula melaksanakan BIM Tahap 3, yang ditakrifkan sebagai perkongsian dan integrasi beberapa model dan data pelbagai disiplin yang menggunakan *server model* atau teknologi *cloud-based* yang lain. Setakat ini, 8 projek awam kebanyakannya pembangunan hospital telah diperolehi untuk pelaksanaan BIM Tahap 3. Bagi dana transformasi BIM yang telah diperuntukkan oleh CIDB Malaysia berjumlah RM1.07 juta untuk perunding dan kontraktor yang terlibat dalam hospital dan projek pembinaan baru oleh ABM, 25 syarikat telah menerima sebahagian daripada insentif RM33,000 dalam bentuk 3 lesen *Autodesk AEC* sah untuk satu tahun dan 3 latihan percuma untuk program latihan MyBIM yang berkaitan.

Pusat MyBIM yang baru telah dipindahkan ke Menara Sunway. Pusat ini telah siap sepenuhnya dan telah dirasmikan oleh Menteri Kerja Raya Malaysia pada 20 November 2017. Ia dilengkapi dengan kemudahan terkini termasuk bilik latihan berkapasiti besar dan perisian dan perkakasan BIM terkini. Ia dibuka kepada orang ramai pada hari kerja dari jam 9.00 pagi hingga 5.00 petang. Sehingga hari ini, beberapa organisasi telah menggunakan kemudahan yang ditawarkan di Pusat MyBIM yang merangkumi MRT Corp., *3D Tech Parametric Sdn. Bhd.*, Jabatan Kerja Raya, Gabungan Jurutera Perunding Bumiputra dan banyak lagi. Penambahbaikan sedang dijalankan dengan cadangan penggunaan lebih banyak perisian BIM.

Perpustakaan Objek BIM telah dilancarkan secara rasminya pada Hari BIM 2018. Ia telah berfungsi sepenuhnya dan sedia untuk digunakan dengan sejumlah 7,829 komponen, yang ditempatkan di perpustakaan ini. Ia terdiri daripada 829 komponen IBS, 6,000 komponen Perubatan, dan 1,000 komponen lain dan kini digunakan untuk menyokong pembangunan *Level of Detail (LOD)* untuk 300 model. Beberapa pengilang telah menyatakan minat untuk memenuhi perpustakaan ini dengan produk mereka seperti *Honeywell International Sdn. Bhd.* (produk M&E), *Hauslife Furniture* dan *Prihoda (M) Sdn. Bhd.* (Produk HVAC). Pusat MyBIM sedang giat mempromosikan perpustakaan ini untuk meningkatkan kesedaran melalui program jelajah BIM dan penglibatan industri di seluruh negara.

Untuk memastikan penggunaan BIM yang berkesan, latihan personel BIM adalah sangat penting dan ini dicapai melalui Pusat MyBIM dan 4 Pusat Satelit di UMP, UniMAP, UTM dan UMS. Pada 2018, 785 berbanding sasaran 400 personel BIM termasuk profesional telah dilatih. Jumlah keseluruhan yang telah dilatih setakat ini ialah 2,106 berbanding sasaran 1,000 yang telah melampaui jumlah sasaran.

Pembangunan sistem e-penyerahan BIM untuk 4 PBT terpilih iaitu Perbandanan Putrajaya (PJC), Majlis Bandaraya Petaling Jaya (MBPJ), Majlis Bandaraya Melaka Bersejarah (MBMB) dan Majlis Perbandaran Kangar (MPK) kini sedang dijalankan dengan kajian keperluan pengguna untuk semua PBT telah siap. Pembangunan sistem untuk PJC dan MBPJ telah siap dan Ujian Penerimaan Pengguna (UAT) sedang dijalankan. Agensi terkini yang telah bersetuju menyertai inisiatif e-penyerahan BIM adalah Bomba di mana proses pembangunan sedang dijalankan.

INITIATIVE P4
Roll Out Technology Advantage Across
Project Life-Cycle

Initiative P4 has 9 KPIs achieving 99% with a progress of 72.7% against the target of 73.2%. All 9 KPIs were GREEN (Way To Go!).

BIM adoption in public projects is led by JKR where BIM Level 1 was implemented in 2016 and currently 33% of public projects have used BIM Level 2. JKR is now initiating the implementation of BIM Level 3, which is defined as the sharing and integration of several multi-disciplinary models and data using model servers or other cloud based technology. To date, 8 public projects mostly hospital buildings have been secured for BIM Level 3 implementation. On the BIM transformation fund allocated by CIDB Malaysia amounting to RM1.07 million for consultants and contractors involved in hospital and new construction projects by ABM, 25 companies have received part of the RM33,000 incentive in the form of 3 Autodesk AEC licenses valid for one year and 3 free training seats for related MyBIM training programs.

The new MyBIM Centre has been relocated to Sunway Tower. The centre is now fully completed and was officiated by the Minister of Works Malaysia on 20 November 2017. It is equipped with up-to-date facilities including large capacity training rooms and the latest BIM software and hardware. It is opened to the public on weekdays from 9.00 am to 5.00 pm. As of today, several organisations have utilised the facilities offered at MyBIM Centre that includes MRT Corp., *3D Tech Parametric Sdn. Bhd.*, *Jabatan Kerja Raya*, *Gabungan Jurutera Perunding Bumiputra* and many more. Enhancements are on-going with plans to deploy more BIM softwares.

The BIM Object Library was officially launched during the BIM Day 2018. It is fully functioning and ready for use with a total of 7,829 components, populated into the library. It comprised of 829 IBS components, 6,000 Medical components, and 1,000 other components and is currently used to support the development of Level of Detail (LOD) for 300 models. A few manufacturers have already expressed interest to populate the library with their products such as *Honeywell International Sdn. Bhd.* (M&E products), *Hauslife Furniture* and *Prihoda (M) Sdn. Bhd.* (HVAC products). MyBIM Centre is actively promoting the library to increase awareness through nationwide BIM road tour and industry engagement programmes.

In order to ensure effective adoption of BIM, training of BIM personnel is most imperative and this was achieved via MyBIM Centre and 4 Satellite Centres in UMP, Uni MAP, UTM and UMS. In 2018, 785 against the target of 400 BIM personnel including professionals have been trained. The total number of personnel trained to date is 2,106 against the target of 1,000 which has surpassed the targeted number.

The BIM e-submission system development for the 4 selected PBTs i.e Putrajaya Corporation (PJC), *Majlis Bandaraya Petaling Jaya* (MBPJ), *Majlis Bandaraya Melaka Bersejarah* (MBMB) and *Majlis Perbandaran Kangar* (MPK) is now underway with user requirement studies for all PBTs have been completed. System development for PJC and MBPJ has been completed and User Acceptance Test (UAT) is on-going. The latest agency to agree to the BIM e-submission initiative is Bomba where the development process is ongoing.

Sehingga akhir 2018, sejumlah 120 modul berkaitan pembinaan telah diubah kepada format e-pembelajaran dan telah diluluskan oleh Jawatankuasa berkaitan di CIDB Malaysia. Modul-modul ini sedia untuk dimuat naik ke dalam Sistem Pengurusan Kompetensi (CMS) sebaik sahaja ia berfungsi sepenuhnya yang disasarkan menjelang akhir 2019. CMS merupakan satu alat komprehensif atas talian untuk mengesan, mengukur dan meningkatkan kompetensi personel binaan. Kompetensi untuk tiga kategori utama personel dikenalpasti sebagai:

- i) Kompetensi Kemahiran Personel Binaan
- ii) Kompetensi Penyeliaan & Pengurusan Personel Binaan
- iii) Kompetensi Pengurusan Kontraktor

CMS juga merekodkan profil personel binaan yang dikumpul, dikemas kini dan kemudian dimuat naik ke CMS menjelang akhir tahun 2020. Sehingga akhir 2018, sejumlah 850,754 profil personel binaan dalam semua tred termasuk 25 tred kemahiran telah dikumpul dan dikemas kini.

As of Q4 2018, a total of 120 construction related modules have been converted into e-learning format and approved by the respective Committees within CIDB Malaysia. These modules are ready to be uploaded into the Competency Management System (CMS) once it is fully functional which is targeted towards the end of 2019. The CMS is a comprehensive set of online tools for tracking, measuring and improving the competency of construction personnel. Competency for these three major categories of personnel have been identified :

- i) '*Kompetensi Kemahiran Personel Binaan*'
- ii) '*Kompetensi Penyeliaan & Pengurusan Personel Binaan*'
- iii) '*Kompetensi Pengurusan Kontraktor*'.

The CMS also records construction personnel profiles which are collected, updated and later uploaded into CMS by end of 2020. Until Q4 2018, a total of 850,754 construction personnel profiles in all trades including the 25 skill trades have been collected and updated.

INISIATIF P5

Tingkatkan Ketersediaan Maklumat Strategik Menerusi Pusat Maklumat Industri Pembinaan Nasional (NCIIC)

Inisiatif P5 mempunyai 9 KPI mencapai 100% dengan kemajuan 70.6% berbanding sasaran 70.8%. Kesemua 9 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!).

Pusat Kos Pembinaan Nasional atau N3C adalah inisiatif utama yang dijalankan oleh CIDB Malaysia untuk memenuhi salah satu fungsi CIDB Malaysia di bawah Bahagian II, Seksyen 4 (1) (e) dan (h) Akta 520 yang “memberi khidmat perundingan dan nasihat berkenaan industri pembinaan” dan “memula dan menyenggara sistem maklumat industri pembinaan”. Portal N3C atau MyN3C telah diakses oleh lebih daripada 12,800 pengguna unik yang terdiri daripada kontraktor (32%); perunding (17%); pemaju (8%); dan lain-lain (27%). Secara purata, dokumen telah dimuat turun 4,000 kali setiap bulan. Portal menawarkan data kos perkara-perkara berikut:

- Harga bahan binaan, kadar upah buruh, kadar sewa jentera, & pembelian peralatan
- Indeks kos berkaitan dengan bahan binaan, buruh, jentera dan peralatan
- Indeks kos pembinaan bagi kategori bangunan utama

CIDB Malaysia telah melantik Pertubuhan Juruukur Diraja Malaysia (RISM) untuk membangunkan maklumat kos pembinaan 60 model prototaip projek pembinaan. Setakat ini, 60 model yang meliputi 18 kategori projek telah siap sepenuhnya. Di samping itu, maklumat kos pembinaan ini akan diautomasikan sepenuhnya dan boleh didapati secara atas talian dari tahun 2020. Sistem ini telah 50% siap.

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 sedang dijalankan. Ia dibangunkan dengan mewujudkan perbandingan antara tahap harga dalam sampel projek dan asas harga piawai. CIDB Malaysia telah menerima pakai kaedah TPI dari *Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyor* (RICS) *United Kingdom* dalam membangunkan TPI untuk industri pembinaan tempatan. Metodologi ini memerlukan *Ready Reckoner* (RR), yang merupakan asas harga piawai yang akan digunakan untuk membangunkan TPI. RR telah siap sepenuhnya dengan mengambil kira faktor-faktor berikut:

- Standard Method of Measurement 2* (SMM2)
- Tahun asas ialah 2016
- Kadar asas berlokasi di kawasan Lembah Klang (Kuala Lumpur dan Selangor)

Kajian Kos Kitaran Hayat (LCC) yang telah siap sepenuhnya adalah penilaian ekonomi yang meliputi jumlah kos sesuatu aset termasuk kos permulaan dan kos yang terlibat di masa depan seperti penyelenggaraan, operasi dan kos pelupusan sepanjang hayatnya. Setelah kajian siap, data yang dikumpulkan akan diautomasikan supaya boleh dicapai atas talian di mana inisiatif ini telah siap 50%.

INITIATIVE P5

Enhance Availability of Strategic Information via NCIIC

Initiative P5 has 9 KPIs achieving 100% with a progress of 70.6% against the target of 70.8%. All 9 KPIs were GREEN (Way To Go!).

The National Construction Cost Centre or N3C is a key initiative undertaken by CIDB Malaysia to fulfill one of CIDB Malaysia'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”. The N3C portal or MyN3C has been accessed by more than 12,800 unique users comprising of contractors, which make up 32%; consultants 17%; developers 8%; and others 27%. On average, documents were downloaded 4,000 times monthly. The portal offers cost data on the following :

- Building materials price, labor wage rate, machinery hire rate, & equipment purchase
- Cost indices pertaining to building materials, labour, machineries & equipment
- Construction costs indices for major building categories

CIDB Malaysia had appointed the Royal Institution of Surveyors Malaysia (RISM) to develop construction cost information on 60 prototype models of construction projects. To date, 60 models covering 18 categories of projects have been fully completed. In addition, these construction cost information will be fully automated and be made available online from 2020 onwards. The system is 50% completed.

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 is well underway. It is developed by establishing a comparison between the level of pricing in a sample of project and a standard price base. CIDB Malaysia had adopted the TPI methodology from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyor (RICS) *United Kingdom* in developing the TPI for the local construction industry. The methodology requires a *Ready Reckoner* (RR), which is the standard price base that will be used to develop the TPI. The RR is fully completed which took into consideration the following factors :

- Standard Method of Measurement 2* (SMM2)
- The base year is 2016
- The location base rate is in the Klang Valley area (Kuala Lumpur and Selangor)

The Life Cycle Costing (LCC) study which is fully completed is an economic assessment that covers the total cost of an asset including initial and future costs such as maintenance, operation and disposal costs throughout its life span. Subsequent to the completion of the study, the data collected will be automated to make it available online. The automation initiative is 50% completed.

Pembangunan Konstan Buruh dan Loji (LPC) masih berterusan. Ia akan menyediakan maklumat asas mengenai tenaga kerja dan akan digunakan untuk perancangan loji dan rujukan untuk mengukur kecekapan konstan tenaga kerja dan loji di dalam bangunan dan kerja awam. Ia bertujuan untuk mencapai produktiviti yang lebih tinggi serta penjimatan kos dan memaksimumkan keuntungan. LPC memudahkan perbandingan dan analisis prestasi projek berbanding norma industri. Pada masa yang sama, ia juga membantu dalam membetulkan atau mengurangkan masalah yang wujud.

Tinjauan dan Prospek Industri Pembinaan 2017/ 2018 yang mengandungi 5 bab telah siap sepenuhnya. Ia mengandungi analisis projek pembinaan yang dianugerahkan pada tahun 2017 hingga akhir 2018 dalam Bab 2. Analitik data boleh diakses dari <http://www.cidb.gov.my/index.php/my/bidang-utama/ekonomi-pembinaan/penerbitan-statistik-dan-permintaan-pembinaan>, dengan Bab 4 penerbitan ini dibangunkan dengan kerjasama Maybank IB. Topik tumpuan yang dipilih di bawah bab 5 adalah berkenaan IBS.

Pusat Maklumat Industri Pembinaan Negara (NCIIC) bertujuan untuk menyediakan maklumat strategik mengenai industri pembinaan melalui integrasi sumber maklumat yang berlainan. Maklumat yang dikeluarkan boleh digunakan untuk memudahkan penggubalan dasar, perancangan strategik, keputusan pelaburan, penyelidikan saintifik dan ramalan mengenai perkara-perkara yang berkaitan dengan industri pembinaan. Rangka kerja NCIIC mengandungi 16 kandungan utama dengan kemajuan sehingga kini sebanyak 94%.

The Labour and Plant Constant (LPC) development is still ongoing. It will provide basic information on manpower and will be used for plant planning and a reference to gauge the efficiency of labour & plant constant in the building and civil works. It is aimed at achieving higher productivity as well as cost saving and maximising profits. LPC facilitates the comparison and analysing of project performance against the industry norms. At the same time, it also assists in rectifying or mitigating the problems, as they exist.

The Construction Industry Review and Prospects 2017/ 2018 containing 5 chapters is fully completed. It contains the analysis of construction projects awarded in 2017 until Q4 2018 in Chapter 2. The data analytic is accessible from <http://www.cidb.gov.my/index.php/my/bidang-utama/ekonomi-pembinaan/penerbitan-statistik-dan-permintaan-pembinaan>, with Chapter 4 of the publication developed in collaboration with Maybank IB. The focus topic selected under chapter 5 is on IBS.

National Construction Industry Information Centre (NCIIC) aims to make available strategic information on construction industry through integration with different sources of information. The information released can be used to facilitate policy formulation, strategic planning, investment decision, scientific research and forecasting on matters related to the construction industry. The NCIIC framework contains 16 head of contents with a progress to date at 94%.

INISIATIF P6

Memajukan Pembangunan Kapasiti dan Kapabiliti PKS Bumiputera

Inisiatif P6 mempunyai 8 KPI mencapai 100% dengan kemajuan 66.5% berbanding sasaran 66.9%. 1 daripada 8 KPI telah siap pada suku 1 2018 dan 7 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!).

Memperkasakan modal insan Bumiputera dengan meluaskan latihan berkemahiran tinggi dan program profesional yang diperakui akan meningkatkan kualiti, produktiviti dan kepakaran Bumiputera dalam industri pembinaan. Ini akan menggalakkan Bumiputera mendapat akses kepada peluang pekerjaan yang lebih baik dan pekerjaan berpendapatan lebih tinggi.

Pada akhir 2018, 14,252 berbanding sasaran 7,500 kontraktor Bumiputera telah dilatih di bawah Pembangunan Kontraktor Berterusan (CCD) dalam bidang teknikal, pengurusan dan kewangan. Setiap hari latihan mewakili 10 mata CCD dan maksimum 40 mata CCD diberikan untuk latihan lebih daripada 4 hari. Mata CCD ini adalah penting untuk pembaharuan pendaftaran kontraktor. Jumlah yang terlatih sehingga kini adalah 42,702 berbanding sasaran 22,500 kontraktor sejak 2016.

Pengkhususan di bawah Pengurusan Fasiliti (FM) adalah salah satu penambahan terbaru kepada pengkhususan tred CIDB Malaysia. Sehingga kini, terdapat hanya 213 kontraktor yang berdaftar. Justeru, amat sesuai bagi program ini dimasukkan dalam latihan Bumiputera agar meningkatkan peluang mereka untuk didaftarkan. Pada tahun 2018, 174 berbanding sasaran 200 kontraktor Bumiputera telah dilatih dalam FM menjadikan jumlah keseluruhan kini sebanyak 587 kontraktor.

Selain FM, latihan dalam IBS dan tred pakar juga sedang giat diusahakan untuk meningkatkan daya saing Bumiputera. Pada tahun 2018, 1,717 berbanding sasaran 2,500 kontraktor Bumiputera telah dilatih dalam IBS manakala 841 berbanding sasaran 700 kontraktor Bumiputera telah dilatih dalam tred pakar. Pencapaian ini telah meningkatkan jumlah keseluruhan sehingga kini seramai 8,033 kontraktor Bumiputera untuk IBS dan 1,546 kontraktor Bumiputera untuk tred pakar.

Bagi program pembangunan keusahawanan, ia mendapat penerimaan luas dengan 1,393 berbanding sasaran 1,250 kontraktor Bumiputera yang dilatih. Program ini dijalankan dengan kerjasama beberapa organisasi dan syarikat sektor swasta seperti MRT Corp, BPKU, PUNB dan pengeluar tempatan yang memulakan beberapa program untuk membangunkan usahawan Bumiputera sedia ada/ masa depan.

Bantuan kewangan dari beberapa agensi termasuk TERAJU, Kementerian Kerja Raya Malaysia, Perbadanan Usahawan Nasional Berhad, MARA dan Perbadanan Jaminan Kredit (CGC) telah diberikan kepada 413 berbanding sasaran kumulatif 400 usahawan Bumiputera yang berjumlah RM598.7 juta. Bantuan kewangan ini membantu kontraktor sama ada untuk meluaskan perniagaan mereka, mendapatkan peralatan dan jentera atau hanya untuk meningkatkan kelayakan mereka bagi mendapatkan pembiayaan daripada institusi kewangan.

INITIATIVE P6

Advance SME Bumiputra Capacity and Capability-Building

Initiative P6 has 8 KPIs achieving 100% with a progress of 66.5 % against the target of 66.9 %. Out of the 8 KPIs, 1 KPI had been achieved in Q1 2018 and 7 KPIs were GREEN (Way To Go!).

Empowering *Bumiputera* human capital by expanding high-skills training and certified professionals programmes will enhance the quality, productivity and expertise of *Bumiputera* in the construction industry thereby encouraging *Bumiputera* to have access to better job opportunities and higher paying jobs.

In Q4 2018, 14,252 against the target of 7,500 *Bumiputera* contractors have been trained under Continuous Contractor Development (CCD) in the areas of technical, managerial and financial. Each training day represents 10 CCD points and a maximum of 40 CCD points are awarded for training of more than 4 days. These CCD points are essential for renewal of contractor's registration. The total trained to date is 42,702 against the target of 22,500 contractors since 2016.

The specialisation under Facility Management (FM) is one of the latest additions to the CIDB Malaysia specialisation of trades. To date, there are only 213 contractors being registered. It is only appropriate for this programme to be included for *Bumiputera* training to boost their chances of getting registered. In 2018, 174 against the target of 200 *Bumiputera* contractors were trained in Facility Management making the total to date at 587 contractors.

Other than FM, training in IBS and specialist trades are also being rigorously pursued to enhance *Bumiputera's* competitiveness. In 2018, 1,717 against the target of 2,500 *Bumiputera* contractors had been trained in IBS while 841 against the target of 700 *Bumiputera* contractors were trained in specialist trades. These achievements had increased the total numbers to date as 8,033 *Bumiputera* contractors for IBS and 1,546 *Bumiputera* contractors for specialist trades.

As for the entrepreneurial development program, it has received wide acceptance with 1,393 against the target of 1,250 *Bumiputera* contractors being trained. This programme is undertaken in collaboration with a number of private sector organisations and companies such as MRT Corp., BPKU, PUNB and local manufacturers embarking on several programmes to develop existing/ future *Bumiputera* entrepreneurs.

Financial assistance from a number of agencies including TERAJU, Ministry of Works Malaysia, *Perbadanan Usahawan Nasional Berhad*, MARA and Credit Guarantee Corporation (CGC) was granted to 413 against the cumulative target of 400 *Bumiputera* entrepreneurs amounting to RM598.7 million. These financial aids serves to assist the contractors either for their business expansion, procuring equipments and machineries or just to boost their eligibility to obtain financing from financial institutions.

TERAS STRATEGIK 4 PENGANTARABANGSAAN

STRATEGIC THRUST 4 – INTERNATIONALISATION

Para penggiat industri perlu meningkatkan daya saing mereka untuk bersaing dengan penggiat industri global dalam melaksanakan projek-projek tempatan dan juga antarabangsa. Oleh yang demikian, Teras Strategik Pengantarabangsaan dan kepedayasaingan diwujudkan di bawah CITP bagi memantau keberkesanan usaha yang dilaksanakan untuk meningkatkan kepedayasaingan penggiat industri tempatan.

Teras Pengantarabangsaan mempunyai lima inisiatif seperti berikut :

- I1 – Mengantarabangsakan amalan dan standard pembinaan
- I2 – Kukuhan akses pembiayaan kepada peneraju Malaysia yang akan ke luar negara
- I3 – Meningkatkan eksport perkhidmatan pembinaan
- I4 – Tingkatkan pembangunan kapasiti dan kapabiliti kontraktor
- I5 – Tingkatkan penggunaan sumber pembinaan Malaysia dalam projek tempatan dan luar negara

Teras Strategik 4 mencapai 88.0% dengan kemajuan sebanyak 48.1% berbanding sasaran 54.5%. Terdapat 20 KPI yang mana 18 KPI sedang dilaksanakan manakala 2 KPI hanya akan bermula pada tahun 2019. 15 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!), 4 KPI adalah KUNING (Can Do Better) dan 1 KPI adalah MERAH (Hurry Up!). Status kemajuan KPI di bawah teras ini diberikan dalam Rajah 07 di bawah.

The construction industry players must build up their competitiveness in order to compete with global players in executing local as well as international projects. Thus, a specific thrust within the CITP – Internationalisation and Competitiveness has been introduced/ established to track the efforts towards enhancing the competitiveness of local industry players.

Internationalisation has five initiatives as follows:

- I1 - Internationalise construction practices and standards
- I2 - Strengthen access to financing for Malaysian champions going abroad
- I3 - Enhancing export of construction services
- I4 - Intensify contractor's capacity and capability building
- I5 - Elevate the use of Malaysian construction resources in local and overseas projects

Strategic Thrust 4 achieved 88.0% with progress of 48.1% against the target of 54.5%. It has a total of 20 active KPIs, out of which 18 KPIs are ongoing and 2 KPIs commencing in 2019. The percentage progress indicates that there were 15 KPIs that were GREEN (Way To Go!), 4 KPIs that were YELLOW (Can Do Better) and 1 KPI was RED (Hurry Up!). The progress status of the KPIs under this thrust is given in Figure 07 below.

KEMAJUAN KESELURUHAN TS4 BERDASARKAN KPI SEHINGGA Q4 2018 ST4 OVERALL PROGRESS BY KPIs UNTIL Q4 2018



*2 KPIs yet to commence

Rajah 07
Figure 07

Di peringkat teras, TS 4 mempunyai 3 teras KPI dengan pencapaian berikut:
At the thrust level, ST 4 has 3 Thrust KPIs with the following achievements :

Bil. No.	KPI Teras Thrust KPI	Pencapaian Achievements
1.	10 Syarikat mencapai penarafan SCORE 5 Bintang 10 Companies achieve 5* SCORE rating	21 Syarikat mencapai penarafan SCORE 5 Bintang 21 companies against the target of 10 achieve 5* SCORE rating
2.	6X peningkatan nilai projek pembinaan dan produk berkaitan pembinaan luar Negara yang diperolehi syarikat Malaysia pada 2020 (Garis aras 2015 = RM1.38 bilion) 6X Increase in volume of overseas construction projects and construction related products secured by Malaysian companies by 2020 (Baseline 2015 = RM1.38 billion)	5.09X peningkatan nilai projek pembinaan dan produk berkaitan pembinaan luar Negara yang diperolehi syarikat Malaysia (RM7.02 bilion berbanding sasaran RM4 bilion) 5.09x increase in volume against the target of 3.0x (RM7.02 billion against the target of RM4 billion)
3.	10+ Syarikat berkaitan pembinaan mengeksport perkhidmatan ke pasaran global 10+ Construction-related companies export construction services in the global market	13 Syarikat berkaitan pembinaan mengeksport perkhidmatan ke pasaran global 13 construction related companies against the target of 10 companies

INISIATIF I1

Mengantarabangsakan Amalan dan Standard Pembinaan

Inisiatif I1 mempunyai 9 KPI mencapai 80.0% dengan kemajuan 61.4% berbanding sasaran 76.5%. 1 daripada 9 KPI telah dicapai pada 2017, 6 KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*) dan 1 KPI adalah MERAH (*Hurry Up!*). Lagi 2 KPI akan dimulakan pada 2019.

Spesifikasi Nasional untuk Pembinaan (NSC) diperkenalkan untuk mengintegrasikan spesifikasi piawai sektor awam dan sektor swasta. Matlamat memperkenalkan NSC adalah untuk mengurangkan pertikaian, percanggahan dan ketidakpastian pendapat dan akhirnya meningkatkan keseragaman spesifikasi yang digunakan dalam industri pembinaan. NSC yang dicadangkan akan meliputi semua spesifikasi yang sedia ada termasuk bahan binaan, keselamatan, alam sekitar, kaedah, mutu kerja, dan sebagainya. Spesifikasi ini pada mulanya dibangunkan oleh *National Building Specification* (NBS) yang telah ditubuhkan di UK selama 10 tahun yang lalu. Melalui program yang berjaya ini, CIDB Malaysia mengambil inisiatif untuk menerima pakai dan mengadaptasi rangka kerja NBS supaya kandungannya memenuhi keperluan tempatan. Perkembangan NSC masih berterusan.

Civil Engineering Standard Method of Measurement versi Malaysia, MyCESMM telah dibangunkan untuk mempromosi kaedah pengukuran piawai untuk semua kerja kejuruteraan awam dan agar industri pembinaan Malaysia mempunyai kecekapan dalam prosedur tender dan kontrak antarabangsa yang sangat penting ini. Pada tahun 2018, 8 berbanding sasaran 10 projek telah dilaksanakan menggunakan MyCESMM yang mana 6 daripada projek tersebut berada di Malaysia Timur. Setakat ini, 28 projek telah berjaya melaksanakan MyCESMM sejak tahun 2016. Bagi membiasakan diri graduan-graduan sedia ada dengan MyCESMM, 9 institusi pengajian tinggi telah menandatangani Memorandum Persefahaman (MoU) dengan CIDB Malaysia untuk menyokong penggunaan MyCESMM dalam kurikulum pembelajaran mereka.

Pada tahun 2018, latihan kepada 223 berbanding sasaran 200 profesional telah dilaksanakan menjadikan jumlah terlatih sejak 2016 seramai 820 profesional. Mereka akan memudahkan industri dalam penggunaan MyCESMM dan telah membantu dalam penukaran MyCESMM kepada MSCESMM yang telah lengkap dan diluluskan oleh SIRIM.

Dalam memastikan industri pembinaan mematuhi pindaan Akta 520 yang terkini mengenai pematuhan bahan binaan, penguatkuasaan mandatori ke atas standard bahan binaan terus dipergiatkan. Pada tahun 2018, 798 verifikasi ke atas pematuhan bahan binaan telah dilakukan melalui 3,401 lawatan tapak di mana 100% notis ketidakpatuhan (N1 / N5 / N6) telah dikeluarkan. Untuk menyokong usaha pematuhan ini, RMKe-11 telah memberikan dana berjumlah RM10 juta pada tahun 2017 untuk memperoleh beberapa peralatan ujian. Pada akhir 2018, kesemua 12 peralatan ujian yang diperolehi telah dihantar ke makmal ujian yang ditetapkan. Pegawai verifikasi juga perlu menjalani pelbagai latihan dan akreditasi untuk memastikan verifikasi pematuhan bahan binaan dijalankan dengan betul. Pada 2018, 126 pegawai verifikasi telah dilatih berdasarkan kategori dan produk. Modul latihan juga telah ditambah berdasarkan bahan-bahan yang disenaraikan dalam jadual 4 Akta 520. Bagi tahun 2018, modul-modul mengenai *radiant barrier*, struktur keluli difabrikasi dan perkakas sanitari telah dibangunkan. Manual verifikasi produk pembinaan untuk pegawai verifikasi turut siap untuk digunakan.

INITIATIVE I1

Internationalise Construction Practices and Standards

Initiative I1 has 9 KPIs achieving 80.0% with a progress of 61.4% against the target of 76.5%. Out of the 9 KPIs, 1 KPI had been achieved in 2017, 6 KPIs were GREEN (*Way To Go!*), 1 RED KPI (*Hurry Up!*) while 2 KPIs will commence in 2019.

National Specification for Construction (NSC) was introduced to integrate the public sector standard specifications and private sector. The aim of introducing the NSC is to reduce 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. This specification is initially developed by National Building Specification (NBS) which has been established in UK for the past 10 years. Through this successful program, CIDB Malaysia took the initiative to adopt and adapt the NBS framework to suit the contents with local requirements. The NSC development is still ongoing.

Malaysia's own version of the Civil Engineering Standard Method of Measurement, MyCESMM has been developed to promote a standard method of measurement for all civil engineering works and better-equipped Malaysian construction industry with a very important international tendering and contracting procedure. In 2018, 8 against the target of 10 projects were implemented using MyCESMM of which 6 of the projects were in East Malaysia. To date, 28 projects had successfully implemented MyCESMM since 2016. In order for the up-and-coming graduates to be familiarise with MyCESMM, 9 higher learning institutions had signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with CIDB Malaysia to support the adoption of MyCESMM in their learning curriculum.

In 2018, training of 223 against the target of 200 professionals was executed making the total trained since 2016 at 820 professionals. They will facilitate the industry in the adoption of MyCESMM and had assisted in the conversion of MyCESMM to MSCESMM which is fully completed and approved by SIRIM.

In ensuring the construction industry adheres to the latest amendment of Act 520 on building material compliance, mandatory enforcement of material standards continued to be intensified. In 2018, 798 material compliance verifications were conducted via 3,401 site visits whereby 100% non-compliance notices (N1/ N5/ N6) were issued. To support the compliance initiative, RMKe-11 had granted fund amounting to RM10 million in 2017 to procure a number of testing equipments. By Q4 2018, all 12 testing equipments procured have been delivered to the designated testing labs. Verification officers also need to undergo various training and accreditation to ensure material compliance verifications are conducted correctly. In 2018, 126 verification officers had been trained based on categories and products. Training modules have also been added based on the materials listed in schedule 4 of Act 520. For 2018, the modules on radiant barrier, fabricated steel structure and sanitary ware have been developed. A construction product verification manual for verification officers was also completed for usage.

INISIATIF I2

Kukuhkan Akses Pembiayaan kepada Peneraju Malaysia yang akan ke Luar Negara

Inisiatif I2 mempunyai 3 KPI mencapai 97.0% dengan kemajuan 51.7% berbanding sasaran 53.3%. Kesemua 3 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!).

Kajian mengenai pengukuhan akses pembiayaan kepada peneraju Malaysia yang akan ke luar negara telah mengenal pasti 5 skim untuk membantu syarikat Malaysia memperoleh pembiayaan semasa peringkat penting projek mereka. 5 skim ini adalah:

- i) Program Pembangunan Antarabangsa
- ii) Rangsangan Pembiayaan Luar Negara
- iii) Pertukaran Mata Wang Negara Fokus
- iv) Skim Pelaburan Ekuiti
- v) Pensekuritan Pinjaman

1 daripada 5 skim pembiayaan di atas iaitu Pertukaran Mata Wang Negara Fokus telah dilaksanakan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia apabila 2 perjanjian telah dimeterai antara Malaysia dan Bank Pusat Thailand dan Bank Pusat Indonesia.

Sementara itu pada akhir 2018, 24 projek berbanding sasaran hanya 4 projek yang dilaksanakan oleh 13 syarikat berkaitan pembinaan telah menerima Dana Eksport Perkhidmatan (SEF) yang membantu Pembekal Perkhidmatan Malaysia (MSP) menjalankan aktiviti untuk meluaskan dan meneroka pasaran antarabangsa. Setiap syarikat hanya dibenarkan maksimum RM5 juta untuk memudahkan mereka dalam mana-mana satu daripada 7 aktiviti yang layak di bawah geran *reimbursable* atau pinjaman mudah.

INISIATIF I3

Meningkatkan Eksport Perkhidmatan Pembinaan

Inisiatif I3 telah dipertingkatkan dengan penggabungan 2 sub inisiatif; 'Inisiatif I3a - Memudahcara Pembentukan Konsortia untuk Mempromosikan Skala Penggiat Industri Malaysia' dan 'Inisiatif I3b - Memastikan Sasaran yang Fokus bagi Pasaran Eksport Berpotensi Tinggi'. Inisiatif yang digabungkan telah diluluskan oleh mesyuarat CITP-MC pada April 2018. Pada tahun 2017, terdapat 5 KPI di bawah I3a dan I3b (KPI I3-108, KPI I3-110, KPI I3-123, KPI I3-124 dan KPI I3-125). Berikutan inisiatif yang baru digabungkan, 2 KPI digugurkan (KPI I3-108 dan KPI I3-124) dengan baki hanya 3 KPI untuk memberi lebih tumpuan ke arah meningkatkan eksport perkhidmatan pembinaan tempatan di peringkat global. Daripada 3 KPI ini, hanya 1 KPI sahaja sedang dilaksanakan manakala 2 KPI yang lain telah dikaji semula. Ia mencapai 92.0% dengan kemajuan 47.1% berbanding sasaran 51.2%. KPI ini adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!).

Dalam tempoh 2 tahun yang lalu, Malaysia berjaya mendapat projek di luar negara berjumlah RM1.71 bilion pada 2016 dan RM3.14 bilion pada 2017. Pada 2018, 8 syarikat pembinaan Malaysia berjaya mendapat 24 projek bernilai RM2.1 bilion berbanding sasaran RM2 bilion di 13 buah negara.

INITIATIVE I2

Strengthen Access to Financing for Malaysian Champions Going Abroad

Initiative I2 has 3 KPIs achieving 97% with a progress of 51.7% against the target of 53.3%. All 3 KPIs were GREEN (Way To Go!).

The study on strengthening access to financing for Malaysian champions going abroad had identified 5 schemes to assist Malaysian companies securing funding at crucial stages of the projects. These 5 schemes are :

- i) International Development Program
- ii) Stimulus for Overseas Financing
- iii) Focused Countries Currency Swap
- iv) Equity Investment Scheme
- v) Loan Securitisation

1 out of the 5 financing schemes which is Focused Countries Currency Swap have been executed by *Bank Negara Malaysia* when 2 agreements were executed between Malaysia and Central Bank of Thailand and Central Bank of Indonesia.

Meanwhile by Q4 2018, 24 projects against the target of only 4 projects executed by 13 construction related companies had received the Services Export Fund (SEF) which assists Malaysian Service Providers (MSPs) to undertake activities to expand and venture into the international market. Each company is only allowed a maximum of RM5 million each to facilitate them in any one of the 7 eligible activities covered under the reimbursable grant or soft loan.

INITIATIVE I3

Enhancing Export of Construction Services

Initiative I3 had been enhanced by the merging of 2 sub initiatives; 'Initiative I3a - Facilitate Consortia Formation to Promote Scale of Malaysian Players' and 'Initiative I3b - Ensure Focused Targeting of High Potential Export Market'. The merged initiative was approved by the CITP-MC meeting in April 2018. In 2017, there was 5 KPIs under I3a and I3b (KPI I3-108, KPI I3-110, KPI I3-123, KPI I3-124 and KPI I3-125). Subsequent to the newly merged initiative, 2 KPIs were dropped (KPI I3-108 and KPI I3-124) leaving only 3 KPIs left to bring more focus towards enhancing export of local construction services globally. Out of the 3 KPIs only 1 KPI is being executed while the other 2 KPIs had been reviewed. It achieved 92.0% with a progress of 47.1% against the target of 51.2%. The KPI is GREEN (Way To Go!).

During the past 2 years, Malaysia had successfully won projects overseas amounting to RM1.71 billion in 2016 and RM3.14 billion in 2017. In 2018, 24 projects were won by 8 Malaysian construction companies worth RM2.1 billion against the target of RM2 billion in 13 countries.

INISIATIF I4

Tingkatkan Pembangunan Kapasiti dan Kapabiliti Kontraktor

Inisiatif I4 mempunyai 4 KPI mencapai 98.0% dengan kemajuan 47.8% berbanding sasaran 48.7%. Kesemua 4 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!).

Selaras dengan isu dan cabaran semasa dalam industri seperti pindaan Akta 520 CIDB dan keperluan keselamatan dan eksport yang meningkat, SCORE sedang dipertingkatkan. SCORE (Penarafan Daya Saing PKS untuk Peningkatan) adalah alat diagnostik untuk mengukur dan meningkatkan daya saing kontraktor, berdasarkan prestasi dan keupayaan mereka. Berikutan pengujian yang dijalankan di kalangan 13 syarikat untuk membandingkan versi SCORE 2.0 yang telah disiapkan dan versi SCORE 1.0, parameter pengurusan projek didapati sebagai penyebab utama penurunan markah SCORE kontraktor. Usaha selanjutnya sedang dijalankan untuk meningkatkan soal selidik untuk penarafan SCORE yang lebih baik.

Pada akhir 2018, 54 kontraktor G7 telah mencapai 4 bintang dan ke atas penarafan SCORE daripada sasaran 100 kontraktor G7 menjelang 2020. Berdasarkan kajian yang dijalankan untuk meningkatkan penarafan SCORE kontraktor G7, senarai penyedia latihan untuk memberi latihan yang perlu ke atas parameter SCORE telah dikenalpasti.

Pembangunan Sistem Pengurusan Maklumat Berpusat (CIMS) termasuk modul berkenaan Kad Laporan Kontraktor (CRC). Menjelang 2018, CRC telah siap sepenuhnya di mana kontraktor mata Pembangunan Kontraktor Berterusan (CCD) dan pelbagai latihan yang dijalankan telah dimasukkan untuk meningkatkan modul CRC.

Latihan dan pensijilan pengurus projek pembinaan dijalankan dengan kerjasama *Association of Construction Project Managers* (ACPM) dengan sasaran 300 pengurus projek yang akan diperakui menjelang 2020. Pada akhir 2018, 186 pengurus projek pembinaan telah diperakui berbanding sasaran 190. IWG20 telah meluluskan pengurus projek pembinaan untuk merangkumi pengurus projek pembinaan yang diperakui (CCPM), pengurus fasiliti dan pengurus projek pembetulan yang diperakui oleh CIDB Malaysia.

Di samping memperakui pengurus projek pembinaan, inisiatif untuk menggalakkan personel kontraktor G7 untuk dilatih dalam kursus teknikal, kewangan dan pengurusan pembinaan telah dijalankan. Pada akhir 2018, 1,557 berbanding sasaran 1,500 kontraktor G7 telah dilatih. Latihan ini dianjurkan oleh pelbagai agensi termasuk Pusat Latihan Bertauliah Kontraktor (PLBK), dan CIDB Holdings bersama dengan *Master Builders Association Malaysia* (MBAM), *Association of Construction Project Managers* (ACPM), Institut Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan Negara (NIOSH) dan lain-lain.

INITIATIVE I4

Intensify Contractor's Capacity and Capability Building

Initiative I4 has 4 KPIs achieving 98% with a progress of 47.8% against the target of 48.7%. All 4 KPIs were GREEN (Way To Go!).

In keeping with current issues and challenges in the industry such as the amended CIDB Act 520 and heightened safety and export ready requirements, the SCORE is being enhanced. SCORE (SME Competitiveness Rating for Enhancement) is a diagnostic tool to measure and enhance competitiveness of contractors, based on their performance and capabilities. Subsequent to the testing conducted among 13 companies to compare the completed SCORE version 2.0 and SCORE version 1.0, the project management parameter was found to be the main reason for the decrease in contractors SCORE marks. Further efforts are underway to enhance the questionnaires for better SCORE rating.

By Q4 2018, 54 G7 contractors have achieved 4 stars and above SCORE rating, from a target of 100 G7 contractors by 2020. Based on the study conducted to improve G7 contractors SCORE rating, a list of training providers to provide essential trainings on SCORE parameters had been identified.

The development of the Centralised Information Management System (CIMS) included a module on Contractor Report Card (CRC). By 2018, the CRC is fully completed where the Contractors Continuous Development (CCD) points and various trainings undertaken have been included to enhance the module on the CRC.

The training and certification of construction project managers are executed in collaboration with the Association of Construction Project Managers (ACPM) with the target of 300 project managers to be certified by 2020. By Q4 2018, 186 construction project managers were certified against the target of 190. The IWG20 had approved for construction project manager to include certified construction project manager (CCPM), facility manager and sewerage project manager certified by CIDB Malaysia.

In addition to certifying construction project managers, an initiative to encourage G7 contractors' personnel to be trained in construction technical, finance and management courses was pursued. By Q4 2018, 1,557 against the target of 1,500 G7 contractors' personnel had been trained. The trainings were organised by various agencies including Certified Contractor Training Centre (PLBK), and CIDB Holdings together with Master Builders Association Malaysia (MBAM), Association of Construction Project Managers (ACPM), National Institute of Occupational, Safety and Health (NIOSH), etc.

INISIATIF I5

Tingkatkan Penggunaan Sumber Pembinaan Malaysia dalam Projek Tempatan dan Luar Negara

Ini merupakan inisiatif baru dengan 2 KPI yang dirumuskan. Ia telah diperkenalkan dan diluluskan pada bulan Februari 2018 dengan beberapa aktiviti dimulakan sejak tahun 2017. Inisiatif ini mencapai 77% dengan kemajuan sebanyak 32.5% berbanding sasaran 42.5%. Kedua-dua KPI adalah KUNING (*Can Do Better*).

Berikutan penggabungan Majlis Eksport Kebangsaan (NEC) dengan IWG18 dan TWG4, beberapa inisiatif di bawah NEC telah diteruskan pelaksanaannya. Sebelum penggabungan itu, NEC telah menggesa kontraktor dan penyedia perkhidmatan Malaysia untuk meningkatkan perolehan produk dan perkhidmatan Malaysia bagi projek tempatan dan luar negara agar dapat membantu meningkatkan eksport negara. Oleh itu, inisiatif-inisiatif ini perlu diteruskan untuk memastikan tren susut nilai perdagangan luar negeri bersih dapat ditangani.

Penyumberan domestik adalah aktiviti perolehan untuk barangan atau perkhidmatan yang dihantar atau dikeluarkan di dalam negara asal pembeli. Program Penyumberan Domestik (DSP) telah digubal untuk meningkatkan penggunaan sumber Malaysia dan ia dilaksanakan melalui padanan perniagaan antara pembeli dan penjual. 9 pemilik projek di bawah projek *Tun Razak Exchange* telah dipadankan dengan pembekal barangan dan perkhidmatan tempatan bagi mengukur minat pemilik projek untuk mendapatkan barang dan perkhidmatan tempatan untuk projek mereka. Daripada 9 projek, 4 projek telah dikenalpasti mempunyai beberapa bidang yang berpotensi untuk dipadankan dengan penyedia sumber tempatan.

DSP untuk projek luar negara juga dijalankan dengan pepadanan perniagaan antara Syarikat *Battersea Power Station Development* dan syarikat berkaitan pembinaan Malaysia melibatkan 25 syarikat yang dijalankan di London, United Kingdom. Objektifnya adalah untuk memberi peluang kepada syarikat-syarikat pembinaan dan berkaitan pembinaan Malaysia untuk melaksanakan pembinaan dan perkhidmatan berkaitan pembinaan serta mengeksport produk dan bahan binaan.

INITIATIVE I5

Elevate the Use of Malaysian Construction Resources in Local and Overseas Projects

This is a new initiative with 2 KPIs formulated. It was introduced and endorsed in February 2018 with some of the activities initiated since 2017. The initiative achieved 77% with a progress of 32.5% against the target of 42.5%. Both KPIs were YELLOW (*Can Do Better*).

Following the merging of the National Export Council (NEC) with IWG18 and TWG4, several initiatives under the NEC was taken on board for execution. Prior to the merger, the NEC had urged Malaysian contractors and service providers to increase the procurement of Malaysian products and services for their local and overseas projects to help accelerate the country's exports. Thus, it is only fair that those initiatives be continued to ensure the depreciating trends of net external trade is addressed.

Domestic sourcing is the activity of procuring goods or services that are delivered or manufactured within the buyer's home country borders. The Domestic Sourcing Programme (DSP) has been formulated to increase the usage of Malaysian resources and it is executed via business matching between buyer and seller. 9 project owners under the Tun Razak Exchange project were matched with local goods and services providers to gauge projects owner's interest in sourcing goods and services locally for their projects. Out of the 9 projects, 4 projects were identified to have several potential areas to be matched up with local resource providers.

The DSP for overseas projects was also carried out with business matching between the Battersea Power Station Development Company and Malaysian construction related companies comprising of 25 companies conducted in London, United Kingdom. The objective is to provide opportunities for Malaysian construction and construction related companies to undertake and execute construction and construction related services as well as export of construction products and materials.

TERAS STRATEGIK 5 PENYAMPAIAN PERKHIDMATAN

STRATEGIC THRUST 5 – SERVICE DELIVERY

CIDB Malaysia memainkan peranan penting dalam memastikan industri pembinaan memberi manfaat kepada negara dan orang ramai, dan ia hanya boleh dilakukan sekiranya CIDB Malaysia dapat melaksanakan fungsinya dengan berkesan. Disamping CIDB Malaysia tekun memacu CITP ke arah hasil yang dikenal pasti, organisasi ini perlu memahami bahawa peranan utama CIDB Malaysia tidak boleh ditinggalkan dalam memenuhi Wawasan, Misi, Fungsi dan Nilai-nilai Terasnya. Sebagai pemacu utama bagi program transformasi yang penting untuk industri, CIDB Malaysia berhasrat untuk membangun menjadi organisasi berprestasi tinggi, yang mempunyai visi dan halatuju yang jelas serta apa yang ingin dicapai melalui strategi yang tersusun rapi. Pasukan yang berprestasi tinggi adalah sekumpulan individu yang berkongsi visi dan matlamat bersama serta berkolaborasi, saling mencabar dan bertanggungjawab untuk maju ke hadapan, mencapai keputusan cemerlang dan menawarkan perkhidmatan dengan cemerlang.

Teras Strategik 5 diwujudkan ke arah mencapai inisiatif menjadi Organisasi Berprestasi Tinggi melalui strategi yang efektif dan jelas. Dalam memastikan pemantauan prestasi KPI secara dekat di seluruh rangkaian kerja di CIDB Malaysia, 2 inisiatif di bawah TS5 juga diperluaskan ke semua pejabat dan cawangan negeri CIDB Malaysia seperti yang digariskan di bawah Inisiatif S11 dan S12.

Teras Penyampaian Perkhidmatan mempunyai dua belas inisiatif seperti berikut :

- S1 - Memastikan pengurusan dan kepimpinan CITP yang cemerlang
- S2 - Meningkatkan standard dan integriti keseluruhan pentadbiran dan amalan bisnes dalaman
- S3 - Menambahbaik pengurusan levi
- S4 - Memastikan penguatkuasaan yang efektif
- S5 - Memacu kecemerlangan dalam pengurusan pemprosesan pusat
- S6 - Memastikan pengurusan strategi *Closed-Loop* yang berjaya
- S7 - Melaksanakan amalan pengurusan risiko
- S8 - Membangun warga kerja yang kompeten
- S9 - Meningkatkan penggunaan teknologi dan sistem yang canggih
- S10 - Memupuk budaya yang menghargai "*Sense Of Purpose*" dalam semua aspek
- S11 - Memastikan operasi yang selari dengan pejabat-pejabat negeri
- S12 - Memastikan penyampaian cemerlang oleh syarikat subsidiari dalam memenuhi fungsi CIDB Malaysia

Teras Strategik 5 mencapai 94% dengan kemajuan sebanyak 59.7% berbanding sasaran 63.7%. Terdapat 76 KPI yang mana 65 KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*), 8 KPI adalah KUNING (*Can Do Better*) dan 3 KPI adalah MERAH (*Hurry Up!*). Status kemajuan KPI di bawah teras ini diberikan dalam Rajah 08 di bawah.

CIDB Malaysia plays a vital role in ensuring the construction industry benefits the nation and public, and it can only do so if CIDB Malaysia is able to perform its functions most effectively. While CIDB Malaysia is diligently driving CITP towards its identified outcomes, the organisation must not lose sight of CIDB Malaysia's core functions, being committed to its Vision, Mission, Functions and Core Values. As the key driver of an important transformation programme for the industry, CIDB Malaysia aspires to develop into a high-performing organisation, one that has a clear vision of where they are headed and what they want to accomplish through well-structured strategies. A high performing team is a group of people who share a common vision and goals as well as collaborate, challenge and hold each other accountable to charge forward, achieve outstanding results and deliver, with excellence.

Strategic Thrusts 5 had been established to effectively and clearly strategise its initiatives towards achieving this High-Performing Organisation. In ensuring a close-loop monitoring of KPIs performance within the entire working chain in CIDB Malaysia, 2 initiatives under TS5 is also extended to all CIDB Malaysia state offices and branch offices as outlined under Initiative S11 and S12.

Service Delivery Thrust has 12 initiatives. These are;

- S1 - Ensure outstanding CITP leadership and management
- S2 - Elevate standards and integrity of all internal business practices and administration
- S3 - Improve levy management
- S4 - Ensure highly effective enforcement
- S5 - Drive excellence in central processing management
- S6 - Ensure successful closed-loop strategy management
- S7 - Implement risk management practices
- S8 - Develop highly competent workforce
- S9 - Enhance the use of high technology and systems
- S10 - Cultivate the culture which values "*Sense of Purpose*" in all aspects
- S11 - Ensure well-aligned operations with state offices
- S12 - Ensure excellent delivery by subsidiary companies to fulfill CIDB Malaysia Functions

Strategic Thrust 5 achieved 94% with a progress of 59.7% against a target of 63.7%. There are 76 ongoing KPIs of which 65 KPIs were GREEN (*Way To Go!*), 8 KPIs were YELLOW (*Can Do Better*) and 3 KPIs were RED (*Hurry Up!*). The progress status of the KPIs under this thrust is given in Figure 08 below.

KEMAJUAN KESELURUHAN TS5 BERDASARKAN KPI SEHINGGA Q4 2018 ST5 OVERALL PROGRESS BY KPIs UNTIL Q4 2018



Rajah 08
Figure 08

*3 KPIs yet to commence

INISIATIF S1

Memastikan Pengurusan dan Kepimpinan CITP Yang Cemerlang

Inisiatif S1 mempunyai hanya 1 KPI mencapai 100% dengan kemajuan 40.0% berbanding sasaran 40.0%. KPI itu adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!).

Dalam menyebarkan pencapaian CITP, CIDB Malaysia perlu menghasilkan Laporan Kemajuan CITP dua kali setiap tahun bermula 2016. Laporan ini selalu digunakan sebagai rujukan untuk mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Menteri CITP (CITP-MC) yang dipengerusikan oleh Menteri Kerja Raya Malaysia. Bagi 2018, Laporan CITP Bil. 3 untuk suku ke-4 2017 telah dihasilkan untuk mesyuarat CITP-MC yang diadakan pada April 2018 manakala Laporan CITP Bil. 4 untuk suku ke-2 2018 telah dihasilkan untuk mesyuarat CITP-MC yang diadakan pada November 2018.

INISIATIF S2

Meningkatkan Standard dan Integriti Keseluruhan Pentadbiran dan Amalan Bisnes Dalaman

Inisiatif S2 mempunyai 7 sub inisiatif merangkumi 16 KPI mencapai 95.0% dengan kemajuan 50.1% berbanding sasaran 52.8%. 15 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!) dan 1 KPI adalah KUNING (Can Do Better).

Inisiatif S2 memberi tumpuan untuk memastikan tahap perkhidmatan yang disampaikan oleh bahagian berkaitan dalam CIDB Malaysia memenuhi piawaian yang ditetapkan oleh pihak pengurusan. Cara pengukuran prestasi bahagian itu adalah melalui maklum balas kaji selidik kepuasan yang diedarkan kepada semua staf yang telah berinteraksi dengan bahagian-bahagian ini. Pada akhir 2018, semua 6 bahagian yang berkaitan telah melepasi skor sasaran 6.0 dengan keputusan berikut:

Bil. No.	Bahagian Division	Skor Score
1.	10 Syarikat Mencapai Penarafan SCORE 5 Bintang Policy and Strategy	7.24
2.	Pembangunan Sumber Manusia dan Pengurusan Fasilitas Human Resources and Facility Management	7.68
3.	Pengurusan Maklumat Information Management	7.27
4.	Kewangan dan Akaun Finance and Account	7.24
5.	Pejabat Penasihat Undang-Undang Legal Advisor Office	7.32
6.	Audit Dalaman Internal Audit	7.32

INITIATIVE S1

Ensure Outstanding CITP Leadership and Management

Initiative S1 has only 1 KPI achieving 100% with a progress of 40.0% against the target of 40.0%. The KPI was GREEN (Way To Go!).

In communicating the CITP achievements, CIDB Malaysia needs to produce the CITP Progress Report twice annually beginning 2016. This report has always been used as a reference for the CITP Ministerial Committee (CITP-MC) meetings chaired by the Minister of Works Malaysia. As for 2018, CITP Report No. 3 for Q4 2017 was produced for the CITP-MC meeting held in April 2018 while CITP Report No. 4 for Q2 2018 was produced for the CITP-MC meeting held in November 2018.

INITIATIVE S2

Elevate Standards and Integrity of all Internal Business Practices and Administration

Initiative S2 has a total of 7 sub-Initiatives comprising of 16 KPIs achieving 95.0% with a progress 50.1% against the target of 52.8%. 15 KPIs were GREEN (Way To Go!) and 1 KPI was YELLOW (Can Do Better).

Initiative S2 focuses on ensuring the level of services delivered by the related divisions within CIDB Malaysia meets the standards prescribed by the management. The modus operandi in measuring the division's performance is via satisfaction survey responses circulated to all staff that had interacted with these divisions. By Q4 2018, all the 6 related divisions had surpassed the targeted score of 6.0 with the following results:

Dalam usaha untuk memastikan semua pejabat aset berada di dalam keadaan yang sangat baik, penyelenggaraan berkala perlu dilaksanakan. Bagi tahun 2018, penyelenggaraan peralatan ICT, pembersihan pejabat, penyaman udara dan kenderaan telah dijalankan sepenuhnya seperti yang dijadualkan.

Bahagian Pengurusan Maklumat juga telah melancarkan Dasar ICT yang telah diluluskan oleh pengurusan atasan. Bahagian ini telah mengumpulkan 178 Surat Pematuhan Polisi ICT CIDB Malaysia yang telah ditandatangani oleh staf.

Bagi Bahagian Kewangan dan Akaun, ia mendapat pencapaian 97.7% dalam memastikan tuntutan dibayar dalam masa 14 hari. Pada 2018, 11,844 tuntutan diterima di mana 11,574 daripadanya telah dibayar dalam masa yang ditetapkan. Bahagian ini juga memperoleh Sijil Audit Bersih 2017 dari AG bertarikh 1 Ogos 2018.

Pejabat Penasihat Undang-Undang telah menyampaikan perkhidmatan mereka secara profesional di mana daripada jumlah 60 advisory notes/ kontrak dan dokumen undang-undang, 58 telah disemak dan dirangka dalam masa 7 hari dari tarikh arahan. Bahagian ini juga mematuhi Prosedur Operasi Standard (SOP) yang telah dibangunkan dan dilaksanakan dalam kes-kes tindakan undang-undang iaitu penyerahan kepada panel perundangan dalam tempoh 30 hari dari persetujuan pendakwaan. Ini menghasilkan 75 kes telah berjaya diserahkan mengikut SOP dan 8 daripada 10 kes telah difailkan di mahkamah. Secara purata, 77.5% kes yang dibawa ke mahkamah telah disabitkan.

Unit Audit Dalaman telah melaksanakan semua rancangan audit untuk tahun 2018 manakala Pelan Audit tahunan 2019 telah diluluskan dalam Jawatankuasa Audit peringkat Lembaga No. 3/ 2018. Program-program yang dirancang di bawah inisiatif ISO dan Keselamatan telah juga berjaya dilaksanakan.

INISIATIF S3

Menambahbaik Pengurusan Levi

Inisiatif S3 mempunyai 3 KPI mencapai 100% dengan kemajuan 50.0% berbanding sasaran 50.0%. Kesemua 3 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!).

Levi berjumlah 0.025% daripada kos kontrak dikenakan ke atas semua kontrak melebihi RM500,000 yang dilaksanakan di Malaysia. Pengisytiharan kerja pembinaan dilaksanakan melalui atas talian dan levi akan dikenakan sejurus selepas perisytiharan dibuat. Sasaran di bawah inisiatif ini adalah untuk mengutip 75% levi dalam tempoh tanggungan menjelang 2020. Pada akhir tahun 2018, 78.60% daripada jumlah levi telah dikutip dalam tempoh liabiliti. 91.50% daripada jumlah levi telah dikutip dalam tahun semasa berbanding sasaran 90% manakala pengurangan terkumpul levi tidak dibayar adalah 52.17% berbanding sasaran 35%.

In order to ensure all office assets are in excellent condition, regular maintenance must be executed. For 2018, the maintenance of ICT equipment's, office cleaning, air-conditioning and vehicle were fully conducted as scheduled.

The Information Management Division had also launched the ICT Policy which was approved by the top management. The Division collected 178 "Surat Pematuhan Polisi ICT CIDB Malaysia" that were signed by the staff.

As for the Finance and Account Division, it accomplished 97.7% achievement in ensuring claims were paid within 14 days. In 2018, 11,844 claims were received where 11,574 of them were paid within the stated time. The Division also attained a Clean Audit Certificate 2017 from the AG dated 1 August 2018.

The Legal Advisor Office had delivered their services professionally where out of the total number of 60 advisory notes/ contract and legal documents, 58 have been reviewed and drafted within 7 days from the instruction date. The Division had also adhered to the developed and executed Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on legal action cases i.e submission to legal panel within 30 days from prosecution consent. This resulted in 75 cases had been successfully submitted as per SOP and 8 out of 10 cases were filed in court. An average of 77.5% of cases brought to court was convicted.

The Internal Audit Unit had implemented all audit plans for 2018 while the yearly Audit Plan 2019 has been approved in the Board level Audit Committee No. 3/2018. Programmes planned under the ISO and Safety initiatives had also been successfully implemented.

INITIATIVE S3

Improve Levy Management

Initiative S3 has 3 KPIs achieving 100% with a progress 50.0% against the target of 50.0%. All 3 KPIs were GREEN (Way To Go!).

A levy amounting to 0.025% of the contract cost is imposed 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. The target under this initiative is to collect 75% levy within the liability period by 2020. By end of 2018, 78.60% of total levy were collected within the liability period. 91.50% of total levy were collected within the current year of collection against the target of 90% while the reduction of cumulative unpaid levy was 52.17% against the target of 35%.

INISIATIF S4

Memastikan Penguatkuasaan yang Efektif

Inisiatif S4 mempunyai 2 KPI mencapai 92.0% dengan kemajuan 46.0% berbanding sasaran 50.0%. Kesemua 2 KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*).

Dalam memastikan industri pembinaan mematuhi Akta 520 CIDB yang melibatkan pendaftaran kontraktor, kewajipan kontraktor, bayaran levi, personel binaan, akreditasi dan bahan binaan, penguatkuasaan yang ketat telah dijalankan untuk memastikan pematuhan industri. Operasi Penguatkuasa Bersepadu dijalankan untuk mewujudkan kerjasama antara jabatan atau agensi yang menguatkuasakan peraturan atau undang-undang masing-masing di tapak pembinaan supaya kerja menjadi lebih mudah dan lebih berkesan. Pada akhir 2018, 30 Operasi Penguatkuasaan Bersepadu dan 6 Operasi Khas telah berjaya dilaksanakan.

INISIATIF S5

Memacu Kecemerlangan dalam Pengurusan Pemprosesan Pusat

Inisiatif S5 mempunyai 2 KPI mencapai 86.0% dengan kemajuan 56.0% berbanding sasaran 65.0%. Kesemua 2 KPI adalah KUNING (*Can Do Better*).

Pencapaian penyampaian yang cemerlang sebahagiannya disumbangkan melalui pengurusan pemprosesan berpusat di mana CIDB Malaysia telah berjaya menyiapkan 77.96% daripada keseluruhan proses atas talian berpusat mengikut piagam pelanggan di mana 99% telah dicapai untuk pendaftaran kontraktor, 92% dicapai untuk levi, 100% dicapai untuk SCORE dan 20.07% untuk Pendaftaran Personel Binaan/ Kad Hijau.

INISIATIF S6

Memastikan Pengurusan Strategi Closed-Loop yang Berjaya

Inisiatif S6 mempunyai 2 KPI mencapai 88.0% dengan kemajuan 43.7% berbanding sasaran 50.0%. 1 KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*) dan 1 lagi KPI adalah KUNING (*Can Do Better*).

Bagi memastikan penajajaran berterusan prestasi CIDB Malaysia melalui pelaksanaan rangka kerja pengurusan prestasi dan sistem pelaporan berstruktur, kad skor bagi anak-anak syarikat dan pejabat/ cawangan CIDB Malaysia telah diwujudkan dan dikaji semula setiap tahun. Semua staf P&P di bawah Unit Strategik juga telah berjaya menjalani kursus latihan dalam Pengurusan Strategik.

INITIATIVE S4

Ensure Highly Effective Enforcement

Initiative S4 has 2 KPIs achieving 92.0% with a progress 46.0% against the target of 50.0%. All 2 KPIs were GREEN (*Way To Go!*).

In ensuring the construction industry adheres to the CIDB Act 520 involving the registration of contractors, contractors' obligations, levy payments, construction personnel, accreditation and building materials, rigorous enforcements were conducted to keep the industry in check. *Operasi Penguatkuasaan Bersepadu* is conducted to establish cooperation between departments or agencies that enforce their respective rules or laws on construction sites so that work becomes easier and more effective. By Q4 2018, 30 numbers of *Operasi Penguatkuasaan Bersepadu* and 6 *Operasi Khas* had been successfully executed.

INITIATIVE S5

Drive Excellence in Central Processing Management

Initiative S5 has 2 KPIs achieving 86% with a progress 56.0% against the target of 65.0%. All 2 KPIs were YELLOW (*Can Do Better*).

Attainment of delivery excellence is partly contributed via a central processing management whereby CIDB Malaysia had managed to achieve 77.96% of overall centralised online process completed as per client charter in which 99% was achieved for contractor registration, 92% achieved for levy, 100% achieved for SCORE and 20.07% for Construction Personnel Registration/ Green Card.

INITIATIVE S6

Ensure Successful Closed-Loop Strategy Management

Initiative S6 has 2 KPIs achieving 88% with a progress 43.7% against the target of 50.0%. 1 KPI was GREEN (*Way To Go!*) and 1 KPI was YELLOW (*Can Do Better*).

In ensuring the continuous alignment of CIDB Malaysia performance through implementation of performance management framework and structured reporting system, the scorecard for subsidiaries and CIDB Malaysia state/ branch offices had been established and reviewed annually. All P&P staff under Strategic Unit had also undergone successful training courses on Strategic Management.

INISIATIF S7

Melaksanakan Amalan Pengurusan Risiko

Inisiatif S7 mempunyai hanya 1 KPI mencapai 100% dengan kemajuan 50.0% berbanding sasaran 50.0%. KPI tersebut adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*).

Berikutan Manual Pengurusan Risiko CIDB Malaysia yang dibangunkan pada tahun 2017, Daftar Risiko untuk semua bahagian yang berkaitan telah dikumpulkan dan berpusat di Unit Audit Dalaman. Daftar Risiko ini dikemas kini secara berterusan dengan sesi latihan untuk pegawai risiko dilaksanakan serentak. Laporan Pengurusan Risiko telah dibentangkan dalam Mesyuarat Penyemakan Pengurusan (*Management Review*) di mana semua langkah kawalan tambahan untuk item berisiko tinggi telah dipantau oleh semua pemilik proses yang termasuk risiko Pengurusan Inventori, risiko Pengurusan Latihan, risiko Pendaftaran Personel Binaan, risiko Maklum Balas Pelanggan, risiko Pengurusan IT, risiko Pendaftaran Kontraktor, risiko Pengenaan Levi dan risiko Perolehan.

INISIATIF S8

Membangun Warga Kerja yang Kompeten

Inisiatif S8 mempunyai 3 KPI mencapai 95.0% dengan kemajuan 74.1% berbanding sasaran 78.3%. Kesemua 3 KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*).

Dalam usaha mengukuhkan pembangunan kompetensi staf, tahap kecekapan mereka telah dikenalpasti melalui Penilaian Diri dan Pegawai Atasan serta Penilaian Pihak Ketiga. Analisis jurang individu telah dijalankan dan keperluan latihan telah dikenal pasti dan dimasukkan ke dalam Pelan Latihan & Prospektus untuk 2018-2020 yang telah diluluskan oleh Panel Pembangunan Sumber Manusia. 93.3% daripada program latihan yang dijadualkan (Generik, Fungsi, Kepimpinan dan Amalan) telah dilaksanakan berdasarkan Pelan Latihan & Prospektus.

Dasar Perolehan Bakat bersama-sama dengan rangka kerja dan Garis Panduan Perolehan Bakat telah diluluskan untuk pelaksanaan. Bengkel dan latihan untuk penilai terpilih telah diadakan di mana 16 penilai dari ibu pejabat dan pejabat negeri layak menjadi penilai bagi perolehan bakat. Proses pengambilan pekerja telah dilaksanakan mengikut Dasar Perolehan Bakat ini.

Dasar Perancangan Penggantian telah diluluskan oleh Panel Pembangunan Sumber Manusia (PPSM) untuk pelaksanaan. Proses perancangan penggantian telah mulai dilaksanakan berdasarkan dasar-dasar yang telah dibangunkan. Kursus kepimpinan telah dirancang untuk menyediakan bakat baru bagi memenuhi kedudukan strategik.

INITIATIVE S7

Implement Risk Management Practices

Initiative S7 has 1 KPI achieving 100% with a progress 50.0% against the target of 50.0%. The KPI was GREEN (*Way To Go!*).

Subsequent to the CIDB Malaysia Risk Management Manual developed in 2017, a Risk Register for all related divisions has been compiled and centralised at the Internal Audit Unit. This Risk Register was continuously updated with training session for risk officers simultaneously executed. The Risk Management Report was presented in *Mesyuarat Penyemakan Pengurusan* (Management Review) where all additional control measures for high risk item has been monitored by all the process owners which include Inventori Management risk, Training Management risk, Construction Personal Registration risk, Customer Feedback risk, IT Management risk, Contractor Registration risk, Levy Charge risk and procurement risk.

INITIATIVE S8

Develop Highly Competent Workforce

Initiative S8 has 3 KPIs achieving 95% with a progress 74.1% against the target of 78.3%. All 3 KPIs were GREEN (*Way To Go!*).

In the effort to strengthen staff competency development, their level of competencies was identified through Self and Superior Assessment & Third Party Assessments. Individual gap analysis was conducted and training needs were identified and inserted into the Training Plan & Prospectus for 2018 – 2020 which was approved by the Human Resource Development Panel (PPSM). 93.3% of the scheduled training programmes (Generic, Functional, Leadership and Practice) have been executed based on Training Plan & Prospectus.

The Talent Acquisition Policy together with the Talent Acquisition and Guideline framework had been approved for implementation. Workshops and training for selected assessors were held where 16 assessors from headquarters and state offices were qualified to become assessors for talent acquisition. Recruitment process has been implemented according to this Talent Acquisition Policy.

The Succession Planning Policy was approved by the PPSM for implementation. Process of the succession planning has started to be implemented based on the policies developed. Leadership courses had been planned to provide new talents for the preparation of strategic positions.

INISIATIF S9

Meningkatkan Penggunaan Teknologi dan Sistem yang Canggih

Inisiatif S9 mempunyai 2 KPI mencapai 100% dengan kemajuan 50.0% berbanding sasaran 50.0%. Kedua-dua KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*).

Inisiatif ini dirancang untuk memastikan teknologi tinggi dan sistem CIDB Malaysia sentiasa bersesuaian dengan tahap yang dinyatakan dalam Perjanjian Tahap Perkhidmatan (SLA) bagi memantau rangkaian dan server serta menyediakan ketersediaan tinggi - HA (*high availability*) untuk rangkaian dan server. Perkhidmatan untuk 20 tapak telah mencapai 100% ketersediaan berbanding sasaran 99.7% manakala 100% isu IT telah diselesaikan sepertimana SLA berbanding sasaran 97%.

INISIATIF S10

Memupuk Budaya yang Menghargai “Sense Of Purpose” dalam Semua Aspek

Inisiatif S10 mempunyai hanya 1 KPI mencapai 100% dengan kemajuan 50.0% berbanding sasaran 50.0%. KPI tersebut adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*).

Apabila sebuah organisasi mempunyai “*Sense of Purpose*” yang dikongsi bersama di kalangan pekerja dan kepimpinan, terdapat satu pemahaman yang jitu mengenai mengapa organisasi itu diwujudkan, dan apa yang penting semasa bekerja. Membina sebuah syarikat yang mempunyai “*Sense of Purpose*” yang dikongsi bersama membolehkan semua orang menjadi sebahagian daripada sebuah organisasi yang berjaya. CIDB Malaysia berusaha untuk menanamkan budaya ini dengan mewujudkan 4 aktiviti utama di bawah Program “1 Hati 1 CIDB”. Sebahagian daripadanya termasuk:

- i) Penghormatan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif
- ii) CIDB Fun Run 2018
- iii) Hari Terbuka CIDB
- iv) Menguasai semula Lagu ‘1 Hati 1 CIDB’

INITIATIVE S9

Enhance the Use of High Technology and Systems

Initiative S9 has 2 KPIs achieving 100% with a progress 50.0% against the target of 50.0%. All 2 KPIs was GREEN (*Way To Go!*).

This initiative was established to ensure CIDB Malaysia’s high technology and systems are always up to the mark as per the Service Level Agreements in monitoring network and server as well as provide HA (high availability) for servers and networks. Service for 20 sites had achieved 100% availability against the target of 99.7% while 100% IT issues were resolved as per SLA against the target of 97%.

INITIATIVE S10

Cultivate the Culture Which Values “Sense of Purpose” in all Aspects

Initiative S9 has 1 KPI achieving 100% with a progress 50.0% against the target of 50.0%. The KPI was GREEN (*Way To Go!*).

When an organisation has a shared “Sense of Purpose” among the employees and the leadership there is a much more unified understanding of why the organisation exists in the first place, and what ultimately matters at work. Building a company with a shared “Sense of Purpose” allows everyone to be a part of a winning solution. CIDB Malaysia endeavours to inculcate this culture by establishing 4 main activities under the “1 Hati 1 CIDB” Programmes. Some of these included :

- i) CEO Honour
- ii) CIDB Fun Run 2018
- iii) CIDB Open Day
- iv) Remastering ‘1 Hati 1 CIDB’ Anthem

INISIATIF S11

Memastikan Operasi yang Selari dengan Pejabat-pejabat Negeri

Inisiatif S11 mempunyai 13 KPI mencapai 93.0% dengan kemajuan 80.0% berbanding sasaran 85.7%. Kesemua 13 KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*).

Seperti yang disebutkan sebelum ini, inisiatif ini diwujudkan untuk memastikan pemantauan prestasi KPI secara dekat di seluruh rangkaian kerja di CIDB Malaysia memandangkan ia diperluaskan ke semua pejabat dan cawangan negeri CIDB Malaysia. Pejabat-pejabat ini bertindak sebagai cabang pelaksana CIDB Malaysia yang memberi perkhidmatan kepada industri di peringkat negeri.

Pada 2018, pejabat negeri CIDB Malaysia mengeluarkan 281 Perakuan Pemuatan Standard (PPS) untuk bahan binaan tempatan dalam tempoh 10 hari dari tarikh verifikasi manakala 8,981 (94%) Sijil Kelulusan (COA) untuk bahan binaan yang diimport telah dikeluarkan dalam tempoh 3 hari dari tarikh verifikasi.

Pejabat Negeri CIDB Malaysia yang menguruskan Pusat Latihan dan Penilaian yang diiktiraf telah beroleh pencapaian berikut:

- i) 36,892 penilaian ke atas kecekapan pekerja mahir berbanding sasaran 24,600.
- ii) 199,821 personel binaan telah mengambil bahagian dalam Kursus SICW berbanding sasaran 150,000.
- iii) 2,980 penilaian penyelia tapak berbanding sasaran 2,500.
- iv) 4,503 latihan dilaksanakan berbanding sasaran 3,920.

Mengenai penyertaan dalam kursus Integriti & Kod Etika Kontraktor, 6,705 kontraktor telah mengambil bahagian berbanding sasaran 7,000 dengan jumlah penyertaan tertinggi dari negeri Selangor. 2,917 kontraktor mengambil bahagian dalam Latihan Pengurusan Bisnes berbanding sasaran 2,000.

Dalam memastikan latihan yang dijalankan oleh CIDB Malaysia dan Pusat Latihan Bertauliah yang telah dilantik adalah berkesan, Laporan Analisa Hasil Latihan suku Ke-2 dan Ke-4 2018 telah dihasilkan oleh BPPL untuk peningkatan yang diperlukan. Dari segi penyediaan Kertas Siasatan (IP), 822 daripada 970 IP telah siap dalam tempoh 3 bulan dari pelantikan Pegawai Penyiasat dan disahkan oleh Pemilik Inisiatif/ Pengarah Negeri. Ini merupakan pencapaian 85% berbanding sasaran 80%. 3,401 pemeriksaan tapak telah dijalankan oleh Pejabat Negeri CIDB Malaysia berkenaan peruntukan Akta 520 berbanding sasaran 3,200. 5,681 kontraktor telah menjalani penilaian SCORE berbanding sasaran 2,500 manakala 7,151 kontraktor telah dinilai di bawah CCA berbanding sasaran 6,933.

INITIATIVE S11

Ensure Well-Aligned Operations with State Offices

Initiative S11 has 13 KPIs achieving 93% with a progress 80.0% against the target of 85.7%. All 14 KPIs were GREEN (*Way To Go!*).

As mentioned earlier, this initiative was created to ensure a close-loop monitoring of KPIs performance within the entire working chain in CIDB Malaysia as it is extended to all CIDB Malaysia state and branch offices. These offices act as the implementation arm of CIDB Malaysia that services the industry at the state level.

In 2018, CIDB Malaysia state offices issued 281 Certificate of Compliance to material standards (PPS) for local building materials within 10 days from verification date while 8,981 (94%) Certificate of Approval (COA) for imported building materials were issued within 3 days from verification date.

The CIDB Malaysia State Offices who manages the Accredited Assessment and Training Centres had accomplished the following achievements:

- i) 36,892 assessments on competency of skilled workers against the target of 24,600.
- ii) 199,821 construction personnel had participated in SICW Course against the target of 150,000.
- iii) 2,980 site supervisor assessments against the target of 2,500.
- iv) 4,503 training executed against the target of 3,920.

On the participation in the Integrity & Contractors’ Code Of Ethics Course, 6,705 contractors participated against the target of 7,000 with the highest number of participation from the Selangor state. 2,917 contractors participated in the Business Management Training against the target of 2,000.

In ensuring the trainings conducted by CIDB Malaysia and its appointed Accredited Training Centres were effective, the Q2 2018 and Q4 2018 Training Outcome Analysis Reports were produced by BPPL for required enhancements. In terms of preparation on Investigation Papers (IP), 822 out of 970 IPs were completed within 3 months from the appointment of Investigation Officer and endorsed by Initiative Owner/ State Directors. That is an 85% achievement against the target of 80%. 3,401 site inspections were conducted by CIDB Malaysia State Offices on the provisions of Act 520 against the target of 3,200. 5,681 contractors undergo SCORE evaluation against the target of 2,500 while 7,151 contractors were evaluated under the CCA against the target of 6,933.

INISIATIF S12

Memastikan Penyampaian Cemerlang oleh Syarikat Subsidiari dalam Memenuhi Fungsi CIDB Malaysia

Inisiatif S12 mempunyai 33 KPI mencapai 93.0% dengan kemajuan 58.8% berbanding sasaran 63.3%. 23 KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*), 5 KPI adalah KUNING (*Can Do Better*) dan 2 KPI adalah MERAH (*Hurry Up!*). 3 KPI masih belum dimulakan.

Inisiatif S12 telah melibatkan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari CIDB Malaysia dalam peranan mereka untuk memenuhi fungsi CIDB Malaysia. Terdapat 5 anak syarikat yang terlibat iaitu CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd. (CIDBH), CIDB e-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd., *Construction Research Institute of Malaysia* (CREAM), *Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad* (CLAB) dan CIDB IBS Sdn. Bhd.

Dalam usaha meningkatkan standard kemahiran dan keupayaan pelatih ABM, penyertaan dalam Pertandingan Kemahiran di peringkat kebangsaan dan antarabangsa amat digalakkan untuk mendapat pengiktirafan. Pada tahun 2018, 7 pelatih telah memenangi pingat dalam pertandingan akhir *World Skill Malaysia Belia* (WSMB) manakala 2 pelatih melangkah lebih jauh untuk mewakili Malaysia dalam *Asia Skill Competition* (ASC) 2018 dengan salah seorang daripada mereka memenangi pingat.

CLAB yang membekalkan pekerja binaan dan menyediakan Kuarters Pekerja Berpusat (CLQ) untuk pekerja binaan telah mengurus dan mengagihkan 15,420 pekerja untuk industri pembinaan berbanding sasaran 15,000 pekerja dengan 3,464 pekerja yang ditempatkan di CLQ CLAB berbanding sasaran 3,200 pekerja.

CIDBH, cabang pelaksana Program CIDB Malaysia dan pengurusan 6 Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM) mempunyai 8 KPI di bawahnya. CIDBH bertanggungjawab untuk menjalankan kajian pengesanan bagi mengukuhkan pengurusan ABM dan memastikan graduan berkualiti tinggi dapat diserap ke dalam industri. Data kajian pengesanan suku ke-3 2018 yang dikumpul melibatkan 1,454 responden. Daripada jumlah responden, 69% graduan bekerja dalam bidang pembinaan yang berkaitan, 12% graduan bekerja di luar bidang yang berkaitan, 7% graduan melanjutkan pengajian mereka dan 12% graduan dilaporkan belum mendapat pekerjaan. Perancangan jangka panjang yang komprehensif untuk setiap ABM telah diluluskan oleh CIDB Malaysia dengan pengkhususan tred seperti berikut:

INITIATIVE S12

Ensure Excellent Delivery by Subsidiary Companies to Fulfill CIDB Malaysia Functions

Initiative S12 has 33 KPIs achieving 93% with a progress 58.8% against the target of 63.3%. 23 KPIs were GREEN (*Way To Go!*), 5 KPIs were YELLOW (*Can Do Better*) and 2 KPIs were RED (*Hurry Up!*). 3 KPIs have yet to commence.

Initiative S12 had engaged CIDB Malaysia subsidiary companies in their role to facilitate in fulfilling CIDB Malaysia functions. There are 5 subsidiary companies involved namely CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd. (CIDBH), CIDB e-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd., Construction Research Institute of Malaysia (CREAM), Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad (CLAB) and CIDB IBS Sdn. Bhd.

In the effort to improve skill standards and capability of the ABM trainees, participation in Skill Competitions at national and international level is highly encouraged to gain recognition. In 2018, 7 trainees won medals in the World Skill Malaysia Belia (WSMB) final competition while 2 trainees went further to represent Malaysia in the Asia Skill Competition (ASC) 2018 with one of them winning a medal.

CLAB who supplies construction workers and provides Centralised Labour Quarters (CLQ) for construction workers had managed and distributed 15,420 workers for the construction industry against the target of 15,000 workers with 3,464 workers placed at CLAB's CLQs against the target of 3,200 workers.

CIDBH, the implementation arm for CIDB Malaysia Programs and the management of the 6 *Akademi Binaan Malaysia* (ABM) has 8 KPIs under them. CIDBH is responsible to conduct tracer studies to strengthen the management of ABMs and ensure good quality graduates for absorption to the industry. The Q3 2018 tracer study data collected involved 1,454 respondents. Out of the total respondents, 69% of graduates worked in related construction fields, 12% of graduates worked outside the related fields, 7% of graduates further their studies and 12% of graduates were reported yet to be employed. A comprehensive long term blue print for each ABM had been approved by CIDB Malaysia with the following specialisation of trades :

Secara purata 87% pelatih ABM telah diserap dalam industri setelah latihan tamat berbanding sasaran 80%. Setiap ABM mesti dinilai untuk mencapai sekurang-kurangnya penarafan 3 bintang bermula 2018. Hasil penarafan Bintang ABM adalah seperti berikut; 5 Bintang (tidak ada); 4 Bintang (1 ABM); 3 Bintang (4 ABM) dan 2 Bintang (1 ABM). Dalam usaha meningkatkan prestasi kewangan CIDBH, sekurang-kurangnya 25% daripada pendapatan Kumpulan CIDBH mesti dijana secara luaran. Untuk ini, CIDBH hanya dapat mencapai 19.53%. Walau bagaimanapun, margin keuntungan operasi mencapai 20.91% melepasi sasaran 8%. Latihan dan penilaian kecekapan oleh semua 6 ABM telah melepasi sasaran yang ditetapkan di mana 5,850 belia telah dilatih, 16,008 personel telah dilatih dan 36,470 penilaian telah dilaksanakan. Dalam usaha untuk memperkukuhkan ketepatan masa dan proses verifikasi semua bahan/ produk untuk memastikan CIDB Malaysia dapat mengeluarkan Sijil Kelulusan (COA) mengikut piagam pelanggannya, CIDBH mesti mematuhi tempoh masa yang ditetapkan untuk pengeluaran laporan/ sijil ujian, pensijilan dan verifikasi. Pada 2018, 7,251 konsainan telah dicapai dalam tempoh masa yang diperuntukkan.

CIDB IBS Sdn. Bhd. yang meneraju dan menjadi pemangkin untuk transformasi industri IBS secara aktif telah mempromosikan dan meningkatkan pembangunan IBS di seluruh negara menerusi perkhidmatan dan produk IBS yang terkemuka. Salah satu program untuk mengiatkan penggunaan IBS ialah mendesak pengeluar IBS untuk berdaftar dengan pensijilan VVTC di mana pada 2018, 22 pengeluar telah berdaftar dengan pensijilan VVTC (terdiri daripada 10 pengeluar baru dan 12 pengeluar sedia ada). Usaha untuk mewujudkan pengeluar baru melalui program pembangunan vendor masih dijalankan dengan modul draf akhir telah lengkap dan dua syarikat telah dikenal pasti untuk menjalani projek perintis. Reka bentuk standard untuk rumah mampu milik yang terdiri daripada kediaman atas tanah dan kediaman jenis strata seperti kondominium dijangka diwujudkan menjelang 2020. Setakat ini, 5 reka bentuk standard untuk MyIOS telah dibangunkan dengan sejumlah 7 lukisan seni bina, 4 lukisan struktur dan 4 pengiraan Skor IBS (struktur) yang lengkap.

CREAM menjalankan kerja-kerja Penyelidikan & Pembangunan (R&D) yang berkaitan dengan industri pembinaan; ujian dan pensijilan bahan binaan serta penilaian dan pensijilan untuk kualiti, kesihatan & keselamatan dan kemampunan alam sekitar. Dengan 14 KPI, CREAM mempunyai bilangan KPI tertinggi di bawah S12. Seperti CIDBH, CREAM juga terlibat dalam ujian, pensijilan dan verifikasi bahan binaan/ produk. Berdasarkan kaji selidik kepuasan pelanggan dari klien, hasil analisis purata untuk ketepatan waktu dan proses adalah 97.9% berbanding 80% garis dasar.

An average of 87% of ABM trainees was absorbed in the industry upon completion of training against the target of 80%. Every ABM must be rated to achieve a minimum of 3 star rating starting 2018. ABM Star Rating resulted in 5 Stars (none); 4 Stars (1 ABM); 3 Stars (4 ABMs) and 2 Stars (1 ABM). In the bid to improve CIDBH financial performance, a minimum of 25% of CIDBH Group income/ revenue must be externally generated. For this CIDBH only managed to achieve 19.53%. However, its operating profit margin at 20.91% surpassed the targeted 8% set. The competency trainings and assessments by all 6 ABMs had surpassed the target set in which 5,850 youth were trained, 16,008 personnel were trained and 36,470 assessments executed. In the effort to strengthen timeliness and accuracy of all materials/products verification processes to ensure CIDB Malaysia is able to issue Certificate of Approvals (COA) as per its client charter, CIDBH must comply to the time frame set for issuance of testing, certification and verification report/ certificate. In 2018, 7,251 consignments were achieved within the allocated time frame.

CIDB IBS Sdn. Bhd. who leads the solution and catalyst for the transformation of the IBS industry is actively promoting and enhancing IBS development nationwide through leading edge IBS services and products. One of the programmes to accelerate the adoption of IBS is to urge IBS manufacturers to be registered with VVTC certification where in 2018, 22 manufacturers were registered with VVTC certification (consisting of 10 new manufacturers and 12 existing manufacturers). The endeavour to establish new manufacturers through the vendor development programme is still ongoing with the final draft module completed and two companies being identified to undergo pilot project. A standard design for affordable housing comprising landed property and stratified property such as condominium is aspired to be established by 2020. To date, 5 standard designs for MyIOS had been developed with a total of 7 architectural drawings, 4 structural drawings and 4 IBS Score Calculations (structure) completed.

CREAM undertakes Research & Development (R&D) works related to the construction industry; testing and certification of building materials as well as assessment and certification for quality, health & safety and environmental sustainability. With 14 KPIs, CREAM has the highest number under S12. Like CIDBH, CREAM is also involved in testing, certification and verification of construction materials/ products. Based on customer satisfaction survey from clients, the average analysis result for timeliness and accuracy is 97.9% compared with baseline 80%.

Bil. No.	ABM	Pengkhususan Tred Trade Specialisation
1.	Tengah Central	Mekanikal & Elektrikal Mechanical & Electrical
2.	Selatan Southern	Minyak & Gas Oil & Gas
3.	Utara Northern	Elektrikal Electrical
4.	Timur Eastern	Minyak & Gas Oil & Gas
5.	Sabah Sabah	Operasi Loji Plant Operation
6.	Sarawak Sarawak	Operasi Jentera Berat Heavy Machinery Operation

CREAM berhasrat untuk meningkatkan prestasi dan keupayaannya sebagai Pusat Kecemerlangan (COE) untuk teknologi pembinaan & inovasi dan kemampunan alam sekitar menerusi pelbagai inisiatif. Mengenai agenda kemampunan alam sekitar, 2 projek telah dinilai untuk penarafan kemampunan infrastruktur menggunakan CEEQUAL iaitu Lebuhraya Pantai Barat Seksyen 4 dan DUKE Fasa 3. 16 pelatih telah dilatih dalam CEEQUAL yang kemudiannya menjadi jawatankuasa teknikal dalam membangunkan *Malaysia Sustainability Infrastructure Rating Tool* (INFRASTAR). MAMPAN, pusat rujukan pembangunan dan pembinaan mampan di bawah CREAM kini sedang menjalankan 4 projek R&D yang mana dua telah siap (Garis panduan dan pelan tindakan untuk pembinaan di tanah gambut). *BUILD IT GREEN: An Overview of Green Building Rating Tools* in Malaysia yang menganalisis dan mengindeks alat penarafan bangunan yang terdapat di Malaysia diterbitkan untuk rujukan dan penggunaan industri. 107 daripada sasaran 100 Profesional Bertauliah MyCREST telah diiktiraf pada tahun 2018 untuk memudahkan industri dalam mengadaptasi MyCREST dalam projek pembinaan. Laporan emisi CO₂ diterbitkan di mana hanya 1 projek awam iaitu Menara KKR2 yang dinilai pada tahun 2017. Menara KKR2 direka untuk mengeluarkan 6302.22 ktCO₂e/ tahun dan mencapai 64% pengurangan pelepasan CO₂ daripada reka bentuk konvensionalnya.

Penyelidikan mengenai penambahbaikan perumahan kos rendah melalui inovasi dan teknologi canggih akan menghasilkan buku panduan dengan 10 reka bentuk perumahan mampu milik. Draf buku panduan sedang diperhalusi untuk penerbitan. Satu kajian impak terhadap pelaksanaan IBS untuk menilai status penggunaan semasa IBS dalam industri pembinaan telah siap 90%. Kajian mengenai produktiviti IBS dan kriteria insentif produktiviti yang sesuai untuk industri pembinaan telah siap.

Analisis kos dan faedah BIM untuk mempromosikan penggunaan BIM masih berterusan dengan pakar teknikal dari pengamal BIM dilantik untuk meraih pengalaman dan pengetahuan mereka. Penerbitan Standard BIM untuk industri pembinaan Malaysia bertujuan untuk memberi maklumat mengenai piawaian BIM kepada pemain industri dijadualkan siap pada 2019.

CIDB e-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd. yang melaksanakan program peningkatan ICT untuk industri pembinaan mempunyai 6 KPI di bawahnya. Syarikat mempunyai matlamat untuk meningkatkan prestasi dan keupayaannya sebagai Pusat Kecemerlangan (COE) bagi pelaksanaan BIM. Panduan BIM untuk menyediakan pemain industri yang relevan dengan BIM Tahap 2 berjaya diterbitkan dan disampaikan meliputi kesedaran, kesediaan, penggunaan dan pelaksanaan. Pelan Pra-lulus (PAP) BIM telah dibangunkan untuk Klinik Kesihatan Kelas 3; Blok Akademik dan Kuarters Kelas G. 40 JKR *BIM Room Data Sheet* untuk hospital juga dibangunkan. Untuk mencapai persekitaran BIM Tahap 3, perisian pelengkap tertentu yang dipanggil plug-in perlu digunakan. Senarai perisian *plug-in* telah dipilih oleh JKR untuk setiap disiplin (senibina, struktur, mekanikal & elektrik). Sehingga kini, 30 Revit *plug-in* telah siap dan diserahkan kepada JKR pada bulan Mei 2018. Bagi latihan, 2,050 Personel BIM telah mendaftar dalam program pensijilan berbanding sasaran 1,000. Bagi dana transformasi BIM yang telah diperuntukkan oleh CIDB Malaysia berjumlah RM1.07 juta untuk perunding dan kontraktor, 25 syarikat telah menerima sebahagian daripada insentif RM33,000 dalam bentuk 3 lesen Autodesk AEC sah untuk satu tahun dan 3 latihan percuma untuk program latihan MyBIM yang berkaitan.

CREAM aims to improve its performance and capability as a Centre of Excellence (COE) for construction technology & innovation and environmental sustainability via various initiatives. On the environmental sustainability agenda, 2 projects were piloted for infrastructure sustainability rating using CEEQUAL which were West Coast Expressway Section 4 and DUKE Phase 3. 16 trainers were trained in CEEQUAL who later became the technical committee in developing the Malaysia Sustainability Infrastructure Rating Tool (INFRASTAR). MAMPAN, the reference centre for sustainable construction and development under CREAM is currently undertaking 4 R&D projects of which 2 have been completed (Guidelines and Roadmap for construction on peat soils). *BUILD IT GREEN: An Overview of Green Building Rating Tools* in Malaysia that analysed and indexed building rating tools available in Malaysia was published for industry reference and utilisation. 107 out of the targeted 100 MyCREST Qualified Professionals were accredited in 2018 to facilitate the industry in adopting MyCREST in building construction projects. The CO₂ emission report was published where only 1 public project that is Menara KKR2 assessed in 2017. Menara KKR2 was designed to emit 6302.22 ktCO₂e/ year and it achieved 64% CO₂ emission reduction from its conventional design.

The research on humanising low cost housing through innovation and advanced technology will produce a handbook with 10 designs for affordable housing. The draft of the handbook is currently being refined for publication. An impact study on IBS implementation to assess the current status of IBS adoption in the construction industry is 90% completed. The study on IBS productivity and the suitable criteria of productivity incentive for the construction industry had been completed.

A BIM cost benefit analysis to promote the usage of BIM is still ongoing with technical experts from BIM practitioners appointed to gain on their experience and knowledge. The publishing of a BIM Standard for Malaysia construction industry intended to provide information regarding BIM standards to industry players is scheduled to complete in 2019.

CIDB e-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd. who implements the ICT enhancement program for the construction industry has 6 KPIs under them. The company aims to improve its performance and capability as a COE for BIM implementation. A BIM Guide to prepare for BIM Level 2 was successfully published and communicated to relevant industry players covering awareness, readiness, adoption and execution. BIM Pre-Approved Plans (PAP) were developed for Class 3 Health Clinic; Academic Block and Class G Quarters. 40 JKR *BIM Room Data Sheet* for hospital were also developed. In order to achieve BIM Level 3 environment, certain complementing softwares called plug-ins need to be used. The list of plug-ins softwares have been selected by JKR for every disciplines (architectural, structural, mechanical & electrical). To date, 30 Revit plug-ins had been completed and handed over to JKR in May 2018. As for training, 2,050 BIM Personnel were enrolled in the certification programme against the target of 1,000. On the BIM transformation fund allocated by CIDB Malaysia amounting to RM1.07million for consultants and contractors, 25 companies have received part of the RM33,000 incentive in the form of 3 Autodesk AEC licenses valid for one year and 3 free training seats for related MyBIM training programmes.

TERAS STRATEGIK 6 PENJENAMAAN KORPORAT

STRATEGIC THRUST 6 – CORPORATE BRANDING

CIDB Malaysia bercita-cita untuk meningkatkan imej korporatnya agar pihak berkepentingan menilai CIDB Malaysia sebagai sebuah organisasi yang mampu dan dipercayai sepenuhnya untuk mengawal selia, membangun dan memudahkan industri pembinaan Malaysia. CIDB Malaysia ingin pihak berkepentingan mempunyai persepsi yang sangat positif terhadap perkhidmatannya dan percaya bahawa kewujudannya akan memberi manfaat kepada industri dan orang ramai.

Teras Penjenamaan Korporat mempunyai satu inisiatif seperti berikut :

- C1 – Meningkatkan standard perkhidmatan pelanggan dan komunikasi yang tinggi

Teras Strategik 6 mencapai 94.0% dengan kemajuan sebanyak 50.6% berbanding sasaran 54.0%. Terdapat 15 KPI di mana 13 KPI adalah HIJAU (Way To Go!) dan 2 KPI adalah KUNING (Can Do Better). Status kemajuan KPI di bawah teras ini diberikan dalam Rajah 09 di bawah.

CIDB Malaysia aspires to enhance its corporate image in order for stakeholders to deem CIDB Malaysia as an organisation fully capable and trusted to regulate, develop and facilitate the Malaysian construction industry. CIDB Malaysia wishes the stakeholders to have a highly positive perception towards its services and trust that its existence ultimately benefits the industry and the public.

Corporate Branding has 1 initiative which is :

- C1 - Intensify high standard of customer service and communication

Thrust 6 achieved 94% with a progress of 50.6% against a target of 54.0%. There are 15 ongoing KPIs of which 13 KPIs were GREEN (Way To Go!) and 2 KPIs were YELLOW (Can Do Better). The progress status of the KPIs under this thrust is given in Figure 09 below.

KEMAJUAN KESELURUHAN TS6 BERDASARKAN KPI SEHINGGA Q4 2018 ST6 OVERALL PROGRESS BY KPIs UNTIL Q4 2018



Rajah 09
Figure 09

INISIATIF C1

Meningkatkan Standard Perkhidmatan Pelanggan dan Komunikasi yang Tinggi

Inisiatif C1 mempunyai 15 KPI mencapai 94.0% dengan kemajuan sebanyak 50.6% berbanding sasaran 54.0%. 13 KPI adalah HIJAU (*Way To Go!*) dan 2 KPI adalah KUNING (*Can Do Better*).

MCIEA adalah acara tahunan CIDB Malaysia yang bertujuan untuk memberi pengiktirafan kepada pemain industri yang telah menunjukkan kecemerlangan dalam industri pembinaan. 10 kategori anugerah telah dipertandingkan pada 2018 di mana sejumlah 195 permohonan telah diterima berbanding sasaran tidak kurang daripada 150. Dasar Komunikasi Media dan garis panduan serta Dasar Identiti Korporat CIDB Malaysia juga telah diluluskan untuk rujukan oleh semua staf. Dalam mempromosikan CIDB Malaysia, 4 penerbitan majalah *HEIGHTS* telah diedarkan seperti yang dijadualkan. Laporan Tahunan CIDB Malaysia 2017 telah diluluskan oleh Parlimen Malaysia pada bulan Oktober dan dicetak pada November 2018.

Bagi menyelesaikan masalah yang disiarkan di media sosial dalam masa respon 24 jam, CIDB Malaysia berjaya menyelesaikan purata aduan/ pertanyaan yang diterima melalui media sosial sebanyak 88.20% (1,556 daripada 1,764). Tiada isu diketengahkan di media arus perdana. Panggilan terbengkalai menurun sebanyak 22.6% pada 2018 berbanding sasaran 25% manakala 83.32% panggilan “*One and Done*” telah diselesaikan berbanding sasaran 75%. Sistem e-Bantuan diwujudkan untuk memudahkan pasukan teknikal HTP menyelesaikan masalah teknikal di mana pada tahun 2018, 95.91% isu e-Bantuan telah diselesaikan dalam tempoh 10 hari bekerja berbanding sasaran 80%.

Salah satu media yang lebih popular untuk mempromosikan CIDB Malaysia adalah melalui media sosial, di mana 8.3 juta penonton telah dicapai berbanding sasaran 8 juta penonton. Pada tahun 2018, program CIDB Malaysia telah dipromosikan di 5 pameran utama seperti *Pavillion CIDB Malaysia* di ICW pada 27 - 29 Mac 2018; Pameran TVET pada 22 - 23 Mac 2018; Pameran RISM pada 29 Jun 2018; Pameran Persatuan Kontraktor MBAM - IFAWPCA (*International Federation of Asian and Western Pacific Contractor's Association*) pada 12 - 16 November 2018 dan Pameran KPKT pada 10 -11 Disember 2018. Nilai PR sebanyak RM76.8 juta yang dicapai pada tahun 2018 telah melepasi sasaran tahunan RM40 juta. 65 rakan industri juga menyokong program ICW 2018 melalui penyertaan dalam pameran, persidangan, pertandingan dan seminar. Sebanyak 167 syarikat menyertai pameran *Ecobuild Southeast Asia 2018*, di mana 30 adalah syarikat luar negara dan selebihnya adalah syarikat tempatan. Sebanyak 16,453 peserta dan pelawat menyertai ICW 2018.

Bagi pengiktirafan pencapaian industri, 46 tokoh-tokoh industri diberi penghormatan kerana komitmen dan dedikasi mereka terhadap kemajuan industri di masa depan berbanding sasaran 30. Mereka telah dianugerahkan dengan Penganugerahan Felo CIDB Malaysia bagi sumbangan signifikan kepada industri pembinaan sepanjang kerjaya mereka.

INITIATIVE C1

Intensify High Standard of Customer Service and Communication

Initiative C1 has 15 KPIs achieving 94.0% with a progress 50.6% against the target of 54.0%. 13 KPIs were GREEN (*Way To Go!*) and 2 KPIs were YELLOW (*Can Do Better*).

MCIEA is an annual CIDB Malaysia event that aims to give recognition to the industry players who have demonstrated excellence in the construction industry. 10 categories of awards were contested in 2018 where a total of 195 applications were received against the target of not less than 150. The Media Communication Policy and guideline as well as the Policy on CIDB Malaysia Corporate Identity had been approved for reference by all staff. In promoting CIDB Malaysia, 4 publication of *HEIGHTS* magazine were distributed as scheduled. The CIDB Malaysia 2017 Annual Report was approved by Parliament Malaysia in October and printed in November 2018.

On resolving issues highlighted on social media within 24 hours response time, CIDB Malaysia managed to settle an average of 88.20% (1,556 out of 1,764) complaints/ enquiries received via social media. No issues were highlighted on the mainstream media. Abandoned calls decreased by 22.6% in 2018 against the target of 25% while 83.32% “*One and Done*” calls were resolved against the target of 75%. The *e-Bantuan* system was established to facilitate HTP technical teams to resolve technical issues where in 2018, 95.91% of *e-Bantuan* issues were resolved within 10 working days against the target of 80%.

One of the more popular media to promote CIDB Malaysia is through the social media, where 8.3 million views have been achieved against the target of 8 million views. In 2018, CIDB Malaysia programmes were promoted at 5 major exhibitions such as CIDB Malaysia Pavillion in ICW on 27 - 29 March 2018; TVET Exhibition on 22 - 23 March 2018; RISM Exhibition on 29 June 2018; MBAM – IFAWPCA (International Federation of Asian and Western Pacific Contractor's Association) Exhibition on 12 – 16 November 2018 and KPKT Exhibition on 10 -11 December 2018. The PR Value of RM76.8 million was achieved in 2018 had way surpassed the annual target of RM40 million. 65 industry partners also supported the ICW 2018 programmes through participation in exhibitions, conferences, contests and seminars. A total of 167 companies participated in the Ecobuild Southeast Asia 2018 exhibition, of which 30 were foreign companies and the rest were local companies. A total of 16,453 participants and visitors participated in the ICW 2018.

As for recognising industry achievers, 46 industry captains were honoured for their commitment and dedication towards the future advancement of the industry against the target of 30. They were conferred the CIDB Malaysia Fellowship Award for their significant contribution to the construction industry throughout their careers.

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 RP3 untuk melaksanakan C1TP. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan amaun yang diperuntukkan dan amaun yang disalurkan untuk tempoh yang ditunjukkan.

The Government under the 11th Malaysia Plan (RMKe-11) has allocated funds totalling RM64,600,000 under *Rolling Plan* (RP) 1 to RP3 to implement C1TP. Table below shows the allocated amount and amount disbursed for the period shown.

TS ST	Inisiatif Initiative	Kos Projek Diluluskan Project Cost Approved (RM)	RP 1 : 2016 Disalurkan RP 1 : 2016 Disbursed (RM)	RP 2 : 2017 Disalurkan RP 2 : 2017 Disbursed (RM)	RP 3 : 2018 Disalurkan RP 3 : 2018 Disbursed (RM)
TS 1 ST 1	Q1 - Kualiti <i>Q1 on Quality</i>	600,000	600,000	0	0
TS 3 ST 3	P1 – Modal Insan <i>P1 on Human Capital</i>	40,000,000	10,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000
TS 3 ST 3	P3 - IBS <i>P3 on IBS</i>	2,000,000	1,500,000	500,000	0
TS 3 ST 3	TS 4 - BIM <i>P4 on BIM</i>	12,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	5,000,000
TS 4 ST 4	I1b – Standard Bahan Binaan <i>I1b on Material Standards</i>	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	0
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	64,600,000	14,600,000	21,000,000	10,000,000

SEMAKAN SEPARUH PENGGAL CITP

CITP MIDTERM REVIEW

Semakan Separuh Penggal CITP telah dimulakan bermula pada bulan Jun 2018 dan menjelang akhir tahun 2018, semakan telah siap untuk dan mendapat kelulusan yang diperlukan. Sepanjang 3 tahun yang lalu, CITP telah mencatatkan pencapaian yang menggalakkan dengan kemajuan mencapai lebih daripada 90%. Walau bagaimanapun, diperhatikan bahawa prestasi sebenar industri tidak kelihatan seiring. Keadaan tidak sepadan ini sememangnya memerlukan CITP dikaji semula seperti yang diarahkan oleh Kementerian Kerja Raya Malaysia. Usaha ini juga selaras dengan usaha Kerajaan untuk melaksanakan semakan separuh penggal Rancangan Malaysia Ke-11 di mana CITP telah dirangkumkan sebagai petunjuk betapa pentingnya pembinaan ke arah pertumbuhan fizikal negara.

Melihat dari sudut KPI yang digunakan untuk mengukur prestasi CITP, ternyata terdapat banyak KPI yang tidak menyumbang secara langsung kepada pencapaian hasil walaupun banyak tumpuan diberikan dalam mencapai KPI tersebut. Semasa CITP mula-mula disediakan, program itu mempunyai 115 KPI. Semakan yang mendalam ke atas KPI-KPI ini menunjukkan bahawa kebanyakannya adalah berdasarkan sama ada input atau proses dan hanya kira-kira 17% sahaja yang mempunyai impak yang nyata. Pada masa yang sama, ternyata matlamat akhir yang diaspirasikan di bawah CITP adalah terlalu luas di mana pencapaiannya akan mengambil masa yang lebih lama untuk direalisasikan.

Berikutan dengan penemuan ini, CIDB Malaysia memutuskan bahawa pelaksanaan CITP harus ditujukan ke arah untuk mentransformasikan industri dalam erti kata sebenar. Untuk mencapai matlamat ini, CITP yang telah disemak semula akan memberi tumpuan kepada penyampaian hasil yang berkesan melalui 36 KPI Output Teras baharu sementara 115 KPI yang asal akan kekal sebagai sasaran yang boleh dilaksanakan. 36 KPI ini telah dibahagikan kepada 8 bidang tumpuan iaitu:

- 1) Kualiti
- 2) Keselamatan
- 3) Profesionalisme
- 4) Kemampanan
- 5) Latihan Kemahiran
- 6) Teknologi
- 7) Eksport
- 8) Daya Saing

Selain menyemak KPI, rintangan lain yang menghalang kemajuan industri telah dikenal pasti untuk pengurusan yang diperlukan. Ini termasuk kelemahan struktur tadbir urus CITP; kurangnya penilaian kualiti dalam projek awam dan swasta; peningkatan kadar kematian di tapak pembinaan; belia yang dilatih dalam tred berimpak rendah tidak diserap ke dalam industri; penggubalan dasar tidak sekata dan kerjasama yang tidak berkesan yang semuanya menyebabkan ketidakcekapan pelaksanaan CITP.

The CITP Midterm Review had commenced in June 2018 and by the end of 2018, the review was completed and approved. During the past 3 years, CITP had recorded encouraging achievements with progresses achieving more than 90%. However, it is observed that the actual industry performance does not appear to be in tandem. This state of mismatch certainly warrants for the CITP to be reviewed as directed by the Ministry of Works Malaysia. This endeavour is also in parallel with the Government's effort to execute the 11th Malaysia Plan midterm review of which CITP had been included as an indication on the importance of construction towards the country's physical growth.

Looking from the angle of the KPIs that were used to measure the performance of the CITP, it was felt that there were too many KPIs that did not directly contribute to the achievement of the outcome although much focus was given in achieving these KPIs. When the CITP was first drawn up, the programme consisted of 115 KPIs. An in-depth review of these KPIs showed that most of them were either input or process based KPIs and only about 17% had real impact. At the same time, it has been realised that the end goals articulated under the CITP were aspirational and too broad such that it would now take a much longer time to be realised.

Following this discovery, CIDB Malaysia decided that the implementation of CITP should be geared towards producing results that can truly move the needle in terms of transforming the industry. Towards this end, while the initial 115 KPIs will remain as implementable targets, the reviewed CITP will focus on delivering impactful outcomes through 36 new and rearticulated Thrust Output KPIs. These 36 KPIs have been divided into 8 focus areas namely :

- 1) Quality
- 2) Safety
- 3) Professionalism
- 4) Sustainability
- 5) Skills Training
- 6) Technology
- 7) Export
- 8) Competitiveness

Apart from reviewing the KPIs, other pain points that obstructed the advancement of the industry were identified for required management. These included the downside of the CITP governance structure, not fast enough take-up rates for quality assessments in public and private projects, an increase in fatality rates at construction sites, youth trained in low impact trades not being absorbed into the industry; fragmented policy formulation and ineffective collaboration leading to inefficient implementation of CITP.

Melangkah ke hadapan, industri pembinaan perlu memberi tumpuan kepada penguatkuasaan bagi keselamatan kerja di tapak bina, di mana CIDB Malaysia, JKKP dan agensi lain perlu memainkan peranan yang penting. Pengurusan Reka Bentuk Pembinaan (CDM) akan digubal pada 2020 untuk memastikan isu kesihatan dan keselamatan dipertimbangkan dengan sewajarnya semasa pembangunan projek. Penilaian QCLASSIC untuk perumahan mampu milik diperkenalkan untuk memastikan kualiti mutu kerja mengikut piawaian. CIDB Malaysia juga akan terus memastikan kualiti bahan binaan mematuhi piawaian. Selain itu, spesifikasi nasional mesra BIM untuk pembinaan akan dibangunkan dan diguna pakai oleh kedua-dua projek awam dan swasta yang menggunakan BIM menjelang 2023.

Satu lagi program utama adalah penggunaan "Gerbang Nilai", Proses Gateway Review yang terdiri daripada 4 fasa (fasa perancangan, fasa reka bentuk, fasa tender dan fasa penyerahan) yang akan menjadi mandatori bagi projek-projek JKR untuk meningkatkan penyiapan projek dan memberi jaminan bahawa projek-projek boleh maju ke peringkat seterusnya. Dari segi profesionalisme, CIDB Malaysia menyasarkan penghapusan rasuah dari industri pembinaan dengan prosedur anti rasuah yang mencukupi diwujudkan oleh semua syarikat berkaitan dengan pembinaan memandangkan industri bergerak ke arah mematuhi Akta Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (Pindaan) 2018 yang baharu. Dalam Pindaan Akta baharu ini, pengarah syarikat juga akan dipertanggungjawabkan untuk sebarang tindakan rasuah yang dilakukan oleh pihak yang di bawah kuasa mereka.

Dalam mewujudkan persekitaran pembinaan yang mampan, lebih penekanan akan diberikan untuk memastikan pembinaan berdaya tahan dan aspek kemampanan bagi infrastruktur dan bangunan dengan menggalakkan penggunaan alat-alat pengukuran kemampanan seperti MyCREST dan Sustainable INFRASTAR.

CIDB Malaysia menggalakkan industri pembinaan untuk mengamalkan revolusi Industri 4.0 dan meningkatkan tahap produktiviti melalui penggunaan teknologi pembinaan moden seperti IBS dan BIM. CIDB Malaysia akan melancarkan Pusat Maklumat Industri Pembinaan Negara (NCIIC) dengan enam komponen maklumat strategik dan analitik digital menjelang 2020. Model ramalan kos pembinaan akan dilancarkan pada tahun 2020 untuk memudahkan proses membuat keputusan strategik berasaskan data terkini.

Kajian pengesanan digital yang memanfaatkan teknologi moden akan diperkenalkan untuk menjejaki kadar penyerapan industri ke atas para pelatih yang menamatkan pengajian dari pusat latihan CIDB Malaysia. Pemain industri pembinaan Malaysia juga perlu meningkatkan keupayaan dan daya saing mereka untuk bersaing di peringkat antarabangsa. CIDB Malaysia akan memberi tumpuan untuk meningkatkan akses kepada pembiayaan bagi projek pembinaan luar negara yang akan membolehkan syarikat berkaitan pembinaan Malaysia mengeksport produk dan perkhidmatan mereka. Untuk meningkatkan daya saing keseluruhan mereka dalam industri, penambahbaikan keupayaan dan kapasiti kontraktor melalui penarafan SCORE akan diperkukuhkan dan dipromosikan secara meluas untuk menggalakkan lebih ramai kontraktor dinilai oleh SCORE.

Kajian separuh penggal juga telah memperkenalkan matlamat pertengahan dan akhir di bawah empat teras strategik CITP untuk menyokong transformasi industri pembinaan di Malaysia. Matlamat teras pertama adalah untuk meningkatkan kualiti, keselamatan dan profesionalisme di seluruh industri pembinaan, diikuti oleh teras kedua untuk menekankan pembinaan mampan dalam rantaian nilai. Teras ketiga bertujuan untuk menggandakan produktiviti industri pembinaan, manakala teras keempat adalah untuk mewujudkan daya saing perniagaan yang lebih hebat bagi syarikat-syarikat berkaitan pembinaan.

Moving forward, the construction industry need to focus on enforcement for construction worksite safety, where CIDB Malaysia, DOSH and other agencies are crucial in playing their roles. The Construction Design Management (CDM) will be enacted by 2020 to ensure health and safety issues are properly considered during the project's development. QCLASSIC assessment for affordable housing was introduced to ensure qualities of workmanship are up to standard. CIDB Malaysia will continue to ensure the quality of construction materials and its compliance with standards. Besides that, BIM-enabled national specification for construction will be developed and adopted by both the public and private projects using BIM by 2023.

Another key highlight is the adoption of "Gerbang Nilai", a Gateway Review Process comprising of 4 phases (planning phase, design phase, tender phase and handover phase) that will be made mandatory for JKR projects to improve the delivery of projects and to provide assurance that projects can progress successfully to the next phase. In terms of professionalism, CIDB Malaysia aims to eliminate corruption from the construction industry by having all construction-related companies to establish adequate anti corruption procedures as the industry gears towards complying with the new Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (Amendment) Act 2018. In this new ruling, company directors will also be held accountable for any acts of corruption carried out by those under their authority.

On the agenda of creating sustainable construction environment, more emphasis will be given to ensuring resilient construction and sustainability aspects of infrastructure and buildings by encouraging the adoption of sustainability tools such as MyCREST and Sustainable INFRASTAR.

CIDB Malaysia encourages the construction industry to embrace the Industry 4.0 revolution and enhance productivity levels through the adoption of modern construction technologies such as IBS and BIM. CIDB Malaysia will be launching the National Construction Industry Information Center (NCIIC) with six key strategic information and digital analytics components by 2020. Construction cost forecasting model will be rolled out by 2020 to ease the strategic decision-making process based on the latest dataset.

Digital tracer study leveraging on modern technologies will be introduced to keep track on the industry absorption rate of the trainees graduating from CIDB Malaysia training centers. The Malaysian construction industry players will also need to enhance their capabilities and competitiveness in order to compete at the international level. CIDB Malaysia will focus on enhancing the access to financing for overseas construction projects which will allow the Malaysian construction-related companies to export their products and services. To improve their overall competitiveness in the industry, contractors' capability and capacity improvement exercise via SCORE rating will be strengthened and widely promoted for better take-up.

The midterm review has also introduced intermediate end-states under the four strategic thrusts to support the transformation of the construction industry in Malaysia. The first thrust is to improve quality, safety and professionalism across the construction industry, followed by the second thrust to emphasize sustainable construction in the value chain. The third thrust aims to double the construction industry's productivity, while the fourth thrust is to create greater business competitiveness of construction related companies.

Untuk memastikan program yang baru disemak menerima perhatian yang tepat dari orang ramai, agenda Perhubungan Awam (PR) yang mantap diperlukan untuk memacu laluan transformasi ini. PR akan terus memainkan peranan penting dalam mempromosikan setiap KPI kepada orang awam dengan aktiviti PR mini untuk setiap KPI. Persidangan CITP tahunan boleh dianjurkan untuk merapatkan komunikasi antara sektor awam dan swasta di mana anugerah boleh diberikan untuk mengiktiraf sumbangan dan prestasi cemerlang pemain industri yang berjaya menyokong inisiatif CITP.

Struktur tadbir urus yang berkesan adalah penting untuk memastikan kejayaan sebarang program transformasi. Di bawah CITP yang disemak semula, lebih fokus telah ditetapkan ke atas pelaksanaan di mana akauntabiliti yang lebih tinggi diberikan kepada orang yang melaksanakan inisiatif dan pelaporan kemajuan yang lebih mudah akan dilaksanakan. Pengenalan Pakar Bidang Khusus (Rakan SME) akan membantu CIDB Malaysia menangani isu-isu industri. PMO sebagai Rakan Penyampaian Transformasional akan menguatkan peranan pemudahcaranya untuk memacu transformasi dan melaksanakan analisis yang diperlukan ke atas kemajuan dan pelan tindakan program. Penubuhan Kumpulan Kerja Penaja (SWG) akan membolehkan Penaja mempunyai lebih banyak penglibatan dalam pelaksanaan dan menetapkan hala tuju yang penting.

Struktur tadbir urus baharu untuk CITP akan berdasarkan RACI (*Responsible, Accountable, Consulted and Informed*). Orang yang ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan kerja itu akan bertanggungjawab - **RESPONSIBLE** (Pegawai Bertugas). Orang yang mengambil keputusan akhir dan mempunyai pemilikan muktamad akan dipertanggungjawabkan - **ACCOUNTABLE** (Rakan SME, Pemilik, Penaja). Orang yang mesti dirujuk sebelum keputusan/ tindakan diambil adalah penasihat - **CONSULTED** (Kumpulan PKS, PMO) dan orang yang mesti dimaklumkan mengenai keputusan/ tindakan yang diambil telah dimaklumkan - **INFORMED** (Pihak Pengurusan).

CITP menandakan satu langkah penting untuk memperkemarkan industri pembinaan dan menyediakannya untuk melonjak ke hadapan. Justeru, kedudukan kepimpinan yang diambil oleh Kementerian Kerja Raya Malaysia untuk menerajui kerjasama antara kementerian adalah penting untuk membolehkan CIDB Malaysia dalam pelaksanaan CITP dan bekerja secara sinergistik dengan agensi, pemain sektor swasta, lembaga profesional, persatuan dan pakar industri, untuk memastikan kejayaan pelaksanaan CITP dengan keutamaan dan penekanan baharu dalam tempoh berbaki.

In order to ensure the new reviewed programme receives the right awareness from the public, a robust Public Relation (PR) agenda is required to steer the path for the transformation journey. PR will continue to play an important role in promoting each KPI to the public with mini PR activities for each of the KPI. Annual CITP Conferences can be organised to bridge the communication between public and private sector where awards can be given to recognise the contribution and outstanding performance of industry players who successfully support the CITP initiatives.

An effective governance structure is crucial to ensure the success of any transformation programme. 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 will be put in place. An introduction of Subject Matter Experts (SME Buddy) will assist CIDB Malaysia to deal with industry issues. The PMO as a Transformational Delivery Partner will strengthen its facilitation role to drive the transformation and execute the required analysis on the progress and action plan review. The establishment of a Sponsor Working Group (SWG) will allow Sponsors to have more involvement in the implementation and set the essential direction.

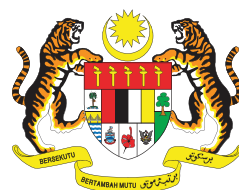
The new governance structure for CITP will be based on RACI (*Responsible, Accountable, Consulted and Informed*). The people who are assigned to execute the work will be **RESPONSIBLE** (the Officer-in-charge). The people who take the final decision and have ultimate ownership will be **ACCOUNTABLE** (SME Buddy, Owners, Sponsors). The people who must be consulted before a decision/ action is taken are **CONSULTED** (SME Pool, PMO) and the people who must be informed about the decision/ action taken have been **INFORMED** (the Management).

The CITP signify a major step towards streamlining the construction industry and preparing it for a major leap forward. As such, the leadership position taken by the Ministry of Works Malaysia in spearheading inter-ministries collaboration is vital to enable CIDB Malaysia in the CITP implementation and work synergistically with agencies, private sector players, professional boards, associations and industry expert, to ensure the success implementation of CITP with the new priorities and emphasize in the remaining period.



PENYATA KEWANGAN CIDB MALAYSIA 2018

CIDB MALAYSIA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2018



**LAPORAN KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MENGENAI PENYATA KEWANGAN
LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018**

Laporan Mengenai Penyata Kewangan

Pendapat

Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia telah diaudit oleh wakil saya yang merangkumi Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pada 31 Disember 2018 dan Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif, Penyata Perubahan Dalam Ekuiti serta Penyata Aliran Tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut, ringkasan dasar perakaunan yang signifikan dan nota kepada penyata kewangan seperti dinyatakan pada muka surat 3 hingga 54.

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 2018 dan prestasi kewangan serta aliran tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut selaras dengan piawaian pelaporan kewangan yang diluluskan di Malaysia dan Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994.

Asas Kepada Pendapat

Saya telah melaksanakan pengauditan berdasarkan Akta Audit 1957 dan *The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*. Tanggungjawab saya diuraikan selanjutnya di Perenggan Tanggungjawab Juruaudit Terhadap Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan dalam laporan ini. Saya percaya bahawa bukti audit yang diperoleh 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 *The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*.

Maklumat Lain Selain Daripada Penyata Kewangan dan Laporan 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 Laporan 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 kewangan yang diluluskan di Malaysia 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 Laporan Juruaudit yang merangkumi pendapat saya. Jaminan yang munasabah adalah satu tahap jaminan yang tinggi, tetapi bukan satu jaminan bahawa audit yang dijalankan mengikut *The 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 *The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*, saya menggunakan pertimbangan profesional dan mengekalkan keraguan profesional sepanjang pengauditan. Saya juga:

- a. Mengenal 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 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, gambaran 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 diperoleh, 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 Laporan 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 diperoleh sehingga tarikh Laporan 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.

Saya telah berkomunikasi dengan Anggota Lembaga, antaranya mengenai skop dan tempoh pengauditan yang dirancang serta penemuan audit yang signifikan termasuk kelemahan kawalan dalaman yang dikenal pasti semasa pengauditan.

Laporan Mengenai Keperluan Perundangan dan Peraturan Lain

Berdasarkan keperluan Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520), saya juga melaporkan perkara berikut:

- a. Pada pendapat saya, rekod perakaunan dan rekod lain yang dikehendaki Akta 520 untuk disimpan oleh Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia telah disimpan dengan sempurna menurut peruntukan Akta 520.
- b. Saya telah mempertimbangkan akaun dan Laporan Juruaudit bagi semua subsidiari yang tidak diaudit oleh saya seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 8 kepada penyata kewangan yang telah dimasukkan dalam akaun disatukan.
- c. Saya berpuas hati bahawa akaun subsidiari yang disatukan dengan Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dalam bentuk dan kandungan yang sesuai dan teratur bagi tujuan penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan dan saya juga telah menerima maklumat dan penjelasan yang memuaskan sebagaimana yang dikehendaki bagi tujuan tersebut.
- d. Laporan Juruaudit ke atas akaun subsidiari tidak mengandungi sebarang teguran atau pemerhatian yang boleh menjejaskan penyata kewangan.

Hal-hal Lain

Laporan ini dibuat untuk Anggota Lembaga dan bukan untuk tujuan lain. Saya tidak bertanggungjawab terhadap pihak lain bagi kandungan laporan ini.



(DATIN SITI ZALEHA BINTI BAKAR)
b.p. KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MALAYSIA

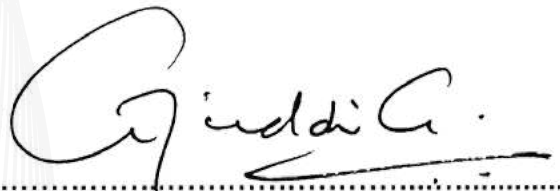
PUTRAJAYA
26 JULAI 2019



PENYATA Pengerusi dan Seorang Anggota Lembaga Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia

Kami Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Ahmad Tajuddin bin Ali 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 kedudukan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2018 dan hasil kendaliannya serta perubahan kedudukan kewangannya bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut.

Bagi pihak Lembaga,



TAN SRI DR IR AHMAD TAJUDDIN BIN ALI

Pengerusi

Tarikh: 24 JULAI 2019
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Bagi pihak Lembaga,



**DATO' DR SYED OMAR SHARIFUD-
DIN BIN SYED IKHSAN**

Anggota Lembaga

Tarikh: 24 JULAI 2019
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

PENGAKUAN OLEH PENGAWAI UTAMA YANG BERTANGGUNGJAWAB KE ATAS PENGURUSAN KEWANGAN LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

Saya, Dato' Ir. Ahmad 'Asri bin Abdul Hamid, pengawai 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 noto-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 24 JULAI 2019)



Di hadapan saya,

PESURUHJAYA SUMPAAH



LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN PADA 31 DISEMBER 2018

		KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
	NOTA	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
ASET					
Aset bukan semasa					
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	4	245,436,805	184,954,748	191,741,746	150,176,453
Aset tidak ketara	5	8,509,138	9,525,700	8,509,137	9,525,699
Kerja dalam pembangunan	6	70,982,149	54,815,848	66,914,796	54,815,848
Pelaburan hartanah	7	9,606,000	-	-	-
Pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari	8	-	-	23,510,842	23,510,842
Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	9	1,073,303	1,002,730	-	-
Lain-lain pelaburan	10	886,231	924,566	-	-
Jumlah aset bukan semasa		336,493,626	251,223,592	290,676,521	238,028,842
Aset semasa					
Inventori	11	665,815	774,800	91,531	120,684
Penghutang	12	51,509,723	65,750,488	47,426,649	62,605,718
Pelbagai penghutang	13	37,533,259	32,370,927	30,074,626	29,344,513
Amaun terhutang oleh syarikat bersekutu	14	184,494	-	-	-
Cukai baikpulih		6,760,519	1,159,065	5,722,589	444,335
Pelaburan portfolio	15	231,871,642	260,930,278	203,100,000	233,200,000
Depositi jangka pendek	16	411,985,239	510,400,689	380,710,000	444,810,000
Tunai dan baki di bank		55,187,176	52,391,760	17,357,685	16,235,463
Jumlah aset semasa		795,697,867	923,778,007	684,483,080	786,760,713
JUMLAH ASET		1,132,191,493	1,175,001,599	975,159,601	1,024,789,555

Nota-nota di muka surat 11 hingga 54 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 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)

		KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
NOTA		2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
EKUITI DAN LIABILITI					
EKUITI					
Kumpulan wang terkumpul		944,086,827	978,942,033	880,406,585	916,168,028
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		948,586,827	983,442,033	884,906,585	920,668,028
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		6,217,370	6,435,988	-	-
Jumlah ekuiti		954,804,197	989,878,021	884,906,585	920,668,028
LIABILITI					
Liabiliti bukan semasa					
Pinjaman bank	20	2,053,110	2,549,541	-	-
Geran tertunda	21	79,984,166	74,889,133	7,612,610	8,034,851
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	22	9,799,520	8,788,603	9,039,729	8,030,674
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	23	5,669,329	3,559,252	3,789,608	3,559,252
Jumlah liabiliti bukan semasa		97,506,125	89,786,529	20,441,947	19,624,777
Liabiliti semasa					
Pemiutang	24	34,281,461	52,946,633	26,289,148	36,113,159
Pelbagai pemiutang	25	43,613,629	40,287,122	22,960,796	19,868,186
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat subsidiari	26	-	-	14,689,764	10,828,363
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat sub-subsidiari	27	-	-	5,539,426	17,471,861
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat bersekutu	16	-	526,252	-	-
Pinjaman bank	20	1,149,263	1,188,092	-	-
Peruntukan cukai		285,710	173,769	-	-
Manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek	23	551,108	215,181	331,935	215,181
Jumlah liabiliti semasa		79,881,171	95,337,049	69,811,069	84,496,750
Jumlah liabiliti		177,387,296	185,123,578	90,253,016	104,121,527
JUMLAH EKUITI/LIABILITI		1,132,191,493	1,175,001,599	975,159,601	1,024,789,555

Nota-nota di muka surat 11 hingga 54 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 2018

	NOTA	KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
		2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Pendapatan operasi	28	300,457,378	420,215,028	268,814,479	400,435,620
Perbelanjaan langsung	29	(173,555,777)	(179,600,031)	(190,168,171)	(206,192,739)
Pendapatan kasar		126,901,601	240,614,997	78,646,308	194,242,881
Lain-lain pendapatan	30	50,942,222	55,199,584	41,011,872	42,504,838
Perbelanjaan pengurusan	31	(31,832,911)	(35,215,645)	(21,933,758)	(25,231,552)
Lain-lain perbelanjaan operasi	32	(167,576,628)	(149,993,542)	(121,695,318)	(116,830,053)
Kos kewangan	33	(271,762)	(275,234)	-	-
(Kurangan)/ Lebihan pendapatan bersih bagi tahun kewangan		(21,837,478)	110,330,160	(23,970,896)	94,686,114
Bahagian keuntungan daripada syarikat bersekutu		92,073	76,350	-	-
(Kurangan)/ Lebihan pendapatan bersih sebelum cukai dan zakat		(21,745,405)	110,406,510	(23,970,896)	94,686,114
Percukaian	34	(11,928,172)	(5,561,133)	(11,056,547)	(4,559,464)
Zakat		(1,325,247)	(1,558,203)	(734,000)	(852,751)
Jumlah (kurangan)/ Lebihan pendapatan bersih bagi tahun kewangan		(34,998,824)	103,287,174	(35,761,443)	89,273,899
Pendapatan komprehensif lain		-	-	-	-
Jumlah (kurangan)/ Lebihan pendapatan komprehensif tahun kewangan		(34,998,824)	103,287,174	(35,761,443)	89,273,899
Jumlah (kurangan)/ Lebihan pendapatan komprehensif diagihkan kepada:					
Pemilik Lembaga		(34,780,206)	103,170,254	(35,761,443)	89,273,899
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		(218,618)	116,920	-	-
		(34,998,824)	103,287,174	(35,761,443)	89,273,899

Nota-nota di muka surat 11 hingga 54 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 2018

	NOTA	Kumpulan Wang Terakumulasi	Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Kenderaan	Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Pelajaran	Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Komputer	Jumlah Boleh Diagihkan Kepada Pemilik Lembaga	Kepentingan Bukan Kawalan	Jumlah Ekuiti
		RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
Kumpulan								
Pada 1 Januari 2017		832,999,601	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	837,499,601	6,319,068	843,818,669
Pelarasan tahun lepas		42,853,178	-	-	-	42,853,178	-	42,853,178
Dinyatakan semula		875,852,779	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	880,352,779	6,319,068	886,671,847
Dividen dibayar kepada pemegang kepentingan bukan kawalan		(81,000)	-	-	-	(81,000)	-	(81,000)
Jumlah lebihan pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun kewangan		104,763,603	-	-	-	104,763,603	116,920	104,880,523
Pelarasan tahun lepas		(1,593,349)	-	-	-	(1,593,349)	-	(1,593,349)
Dinyatakan semula		103,170,254	-	-	-	103,170,254	116,920	103,287,174
Pada 31 Disember 2017		978,942,033	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	983,442,033	6,435,988	989,878,021
Pada 1 Januari 2018								
Dividen dibayar kepada pemegang kepentingan bukan kawalan		978,942,033	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	983,442,033	6,435,988	989,878,021
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun kewangan		(75,000)	-	-	-	(75,000)	-	(75,000)
Pada 31 Disember 2018		(34,780,206)	-	-	-	(34,780,206)	(218,618)	(34,998,824)
		944,086,827	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	948,586,827	6,217,370	954,804,197

Nota-nota di muka surat 11 hingga 54 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 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)

	NOTA	Kumpulan Wang Terkumpul RM	Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Kenderaan RM	Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Pelajaran RM	Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Komputer RM	Jumlah Ekuiti RM
Lembaga						
Pada 1 Januari 2017		783,907,061	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	788,407,061
Pelarasan tahun lepas		42,987,068	-	-	-	42,987,068
Dinyatakan semula		826,894,129	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	831,394,129
Jumlah lebihan pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun kewangan		90,867,248	-	-	-	90,867,248
Pelarasan tahun lepas		(1,593,349)	-	-	-	(1,593,349)
Dinyatakan semula		89,273,899	-	-	-	89,273,899
Pada 31 Disember 2017		916,168,028	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	920,668,028
Pada 1 Januari 2018		916,168,028	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	920,668,028
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun kewangan		(35,761,443)	-	-	-	(35,761,443)
Pada 31 Disember 2018		880,406,585	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	884,906,585

Nota-nota di muka surat 11 hingga 54 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 2018

	KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti Operasi (Kurangan)/ Lebihan pendapatan bersih sebelum cukai dan zakat	(21,745,405)	110,406,510	(23,970,896)	94,686,114
Pelarasan bagi:				
Bahagian keuntungan dalam syarikat bersekutu	(92,073)	(76,350)	-	-
Belanja faedah	246,494	238,072	-	-
Hibah diterima	(252,956)	(278,527)	(35,288)	(57,336)
Elaun peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai	1,189,254	1,685,958	1,189,254	1,685,958
Belanja selenggara tahun terdahulu dilaraskan	1,079,951	-	1,079,951	-
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan dihapuskira	3,885	856,652	3,809	723,691
Hutang lapuk dihapuskira	90,550	58,822	-	-
Kerja dalam pembangunan dihapuskira	-	93,288	-	93,288
Penghutang lain dihapuskira	11,379	3,300	11,379	3,300
Kemerosotan nilai lain-lain pelaburan	38,335	36,784	-	-
Kemerosotan nilai penghutang perniagaan	22,604	-	-	-
Keuntungan daripada nilai saksama pelaburan hartanah	(5,763,488)	-	-	-
Keuntungan daripada pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	(600,086)	-	(209,597)	-
Kerugian daripada pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	469,740	-	2,127	-
Pelunasan tanah	24,761	27,490	-	-
Pendapatan dividen	(11,055,435)	(9,375,923)	(10,252,494)	(8,923,001)
Pendapatan faedah daripada pinjaman komputer	-	(23)	-	(23)
Pendapatan faedah daripada pinjaman kenderaan	(6,314)	(9,649)	(6,314)	(9,649)
Pendapatan faedah daripada deposit tetap	(16,423,421)	(16,491,485)	(15,077,256)	(16,122,380)
Pendapatan dan pelunasan geran	(101,419,937)	(73,848,305)	(10,862,888)	(20,487,442)
Peruntukan belanja manfaat kakitangan	3,091,051	245,584	633,559	245,584
Pelunasan aset tak ketara	2,676,371	1,622,196	2,676,371	1,622,196
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan	20,809,545	18,271,758	8,154,544	11,141,406
Keuntungan daripada operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja	<u>(127,605,195)</u>	<u>33,466,152</u>	<u>(46,663,739)</u>	<u>64,601,706</u>

Nota-nota di muka surat 11 hingga 54 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 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)**

	KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti Operasi				
Perubahan dalam modal kerja:				
Inventori	108,985	138,675	29,153	(93,300)
Penghutang	13,042,743	(41,629,083)	14,094,201	(41,118,929)
Pelbagai penghutang	(5,278,097)	(7,502,797)	(845,878)	(8,828,319)
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat bersekutu	(710,746)	(129,887)	-	-
Pemiutang	(18,665,172)	38,172,685	(9,824,011)	30,445,137
Pelbagai pemiutang	3,331,507	(18,520,364)	3,092,610	(19,299,307)
Amaun terhutang oleh syarikat subsidiari	-	-	3,861,401	3,957,195
Amaun terhutang (kepada)/ oleh syarikat sub-subsidiari	-	-	(11,932,435)	8,114,297
	(8,170,780)	(29,470,771)	(1,524,959)	(26,823,226)
Dividen diterima	10,007,489	8,747,181	10,252,494	8,923,001
Dividen di bayar kepada sub-subsidiari	(75,000)	(81,000)	-	-
Faedah diterima	16,429,735	16,501,157	15,083,570	16,132,052
Faedah dibayar	(239,912)	(219,926)	-	-
Hibah diterima	252,956	278,527	35,288	57,336
Cukai dibayar	(16,589,897)	(5,719,506)	(15,325,746)	(4,000,000)
Cukai dipulangkan	204,629	1,274,096	-	-
Manfaat kakitangan dibayar	(645,047)	(127,894)	(286,449)	(127,894)
Zakat dibayar	(1,330,247)	(1,483,203)	(734,000)	(852,751)
	8,014,706	19,169,432	9,025,157	20,131,744
Tunai (digunakan dalam)/ dihasilkan dari aktiviti operasi	(127,761,269)	23,164,813	(39,163,541)	57,910,224

Nota-nota di muka surat 11 hingga 54 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 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)**

	KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti Pelaburan				
Aliran tunai masuk atas pengambilalihan subsidiari	-	19,375,448	-	-
Kerja dalam pembangunan	(16,166,301)	(24,165,700)	(12,098,948)	(24,165,700)
Pembelian aset tak ketara	(1,659,809)	(6,179,528)	(1,659,809)	(6,179,528)
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan peralatan	(58,611,482)	(21,788,113)	(50,916,358)	(16,948,792)
Penerimaan daripada penjualan pelaburan portfolio	30,100,000	-	30,100,000	-
Penerimaan daripada penjualan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	887,421	5,180	320,231	-
Pembelian pelaburan portfolio	-	(34,320,691)	-	(14,200,000)
Tunai bersih digunakan untuk aktiviti pelaburan	(45,450,171)	(67,073,404)	(34,254,884)	(61,494,020)
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti Pembiayaan				
Geran diterima	79,924,163	113,353,725	10,573,208	22,104,000
Geran dipulangkan	(1,050,496)	-	(132,561)	-
Pembayaran balik pinjaman bank	(1,282,261)	(1,083,861)	-	-
Tunai bersih dihasilkan daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	77,591,406	112,269,864	10,440,647	22,104,000
(Pengurangan)/ Penambahan dalam tunai dan kesetaraan tunai	(95,620,034)	68,361,273	(62,977,778)	18,520,204
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada awal tahun kewangan	562,792,449	494,431,176	461,045,463	442,525,259
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada akhir tahun kewangan	467,172,415	562,792,449	398,067,685	461,045,463
Analisa tunai dan kesetaraan tunai terdiri daripada:				
Tunai dan baki di bank	55,187,176	52,391,760	17,357,685	16,235,463
Deposit jangka pendek	411,985,239	510,400,689	380,710,000	444,810,000
	467,172,415	562,792,449	398,067,685	461,045,463

Nota-nota di muka surat 11 hingga 54 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 2018****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 mempertingkatkan industri pembinaan.

Pejabat berdaftar Lembaga terletak di Tingkat 10, Menara Dato' Onn, Pusat Dagangan Dunia Putra (PWTC), No. 45, Jalan Tun Ismail, 50480 Kuala Lumpur.

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 para Pengarah membuat pertimbangan mereka dalam proses mengguna pakai dasar-dasar perakaunan. Walaupun anggaran dan pertimbangan ini adalah berdasarkan pengetahuan terbaik para Pengarah 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.

Penyata kewangan dibentangkan dalam Ringgit Malaysia (RM) di mana ia merupakan mata wang fungsian bagi Kumpulan dan Lembaga dan semua nilai dibundarkan kepada RM yang terhampir kecuali jika dinyatakan sebaliknya.

(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.

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 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)****(b) Asas penyatuan perakaunan (Sambungan)****(i) Subsidiari (Sambungan)**

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 urusan 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.

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.

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 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)****(b) Asas penyatuan perakaunan (Sambungan)****(ii) Syarikat Bersekutu (Sambungan)**

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 dikongsi 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.

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.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)****(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.

(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.

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 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)****(g) Hartanah, loji dan peralatan (Sambungan)****(i) Pengiktirafan dan pengukuran (Sambungan)**

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.

(h) 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*.

(i) Inventori

Inventori dinyatakan pada nilai terendah di antara kos dan nilai realisasi bersih. Kos dinilai berdasarkan kaedahimbangan purata selepas ditolak peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai. Kumpulan menggunakan kaedah masuk dahulu keluar dahulu bagi pengurusan inventornya.

(j) Kos kewangan

Kos kewangan diiktiraf di dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif dalam tempoh di mana kos kewangan tersebut ditanggung.

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 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)****(k) 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.

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 berikutnyaKeuntungan dan kerugian

Instrumen hutang yang memenuhi syarat-syarat berikut diukur pada kos yang dilunaskan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif:

- pulangan kepada pemegang adalah tetap atau boleh ditentukan;
- tidak ada peruntukan kontrak yang boleh menyebabkan pemegang kehilangan jumlah pokok atau apa-apa faedah kepada tempoh semasa atau terdahulu; dan
- 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.

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 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)****(g) Hartanah, loji dan peralatan (Sambungan)****(ii) Pengukuran berikutnya (Sambungan)**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.

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.

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
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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.

(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.

(n) 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.

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)****(o) 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.

(p) 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.

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)****(q) 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.

(ii) Pendapatan faedah atas deposit tetap

Pendapatan faedah atas deposit tetap dari institusi kewangan berlesen diiktiraf pada asas akrual.

(iii) 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.

(iv) Yuran kursus

Yuran kursus merupakan hasil daripada kursus-kursus yang ditawarkan oleh Lembaga kepada pihak kontraktor samaada berdaftar dengan LPIPM 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.

(v) 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.

(vi) Pengurusan projek dan perkhidmatan

Pendapatan daripada pengurusan projek dan perkhidmatan diiktiraf dalam tempoh perakaunan di mana pengurusan projek dan perkhidmatan tersebut berlaku.

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)****(r) 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.

(s) 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.

(t) 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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BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)****(u) 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 diambilkira 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 diambilkira 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 akrual 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 akrual 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
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****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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BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****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 menjejaskan untung dan/ atau ekuiti.

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NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)

4. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN

Kumpulan	Tanah dan tanah pajakan RM	Bangunan dan ubahsuai RM	Kenderaan dan jentera RM	Perabot dan lekap RM	Kelengkapan pejabat dan mesin peralatan RM	Komputer RM	Jumlah RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Kos							
Pada 01.01.2018	79,817,480	259,042,215	29,302,091	5,200,281	58,818,582	16,589,012	448,769,661
Penambahan	-	48,536,938	3,127,313	2,356,667	28,924,523	4,054,345	86,999,786
Pelupusan/ Pelarasan	-	(2,870,019)	(2,447,190)	(1,824,990)	(2,268,548)	(1,264,465)	(10,675,212)
Pindahan kepada Pelaburan Hartanah	(2,129,430)	(2,180,250)	-	-	-	-	(4,309,680)
Pada 31.12.2018	77,688,050	302,528,884	29,982,214	5,731,958	85,474,557	19,378,892	520,784,555
Susut nilai terkumpul							
Pada 01.01.2018	10,564,656	181,241,889	19,184,485	4,160,377	36,716,392	11,947,114	263,814,913
Susut nilai semasa	750,480	4,484,820	3,561,744	460,852	9,482,014	2,094,396	20,834,306
Pelupusan/ Pelarasan	-	(1,790,067)	(2,441,972)	(1,776,784)	(1,578,458)	(1,247,020)	(8,834,301)
Pindahan kepada Pelaburan Hartanah	(169,200)	(297,968)	-	-	-	-	(467,168)
Pada 31.12.2018	11,145,936	183,638,674	20,304,257	2,844,445	44,619,948	12,794,490	275,347,750
Nilai bawaan							
Pada 31.12.2018	66,542,114	118,890,210	9,677,957	2,887,513	40,854,609	6,584,402	245,436,805
Pada 31.12.2017	69,252,824	77,800,326	10,117,606	1,039,904	22,102,190	4,641,898	184,954,748

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4. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Lembaga	Tanah dan tanah pajakan RM	Bangunan dan ubahsuai RM	Kenderaan dan jentera RM	Perabot dan lekap RM	Kelengkapan pejabat dan mesin peralatan RM	Komputer RM	Jumlah RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Kos							
Pada 01.01.2018	77,688,050	251,571,413	19,279,907	3,084,962	13,506,507	9,014,640	374,145,479
Penambahan	-	45,967,305	1,636,344	44,075	727,172	2,541,462	50,916,358
Pelupusan/ Pelarasan	-	(2,870,019)	(1,473,496)	(1,792,499)	(715,746)	(1,046,043)	(7,897,803)
Pada 31.12.2018	77,688,050	294,668,699	19,442,755	1,336,538	13,517,933	10,510,059	417,164,034
Susut nilai terkumpul							
Pada 01.01.2018	10,420,217	178,704,745	12,905,979	2,648,533	11,930,447	7,359,105	223,969,026
Susut nilai semasa	725,719	3,909,069	2,169,377	157,850	605,181	587,348	8,154,544
Pelupusan/ Pelarasan	-	(1,790,066)	(1,473,482)	(1,746,984)	(660,806)	(1,029,944)	(6,701,282)
Pada 31.12.2018	11,145,936	180,823,748	13,601,874	1,059,399	11,874,822	6,916,509	225,422,288
Nilai bawaan							
Pada 31.12.2018	66,542,114	113,844,951	5,840,881	277,139	1,643,111	3,593,550	191,741,746
Pada 31.12.2017	67,267,833	72,866,668	6,373,928	436,429	1,576,060	1,655,535	150,176,453

Termasuk dalam penambahan/pembelian hartanah, loji dan peralatan Kumpulan dan Lembaga sebanyak RM86,999,786 (2017: RM31,260,958) dan RM50,916,358 (2017: RM16,948,792) adalah aset yang dibeli di bawah pembiayaan pinjaman kewangan dan pinjaman berjangka berjumlah RM747,001 dan RM Nil (2017: RM1,003,800 dan RM Nil) dan penggunaan atas geran yang diterima berjumlah RM27,641,303 (2017: RM8,469,045). Bayaran tunai sebanyak RM58,611,482 (2017: RM21,788,113) dan RM150,916,358 (2017: RM16,948,792).

Bangunan dan ubahsuai dalam hartanah, loji dan peralatan Lembaga meliputi kos ubahsuai berjumlah RM Nil (2017: RM201,804) yang dibuat terhadap bangunan yang dibina di atas tanah hak milik Kementerian Kerja Raya.

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
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Kumpulan	Perisian Komputer RM	Lesen RM	Jumlah RM
Kos			
Pada 01.01.2018	19,207,975	702,331	19,910,306
Penambahan	1,580,174	79,734	1,659,908
Pelarsan/ Pengkelasan	(9,396)	-	(9,396)
Pada 31.12.2018	<u>20,778,753</u>	<u>782,065</u>	<u>21,560,818</u>
PelunasanTerkumpul			
Pada 01.01.2018	10,015,482	369,124	10,384,606
Susut nilai bagi tahun kewangan	2,599,995	76,376	2,676,371
Pelarsan/ Pengkelasan	(9,297)	-	(9,297)
Pada 31.12.2018	<u>12,606,180</u>	<u>445,500</u>	<u>13,051,680</u>
Nilai bawaan			
Pada 31.12.2018	<u>8,172,573</u>	<u>336,565</u>	<u>8,509,138</u>
Pada 31.12.2017	<u>9,192,493</u>	<u>333,207</u>	<u>9,525,700</u>

Lembaga	Perisian Komputer RM	Lesen RM	Jumlah RM
Kos			
Pada 01.01.2018	19,139,975	702,331	19,842,306
Penambahan	1,580,174	79,734	1,659,908
Pelarsan/ Pengkelasan	(9,396)	-	(9,396)
Pada 31.12.2018	<u>20,710,753</u>	<u>782,065</u>	<u>21,492,818</u>
PelunasanTerkumpul			
Pada 01.01.2018	9,947,483	369,124	10,316,607
Susut nilai bagi tahun kewangan	2,599,995	76,376	2,676,371
Pelupusan/ Pelarsan	(9,297)	-	(9,297)
Pada 31.12.2018	<u>12,538,181</u>	<u>445,500</u>	<u>12,983,681</u>
Nilai bawaan			
Pada 31.12.2018	<u>8,172,572</u>	<u>336,565</u>	<u>8,509,137</u>
Pada 31.12.2017	<u>9,192,492</u>	<u>333,207</u>	<u>9,525,699</u>

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
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Kumpulan	Tanah RM	Bangunan RM	Sistem Komputer RM	Mesin Peralatan RM	Jumlah RM
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/ Pelarsan	-	(41,546,685)	(602,210)	-	(42,148,895)
Pada 31.12.2018	<u>-</u>	<u>51,504,661</u>	<u>15,410,135</u>	<u>4,067,353</u>	<u>70,982,149</u>
2017					
Kos					
Pada 01.01.2017	798,011	17,685,785	12,259,640	-	30,743,436
Penambahan	-	29,045,647	6,537,089	-	35,582,736
Pengkelasan/ Pelarsan	(798,011)	(5,184,747)	(5,527,566)	-	(11,510,324)
Pada 31.12.2017	<u>-</u>	<u>41,546,685</u>	<u>13,269,163</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>54,815,848</u>

Lembaga	Tanah RM	Bangunan RM	Sistem Komputer RM	Mesin Peralatan RM	Jumlah RM
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/ Pelarsan	-	(41,546,685)	(602,210)	-	(42,148,895)
Pada 31.12.2018	<u>-</u>	<u>51,504,661</u>	<u>15,410,135</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>66,914,796</u>
2017					
Kos					
Pada 01.01.2017	798,011	17,685,785	12,259,640	-	30,743,436
Penambahan	-	29,045,647	6,537,089	-	35,582,736
Pengkelasan/ Pelarsan	(798,011)	(5,184,747)	(5,527,566)	-	(11,510,324)
Pada 31.12.2017	<u>-</u>	<u>41,546,685</u>	<u>13,269,163</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>54,815,848</u>

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****7. PELABURAN HARTANAH**

Kumpulan	Tanah RM	Bangunan RM	Jumlah RM
Pada 01.01.2018	-	-	-
Pindahan daripada hartanah, loji dan peralatan (Nota 4):			
- pada kos	2,129,430	2,180,250	4,309,680
- pada susut nilai terkumpul	(169,200)	(297,968)	(467,168)
Perubahan pada nilai pasaran	5,139,770	623,718	5,763,488
Pada 31.12.2018	7,100,000	2,506,000	9,606,000

- (a) Pelaburan hartanah dalam Kumpulan berjumlah 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

Saham tidak tersiar harga, di Malaysia:
Pada kos

LEMBAGA	
2018 RM	2017 RM
23,510,842	23,510,842

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****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
	2018 %	2017 %	
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.	75	75	Memberi latihan dan kursus kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd.	95	95	Memberi latihan dan kursus kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Terengganu) Sdn. Bhd.	90	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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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****8. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI (SAMBUNGAN)**

Nama syarikat	Kepentingan ekuiti		Kegiatan utama
	2018 %	2017 %	
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 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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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****9. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU**

Saham tidak tersiar harga, di Malaysia:
Pada kos
Bahagian rizab selepas pengambilalihan

Pelaburan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu meliputi:
Bahagian daripada aset bersih
Bahagian daripada muhibah dalam syarikat bersekutu

Butiran mengenai syarikat bersekutu dan kepentingan ekuiti di dalamnya adalah seperti berikut:

Nama syarikat	Kepentingan ekuiti		Kegiatan utama
	2018 %	2017 %	
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

Saham tidak tersiar harga, di Malaysia:
Pada kos

KUMPULAN	
2018 RM	2017 RM
50,000	50,000
1,023,303	952,730
1,073,303	1,002,730
1,065,826	995,253
7,477	7,477
1,073,303	1,002,730

KUMPULAN	
2018 RM	2017 RM
886,231	924,566

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****11. INVENTORI**Pada kos dan nilai realisasi bersih:
Inventori

KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
665,815	774,800	91,531	120,684

12. PENGHUTANGPenghutang
Pengambilalihan subsidiari

KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
67,367,569	80,205,927	63,073,408	77,288,015
-	364,295	-	-
67,367,569	80,570,222	63,073,408	77,288,015
(15,744,692)	(14,780,230)	(15,646,759)	(14,682,297)
(90,550)	(39,504)	-	-
(22,604)	-	-	-
51,509,723	65,750,488	47,426,649	62,605,718

Pergerakan dalam peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai

Pada 1 Januari	14,780,230	13,635,611	14,682,297	13,537,678
Peruntukan rosot nilai dalam tahun semasa	1,084,868	1,685,583	1,084,868	1,685,583
Peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai tidak diperlukan	(120,406)	(540,964)	(120,406)	(540,964)
Pada 31 Disember	15,744,692	14,780,230	15,646,759	14,682,297

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****12. PENGHUTANG (SAMBUNGAN)**Analisa Pengumuran

Analisa pengumuran untuk akaun penghutang bagi Kumpulan dan Lembaga pada akhir tempoh pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:

Kumpulan 2018	Jumlah Kasar RM	Rosot nilai Secara Individu RM	Rosot nilai Secara Berkumpulan RM	Nilai Bawaan RM
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
Kumpulan 2017				
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	17,867,734	-	-	17,867,734
Lepas tempoh kredit:				
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	44,645,615	-	-	44,645,615
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	1,393,548	-	-	1,393,548
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	16,663,325	(14,819,734)	-	1,843,591
	80,570,222	(14,819,734)	-	65,750,488

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
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Lembaga 2018	Jumlah Kasar	Rosot nilai Secara Individu	Rosot nilai Secara Berkumpulan	Nilai Bawaan
	RM	RM	RM	RM
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>
Lembaga 2017				
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	16,429,722	-	-	16,429,722
Lepas tempoh kredit:				
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	43,964,526	-	-	43,964,526
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	1,027,341	-	-	1,027,341
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	15,866,426	(14,682,297)	-	1,184,129
	<u>77,288,015</u>	<u>(14,682,297)</u>	-	<u>62,605,718</u>

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
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	KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
Cagaran dan prabayar	5,590,149	2,733,800	3,061,368	2,733,800
Cek dikembalikan	4,713	86,864	4,713	86,864
Dividen belum terima	810,568	1,041,280	810,568	1,041,280
Penghutang GST	25,647,417	24,825,344	25,647,417	24,825,344
Penghutang inbois	148,300	374,200	148,300	374,200
Penghutang kenderaan	122,052	192,412	122,052	192,412
Penghutang staf	284,530	228,427	120,020	228,427
Pinjaman pelajaran	252,480	212,320	252,480	212,320
Terimaan belum dikredit	88,533	108,423	88,533	108,423
Penghutang-penghutang lain:				
- semasa	4,770,639	1,206,731	-	-
- pengambilalihan subsidiari	-	1,844,298	-	-
	37,719,381	32,854,099	30,255,451	29,803,070
Tolak:				
Peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai	(174,743)	(460,554)	(169,446)	(455,257)
Penghutang lain dihapuskira	(11,379)	(3,300)	(11,379)	(3,300)
Hutang lapuk dihapuskira	-	(19,318)	-	-
	37,533,259	32,370,927	30,074,626	29,344,513
Pergerakan dalam peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai				
Pada 1 Januari	460,554	721,094	455,257	715,797
Peruntukan rosot nilai dalam tahun semasa	104,386	375	104,386	375
Peruntukan rosot nilai tidak diperlukan lagi	(390,197)	(260,915)	(390,197)	(260,915)
Pada 31 Disember	174,743	460,554	169,446	455,257

14. AMAUN TERHUTANG OLEH/(KEPADA) SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU

Amaun terhutang oleh/ (kepada) syarikat bersekutu terdiri daripada pendahuluan tanpa cagaran yang tidak dikenakan faedah dan akan dibayar balik berdasarkan arahan pembayaran.

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****15. PELABURAN PORTFOLIO**

	KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2018 RM	2017 RM
Pada nilai kos, di Malaysia:				
RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.	153,300,485	86,657,188	132,100,000	66,200,000
TA Investment Berhad	50,000,000	-	50,000,000	-
Permodalan BSN Berhad	21,000,000	15,000,000	21,000,000	15,000,000
Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad	-	56,000,000	-	56,000,000
Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad	-	34,000,000	-	34,000,000
Hong Leong Asset Management	-	12,000,000	-	12,000,000
KAF Investment Fund Berhad	-	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
Amanah Raya JMF Management	7,421,307	7,123,240	-	-
Am Investment	149,850	149,850	-	-
	231,871,642	260,930,278	203,100,000	233,200,000

16. DEPOSIT JANGKA PENDEK

	KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2018 RM	2017 RM
Simpanan tetap di bank-bank dan institusi kewangan berlesen	411,985,239	510,400,689	380,710,000	444,810,000

Kadar faedah deposit di sepanjang tahun kewangan bagi Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah 3.15% - 4.40% (2017: 3.25% - 4.25%) setahun dan tempoh matang deposit adalah 1 - 365 hari (2017: 182 - 365 hari).

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****17. KUMPULAN WANG PINJAMAN KENDERAAN**

	KUMPULAN DAN LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM
Pada 1 Januari/31 Disember	2,000,000	2,000,000
Pergerakan dalam baki penghutang pinjaman:		
Pada 1 Januari	192,412	288,909
Tambahan pinjaman	-	-
Bayaran balik pinjaman	(70,360)	(96,497)
Pada 31 Disember	122,052	192,412

18. KUMPULAN WANG PINJAMAN PELAJARAN

	KUMPULAN DAN LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM
Pada 1 Januari/31 Disember	1,500,000	1,500,000
Pergerakan dalam baki penghutang pinjaman:		
Pada 1 Januari	212,320	229,770
Tambahan pinjaman	70,660	52,024
Bayaran balik pinjaman	(30,500)	(69,474)
Pada 31 Disember	252,480	212,320

19. KUMPULAN WANG PINJAMAN KOMPUTER

	KUMPULAN DAN LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM
Pada 1 Januari/ 31 Disember	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pergerakan dalam baki penghutang pinjaman:		
Pada 1 Januari	-	1,217
Tambahan pinjaman	-	-
Bayaran balik pinjaman	-	(1,217)
Pada 31 Disember	-	-

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	KUMPULAN	
	2018 RM	2017 RM
Pinjaman berjangka	939,691	1,303,847
Pemiutang pajakan kewangan	2,262,682	2,433,786
	3,202,373	3,737,633
Dianalisa sebagai:		
Bayaran balik dalam 12 bulan	1,149,263	1,188,092
Bayaran balik selepas 12 bulan dan tidak melebihi 5 tahun	2,053,110	2,549,541
	3,202,373	3,737,633

(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	
	2018 RM	2017 RM
Kematangan pinjaman berjangka:		
Bayaran balik dalam 12 bulan	364,155	364,155
Bayaran balik selepas 12 bulan dan tidak melebihi 5 tahun	575,536	939,692
	939,691	1,303,847

(b) Pemiutang Pajakan Kewangan

	KUMPULAN	
	2018 RM	2017 RM
Pembayaran minimum pembiayaan		
Kurang dari setahun	940,032	940,032
Lebih dari 1 tahun dan tidak lebih dari 5 tahun	1,630,582	1,844,663
	2,570,614	2,784,695
Tolak: Caj pembiayaan akan dibayar	(307,932)	(350,909)
Nilai semasa liabiliti pembiayaan	2,262,682	2,433,786
Nilai semasa liabiliti pembiayaan		
Kurang dari setahun	785,108	823,937
Lebih dari 1 tahun dan tidak lebih dari 5 tahun	1,477,574	1,609,849
	2,262,682	2,433,786
Dianalisa sebagai:		
Kurang dari 12 bulan	785,108	823,937
Lebih dari 12 bulan	1,477,574	1,609,849
	2,262,682	2,433,786

Kadar faedah pembiayaan pajakan Kewangan adalah pada kadar dari 2.40% hingga 6.54% setahun (2017: 2.40% hingga 6.54%).

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****21. GERAN TERTUNDA**

	KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Pada 1 Januari	74,889,133	18,067,171	8,034,851	6,418,293
Pengambilalihan subsidiari	-	8,847,497	-	-
Geran diterima dalam tahun kewangan:				
Geran (berkaitan sumbangan tunai)	80,185,482	103,874,725	11,125,000	22,125,000
Geran (berkaitan sumbangan perbelanjaan aset)	1,290,473	9,500,000	-	-
Geran (berkaitan sumbangan aset)	27,641,303	8,469,045	-	-
Bayaran Balik Geran	(1,050,496)	-	(132,561)	-
Pelarasan Geran	(1,551,792)	(21,000)	(551,792)	(21,000)
	106,514,970	121,822,770	10,440,647	22,104,000
Diambilkira dalam Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif:				
Penggunaan atas perbelanjaan yang terlibat	(73,379,576)	(45,247,850)	(10,862,888)	(20,487,442)
Penggunaan atas aset yang diperoleh	(4,627,476)	(8,469,045)	-	-
Penggunaan atas Yuran Pengurusan	(1,076,802)	(173,800)	-	-
Cukai barang dan perkhidmatan (GST)	(115,230)	-	-	-
Agihan ke syarikat subsidiari	(22,220,853)	(19,957,610)	-	-
	(101,419,937)	(73,848,305)	(10,862,888)	(20,487,442)
Pada 31 Disember	79,984,166	74,889,133	7,612,610	8,034,851
Dianalisa sebagai:				
Geran berkaitan perbelanjaan	48,728,349	74,889,133	7,612,610	8,034,851
Geran berkaitan aset	31,255,817	-	-	-
	79,984,166	74,889,133	7,612,610	8,034,851

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	KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
Pada 1 Januari	8,788,603	7,930,402	8,030,674	7,257,015
Pengambilalihan subsidiari	-	75,000	-	-
Pindahan ke penyata pendapatan komprehensif (Nota 34)	1,010,917	783,201	1,009,055	773,659
Pada 31 Disember	9,799,520	8,788,603	9,039,729	8,030,674

23. MANFAAT KAKITANGAN

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Kumpulan		
Pada 1 Januari	3,774,433	3,656,743
Peruntukan pada tahun kewangan	3,091,051	245,584
Bayaran dalam tahun kewangan	(645,047)	(127,894)
Pada 31 Disember	6,220,437	3,774,433
Dianalisa sebagai:		
Manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek	551,108	215,181
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	5,669,329	3,559,252
	6,220,437	3,774,433
Lembaga		
Pada 1 Januari	3,774,433	3,656,743
Peruntukan pada tahun kewangan	633,559	245,584
Bayaran dalam tahun kewangan	(286,449)	(127,894)
Pada 31 Disember	4,121,543	3,774,433
Dianalisa sebagai:		
Manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek	331,935	215,181
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	3,789,608	3,559,252
	4,121,543	3,774,433

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
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Syarat-syarat kredit perdagangan biasa untuk pemiutang dagangan Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah 30 hingga 90 hari (2017: 30 hingga 90 hari).

Analisa Pengumuran

Analisa pengumuran untuk akaun pemiutang bagi Kumpulan dan Lembaga pada akhir tempoh pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:

	Jumlah Kasar RM	Rosot nilai Secara Individu RM	Rosot nilai Secara Berkumpulan RM	Nilai Bawaan RM
Kumpulan 2018				
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	24,601,625	-	-	24,601,625
Lepas tempoh kredit:				
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	6,380,593	-	-	6,380,593
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	2,873,249	-	-	2,873,249
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	425,994	-	-	425,994
	34,281,461	-	-	34,281,461
Kumpulan 2017				
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	26,501,802	-	-	26,501,802
Lepas tempoh kredit:				
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	6,648,725	-	-	6,648,725
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	2,031,011	-	-	2,031,011
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	17,765,095	-	-	17,765,095
	52,946,633	-	-	52,946,633

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Lembaga 2018	Jumlah Kasar	Rosot nilai Secara Individu	Rosot nilai Secara Berkumpulan	Nilai Bawaan
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	22,086,075	-	-	22,086,075
Lepas tempoh kredit:				
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	4,201,572	-	-	4,201,572
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	-	-	-	-
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	1,501	-	-	1,501
	<u>26,289,148</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,289,148</u>
Lembaga 2017				
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	30,348,002	-	-	30,348,002
Lepas tempoh kredit:				
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	5,567,196	-	-	5,567,196
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	-	-	-	-
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	197,961	-	-	197,961
	<u>36,113,159</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,113,159</u>

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	KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Cek belum ditunaikan	54,510	219,458	54,510	219,458
Hasil belum dicatat terima	616,929	-	616,929	-
Bon pelaksanaan	302,400	315,350	302,400	315,350
Wang tahanan	912,857	843,506	912,857	843,506
Pemiutang lain	23,785,698	8,781,744	5,321,969	1,522,039
Pengambilalihan subsidiari	-	13,159,231	-	-
Akruan	17,941,235	16,967,833	15,752,131	16,967,833
	<u>43,613,629</u>	<u>40,287,122</u>	<u>22,960,796</u>	<u>19,868,186</u>

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.

28. PENDAPATAN OPERASI

	KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2018 RM	2017 RM
Yuran kursus	18,779,059	13,180,407	10,489,691	10,418,758
Pendaftaran dan akreditasi	73,441,274	59,165,746	60,199,229	50,859,592
Levi kontrak	187,116,681	339,083,072	187,116,681	339,083,072
Pendapatan sewaan	393,193	128,414	-	-
Pengurusan projek dan perundingan	7,254,941	2,819,899	-	-
Jualan dokumen	145,990	74,198	145,990	74,198
Lain-lain pendapatan	13,326,240	5,763,292	10,862,888	-
	<u>300,457,378</u>	<u>420,215,028</u>	<u>268,814,479</u>	<u>400,435,620</u>

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	KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2018 RM	2017 RM
Perbelanjaan kursus-kursus kontraktor	12,527,468	12,658,119	-	-
Program pembiayaan industri pembinaan	78,606,587	102,592,540	190,168,171	206,192,739
Yuran profesional	61,605,233	37,775,707	-	-
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan	9,943,270	4,467,958	-	-
Sewa pejabat, kemudahan asas dan peralatan	10,873,219	22,105,707	-	-
	173,555,777	179,600,031	190,168,171	206,192,739

30. LAIN-LAIN PENDAPATAN

	KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
Dividen	11,055,435	9,375,923	10,252,494	8,923,001
Faedah deposit tetap	16,423,421	16,491,485	15,077,256	16,122,380
Hibah	252,956	278,527	35,288	57,336
Verifikasi bahan	9,236,412	8,955,751	9,236,412	8,955,751
Sewaan	3,963,454	4,118,419	3,963,454	4,118,419
Kompaun dan penalti	1,932,627	2,274,582	1,932,627	2,274,582
Pendapatan lain	1,714,343	3,135,682	304,744	2,053,369
Keuntungan atas pengambilalihan syarikat subsidiari	-	10,569,215	-	-
Keuntungan atas nilai saksama pelaburan hartanah	5,763,488	-	-	-
Keuntungan jualan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	600,086	-	209,597	-
	50,942,222	55,199,584	41,011,872	42,504,838

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	KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2018 RM	2017 RM
Bekalan	5,835,425	8,260,735	5,056,513	7,719,126
Elaun perjalanan	7,286,165	7,480,345	4,772,127	5,422,026
Kursus dan latihan staf	3,203,224	4,534,965	2,789,537	4,006,450
Penyelenggaraan	8,442,476	7,884,695	5,486,119	4,516,034
Belanja selenggara tahun terdahulu dilaraskan	1,079,951	-	1,079,951	-
Perhubungan dan utiliti	5,813,429	6,757,528	2,749,511	3,567,916
Perbelanjaan pejabat	65,586	109,612	-	-
Perbelanjaan lain-lain	106,655	187,765	-	-
	31,832,911	35,215,645	21,933,758	25,231,552

32. LAIN-LAIN PERBELANJAAN OPERASI

	KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Cukai jalan dan insuran	737,111	547,309	428,634	389,690
Peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai	1,189,254	1,685,958	1,189,254	1,685,958
Emolumen	107,608,955	97,422,948	75,769,206	74,534,739
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan dihapus kira	3,885	856,652	3,809	723,691
Hutang lapuk dihapus kira	90,550	58,822	-	-
Penghutang lain dihapus kira	11,379	3,300	11,379	3,300
Kemerosotan nilai lain-lain pelaburan	38,335	36,784	-	-
Kemerosotan nilai penghutang perniagaan	22,604	-	-	-
Kerja dalam pembangunan dihapus kira	-	93,288	-	93,288
Keraian	1,690,281	1,801,839	-	-
Pelunasan tanah	24,761	27,490	-	-
Pengiklanan dan promosi	1,390,380	1,565,328	-	-
Perkhidmatan ikhtisas	21,514,521	15,498,080	17,175,974	12,188,691
Kerugian atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	469,740	-	2,127	-
Sewaan	19,242,226	14,969,748	16,284,020	14,447,094
Pelunasan aset tak ketara	2,676,371	1,622,196	2,676,371	1,622,196
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan	10,866,275	13,803,800	8,154,544	11,141,406
	167,576,628	149,993,542	121,695,318	116,830,053

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**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
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Perbelanjaan faedah atas:
Pinjaman bank
Komisen bank

KUMPULAN	
2018 RM	2017 RM
246,494	238,072
25,268	37,162
271,762	275,234

34.PERCUKAIAAN

Perbelanjaan cukai bagi tahun kewangan:
- Peruntukan cukai tahun semasa
- Bahagian cukai syarikat bersekutu
- Kurangan/ (Lebihan) peruntukan cukai pada tahun lepas

KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
1,781,441	4,834,260	935,688	3,785,805
21,500	18,885	-	-
9,114,314	(75,213)	9,111,804	-
10,917,255	4,777,932	10,047,492	3,785,805

Pengasalan dan penarikbalikan perbezaan sementara:

- Diiktiraf dalam penyata cukai pada tahun lepas (Nota 22)
- Kurangan peruntukan cukai tertunda pada tahun lepas

1,010,917	668,488	1,009,055	773,659
-	114,713	-	-
1,010,917	783,201	1,009,055	773,659
11,928,172	5,561,133	11,056,547	4,559,464

Cukai pendapatan Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah dikira pada kadar berkanun 24% (2017: 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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Cukai jalan dan insuran
Peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai
Emolumen
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan dihapus kira
Hutang lapuk dihapus kira
Penghutang lain dihapus kira
Kemosotan nilai lain-lain pelaburan
Kemosotan nilai penghutang perniagaan
Kerja dalam pembangunan dihapus kira
Keraian
Pelunasan tanah
Pengiklanan dan promosi
Perkhidmatan ikhtisas
Kerugian atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan
Sewaan
Pelunasan aset tak ketara
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan

KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
737,111	547,309	428,634	389,690
1,189,254	1,685,958	1,189,254	1,685,958
107,608,955	97,422,948	75,769,206	74,534,739
3,885	856,652	3,809	723,691
90,550	58,822	-	-
11,379	3,300	11,379	3,300
38,335	36,784	-	-
22,604	-	-	-
-	93,288	-	93,288
1,690,281	1,801,839	-	-
24,761	27,490	-	-
1,390,380	1,565,328	-	-
21,514,521	15,498,080	17,175,974	12,188,691
469,740	-	2,127	-
19,242,226	14,969,748	16,284,020	14,447,094
2,676,371	1,622,196	2,676,371	1,622,196
10,866,275	13,803,800	8,154,544	11,141,406
167,576,628	149,993,542	121,695,318	116,830,053

34.PERCUKAIAAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(Kurangan)/Lebihan pendapatan sebelum cukai

Cukai pada kadar 24% (2017: 24%)
Insentif cukai atas pengecualian levi
Pendapatan tidak tertakluk pada cukai
Perbelanjaan tidak dibenarkan untuk tolakan cukai
Kesan atas penggunaan kerugian belum serap dan elaun modal
Pembalikan cukai tertunda disebabkan oleh pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan
Cukai aset tertunda tidak diiktiraf
Kurangan/ (Lebihan) peruntukan cukai pada tahun lepas
Kurangan peruntukan cukai tertunda pada tahun lepas
Cukai bagi tahun kewangan

KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
(21,745,405)	110,406,510	(23,970,896)	94,686,114
(5,218,897)	26,497,562	(5,753,015)	22,724,667
-	(18,997,613)	-	(18,997,613)
(15,215,066)	(9,404,614)	842,318	(2,155,281)
21,459,678	7,564,912	5,528,238	2,987,691
1,552,661	(101,862)	1,284,948	-
19,107	507	42,254	-
216,375	(37,259)	-	-
9,114,314	(75,213)	9,111,804	-
-	114,713	-	-
11,928,172	5,561,133	11,056,547	4,559,464

35.KOS KAKITANGAN

Gaji dan elaun
Imbuhan tahunan
Kos kakitangan

KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
83,163,887	73,135,724	59,489,787	57,070,220
18,836,388	19,223,965	15,144,159	15,674,494
102,000,275	92,359,689	74,633,946	72,744,714

Bilangan kakitangan Kumpulan dan Lembaga pada akhir tahun kewangan semasa masing-masing berjumlah seramai 1,637 dan 1,022 orang (2017: 1,613 dan 1,032 orang).

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 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****36.KOS ANGGOTA LEMBAGA**

	KUMPULAN		LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
Kos Anggota Lembaga	5,608,680	5,063,259	1,135,260	1,790,025

Bilangan Anggota Lembaga Kumpulan dan Lembaga pada akhir tahun kewangan semasa masing-masing berjumlah seramai 82 dan 9 orang (2017: 86 dan 11 orang).

37.URUS NIAGA PENTING DENGAN PIHAK BERKAITAN

	LEMBAGA	
	2018 RM	2017 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Syarikat subsidiari dan sub-subsidiari		
Pendapatan sewaan diterima dan belum diterima	340,000	490,157
Program pembiayaan industri pembinaan dibayar dan belum dibayar	111,561,584	104,042,391
Belanja sewaan dibayar dan belum dibayar	566,038	1,270,908

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.

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 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****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:

- Aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan dikira pada nilai saksama melalui untung dan rugi (FVTPL); dan
- Aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan dikira pada kos pelunasan (AC).

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 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)****(d) Kategori instrumen kewangan (Sambungan)**

	Amaun pembawa RM	FVTPL RM	AC RM
2018			
Aset Kewangan			
Kumpulan			
Penghutang	51,509,723	-	51,509,723
Pelbagai penghutang	37,533,259	-	37,533,259
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>788,271,533</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>788,271,533</u>
Lembaga			
Penghutang	47,426,649	-	47,426,649
Pelbagai penghutang	30,074,626	-	30,074,626
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>678,668,960</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>678,668,960</u>
Liabiliti Kewangan			
Kumpulan			
Pemiutang	34,281,461	-	34,281,461
Pelbagai pemiutang	43,613,629	-	43,613,629
Pinjaman bank	3,202,373	-	3,202,373
	<u>81,097,463</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>81,097,463</u>
Lembaga			
Pemiutang	26,289,148	-	26,289,148
Pelbagai pemiutang	22,960,796	-	22,960,796
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 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****38. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)****(d) Kategori instrumen kewangan (Sambungan)**

	Amaun pembawa RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	FVTPL RM	AC RM
2017			
Aset Kewangan			
Kumpulan			
Penghutang	65,750,488	-	65,750,488
Pelbagai penghutang	32,370,927	-	32,370,927
Pelaburan portfolio	260,930,278	-	260,930,278
Deposit jangka pendek	510,400,689	-	510,400,689
Tunai dan baki di bank	52,391,760	-	52,391,760
	<u>921,844,142</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>921,844,142</u>
Lembaga			
Penghutang	62,605,718	-	62,605,718
Pelbagai penghutang	29,344,513	-	29,344,513
Pelaburan portfolio	233,200,000	-	233,200,000
Deposit jangka pendek	444,810,000	-	444,810,000
Tunai dan baki di bank	16,235,463	-	16,235,463
	<u>786,195,694</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>786,195,694</u>
Liabiliti Kewangan			
Kumpulan			
Pemiutang	52,946,633	-	52,946,633
Pelbagai pemiutang	40,287,122	-	40,287,122
Jumlah terhutang oleh syarikat bersekutu	526,252	-	526,252
Pinjaman bank	3,737,633	-	3,737,633
	<u>97,497,640</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>97,497,640</u>
Lembaga			
Pemiutang	36,113,159	-	36,113,159
Pelbagai pemiutang	19,868,186	-	19,868,186
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat subsidiari	10,828,363	-	10,828,363
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat sub-subsidiari	17,471,861	-	17,471,861
	<u>84,281,569</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>84,281,569</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 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****39.KOMITMEN MODAL**

LEMBAGA	
2018 RM	2017 RM
-	46,714,404

Perbelanjaan modal yang diluluskan tetapi belum dikontrakkan

40.ASET KONTIGENSI

LEMBAGA	
2018 RM	2017 RM
12,016,665	790,380

Tuntutan ke atas penghutang levi yang telah di bawa ke Mahkamah

41.PELARASAN TAHUN LEPAS

Pelarasan tahun lepas Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah berkaitan susutnilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan telah berkurang catat kesan daripada pengkelasan aset bangunan kepada mesin dan peralatan.

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 perbelanjaan operasi	148,400,193	1,593,349	149,993,542
<u>Penyata kedudukan kewangan</u>			
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	186,548,097	(1,593,349)	184,954,748
<u>Penyata perubahan dalam ekuiti</u>			
Kumpulan wang terkumpul pada 1 Januari 2018	980,535,382	(1,593,349)	978,942,033

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 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)****41.PELARASAN TAHUN LEPAS (SAMBUNGAN)**

	Seperti dinyatakan tahun lepas RM	Pelarasan tahun lepas RM	Seperti dinyatakan semula RM
Lembaga			
<u>Penyata pendapatan komprehensif</u>			
Lain-lain perbelanjaan operasi	115,236,704	1,593,349	116,830,053
<u>Penyata kedudukan kewangan</u>			
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	151,769,802	(1,593,349)	150,176,453
<u>Penyata perubahan dalam ekuiti</u>			
Kumpulan wang terkumpul pada 1 Januari 2018	917,761,377	(1,593,349)	916,168,028

42.ANGKA-ANGKA PERBANDINGAN

Angka-angka perbandingan adalah selaras dengan persembahan dan pengkelasan penyata kewangan tahun lepas kecuali seperti yang dinyatakan pada Nota 4, 15, 16, 21, 28, 29, 32, 34 dan 37 kepada penyata kewangan.

43.PEMBENTANGAN PENYATA KEWANGAN

Penyata kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2018 telah dibentang dan diluluskan melalui Mesyuarat Anggota Lembaga pada 24 Julai 2019.



**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

The Financial Statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia have been audited by my representatives which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2018 and Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements as set out on pages 3 to 54.

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 2018 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with financial reporting standards approved in Malaysia and the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520).

Basis for Opinion

I have conducted the audit based on the Audit Act 1957 and The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions. My responsibilities are further elaborated in the paragraph about Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements in this report. 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' Report 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' Report thereon and I have not expressed any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Responsibilities of Members of the Board for the Financial Statements

The Members 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 approved financial reporting standards in Malaysia and 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 to issue an Auditors' Report 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' Report 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 Report.
- 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.

I have communicated with Members of the Board regarding, among other matters, on the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520), I also report the following:

- a. In my opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act 520 to be kept by the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act 520.
- b. I have considered the accounts and the Auditors' Report of all the subsidiaries not audited by me as set out in Note 8 to the financial statements which have been included in the consolidated accounts.
- c. I am satisfied that the accounts of the subsidiaries have been consolidated with the Financial Statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia in form and content appropriate and proper for the purpose of the preparation of the financial statements of the Group and I have also received satisfactory information and explanations required for those purposes.
- d. The Auditors' Reports on the subsidiaries' accounts were not subject to any qualifications or observations which may affect the financial statements.

Other Matters

This report is made solely for the Members of the Board and for no other purpose. I do not assume responsibility to any other party for the content of this report.



(DATIN SITI ZALEHA BINTI BAKAR)
for AUDITOR GENERAL
MALAYSIA

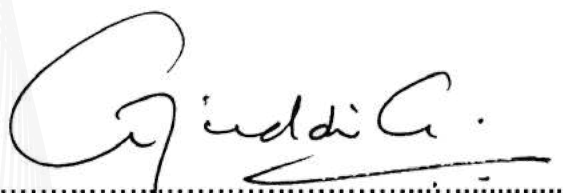
PUTRAJAYA
26 JULY 2019



STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN AND A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

We, Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Ahmad Tajuddin bin Ali 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 2018 and the results of its operations and changes in financial position for the year ended on that date.

For the Board,



TAN SRI DR. IR. AHMAD TAJUDDIN BIN ALI

Chairman

Date: 24 JULY 2019
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

For the Board,



DATO' DR SYED OMAR SHARIFUD-DIN BIN SYED IKHSAN

Member of the Board

Date: 24 JULY 2019
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

DECLARATION BY THE OFFICER PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

I, Dato' 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 24 JULY 2019)



Before me,



COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS



No. 86, Jalan Putra
50350 Kuala Lumpur

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 2018

		GROUP		BOARD	
NOTE	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated	
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4	245,436,805	184,954,748	191,741,746	150,176,453
Non-tangible assets	5	8,509,138	9,525,700	8,509,137	9,525,699
Work in progress	6	70,982,149	54,815,848	66,914,796	54,815,848
Investments in properties	7	9,606,000	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	8	-	-	23,510,842	23,510,842
Investments in associates	9	1,073,303	1,002,730	-	-
Other investments	10	886,231	924,566	-	-
Total non-current assets		336,493,626	251,223,592	290,676,521	238,028,842
Current assets					
Inventories	11	665,815	774,800	91,531	120,684
Receivables	12	51,509,723	65,750,488	47,426,649	62,605,718
Miscellaneous receivables	13	37,533,259	32,370,927	30,074,626	29,344,513
Amount due from associates	14	184,494	-	-	-
Tax recoverable		6,760,519	1,159,065	5,722,589	444,335
Portfolio investments	15	231,871,642	260,930,278	203,100,000	233,200,000
Short term deposits	16	411,985,239	510,400,689	380,710,000	444,810,000
Cash and bank balance		55,187,176	52,391,760	17,357,685	16,235,463
Total current assets		795,697,867	923,778,007	684,483,080	786,760,713
TOTAL ASSETS		1,132,191,493	1,175,001,599	975,159,601	1,024,789,555

The notes on pages 11 to 54 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 FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

NOTE	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Accumulated funds	944,086,827	978,942,033	880,406,585	916,168,028
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	948,586,827	983,442,033	884,906,585	920,668,028
Non-controlling interest	6,217,370	6,435,988	-	-
Total equity	954,804,197	989,878,021	884,906,585	920,668,028
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Bank borrowings	20 2,053,110	2,549,541	-	-
Deferred grants	21 79,984,166	74,889,133	7,612,610	8,034,851
Deferred tax liabilities	22 9,799,520	8,788,603	9,039,729	8,030,674
Long term employee benefits	23 5,669,329	3,559,252	3,789,608	3,559,252
Total non-current liabilities	97,506,125	89,786,529	20,441,947	19,624,777
Current liabilities				
Payables	24 34,281,461	52,946,633	26,289,148	36,113,159
Miscellaneous payables	25 43,613,629	40,287,122	22,960,796	19,868,186
Amount due to subsidiaries	26 -	-	14,689,764	10,828,363
Amount due to sub-subsidiaries	27 -	-	5,539,426	17,471,861
Amount due to associates	16 -	526,252	-	-
Bank borrowings	20 1,149,263	1,188,092	-	-
Tax provision	285,710	173,769	-	-
Short term employee benefits	23 551,108	215,181	331,935	215,181
Total current liabilities	79,881,171	95,337,049	69,811,069	84,496,750
Total liabilities	177,387,296	185,123,578	90,253,016	104,121,527
TOTAL EQUITY/ LIABILITIES	1,132,191,493	1,175,001,599	975,159,601	1,024,789,555

The notes on pages 11 to 54 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 FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	NOTE	GROUP		BOARD	
		2018 RM	2017 RM As restated	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated
Operating income	28	300,457,378	420,215,028	268,814,479	400,435,620
Direct expenses	29	(173,555,777)	(179,600,031)	(190,168,171)	(206,192,739)
Gross income		126,901,601	240,614,997	78,646,308	194,242,881
Other income	30	50,942,222	55,199,584	41,011,872	42,504,838
Management expenses	31	(31,832,911)	(35,215,645)	(21,933,758)	(25,231,552)
Other operating expenses	32	(167,576,628)	(149,993,542)	(121,695,318)	(116,830,053)
Finance costs	33	(271,762)	(275,234)	-	-
Net (Deficit)/ Surplus income for the financial year		(21,837,478)	110,330,160	(23,970,896)	94,686,114
Share of profits from associates		92,073	76,350	-	-
Net (Deficit)/ Surplus income before tax and zakat		(21,745,405)	110,406,510	(23,970,896)	94,686,114
Taxation	34	(11,928,172)	(5,561,133)	(11,056,547)	(4,559,464)
Zakat		(1,325,247)	(1,558,203)	(734,000)	(852,751)
Total Net (Deficit)/ Surplus income for the financial year		(34,998,824)	103,287,174	(35,761,443)	89,273,899
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total (Deficit)/ Surplus comprehensive income for the financial year		(34,998,824)	103,287,174	(35,761,443)	89,273,899
Total (Deficit)/ Surplus comprehensive income distributed to:					
Board Owners		(34,780,206)	103,170,254	(35,761,443)	89,273,899
Non-controlling interest		(218,618)	116,920	-	-
		(34,998,824)	103,287,174	(35,761,443)	89,273,899

The notes on pages 11 to 54 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 2018

NOTE	Accumulated Funds RM	Vehicle Loan Fund RM	Education Loan Fund RM	Computer Loan Fund RM	Amount		Total Equity RM
					Distributable to Board Owners RM	Non-Controlling Interest RM	
Group							
At 1 January 2017	832,999,601	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	837,499,601	6,319,068	843,818,669
Prior year adjustments	42,853,178	-	-	-	42,853,178	-	42,853,178
Restated	875,852,779	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	880,352,779	6,319,068	886,671,847
Dividends paid to non-controlling stakeholders	(81,000)	-	-	-	(81,000)	-	(81,000)
Total surplus comprehensive income for the financial year	104,763,603	-	-	-	104,763,603	116,920	104,880,523
Prior year adjustments	(1,593,349)	-	-	-	(1,593,349)	-	(1,593,349)
Restated	103,170,254	-	-	-	103,170,254	116,920	103,287,174
At 31 December 2017	978,942,033	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	983,442,033	6,435,988	989,878,021
At 1 January 2018	978,942,033	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	983,442,033	6,435,988	989,878,021
Dividends paid to non-controlling stakeholders	(75,000)	-	-	-	(75,000)	-	(75,000)
Total deficit comprehensive income for the financial year	(34,780,206)	-	-	-	(34,780,206)	(218,618)	(34,998,824)
At 31 December 2018	944,086,827	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	948,586,827	6,217,370	954,804,197

The notes on pages 11 to 54 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 2018 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE	Accumulated Funds RM	Vehicle Loan Fund RM	Education Loan Fund RM	Computer Loan Fund RM	Total Equity RM
Board					
At 1 January 2017	783,907,061	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	788,407,061
Prior year adjustments	42,987,068	-	-	-	42,987,068
Restated	826,894,129	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	831,394,129
Total surplus comprehensive income for the financial year	90,867,248	-	-	-	90,867,248
Prior year adjustments	(1,593,349)	-	-	-	(1,593,349)
Restated	89,273,899	-	-	-	89,273,899
At 31 December 2017	916,168,028	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	920,668,028
At 1 January 2018	916,168,028	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	920,668,028
Total deficit comprehensive income for the financial year	(35,761,443)	-	-	-	(35,761,443)
At 31 December 2018	880,406,585	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	884,906,585

The notes on pages 11 to 54 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 2018**

	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated
Cash Flows From Operating Activities				
Net (Deficit)/ Surplus income before tax and zakat	(21,745,405)	110,406,510	(23,970,896)	94,686,114
Adjustments for :				
Share of profits in associates	(92,073)	(76,350)	-	-
Interest expenses	246,494	238,072	-	-
Hibah received	(252,956)	(278,527)	(35,288)	(57,336)
Allowance for impairment loss	1,189,254	1,685,958	1,189,254	1,685,958
Previous year maintenance expenses adjusted	1,079,951	-	1,079,951	-
Property, plant and equipment written off	3,885	856,652	3,809	723,691
Bad debts written off	90,550	58,822	-	-
Work in progress written off	-	93,288	-	93,288
Other receivables written off	11,379	3,300	11,379	3,300
Impairment in other investments	38,335	36,784	-	-
Impairment in trade receivables	22,604	-	-	-
Gain on fair value of property investments	(5,763,488)	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(600,086)	-	(209,597)	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	469,740	-	2,127	-
Land amortisation	24,761	27,490	-	-
Dividend income	(11,055,435)	(9,375,923)	(10,252,494)	(8,923,001)
Interest income from computer loans	-	(23)	-	(23)
Interest income from vehicle loans	(6,314)	(9,649)	(6,314)	(9,649)
Interest income from fixed deposits	(16,423,421)	(16,491,485)	(15,077,256)	(16,122,380)
Income and amortisation of grants	(101,419,937)	(73,848,305)	(10,862,888)	(20,487,442)
Provision for employee benefits expenses	3,091,051	245,584	633,559	245,584
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,676,371	1,622,196	2,676,371	1,622,196
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	20,809,545	18,271,758	8,154,544	11,141,406
Profits from operations before changes in working capital	(127,605,195)	33,466,152	(46,663,739)	64,601,706

The notes on pages 11 to 54 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 2018 (CONTINUED)**

	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated
Cash Flows From Operating Activities				
Changes in working capital :				
Inventories	108,985	138,675	29,153	(93,300)
Receivables	13,042,743	(41,629,083)	14,094,201	(41,118,929)
Miscellaneous receivables	(5,278,097)	(7,502,797)	(845,878)	(8,828,319)
Amount due to associates	(710,746)	(129,887)	-	-
Payables	(18,665,172)	38,172,685	(9,824,011)	30,445,137
Miscellaneous payables	3,331,507	(18,520,364)	3,092,610	(19,299,307)
Amount due from subsidiaries	-	-	3,861,401	3,957,195
Amount owing by/ (to) sub-subsidiaries	-	-	(11,932,435)	8,114,297
	(8,170,780)	(29,470,771)	(1,524,959)	(26,823,226)
Dividends received	10,007,489	8,747,181	10,252,494	8,923,001
Dividends paid to minority	(75,000)	(81,000)	-	-
Interest received	16,429,735	16,501,157	15,083,570	16,132,052
Interest paid	(239,912)	(219,926)	-	-
Hibah received	252,956	278,527	35,288	57,336
Tax paid	(16,589,897)	(5,719,506)	(15,325,746)	(4,000,000)
Tax refunded	204,629	1,274,096	-	-
Employee benefits paid	(645,047)	(127,894)	(286,449)	(127,894)
Zakat paid	(1,330,247)	(1,483,203)	(734,000)	(852,751)
	8,014,706	19,169,432	9,025,157	20,131,744
Net Cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities	(127,761,269)	23,164,813	(39,163,541)	57,910,224

The notes on pages 11 to 54 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 2018 (CONTINUED)**

	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated
Cash Flows From Investment Activities				
Cash inflow from acquisition of subsidiary	-	19,375,448	-	-
Work in progress	(16,166,301)	(24,165,700)	(12,098,948)	(24,165,700)
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,659,809)	(6,179,528)	(1,659,809)	(6,179,528)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(58,611,482)	(21,788,113)	(50,916,358)	(16,948,792)
Proceed from disposal of portfolio investments	30,100,000	-	30,100,000	-
Proceed from disposal of property, plant and equipment	887,421	5,180	320,231	-
Purchase of portfolio investments	-	(34,320,691)	-	(14,200,000)
Net cash used for investing activities	(45,450,171)	(67,073,404)	(34,254,884)	(61,494,020)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities				
Grants received	79,924,163	113,353,725	10,573,208	22,104,000
Grants returned/ refunded	(1,050,496)	-	(132,561)	-
Repayment of bank borrowings	(1,282,261)	(1,083,861)	-	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	77,591,406	112,269,864	10,440,647	22,104,000
(Decrease)/ Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(95,620,034)	68,361,273	(62,977,778)	18,520,204
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	562,792,449	494,431,176	461,045,463	442,525,259
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	467,172,415	562,792,449	398,067,685	461,045,463
Cash and cash equivalents analysis comprise:				
Cash and bank balance	55,187,176	52,391,760	17,357,685	16,235,463
Short term deposits	411,985,239	510,400,689	380,710,000	444,810,000
	467,172,415	562,792,449	398,067,685	461,045,463

The notes on pages 11 to 54 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 2018****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 registered office of the Board is located at Level 10, Menara Dato' Onn, Putra World Trade Centre ("PWTC"), No.45, Jalan Tun Ismail, 50480 Kuala Lumpur.

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.

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM) which is the functional currency of the Group and the Board and all values are rounded to the nearest RM unless otherwise stated.

(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.

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 2018 (CONTINUED)****2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****(b) Basis of Consolidation of Accounts (Continued)****(i) Subsidiaries (Continued)**

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.

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.

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 2018 (CONTINUED)****2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****(b) Basis of Consolidation of Accounts (Continued)****(ii) Associates (Continued)**

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.

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.

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 2018 (CONTINUED)****2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****(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.

(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.

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 2018 (CONTINUED)****2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****(g) Property, plant and equipment (Continued)****(i) Recognition and measurement (Continued)**

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.

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

(j) Finance Costs

Finance costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period in which they are incurred.

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 2018 (CONTINUED)****2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****(k) 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.

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 measurementsProfit 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.

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 2018 (CONTINUED)****2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****(k) Financial Instruments (Continued)****(ii) Subsequent measurements (Continued)**Profit and loss (Continued)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.

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.

(ii) 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.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****(l) 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.

(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.

(n) 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.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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.

(p) 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.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****(q) 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.

(ii) Interest Income on Fixed Deposit

Interest income on fixed deposits from licensed financial institutions is recognised on an accrual basis.

(iii) 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.

(iv) Course Fees

Course fees are generated from courses offered by the Board to contractors whether they are registered with CIDB 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.

(v) 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.

(vi) Project Management and Services

Income from project management and services is recognised in the accounting period in which the project management and services occurred.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****(r) 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.

(s) 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.

(t) 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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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****(u) 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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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****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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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****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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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)**

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group	Land And Lease Land RM	Buildings And Renovations RM	Vehicles And Machineries RM	Furniture And Fittings RM	Office Equipment And Tools RM	Computer RM	Total RM As restated
Cost							
At 01.01.2018	79,817,480	259,042,215	29,302,091	5,200,281	58,818,582	16,589,012	448,769,661
Additions	-	48,536,938	3,127,313	2,356,667	28,924,523	4,054,345	86,999,786
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	(2,870,019)	(2,447,190)	(1,824,990)	(2,268,548)	(1,264,465)	(10,675,212)
Transferred to Property Investment	(2,129,430)	(2,180,250)	-	-	-	-	(4,309,680)
At 31.12.2018	77,688,050	302,528,884	29,982,214	5,731,958	85,474,557	19,378,892	520,784,555
Accumulated depreciation							
At 01.01.2018	10,564,656	181,241,889	19,184,485	4,160,377	36,716,392	11,947,114	263,814,913
Depreciation for the financial year	750,480	4,484,820	3,561,744	460,852	9,482,014	2,094,396	20,834,306
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	(1,790,067)	(2,441,972)	(1,776,784)	(1,578,458)	(1,247,020)	(8,834,301)
Transferred to Property Investment	(169,200)	(297,968)	-	-	-	-	(467,168)
At 31.12.2018	11,145,936	183,638,674	20,304,257	2,844,445	44,619,948	12,794,490	275,347,750
Carrying value							
At 31.12.2018	66,542,114	118,890,210	9,677,957	2,887,513	40,854,609	6,584,402	245,436,805
At 31.12.2017	69,252,824	77,800,326	10,117,606	1,039,904	22,102,190	4,641,898	184,954,748

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)**

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Board	Land And Lease Land RM	Buildings And Renovations RM	Vehicles And Machineries RM	Furniture And Fittings RM	Office Equipment And Tools RM	Computer RM	Total RM As restated
Cost							
At 01.01.2018	77,688,050	251,571,413	19,279,907	3,084,962	13,506,507	9,014,640	374,145,479
Additions	-	45,967,305	1,636,344	44,075	727,172	2,541,462	50,916,358
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	(2,870,019)	(1,473,496)	(1,792,499)	(715,746)	(1,046,043)	(7,897,803)
At 31.12.2018	77,688,050	294,668,699	19,442,755	1,336,538	13,517,933	10,510,059	417,164,034
Accumulated depreciation							
At 01.01.2018	10,420,217	178,704,745	12,905,979	2,648,533	11,930,447	7,359,105	223,969,026
Depreciation for the financial year	725,719	3,909,069	2,169,377	157,850	605,181	587,348	8,154,544
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	(1,790,066)	(1,473,482)	(1,746,984)	(660,806)	(1,029,944)	(6,701,282)
At 31.12.2018	11,145,936	180,823,748	13,601,874	1,059,399	11,874,822	6,916,509	225,422,288
Carrying value							
At 31.12.2018	66,542,114	113,844,951	5,840,881	277,139	1,643,111	3,593,550	191,741,746
At 31.12.2017	67,267,833	72,866,668	6,373,928	436,429	1,576,060	1,655,535	150,176,453

Included in the additions/purchase of property, plant and equipment of the Group and the Board amounting to RM86,999,786 (2017: RM31,260,958) and RM50,916,358 (2017: RM16,948,792) are assets acquired under finance lease and term loan financing amounting to RM747,001 and RM Nil (2017: RM1,003,800 and RM Nil) and the use of the grants received amounted to RM27,641,303 (2017: RM8,469,045). Cash payment amounted to RM58,611,482 (2017: RM21,788,113) and RM50,916,358 (2017: RM16,948,792).

Buildings and renovations in the property, plant and equipment of the Board comprise renovation costs of RM Nil (2017: RM201,804) made on buildings constructed on the Ministry of Works' land.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Group	Computer software	Licence	Total
	RM	RM	RM
Cost			
At 01.01.2018	19,207,975	702,331	19,910,306
Additions	1,580,174	79,734	1,659,908
Adjustments/ Classifications	(9,396)	-	(9,396)
At 31.12.2018	<u>20,778,753</u>	<u>782,065</u>	<u>21,560,818</u>
Accumulated Amortisation			
At 01.01.2018	10,015,482	369,124	10,384,606
Depreciation for the financial year	2,599,995	76,376	2,676,371
Adjustments/ Classifications	(9,297)	-	(9,297)
At 31.12.2018	<u>12,606,180</u>	<u>445,500</u>	<u>13,051,680</u>
Carrying value			
At 31.12.2018	<u>8,172,573</u>	<u>336,565</u>	<u>8,509,138</u>
At 31.12.2017	<u>9,192,493</u>	<u>333,207</u>	<u>9,525,700</u>

Board	Computer software	Licence	Total
	RM	RM	RM
Cost			
At 01.01.2018	19,139,975	702,331	19,842,306
Additions	1,580,174	79,734	1,659,908
Disposals/Adjustments	(9,396)	-	(9,396)
At 31.12.2018	<u>20,710,753</u>	<u>782,065</u>	<u>21,492,818</u>
Accumulated Amortisation			
At 01.01.2018	9,947,483	369,124	10,316,607
Depreciation for the financial year	2,599,995	76,376	2,676,371
Disposals/ Adjustments	(9,297)	-	(9,297)
At 31.12.2018	<u>12,538,181</u>	<u>445,500</u>	<u>12,983,681</u>
Carrying value			
At 31.12.2018	<u>8,172,572</u>	<u>336,565</u>	<u>8,509,137</u>
At 31.12.2017	<u>9,192,492</u>	<u>333,207</u>	<u>9,525,699</u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****6. WORK IN PROGRESS**

Group	Land	Buildings	Computer Systems	Machine Equipment	Total
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
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	<u>-</u>	<u>51,504,661</u>	<u>15,410,135</u>	<u>4,067,353</u>	<u>70,982,149</u>
2017					
Cost					
At 01.01.2017	798,011	17,685,785	12,259,640	-	30,743,436
Additions	-	29,045,647	6,537,089	-	35,582,736
Classifications/ Adjustments	(798,011)	(5,184,747)	(5,527,566)	-	(11,510,324)
At 31.12.2017	<u>-</u>	<u>41,546,685</u>	<u>13,269,163</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>54,815,848</u>

Board	Land	Buildings	Computer Systems	Machine Equipment	Total
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
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	<u>-</u>	<u>51,504,661</u>	<u>15,410,135</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>66,914,796</u>
2017					
Cost					
At 01.01.2017	798,011	17,685,785	12,259,640	-	30,743,436
Additions	-	29,045,647	6,537,089	-	35,582,736
Classifications/ Adjustments	(798,011)	(5,184,747)	(5,527,566)	-	(11,510,324)
At 31.12.2017	<u>-</u>	<u>41,546,685</u>	<u>13,269,163</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>54,815,848</u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****7. PROPERTY INVESTMENT**

Group	Land RM	Buildings RM	Total RM
At 01.01.2018	-	-	-
Transferred from property, plant and equipment (Note 4):			
- on cost	2,129,430	2,180,250	4,309,680
- on accumulated depreciation	(169,200)	(297,968)	(467,168)
Changes in market value	5,139,770	623,718	5,763,488
As at 31.12.2018	7,100,000	2,506,000	9,606,000

- (a) Property investments in the Group amounting to 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

Unquoted shares, in Malaysia
At cost

Board	
2018 RM	2017 RM
23,510,842	23,510,842

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****8. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)**

Details of the subsidiaries and equity interests in them are as follows:

Company name	Equity interest		Principal activities
	2018 %	2017 %	
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.	75	75	Provides training and courses to construction personnel and supervisors.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd.	95	95	Provides training and courses to construction personnel and supervisors.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Terengganu) Sdn. Bhd.	90	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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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****8. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)**

Details of the subsidiaries and equity interests in them are as follows:

Company name	Equity interest		Principal activities
	2018 %	2017 %	
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 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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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Unquoted shares, in Malaysia
At cost
Reserves portion after acquisition

The Group's investments in associate includes:
Portion of net assets
Portion of goodwill in associate

Details of the associate and equity interests in it are as follows:

Company name	Equity interest		Principal activities
	2018 %	2017 %	
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

Unquoted shares, in Malaysia:
At cost

GROUP	
2018 RM	2017 RM
50,000	50,000
1,023,303	952,730
1,073,303	1,002,730
1,065,826	995,253
7,477	7,477
1,073,303	1,002,730

GROUP	
2018 RM	2017 RM
886,231	924,566

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	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
At cost and net realisable value: Inventories	665,815	774,800	91,531	120,684

12. RECEIVABLES

	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
Receivables	67,367,569	80,205,927	63,073,408	77,288,015
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	364,295	-	-
	67,367,569	80,570,222	63,073,408	77,288,015
Less:				
Allowance for impairment losses	(15,744,692)	(14,780,230)	(15,646,759)	(14,682,297)
Bad debts written off	(90,550)	(39,504)	-	-
Impairment of value	(22,604)	-	-	-
	51,509,723	65,750,488	47,426,649	62,605,718

Movement in impairment loss allowance

At 1 January	14,780,230	13,635,611	14,682,297	13,537,678
Current year impairment allowance	1,084,868	1,685,583	1,084,868	1,685,583
Impairment loss allowance not required	(120,406)	(540,964)	(120,406)	(540,964)
At 31 December	15,744,692	14,780,230	15,646,759	14,682,297

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The ageing analysis for receivables account for the the Group and the Board at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

Group 2018	Gross Total RM	Individual Impairment RM	Group Impairment RM	Carrying Value RM
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

**Group
2017**

Credit period not yet due	17,867,734	-	-	17,867,734
Overdue credit period:				
- Less than 6 months	44,645,615	-	-	44,645,615
- 6 to 12 months	1,393,548	-	-	1,393,548
- More than 12 months	16,663,325	(14,819,734)	-	1,843,591
	80,570,222	(14,819,734)	-	65,750,488

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Board 2018	Gross Total	Individual Impairment	Group Impairment	Carrying Value
	RM	RM	RM	RM
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>
Board 2017				
Credit period not yet due	16,429,722	-	-	16,429,722
Overdue credit period:				
- Less than 6 months	43,964,526	-	-	43,964,526
- 6 to 12 months	1,027,341	-	-	1,027,341
- More than 12 months	15,866,426	(14,682,297)	-	1,184,129
	<u>77,288,015</u>	<u>(14,682,297)</u>	-	<u>62,605,718</u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
Deposits and prepayments	5,590,149	2,733,800	3,061,368	2,733,800
Cheques returned	4,713	86,864	4,713	86,864
Dividend receivables	810,568	1,041,280	810,568	1,041,280
GST receivables	25,647,417	24,825,344	25,647,417	24,825,344
Invoice receivables	148,300	374,200	148,300	374,200
Vehicle debtors	122,052	192,412	122,052	192,412
Staff debtors	284,530	228,427	120,020	228,427
Education loans	252,480	212,320	252,480	212,320
Uncredited receipts	88,533	108,423	88,533	108,423
Other receivables				
- current	4,770,639	1,206,731	-	-
- acquisition of subsidiary	-	1,844,298	-	-
	37,719,381	32,854,099	30,255,451	29,803,070
Less:				
Allowance for impairment losses	(174,743)	(460,554)	(169,446)	(455,257)
Other receivables written off	(11,379)	(3,300)	(11,379)	(3,300)
Bad debts written off	-	(19,318)	-	-
	37,533,259	32,370,927	30,074,626	29,344,513
<u>Movement in impairment loss allowance</u>				
At 1 January	460,554	721,094	455,257	715,797
Current year impairment allowances	104,386	375	104,386	375
Impairment loss allowance no longer required	(390,197)	(260,915)	(390,197)	(260,915)
At 31 December	174,743	460,554	169,446	455,257

14. AMOUNT DUE FROM/ (TO) ASSOCIATES

Amount due from/ (to) Associates consist of interest free advances without deposits and will be repaid based on payment directive.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****15. PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS**

	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated
At cost value, in Malaysia:				
RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.	153,300,485	86,657,188	132,100,000	66,200,000
TA Investment Berhad	50,000,000	-	50,000,000	-
Permodalan BSN Berhad	21,000,000	15,000,000	21,000,000	15,000,000
Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad	-	56,000,000	-	56,000,000
Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad	-	34,000,000	-	34,000,000
Hong Leong Asset Management	-	12,000,000	-	12,000,000
KAF Investment Fund Berhad	-	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
Amanah Raya JMF Management	7,421,307	7,123,240	-	-
Am Investment	149,850	149,850	-	-
	231,871,642	260,930,278	203,100,000	233,200,000

16. SHORT TERM DEPOSITS

	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated
Fixed deposits in banks and licensed financial institutions	411,985,239	510,400,689	380,710,000	444,810,000

Interest rates of deposits during the financial year for the Group and the Board are 3.15% - 4.40% (2017: 3.25% - 4.25%) per annum and the maturity period of deposits is 1 - 365 days (2017: 182 - 365 days).

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GROUP AND BOARD	
2018 RM	2017 RM
At 1 January/ 31 December	2,000,000
Movement in debtors' loan balance:	
At 1 January	192,412
Additional loans	-
Loan repayments	(70,360)
At 31 December	122,052

18. EDUCATION LOAN FUND

GROUP AND BOARD	
2018 RM	2017 RM
At 1 January/ 31 December	1,500,000
Movement in debtors' loan balance:	
At 1 January	212,320
Additional loans	70,660
Loan repayments	(30,500)
At 31 December	252,480

19. COMPUTER LOAN FUND

GROUP AND BOARD	
2018 RM	2017 RM
At 1 January/ 31 December	1,000,000
Movement in debtors' loan balance:	
At 1 January	-
Additional loans	1,217
Loan repayments	-
At 31 December	(1,217)

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****20. BANK BORROWINGS**

	GROUP	
	2018 RM	2017 RM
Term loans	939,691	1,303,847
Finance lease creditors	2,262,682	2,433,786
	3,202,373	3,737,633
Analysed as:		
Repayment in 12 months	1,149,263	1,188,092
Repayment after 12 months but not exceeding 5 years	2,053,110	2,549,541
	3,202,373	3,737,633

(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	
	2018 RM	2017 RM
Maturity of term loans:		
Repayment in 12 months	364,155	364,155
Repayment after 12 months but not exceeding 5 years	575,536	939,692
	939,691	1,303,847

(b) Finance Lease Creditors

	GROUP	
	2018 RM	2017 RM
Financing minimum payment		
Less than a year	940,032	940,032
More than a year but not exceeding 5 years	1,630,582	1,844,663
	2,570,614	2,784,695
Less: Finance charges payable	(307,932)	(350,909)
Present value of financing liability	2,262,682	2,433,786
Present value of financing liability		
Less than a year	785,108	823,937
More than a year but not exceeding 5 years	1,477,574	1,609,849
	2,262,682	2,433,786
Analysed as:		
Less than 12 months	785,108	823,937
More than 12 months	1,477,574	1,609,849
	2,262,682	2,433,786

The interest rate of the finance lease financing is from 2.40% to 6.54% per annum (2017: 2.40% to 6.54%).

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated
At 1 January	74,889,133	18,067,171	8,034,851	6,418,293
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	8,847,497	-	-
Grants received in the financial year:				
Grants (related to cash contributions)	80,185,482	103,874,725	11,125,000	22,125,000
Grants (related to assets expenses contributions)	1,290,473	9,500,000	-	-
Grants (related to assets contributions)	27,641,303	8,469,045	-	-
Grant repayments	(1,050,496)	-	(132,561)	-
Grant adjustments	(1,551,792)	(21,000)	(551,792)	(21,000)
	106,514,970	121,822,770	10,440,647	22,104,000
Accounted for in statement of comprehensive income:				
Used for related expenses	(73,379,576)	(45,247,850)	(10,862,888)	(20,487,442)
Used for assets acquisitions	(4,627,476)	(8,469,045)	-	-
Used for management fees	(1,076,802)	(173,800)	-	-
Goods and Services Tax (GST)	(115,230)	-	-	-
Distribution to subsidiaries	(22,220,853)	(19,957,610)	-	-
	(101,419,937)	(73,848,305)	(10,862,888)	(20,487,442)
At 31 December	79,984,166	74,889,133	7,612,610	8,034,851
Analysed as:				
Grants related to expenses	48,728,349	74,889,133	7,612,610	8,034,851
Grants related to assets	31,255,817	-	-	-
	79,984,166	74,889,133	7,612,610	8,034,851

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****22. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES**

	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
At 1 January	8,788,603	7,930,402	8,030,674	7,257,015
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	75,000	-	-
Transferred to statement of comprehensive income (Note 34)	1,010,917	783,201	1,009,055	773,659
At 31 December	9,799,520	8,788,603	9,039,729	8,030,674

23. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Group		
At 1 January	3,774,433	3,656,743
Provision for financial year	3,091,051	245,584
Paid in financial year	(645,047)	(127,894)
At 31 December	6,220,437	3,774,433
Analysed as:		
Short term employee benefits	551,108	215,181
Long term employee benefits	5,669,329	3,559,252
	6,220,437	3,774,433
Board		
At 1 January	3,774,433	3,656,743
Provision for financial year	633,559	245,584
Paid in financial year	(286,449)	(127,894)
At 31 December	4,121,543	3,774,433
Analysed as:		
Short term employee benefits	331,935	215,181
Long term employee benefits	3,789,608	3,559,252
	4,121,543	3,774,433

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The usual credit terms for the Group's and the Board's trade payables are 30 to 90 days (2017: 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:

Group 2018	Gross Total RM	Individual Impairment RM	Group Impairment RM	Carrying Value RM
Credit period not yet due	24,601,625	-	-	24,601,625
Overdue credit period:				
- Less than 6 months	6,380,593	-	-	6,380,593
- 6 to 12 months	2,873,249	-	-	2,873,249
- More than 12 months	425,994	-	-	425,994
	34,281,461	-	-	34,281,461
Group 2017				
Credit period not yet due	26,501,802	-	-	26,501,802
Overdue credit period:				
- Less than 6 months	6,648,725	-	-	6,648,725
- 6 to 12 months	2,031,011	-	-	2,031,011
- More than 12 months	17,765,095	-	-	17,765,095
	52,946,633	-	-	52,946,633

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****24. PAYABLES (CONTINUED)***Ageing Analysis (Continued)*

Board 2018	Gross Total RM	Individual Impairment RM	Group Impairment RM	Carrying Value RM
Credit period not yet due	22,086,075	-	-	22,086,075
Overdue credit period:				
- Less than 6 months	4,201,572	-	-	4,201,572
- 6 to 12 months	-	-	-	-
- More than 12 months	1,501	-	-	1,501
	<u>26,289,148</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,289,148</u>
Board 2017				
Credit period not yet due	30,348,002	-	-	30,348,002
Overdue credit period:				
- Less than 6 months	5,567,196	-	-	5,567,196
- 6 to 12 months	-	-	-	-
- More than 12 months	197,961	-	-	197,961
	<u>36,113,159</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,113,159</u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated
Cheques yet to be cashed	54,510	219,458	54,510	219,458
Revenue yet to be recorded	616,929	-	616,929	-
Performance bond	302,400	315,350	302,400	315,350
Retention money	912,857	843,506	912,857	843,506
Other payables	23,785,698	8,781,744	5,321,969	1,522,039
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	13,159,231	-	-
Accruals	17,941,235	16,967,833	15,752,131	16,967,833
	<u>43,613,629</u>	<u>40,287,122</u>	<u>22,960,796</u>	<u>19,868,186</u>

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.

28. OPERATING INCOME

	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated	2018 RM	2017 RM
Course fees	18,779,059	13,180,407	10,489,691	10,418,758
Registrations and accreditations	73,441,274	59,165,746	60,199,229	50,859,592
Contract levy	187,116,681	339,083,072	187,116,681	339,083,072
Rental revenue	393,193	128,414	-	-
Project management and consultation	7,254,941	2,819,899	-	-
Sale of documents	145,990	74,198	145,990	74,198
Other income	13,326,240	5,763,292	10,862,888	-
	<u>300,457,378</u>	<u>420,215,028</u>	<u>268,814,479</u>	<u>400,435,620</u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated	2018 RM	2017 RM
Expenses for contractor courses	12,527,468	12,658,119	-	-
Financing programmes for construction industry	78,606,587	102,592,540	190,168,171	206,192,739
Professional fees	61,605,233	37,775,707	-	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9,943,270	4,467,958	-	-
Rental of office, basic facilities and equipment	10,873,219	22,105,707	-	-
	173,555,777	179,600,031	190,168,171	206,192,739

30. OTHER INCOME

	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
Dividend	11,055,435	9,375,923	10,252,494	8,923,001
Fixed deposits interest	16,423,421	16,491,485	15,077,256	16,122,380
Hibah	252,956	278,527	35,288	57,336
Material verification	9,236,412	8,955,751	9,236,412	8,955,751
Rental	3,963,454	4,118,419	3,963,454	4,118,419
Compounds and penalties	1,932,627	2,274,582	1,932,627	2,274,582
Other income	1,714,343	3,135,682	304,744	2,053,369
Gain from acquisition of subsidiary	-	10,569,215	-	-
Gain from fair value property investment	5,763,488	-	-	-
Gain from sale of property, plant and equipment	600,086	-	209,597	-
	50,942,222	55,199,584	41,011,872	42,504,838

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
Supplies	5,835,425	8,260,735	5,056,513	7,719,126
Travelling allowances	7,286,165	7,480,345	4,772,127	5,422,026
Staff courses and trainings	3,203,224	4,534,965	2,789,537	4,006,450
Maintenance	8,442,476	7,884,695	5,486,119	4,516,034
Previous year maintenance expenses adjusted	1,079,951	-	1,079,951	-
Communications and utilities	5,813,429	6,757,528	2,749,511	3,567,916
Office expenses	65,586	109,612	-	-
Other expenses	106,655	187,765	-	-
	31,832,911	35,215,645	21,933,758	25,231,552

32. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated
Road tax and insurance	737,111	547,309	428,634	389,690
Impairment loss allowance	1,189,254	1,685,958	1,189,254	1,685,958
Emolument	107,608,955	97,422,948	75,769,206	74,534,739
Property, plant and equipment written off	3,885	856,652	3,809	723,691
Bad debts written off	90,550	58,822	-	-
Other receivables written off	11,379	3,300	11,379	3,300
Impairment of other investments	38,335	36,784	-	-
Impairment of trade receivables	22,604	-	-	-
Work in progress written off	-	93,288	-	93,288
Entertainment	1,690,281	1,801,839	-	-
Land amortisation	24,761	27,490	-	-
Advertisements and promotions	1,390,380	1,565,328	-	-
Professional services	21,514,521	15,498,080	17,175,974	12,188,691
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	469,740	-	2,127	-
Rental	19,242,226	14,969,748	16,284,020	14,447,094
Amortisation of non-tangible assets	2,676,371	1,622,196	2,676,371	1,622,196
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10,866,275	13,803,800	8,154,544	11,141,406
	167,576,628	149,993,542	121,695,318	116,830,053

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	BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM
Interest expenses on:		
Bank borrowings	246,494	238,072
Bank commissions	25,268	37,162
	271,762	275,234

34. TAXATION

	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
Tax expenses for the financial year:				
- Tax provision for current year	1,781,441	4,834,260	935,688	3,785,805
- Associate's tax portion	21,500	18,885	-	-
- Decrease/ (Increase) in prior year tax provision	9,114,314	(75,213)	9,111,804	-
	10,917,255	4,777,932	10,047,492	3,785,805
Reversal of temporary:				
- Recognised in prior year tax statement (Note 22)	1,010,917	668,488	1,009,055	773,659
- Decrease in prior year deferred tax provision	-	114,713	-	-
	1,010,917	783,201	1,009,055	773,659
	11,928,172	5,561,133	11,056,547	4,559,464

The Group's and Board's income tax is calculated at a statutory rate of 24% (2017: 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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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****34. TAXATION (CONTINUED)**

	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated
(Decrease)/ Increase of income before tax	(21,745,405)	110,406,510	(23,970,896)	94,686,114
Tax at 24% (2017: 24%)	(5,218,897)	26,497,562	(5,753,015)	22,724,667
Tax incentives on levy exemptions	-	(18,997,613)	-	(18,997,613)
Income not subject to tax	(15,215,066)	(9,404,614)	842,318	(2,155,281)
Non-allowable expenses	21,459,678	7,564,912	5,528,238	2,987,691
Effect on utilising unabsorbed losses and capital allowance	1,552,661	(101,862)	1,284,948	-
Reversal of deferred tax caused by disposal of property, plant and equipment	19,107	507	42,254	-
Deferred assets tax not recognised	216,375	(37,259)	-	-
(Decrease)/ Increase of prior year tax provision	9,114,314	(75,213)	9,111,804	-
Decrease of prior year deferred tax provision	-	114,713	-	-
Tax for the financial year	11,928,172	5,561,133	11,056,547	4,559,464

35. STAFF COSTS

	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
Salaries and allowances	83,163,887	73,135,724	59,489,787	57,070,220
Annual bonus	18,836,388	19,223,965	15,144,159	15,674,494
Staff costs	102,000,275	92,359,689	74,633,946	72,744,714

The number of employees of the Group and the Board at the end of the current financial year was 1,637 and 1,022 (2017: 1,613 and 1,032) respectively.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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	GROUP		BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM	2018 RM	2017 RM
Members of the board costs	5,608,680	5,063,259	1,135,260	1,790,025

The number of Board Members of the Group and the Board at the end of the current financial year was 82 and 9 (2017: 86 and 11) respectively.

37. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM As restated
<u>Subsidiaries and sub-subsidiaries</u>		
Rental income received and receivable	340,000	490,157
Construction industry financing programmes paid and payable	111,561,584	104,042,391
Rental expenses paid and payable	566,038	1,270,908

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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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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 loss 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 loss

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 also are not provided with impairment loss are 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 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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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)****(d) Category of financial instruments (Continued)**

	Carrying Value RM	FVTPL RM	AC RM
2018			
Financial Assets			
Group			
Receivables	51,509,723	-	51,509,723
Miscellaneous receivables	37,533,259	-	37,533,259
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>788,271,533</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>788,271,533</u>
Board			
Receivables	47,426,649	-	47,426,649
Miscellaneous receivables	30,074,626	-	30,074,626
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>678,668,960</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>678,668,960</u>
Financial Liabilities			
Group			
Payables	34,281,461	-	34,281,461
Miscellaneous payables	43,613,629	-	43,613,629
Bank borrowings	3,202,373	-	3,202,373
	<u>81,097,463</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>81,097,463</u>
Board			
Payables	26,289,148	-	26,289,148
Miscellaneous payables	22,960,796	-	22,960,796
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>-</u>	<u>69,479,134</u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)****(d) Category of financial instruments (Continued)**

	Carrying Value RM As restated	FVTPL RM	AC RM
2017			
Financial Assets			
Group			
Receivables	65,750,488	-	65,750,488
Miscellaneous receivables	32,370,927	-	32,370,927
Amount due from associates	260,930,278	-	260,930,278
Portfolio investments	510,400,689	-	510,400,689
Short term deposits	52,391,760	-	52,391,760
Cash and bank balance	<u>921,844,142</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>921,844,142</u>
Board			
Receivables	62,605,718	-	62,605,718
Miscellaneous receivables	29,344,513	-	29,344,513
Portfolio investments	233,200,000	-	233,200,000
Short term deposits	444,810,000	-	444,810,000
Cash and bank balance	16,235,463	-	16,235,463
	<u>786,195,694</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>786,195,694</u>
Financial Liabilities			
Group			
Payables	52,946,633	-	52,946,633
Miscellaneous payables	40,287,122	-	40,287,122
Amount due to associates	526,252	-	526,252
Bank borrowings	3,737,633	-	3,737,633
	<u>97,497,640</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>97,497,640</u>
Board			
Payables	36,113,159	-	36,113,159
Miscellaneous payables	19,868,186	-	19,868,186
Amount due to subsidiaries	10,828,363	-	10,828,363
Amount due to sub-subsidiaries	17,471,861	-	17,471,861
	<u>84,281,569</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>84,281,569</u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****39. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**

	BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM
Capital expenditures approved but not contracted for	-	46,714,404

40. CONTINGENCY ASSETS

	BOARD	
	2018 RM	2017 RM
Claims on levy debtors brought to Court	12,016,665	790,380

41. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

The Group and Board's prior year adjustments in respect to depreciation of property, plant and equipment have been understated due to the classification of building assets to machinery and equipment.

The effects of the changes to the financial statements are as follows:-

	As stated last year RM	Prior year adjustments RM	As restated RM
Group			
<u>Statement of comprehensive income</u>			
Other operating expenses	148,400,193	1,593,349	149,993,542
<u>Statement of financial position</u>			
Property, plant and equipment	186,548,097	(1,593,349)	184,954,748
<u>Statement of changes in equity</u>			
Accumulated funds at 1 January 2018	980,535,382	(1,593,349)	978,942,033

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)****41. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS (CONTINUED)**

	As stated last year RM	Prior year adjustments RM	As restated RM
Board			
<u>Statement of comprehensive income</u>			
Other operating expenses	115,236,704	1,593,349	116,830,053
<u>Statement of financial position</u>			
Property, plant and equipment	151,769,802	(1,593,349)	150,176,453
<u>Statement of changes in equity</u>			
Accumulated funds at 1 January 2018	917,761,377	(1,593,349)	916,168,028

42. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Comparative figures are consistent with the presentation and classification of last year's financial statements except as stated in Note 4, 15, 16, 21, 28, 29, 32, 34 and 37 to the financial statements.

43. PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 were presented and approved during a Board of Directors' Meeting held on 24 July 2019.



**LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI
PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA (CIDB)**

Tingkat 10, Menara Dato' Onn,
Pusat Dagangan Dunia Putra,
No. 45, Jalan Tun Ismail,
50480 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Tel: +603-4047 7000 / 1300 88 2432
Faks: +603-4047 7070

www.cidb.gov.my