CIDB MALAYSIA

LAPORAN TAHUNAN

ANNUAL REPORT

MEMASTIKAN KELANGSUNGAN INDUSTRI DI TENGAH PANDEMIK GLOBAL

SUSTAINING THE INDUSTRY AMID GLOBAL PANDEMIC

2020

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MEMASTIKAN KELANGSUNGAN INDUSTRI DI TENGAH PANDEMIK GLOBAL

Industri pembinaan di Malaysia sentiasa menjadi pemacu pertumbuhan ekonomi yang signifikan dengan menyumbang ke arah pembangunan infrastruktur dan bangunan negara serta menjadi sumber utama peluang pekerjaan.

Pandemik Covid-19 telah memberi impak yang besar di setiap negara di dunia secara ekonomi dan sosial serta mempengaruhi cara kita bekerja, berinteraksi dan menjalankan aktiviti seharian. Industri pembinaan di Malaysia telah menyaksikan langkah-langkah kawalan yang dikenakan untuk membendung penyebaran virus korona itu daripada mematuhi Prosedur Operasi Standard (SOP) kepada penutupan keseluruhan tapak projek yang selalunya menyebabkan kelewatan berpanjangan dengan implikasi kewangan.

Walaupun kelembapan dalam industri tidak dapat dielakkan, impak yang lebih serius dan ketara dapat dihindari kerana industri pembinaan Malaysia telah mengambil pengajaran dari krisis sebelumnya. Penggabungan kemahiran dan kepakaran dari dua pelan induk, CIMP dan CITP telah membantu pihak berkepentingan industri untuk mengambil tindakan pengurangan dan pencegahan yang segera.

Ketika industri bergerak ke norma baharu untuk pembinaan, kemampuan untuk menyesuaikan diri dengan segera akan menghasilkan peralihan yang lebih terkawal. Mengikuti SOP, memanfaatkan teknologi untuk mengurangkan pergantungan kepada buruh asing yang murah dan mendapatkan bahan dari sumber tempatan adalah beberapa langkah yang dapat diambil untuk kekal bertahan dalam jangka masa panjang. CIDB akan terus berusaha meningkat dan memantapkan kedudukan kepemimpinannya bagi memastikan kelangsungan industri pembinaan.

SUSTAINING THE INDUSTRY AMID GLOBAL PANDEMIC

The construction industry in Malaysia has always been a significant growth driver of the economy contributing towards the nation's infrastructure and building development as well as being a major source of employment.

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a major impact in every country in the world economically and socially affecting the way we work, interact and carry out our daily activities. The construction industry in Malaysia has seen restrictive measures imposed to curb the spread of the coronavirus from compliance of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to total shutdowns of project sites that invariably cause extended delays with financial implications.

Although slowdowns in the industry are inevitable, a more serious and catastrophic outcome has been avoided as the Malaysian construction industry has learned from previous crises. Skills and expertise amassed from two master plans, the CIMP and the CITP have helped the industry's stakeholders to take immediate mitigating actions and precautions.

As the industry moves into the new norms for construction, the ability to adapt promptly will result in a more manageable transition. Observing the SOPs, embracing technology to reduce dependence on cheap foreign labour and sourcing materials locally are some of the measures that can be adopted to remain viable in the long term. CIDB will continue working towards enhancing and solidifying its leadership position in sustaining the construction industry.

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MAKLUMAT KORPORAT

CORPORATE INFORMATION

CIDB MALAYSIA DI BAWAH AKTA 520

FUNCTIONS OF CIDB MALAYSIA UNDER ACT 520

Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan telah ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan 1994 (Akta 520) untuk mengawal selia, membangun dan memudahkan industri pembinaan menuju ke arah mencapai daya saing global.

Lembaga Pengarah menasihatkan Kerajaan Persekutuan, Kerajaan Negeri serta pihak lain yang berkepentingan mengenai perkara yang berkaitan dengan industri pembinaan.

Fungsi-fungsi ini adalah seperti berikut:

1. Memajukan dan merangsang pembangunan, pembaikan dan pengembangan industri pembinaan
2. Menasihati dan mengesyorkan kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan Negeri mengenai perkara yang menyentuh atau berkaitan dengan perindustrian pembinaan.
3. Memajukan, merangsang dan mengusahakan penyelidikan mengenai apa-apa perkara yang berhubungan dengan industri pembinaan.
4. Memajukan, merangsang dan membantu dalam pengeksportan perkhidmatan berhubungan dengan industri pembinaan.
5. Mengadakan perkhidmatan perundingan dan nasihat berkenaan dengan industri pembinaan.
6. Memajukan dan menggalakkan jaminan kualiti dalam industri pembinaan.
7. Mengawal selia pematuhan *standard* bagi buatan kerja binaan dan bahan binaan.
8. Mendapatkan, menyiarkan, memulakan dan menyenggarakan maklumat yang berhubungan dengan industri pembinaan termasuklah penubuhan sistem maklumat industri pembinaan.
9. Mengadakan, memajukan dan mengkaji semula dan menyelaraskan latihan dalam industri pembinaan.

Construction Industry Development Board was established under the Construction Industry Development Board Act 1994 (Act 520) to regulate, develop and facilitate the construction industry towards achieving global competitiveness.

The Board advises the Federal and the State Governments, as well as other stakeholders on matters affecting or connected with the construction industry.

The Act 520 spells out CIDB's functions as listed below:

1. *To promote and stimulate the development improvement and expansion of the construction industry.*
2. *To promote, stimulate and undertake research into any matter relating to the construction industry.*
3. *To promote, stimulate and assist in the export of service relating to the construction industry.*
4. *To advise and make recommendations to the Federal Government and the State Government on matters affecting or connected with the construction industry.*
5. *To provide consultancy and advisory services with respect to the construction industry.*
6. *To promote and encourage quality assurance in the construction industry.*
7. *To regulate the conformance of standards for construction workmanship and materials.*
8. *To obtain, publish, initiate and maintain information relating to the construction industry including the establishment of a construction industry information system.*
9. *To provide, promote, review and coordinate training in the construction industry.*

10. Mendaftar dan mengakreditasi, mengenakan apa-apa syarat pendaftaran dan akreditasi kontraktor dan membatalkan, menggantung atau mengembalikan semula pendaftaran dan akreditasi kontraktor itu.

11. Mendaftar, mengakreditasi dan memperakukan personel binaan dan membatalkan, menggantung atau mengembalikan semula pendaftaran, akreditasi dan pemerakuan personel binaan itu.

12. Mengawal selia pelaksanaan bagi kerja pembinaan yang berkualiti dan selamat.

13. Mengawal selia pelaksanaan Sistem Binaan Berindustri dalam industri pembinaan dan;

14. Menguruskan apa-apa aduan atau laporan yang dibuat berkenaan dengan apa-apa kegagalan kerja pembinaan atau kerja pembinaan yang telah siap menyentuh keselamatan awam dan mengambil tindakan yang sesuai untuk menanganinya.

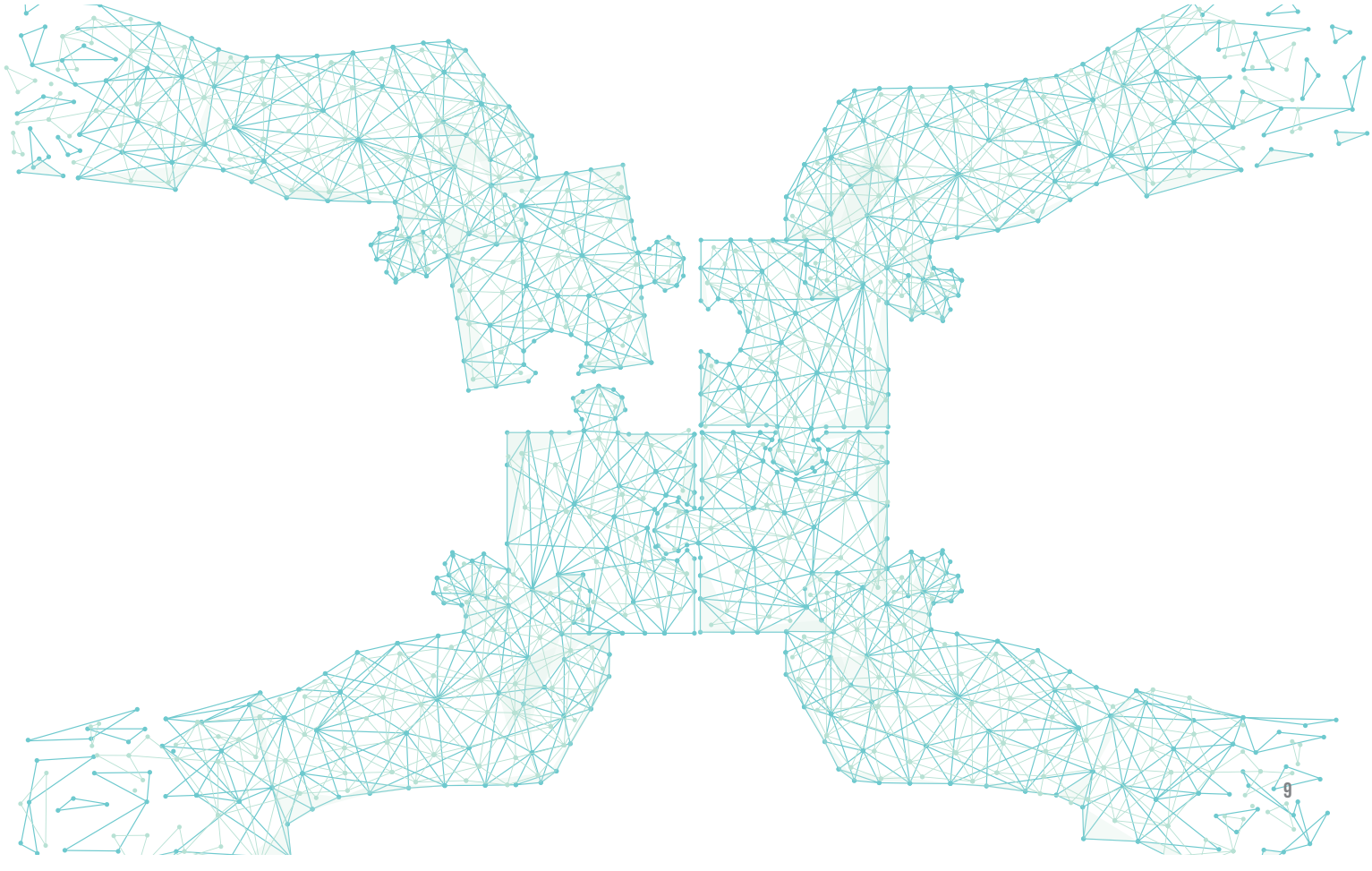
10. To register and accredit contractors, to impose any conditions of registrations and accreditation of the contractors and to revoke, suspend or reinstate the registration and accreditation, and

11. To register, accredit and certifying building personnel and to cancel, suspend or reinstate registration, accreditation and certification of such building personnel.

12. Regulating implementation for safe and quality construction work.

13. To regulate the implementation of the Industrial Buildings System in the construction industry.

14. To manage any complaints or reports made in respect of any failure of construction wok or completed construction work affecting public safety and take appropriate action to handle it.



VISI, MISI DAN OBJEKTIF
VISION, MISSION AND OBJECTIVE

VISI
VISION

Menjadi organisasi yang unggul dalam mencapai kecemerlangan pembinaan di Malaysia.

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

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.

NILAI MURNI CIDB MALAYSIA

CIDB MALAYSIA CORE VALUES

PERSEPAKATAN COHESIVENESS

Kami bersepakat bekerja sebagai satu pasukan.

We work cohesively as a team.

INTEGRITI INTEGRITY

Kami berpegang kepada prinsip integriti.

We uphold integrity.

DISIPLIN DISCIPLINED

Kami berdisiplin tinggi.

We are highly disciplined.

TERBAIK BEST

Kami memberi yang terbaik.

We deliver the best.

MOTIVASI MOTIVATED

Kami bermotivasi tinggi.

We are highly motivated.

PIAGAM PELANGGAN CIDB MALAYSIA

CIDB MALAYSIA CUSTOMER CHARTER

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

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

PENDAFTARAN KONTRAKTOR TEMPATAN
LOCAL CONTRACTOR'S REGISTRATION

Tempoh yang diambil untuk memproses permohonan-permohonan berikut adalah dua (2) hari bekerja selepas permohonan diterima berserta bayaran proses secara dalam talian oleh pegawai proses di Bahagian Operasi Setempat (B.O.S.):

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

- Permohonan Baru (R1)
  New Applications (R1)
- Pembaharuan (R4)
  Renewals (R4)
- Pendaftaran Semula (R10)
  Re-Registrations (R10)
- Perubahan Gred / Kategori / Pengkhususan (R5)
  Modifications in Grades/ Categories/ Specialisations (R5)
- Perubahan Butir (R6)
  Changes to Registration Details (R6)
- Permohonan Kebenaran Khas
  Special Approvals Application

PENDAFTARAN PERSONEL BINAAN
CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL REGISTRATION

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

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

PENGISYTIHARAN KERJA PEMBINAAN DAN PENGENAAN LEVI

DECLARATION OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AND LEVY IMPOSITION

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

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

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

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

IBU PEJABAT, PEJABAT NEGERI DAN PEJABAT CAWANGAN

HEAD OFFICE, STATE OFFICES AND BRANCH OFFICES

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

Tingkat 10, Menara Dato' Onn
Pusat Dagangan Dunia
No. 45, Jalan Tun Ismail
50480 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: +603-4047 7000 (Talian Am)/
+603-5567 3300 (Talian CIDB Careline)
Faks: +603-4047 7070

CIDB WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN KUALA LUMPUR & PUTRAJAYA

Tingkat 11, Wisma FGV
Jalan Raja Laut
50350 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: +603-2618 0000
Faks: +603-2618 0101 (Pentadbiran & Kewangan/ *Administration & Finance*)
Pn. Zainora Zainal (Pengarah/ *Director*)

CIDB NEGERI SELANGOR

Tingkat 5 & 6, Wisma PKPS
Persiaran Perbandaran, Seksyen 14
40675 Shah Alam, Selangor
Tel: +603-5512 8600
Faks: +603-5512 8620
En. Mohd. Noor Ab. Rahman (Pengarah/ *Director*)

CIDB NEGERI JOHOR

Kompleks CIDB
Batu 3, Jalan Tampoi
81200 Johor Bahru
Johor
Tel: +607-2300 520
Faks: +607-2314 472
En. Othman Safar (Pengarah/ *Director*)

CIDB NEGERI MELAKA

No. 31-1, Jalan TU 49A
Kompleks Komersial Boulevard
Taman Tasik Utama
75450 Ayer Keroh
Melaka
Tel: +606-2328 895
Faks: +606-2328 950
Pn. Alinda Puteh (Pengarah/ *Director*)

CIDB NEGERI SEMBILAN

Wisma KoCIDB
Lot D30, Persiaran Utama S2/ B2, Seremban 2
70300 Seremban
Negeri Sembilan
Tel: +606-6016 311
Faks: +606-6017 311
En. Nur Iskandar Zulkefli (Pengarah/ *Director*)

CIDB NEGERI PERAK

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

CIDB NEGERI KEDAH

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

CIDB NEGERI PULAU PINANG

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

CIDB NEGERI PERLIS

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

CIDB NEGERI KELANTAN

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

CIDB NEGERI TERENGGANU

Tingkat 7, Menara Yayasan Islam Terengganu
jalan Sultan Omar
20300 Kuala Terengganu
Terengganu
Tel: +609-6245 311
Faks: +609-6238 973
En. Jasmi Mohd Salleh (Pengarah/ *Director*)

CIDB NEGERI PAHANG

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

CIDB NEGERI SARAWAK

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

CIDB NEGERI SARAWAK (CAWANGAN MIRI)

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

CIDB NEGERI SARAWAK (CAWANGAN SIBU)

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

CIDB NEGERI SARAWAK (CAWANGAN BINTULU)

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

CIDB NEGERI SABAH

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

CIDB NEGERI SABAH (CAWANGAN TAWAU)

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

CIDB NEGERI SABAH (CAWANGAN SANDAKAN)

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

ANGGOTA LEMBAGA CIDB MALAYSIA 2020

CIDB MALAYSIA BOARD MEMBERS 2020

1

Dato' Zamzuri Abdul Aziz

Ahli/ *Member*

Dilantik 30 April 2020
Appointed 30 April 2020

2

Datuk Zainal Abidin Abu Hassan

Ahli/ *Member*

Dilantik 17 April 2020
Appointed 17 April 2020

3

YB. Ir. Hj. Yusuf Hj. Abd. Wahab

Pengerusi/ *Chairman*

Dilantik 1 Mei 2020
Appointed 1 May 2020

4

Datuk Dr. Syed Omar Sharifuddin Syed Ikhsan

Ahli/ *Member*

5

Dato' Jamil Rakon

Ahli/ *Member*

Dilantik 14 Disember 2020
Appointed 14 December 2020

ANGGOTA LEMBAGA YANG TAMAT KEANGGOTAAN
BOARD MEMBERS WHOSE MEMBERSHIP HAD ENDED

i. **Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Ahmad Tajuddin Ali, FASc.**
(Sehingga 16 Februari 2020)
(Up to 16 February 2020)

ii. **Dato' Ir. Dr. Meor Abdul Aziz Haji Osman**
(Sehingga 1 Mei 2020)
(Up to 1 May 2020)

iii. **Dato' Sri Haji Mohammad Mentek**
(Sehingga 30 Mac 2020)
(Up to 30 March 2020)

iv. **Dato' Othman Semail**
(Sehingga 30 April 2020)
(Up to 30 April 2020)

v. **Ir. Haji Omar Mat Piah**
(Sehingga 31 Mei 2020)
(Up to 31 May 2020)

vi. **Datuk Seri Fateh Iskandar Tan Sri Dato' Mohamed Mansor**
(Sehingga 26 September 2020)
(Up to 26 September 2020)

6

Encik Foo Chek Lee
Ahli/ *Member*
Sehingga 31 Disember 2020
Up to 31 December 2020

8

Datuk Hj. Azman Hj. Yusoff
Ahli/ *Member*

10

Tn. Hj. Ir. Alhadi Ibrahim
Ahli/ *Member*
Dilantik 8 Mei 2020
Appointed 8 May 2020

7

Datuk Nik Airina Nik Jaffar
Ahli/ *Member*

9

Dr. Roland Chia Ming Shen
Ahli/ *Member*

11

Dato' Ir. Soam Heng Choon
Ahli/ *Member*
Dilantik 27 September 2020
Appointed 27 September 2020

PROFIL PENGERUSI
CHAIRMAN'S PROFILE

YB Ir. Hj. Yusuf Hj. Abd. Wahab telah dilantik sebagai Pengerusi CIDB Malaysia pada 1 Mei 2020. Anak kelahiran Paloh, Bahagian Mukah, Sarawak ini juga merupakan Ahli Parlimen Tanjong Manis, Sarawak. Beliau berkelulusan Ijazah Sarjana Muda dalam bidang Kejuruteraan Awam dari University of Nebraska-Omaha, USA pada tahun 1986.

Beliau merupakan Jurutera Profesional berdaftar dengan Lembaga Jurutera Malaysia dan ahli Institusi Jurutera Malaysia serta Association of Consulting Engineers Malaysia. Beliau juga adalah salah seorang daripada Pengarah Jurutera Perunding Wahba Sdn Bhd, sebuah firma Kejuruteraan Perunding Bumiputera yang ditubuhkan di Kuching, Sarawak.

Beliau telah dilantik sebagai Pengerusi Lembaga Kebajikan Amanah Islam Paloh (LAKIP) dan Timbalan Pengerusi Lembaga Kebajikan Amanah Islam Pulau Bruit (LAKIPB), semenjak tahun 2019 dan sebagai Penaung Lembaga Pengelola SK Agama (MIS) Sarikei sejak tahun 2018. Dalam karier politik pula, beliau adalah Ahli Majlis Tertinggi Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu Sarawak (PBB) sejak tahun 2018.

YB Ir. Hj. Yusuf Hj. Abd. Wahab was appointed as the Chairman of CIDB Malaysia on 1 May 2020. Born in Paloh, Mukah Division, Sarawak, he is also the Member of Parliament for Tanjong Manis, Sarawak. He graduated with a Bachelor's Degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Nebraska-Omaha, USA in 1986.

He is a Professional Engineer registered with the Board of Engineers Malaysia and a member of the Institution of Engineers Malaysia as well as the Association of Consulting Engineers Malaysia. He is also one of the Directors of Wahba Consulting Engineers Sdn Bhd, a Bumiputera Consulting Engineering firm established in Kuching, Sarawak.

He has also been appointed as the Chairman of The Paloh Muslim Charitable Trust Fund and the Deputy Chairman of The Pulau Bruit Muslim Charitable Trust Fund, since 2019 and as the Patron of the Board of Governors of SK Agama (MIS) Sarikei since 2018. In his political career, he is a Member of the Supreme Council of the Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu Sarawak (PBB) since 2018.

YB. Ir. Hj. Yusuf Hj. Abd. Wahab

Pengerusi/ Chairman

Beliau mempunyai 35 tahun pengalaman sebagai seorang Jurutera yang bermula pada tahun 1986 dengan Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation selama lapan (8) tahun. Selain itu, beliau juga pernah menimba pengalaman di beberapa buah organisasi termasuk Propel-Johnson Controls Sdn Bhd, Bakun Management Sdn Bhd/ Ekran Berhad serta terlibat dengan beberapa projek Kerajaan seperti sekolah, Institut Aminuddin Baki, Pejabat Risda, Kompleks Tabung Haji dan beberapa projek Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran.

He has 35 years of experience as an Engineer starting in 1986 with Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation for eight (8) years. Apart from that, he also gained experience in several organisations including Propel-Johnson Controls Sdn Bhd, Bakun Management Sdn Bhd/ Ekran Berhad was involved in several Government projects such as schools, Aminuddin Baki Institute, Risda Office, Tabung Haji Complex and several Department of Irrigation and Drainage projects.

PROFIL ANGGOTA LEMBAGA

BOARD MEMBERS' PROFILES

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

Beliau telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah CIDB Malaysia pada 22 Januari 2019. Selain itu, beliau juga pernah menjadi Ahli Lembaga Pengarah/Pentadbir Perbadanan Kemajuan Ekonomi Negeri Perlis, Perbadanan Kemajuan Ekonomi Islam Negeri Perak (ex-officio), Yayasan Wakaf Malaysia, Universiti Islam Malaysia, Kolej Universiti Sultan Azlan Shah, Madrasah Idrisiah dan Sekolah Latihan Wanita, Seruan Islam.

Datuk Dr. Syed Omar Sharifuddin Syed Ikhsan memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sastera (Kepujian) dari Universiti Malaya pada tahun 1984 dan mendapat Diploma Pascasiswazah dalam Pengurusan Awam (Cemerlang) dari INTAN pada tahun 1988. Pada tahun 1995, beliau mendapat Sarjana dalam Pentadbiran Perniagaan dari Universiti Dallas, Texas, USA diikuti dengan Doktor Falsafah dalam bidang Sains Maklumat dari Loughborough University, United Kingdom pada tahun 2005. Beliau juga meraih Sijil Siswazah dalam Pengurusan Antarabangsa (Petronas) dari University Melbourne, Australia pada tahun 2006 dan Sijil dalam Amalan Pembelajaran dan Pembangunan dari Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development, UK pada tahun 2014. Beliau telah dianugerahkan Paduka Mahkota Perak (2008), Kesatria Mangku Negara (2010), Darjah Dato' Paduka Mahkota Perak (2011) dan Tokoh Maal Hijrah Peringkat Perak Tengah (2013).

DATUK DR. SYED OMAR SHARIFUDDIN SYED IKHSAN

Datuk Dr. Syed Omar Sharifuddin Syed Ikhsan is the Secretary General of the Ministry of Works beginning January 7, 2019. He began his career in public service in 1984 with the National Archives of Malaysia until 1987. In 1988, he was transferred to the Civic Bureau in the Prime Minister's Department as Assistant Director until 1991. He was then transferred to the Federal Territory Department of Lands and Mines, Prime Minister's Department as Assistant Land Administrator until 1993. In 1996, he served as Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Entrepreneur Development until 2000. He later served as Senior Programme Coordinator at the National Institute of Public Administration (INTAN) from 2003 to 2007. He was promoted to Head the Leadership Programme at INTAN from 2007 to 2008. He was again promoted to Deputy Director (Leadership and Management) at INTAN from 2008 to 2010. Prior to his final promotion at INTAN as the Senior Deputy Director in 2013 until 2017, he served as the Chief Executive in the Council of Religion and Malay Customs Perak from 2010 to 2013. He also served as an Adjunct Professor at Universiti Teknologi Petronas in 2012. In January 2018, he served as the Secretary of State for Perlis until 2019 before undertaking the current position.

He was appointed as a Board Member of CIDB Malaysia on 22 January 2019. In addition to this, he was also a Board Member/ Administrator of the Perlis State Economic Development Corporation, Perak State Islamic Economic Development Corporation (ex-officio), Yayasan Wakaf Malaysia, Universiti Islam Malaysia, Kolej Universiti Sultan Azlan Shah, Madrasah Idrisiah and Sekolah Latihan Wanita, Seruan Islam.

Datuk Dr. Syed Omar Sharifuddin Syed Ikhsan holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honors) degree from the University of Malaya in 1984 and received a Postgraduate Diploma in Public Management (Excellent) from INTAN in 1988. In 1995, he received a Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Dallas, Texas, USA followed by a Doctor of Philosophy in Information Science from Loughborough University, United Kingdom in 2005. He also holds a Graduate Certificate in International Management (Petronas) from the University of Melbourne, Australia in 2006 and a Certificate in Learning and Development Practice from the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development, UK in 2014. He has been awarded the Paduka Mahkota Perak (2008), Kesatria Mangku Negara (2010), Darjah Dato' Paduka Mahkota Perak (2011) and Tokoh Maal Hijrah Peringkat Perak Tengah (2013).

Datuk Zainal Abidin Abu Hassan adalah Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan bermula 23 Mac 2020. Beliau memulakan karier perkhidmatan awamnya pada tahun 1988 sebagai Penolong Pengarah Bahagian Perjawatan, Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam (JPA) sehingga tahun 1992. Kemudian, beliau telah melanjutkan pelajaran dan memperolehi Sarjana dalam Pentadbiran Awam dari University of New Haven, Connecticut, USA dari tahun 1992 hingga 1994. Setelah kembali ke tanah air, beliau ditempatkan semula di JPA sebagai Penolong Pengarah Bahagian Latihan sehingga tahun 2000. Beliau dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Ketua Penolong Pengarah Bahagian Penyelidikan dan Perancangan di JPA hingga tahun 2003. Pada tahun 2003 hingga tahun 2005, beliau dilantik sebagai Pengarah Bahagian Perlesenan dan Penguatkuasaan, Majlis Perbandaran Subang Jaya, Selangor sebelum dinaikkan pangkat kepada Setiausaha Bahagian di mana beliau berkhidmat di Bahagian Biasiswa (2005 – 2012) dan Bahagian Pengurusan Sumber Manusia (2012 – 2013) di Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi. Pada tahun 2013 hingga tahun 2014, beliau ditempatkan di Kementerian Kesejahteraan Bandar, Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan sebagai Setiausaha Bahagian di Bahagian Inspektorat. Kemudian pada tahun 2014, beliau telah dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Biro Tatanegara di Jabatan Perdana Menteri sehingga tahun 2015 sebelum bertukar ke Kementerian Dalam Negeri sebagai Setiausaha Bahagian Kanan (Pengurusan) dari tahun 2015 hingga tahun 2016. Beliau kemudian berpindah semula ke Jabatan Perdana Menteri sebagai Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Kewangan & Pembangunan) dari tahun 2016 hingga tahun 2019. Ini diikuti dengan perpindahan ke Kementerian Dalam Negeri sebagai Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Keselamatan) dari tahun 2019 hingga tahun 2020 sebelum menjawat jawatan sekarang.

Beliau telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah CIDB Malaysia pada 17 April 2020. Selain itu, beliau juga merupakan Ahli Majlis Anti Dadah PEMADAM Kebangsaan bermula November 2020 dan Ahli Jawatankuasa Pemandu Pelan Jalinan Digital Negara (JENDELA) bermula Oktober 2020. Beliau juga adalah Ahli Jawatankuasa Tatatertib Perbadanan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal dan Pembersihan Awam (SWCorp) dan telah dilantik sebagai Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Rayuan Tatatertib SWCorp, kedua-duanya bermula September 2020. Disamping itu, beliau juga adalah Anggota Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia (SKMM) bermula Julai 2020. Selain itu, beliau juga pernah menjadi Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) dari tahun 2007 hingga tahun 2013, Perbadanan Tabung Pembangunan Kemahiran (PTPK) dari tahun 2016 hingga tahun 2018, Malaysia Industry-Government Group for High Technology (MIGHT) dari tahun 2017 hingga tahun 2019 dan Perbadanan Stadium Malaysia dari tahun 2017 hingga tahun 2019. Beliau juga merupakan Ahli Panel Kumpulan Wang Amanah Negara (KWAN) dari Januari hingga April 2019.

Datuk Zainal Abidin Abu Hassan memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains (Sains Pembangunan Manusia) dari Universiti Pertanian Malaysia pada tahun 1985 dan mendapat Diploma Pentadbiran Awam dari Institut Tadbiran Awam Negara (INTAN) pada tahun 1987. Pada tahun 1994, beliau mendapat Sarjana dalam Pentadbiran Awam dari Universiti of New Haven, Connecticut, USA. Beliau juga telah mengikuti pelbagai kursus Eksekutif yang dijalankan di dalam dan luar negara dalam masa perkhidmatan beliau. Beliau dianugerahkan Darjah Kebesaran Panglima Mahkota Wilayah (P.M.W) sempena Sambutan Hari Wilayah Persekutuan di Istana Negara pada 1 Februari 2017.

Datuk Zainal Abidin Abu Hassan is the Secretary General of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government from 23 March 2020. He started his career in public service in 1988 as the Assistant Director of the Staffing Division, Public Service Department (PSD) until 1992. Later, he furthered his studies and obtained a Masters in Public Administration from the University of New Haven, Connecticut, USA from 1992 to 1994. Upon returning home, he was reassigned to PSD as Assistant Director of the Training Division until 2000. He was promoted to Chief Assistant Director of the Research and Planning Division at PSD until 2003. In 2003 to 2005, he was appointed the Director of Licensing and Enforcement Division, Subang Jaya Municipal Council, Selangor before being promoted to Undersecretary where he served in the Scholarship Division (2005 - 2012) and Human Resource Management Division (2012 - 2013) of the Ministry of Higher Education. In 2013 to 2014, he was transferred to the Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government as Undersecretary in the Inspectorate Division. In 2014, he was promoted to Deputy Director General of the Civil Affairs Bureau in the Prime Minister's Department until 2015 before being transferred to the Home Ministry as Senior Undersecretary (Management) from 2015 to 2016. He was later transferred again to the Prime Minister's Department as Deputy Secretary General (Finance & Development) from 2016 to 2019. This was followed by a transfer to the Ministry of Home Affairs as Deputy Secretary General (Security) from 2019 to 2020 before taking up his current post.

He was appointed as a Board Member of CIDB Malaysia on 17 April 2020. Apart from that, he is also a Member of the National Anti -Drug PEMADAM Council starting November 2020 and a Member of the Jalinan Digital Negara (JENDELA) Plan Steering Committee starting October 2020. He is also a Member of the Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Corporation (SWCorp) Disciplinary Committee and has been appointed as Chairman of the SWCorp Disciplinary Appeal Committee, both starting in September 2020. In addition, he is also a Member of the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) starting July 2020. He was also a Board Member of Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) from 2007 to 2013, Perbadanan Tabung Pembangunan Kemahiran (PTPK) from 2016 to 2018, Malaysia Industry-Government Group for High Technology (MIGHT) from 2017 to 2019 and Perbadanan Stadium Malaysia from 2017 to 2019. He is also a Panel Member of the National Trust Fund (KWAN) from January to April 2019.

Datuk Zainal Abidin Abu Hassan holds a Bachelor of Science (Human Development Science) from Universiti Pertanian Malaysia in 1985 and obtained a Master's degree in Public Administration from the National Institute of Public Administration (INTAN) in 1987. In 1994, he obtained a Masters in Public Administration from University of New Haven, Connecticut, USA. He has also taken various Executive courses conducted locally and abroad during his service. He was awarded the Darjah Kebesaran Panglima Mahkota Wilayah (P.M.W) in conjunction with the Federal Territories Day Celebration at Istana Negara on 1 February 2017.

DATUK ZAINAL ABIDIN ABU HASSAN

Dato' Zamzuri Abdul Aziz adalah Setiausaha Bahagian, Bahagian Perolehan Kerajaan di Kementerian Kewangan (MOF) bermula 5 November 2018. Beliau memulakan karier perkhidmatan awam pada tahun 1995 sebagai Penolong Pengarah Bahagian Elektrik & Elektronik, Lembaga Kemajuan Perindustrian Malaysia (MIDA). Beliau kemudian berpindah di Kementerian Perdagangan Dalam Negeri & Hal Ehwal Pengguna (KPDNHEP) sebagai Penolong Pengarah di Bahagian Perdagangan Dalam Negeri sehingga tahun 1996 apabila beliau ditempatkan di Jawatan Kumpulan Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam (JPA) untuk mengikuti Kursus Diploma Pengurusan Awam di Institut Tadbiran Awam Negara (INTAN). Setelah tamat kursus di INTAN pada tahun 1997, beliau kembali semula ke KPDNHEP sebagai Penolong Pengarah, Unit Jualan Langsung, Bahagian Perdagangan Dalam Negeri dan kemudian di Bahagian Pengurusan Kewangan KPDNHEP sebagai Penolong Setiausaha pada tahun 1998. Pada tahun 2001, beliau ditempatkan di Jawatan Kumpulan JPA dan menerima tawaran Hadiah Latihan Persekutuan untuk melanjutkan pengajian peringkat Sarjana Ekonomi di Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia sehingga tahun 2003. Setelah tamat latihan, beliau ditempatkan di Kementerian Kewangan sehingga kini dengan menjawat pelbagai jawatan termasuk Penolong Setiausaha di Unit Luar Negeri, Seksyen Dasar Saraan, Bahagian Pentadbiran (2003); Penolong Pengarah Kanan Belanjawan di Unit Belanja Mengurus, Sektor Dasar dan Penyelarasan, Bahagian Pengurusan Belanjawan (2003); Unit Peruntukan Diraja dan Jabatan Perdana Menteri, Sektor Perkhidmatan Am, Bahagian Pengurusan Belanjawan (2007); Timbalan Pengarah Sektor Perkhidmatan Am, Bahagian Pengurusan Belanjawan (2010); dan Timbalan Pengarah (Sektor Perkhidmatan Am) Pejabat Belanjawan Negara (2015) sebelum menjawat jawatan sekarang.

Dato' Zamzuri Abdul Aziz telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah CIDB Malaysia pada 30 April 2020. Beliau memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda Ekonomi (Pentadbiran Perniagaan) (Kepujian) dari Universiti Malaya pada tahun 1994 dan memperoleh Diploma Pengurusan Awam dari INTAN pada tahun 1997. Pada tahun 2003, beliau memperoleh Sarjana Ekonomi (Kewangan Islam) dari Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia dan kemudian mengikuti Advanced Management Programme, Harvard Business School, Boston, USA dan Advanced Leadership and Management Programme di INTAN dalam tahun 2011. Beliau juga mengikuti Leadership Development for Corporate Excellence, UUM-KELLOGG School of Management, Northwestern University, USA pada tahun 2014.

Beliau dianugerahkan beberapa bintang kebesaran seperti Ahli Yang Ketiga (PADUKA) Bagi Darjah Kebesaran Setia Mahkota Kelantan Yang Amat Terbilang (P.Sk.K) pada tahun 2012; Kesatria Mangku Negara (K.M.N) pada tahun 2013; Ahli Yang Kehormat Yang Kedua (Dato' Paduka) Bagi Darjah Kebesaran Setia Mahkota Kelantan Yang Amat Terbilang (D.P.S.K) pada tahun 2014 dan Setia Diraja Kedah (S.D.K) pada tahun 2015.

DATO' ZAMZURI ABDUL AZIZ

Dato' Zamzuri Abdul Aziz is the Undersecretary, Government Procurement Division in the Ministry of Finance (MOF) starting 5 Nov 2018. He began his public service career in 1995 as Assistant Director of the Electrical & Electronics Division, Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (MIDA). He was later joined Ministry of Domestic Trade & Consumer Affairs (KPDNHEP) as an Assistant Director in the Domestic Trade Division until 1996 when he was placed in the Public Service Department (PSD) Group Position to pursue the Diploma in Public Management Course at the Institute of Administration Awam Negara (INTAN). After completing his course at INTAN in 1997, he returned to KPDNHEP as the Assistant Director, Direct Sales Unit, Domestic Trade Division and later in the Financial Management Division of KPDNHEP as Assistant Secretary in 1998. In 2001, he was placed in the PSD Group Position and received an offer of the Federal Training Prize to pursue a Master of Economics at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia until 2003. Upon completion of his training, he was placed in the Ministry of Finance till today holding various positions including Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Unit, Remuneration Policy Section, Administration Division (2003) ; Senior Assistant Director of Budget in the Operating Expenditure Unit, Policy and Coordination Sector, Budget Management Division (2003); Royal Allocations Unit and Prime Minister's Department, General Services Sector, Budget Management Division (2007); Deputy Director of General Services Sector, Budget Management Division (2010); and Deputy Director (General Services Sector) National Budget Office (2015) before taking up his current position.

Dato' Zamzuri Abdul Aziz was appointed as a Board Member of CIDB Malaysia on 30 April 2020. He holds a Bachelor of Economics (Business Administration) (Honors) from the University of Malaya in 1994 and obtained a Diploma in Public Management from INTAN in 1997. In 2003, he obtained a Master's degree in Economics (Islamic Finance) from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and later attended the Advanced Management Program, Harvard Business School, Boston, USA and the Advanced Leadership and Management Program at INTAN in 2011. He also attended the Leadership Development for Corporate Excellence, UUM-KELLOGG School of Management, Northwestern University, USA in 2014.

He was awarded several honours such as the Ahli Yang Ketiga (PADUKA) Bagi Darjah Kebesaran Setia Mahkota Kelantan Yang Amat Terbilang (P.Sk.K) in 2012; Kesatria Mangku Negara (K.M.N) in 2013; Ahli Yang Kehormat Yang Kedua (Dato' Paduka) Bagi Darjah Kebesaran Setia Mahkota Kelantan Yang Amat Terbilang (D.P.S.K) in 2014 and Setia Diraja Kedah (S.D.K) in 2015.

Dato' Jamil Rakon ialah Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Sumber Manusia bermula 15 Julai 2020. Beliau memulakan karier perkhidmatan awam pada tahun 1985 sebagai Pegawai Tadbir Bahagian Pentadbiran Lembaga Lebuh Raya Malaysia sehingga tahun 1992. Kemudian, beliau telah berkhidmat di Kementerian Pertahanan sebagai Pegawai Tadbir dan Diplomatik Cawangan Naziran Perjawatan, Bahagian Perkhidmatan dan Perjawatan sehingga tahun 2001. Selepas itu, beliau telah ditempatkan di Bahagian Perkhidmatan, Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam dengan menjawat beberapa jawatan termasuk Penolong Pengarah (2001); Ketua Penolong Pengarah sehingga tahun 2007; Timbalan Pengarah Sektor Operasi sehingga tahun 2013 dan Timbalan Pengarah Kanan Cawangan Pengurusan Perkhidmatan Gunasama sehingga tahun 2014. Seterusnya, beliau berpindah ke Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan ditempatkan di beberapa bahagian termasuk Bahagian Kewangan sebagai Timbalan Setiausaha Bahagian Kanan sehingga tahun 2015; Bahagian Pengurusan Sumber Manusia sebagai Setiausaha Bahagian sehingga tahun 2016 sebelum menjawat jawatan Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Pengurusan) sehingga tahun 2018. Beliau kemudian berpindah ke Kementerian Dalam Negeri dengan jawatan yang sama sehingga tahun 2019 sebelum dinaikkan pangkat kepada Ketua Setiausaha sehingga tahun 2020 sebelum menjawat jawatan sekarang.

Dato' Jamil Rakon telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah CIDB Malaysia pada 14 Disember 2020. Selain itu, beliau juga adalah Ahli Lembaga Pengarah KWSP (2020 – 2021), Timbalan Pengerusi Majlis Pembangunan Kemahiran Kebangsaan (MPKK), Anggota Majlis Agensi Kelayakan Malaysia (Malaysian Qualifications Agency, MQA), Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Siasatan Bebas (JSB) serta Pegawai Diberi Kuasa dan Pegawai Penjaga bagi Akta Pembangunan Sumber Manusia Berhad (PSMB - Akta 612). Beliau memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sastera (Kepujian) dari Universiti Malaya pada tahun 1985 dan mendapat Diploma Pengurusan Awam dari Institut Tadbiran Awam Negara (INTAN) pada tahun 1991. Pada tahun 1999, beliau mendapat Sarjana Pengurusan (Sumber Manusia) dari Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA), Canberra, Australia.

Beliau dianugerahkan dua bintang kebesaran iaitu Ahli Mangku Negara Yang DiPertuan Agong (A.M.N) pada tahun 2008 dan Kurniaan Darjah Kebesaran Negeri Kedah Darul Aman Darjah Dato' Setia DiRaja Kedah (D.S.D.K.) yang membawa gelaran Dato' pada tahun 2017.

Dato' Jamil Rakon is the Secretary General of the Ministry of Human Resources from 15 July 2020. He started his public service career in 1985 as an Administrative Officer of the Malaysian Highway Authority Administrative Division until 1992. Later, he was posted to the Ministry of Defense as an Administrative and Diplomatic Officer of the Inspection of Staffing Branch, Services and Staffing Division until 2001. Subsequently, he was posted to the Services Division, Public Services Department holding several positions including Assistant Director (2001); Chief Assistant Director until 2007; Deputy Director of the Operations Sector until 2013 and Senior Deputy Director of the Shared Services Management Branch until 2014. Later, he moved to the Ministry of Education Malaysia and was posted in several divisions including the Finance Division as Senior Deputy Undersecretary until 2015; Human Resource Management Division as Undersecretary until 2016 before holding the position of Deputy Secretary General (Management) until 2018. He then moved to the Ministry of Home Affairs with the same position until 2019 before being promoted to Secretary General until 2020 prior to taking up his current position.

Dato' Jamil Rakon was appointed as a Board Member of CIDB Malaysia on 14 December 2020. In addition, he is also a Board Member of EPF (2020 - 2021), Deputy Chairman of the National Skills Development Council (MPKK), Council Member of the Malaysian Qualifications Agency (MQA), Chairman of the Independent Investigation Committee (JSB) as well as the Authorised Officer and Officer-in-Charge for the Human Resource Development Act Berhad (PSMB - Act 612). He holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honors) from the University of Malaya in 1985 and obtained a Diploma in Public Management from the National Institute of Public Administration (INTAN) in 1991. In 1999, he obtained a Master's degree in Management (Human Resources) from the Australian Defense Force Academy (ADFA), Canberra, Australia.

He was awarded two honours which are Ahli Mangku Negara Yang DiPertuan Agong (A.M.N) in 2008 and Kurniaan Darjah Kebesaran Negeri Kedah Darul Aman Darjah Dato' Setia DiRaja Kedah (D.S.D.K.) which carries the title of Dato' in 2017.

DATO' JAMIL RAKON

Encik Foo Chek Lee, Presiden Master Builders Association Malaysia (MBAM) telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah CIDB Malaysia pada Januari 2017. Beliau adalah graduan Universiti Teknologi Malaysia pada tahun 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 2016-2020. Beliau merupakan ahli jawatankuasa bagi merangka dan merumuskan Pelan Induk Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Industri Pembinaan selain turut terlibat sebagai anggota Majlis Negara bagi Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (NCOSH) dari tahun 2009 - 2015. Beliau juga merupakan pengarah National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Certification Sdn. Bhd., sebuah anak syarikat NIOSH. Pada masa kini, beliau juga merupakan Pengerusi Asian Construction Federation.

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 (Honors) 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 2016-2020. He is among the committee member in drafting and formulating the first Construction Industry Safety and Health Master Plan and subsequently his involvement as one of the council members in the National Council on Occupational Safety and Health (NCOSH) from 2009 - 2015. He is also a director in National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Certification Sdn. Bhd, a subsidiary of NIOSH. At present, he is also the Chairman of Asian Construction Federation.

ENCIK FOO CHEK LEE

Tuan Haji Ir. Alhadi Ibrahim dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah CIDB Malaysia bermula 8 Mei 2020 yang merupakan lantikan kali kedua. Lantikan kali pertamanya adalah pada tahun 2013 hingga tahun 2017. Beliau mendapat Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains dalam Kejuruteraan Sivil daripada Brighton Polytechnic (kini University of Brighton), United Kingdom pada tahun 1978. Beliau merupakan Jurutera Profesional berdaftar dengan Lembaga Jurutera Malaysia dan ahli Institusi Jurutera Malaysia.

Tuan Haji Ir. Alhadi Ibrahim adalah rakan kongsi Konsortium Malaysia sejak tahun 1981. Beliau kini adalah Ahli Panel untuk Tuntutan Pembeli Perumahan di bawah Kementerian Perumahan dan Urbanisasi Sarawak sejak tahun 2016. 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.

Tuan Haji Ir. Alhadi Ibrahim was appointed as a Board Member of CIDB Malaysia beginning 8 May 2020 which was his second appointment. His first appointment was in 2013 to 2017. He graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering from the then Brighton Polytechnic (now University of Brighton), United Kingdom in 1978. He is a registered Professional Engineer with the Board of Engineers Malaysia and a member of the Institution of Engineers Malaysia.

Tuan Haji Ir Alhadi Ibrahim is a partner with Konsortium Malaysia since 1981. He is currently a Panel Member of the Tribunal for Housing Purchasers Claims under the Sarawak Ministry of Housing and Urbanisation from 2016. 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.

TN. HJ. IR. ALHADI IBRAHIM

DATUK HJ. AZMAN HJ. YUSOFF

Datuk Hj. Azman Hj. Yusoff adalah Presiden Persatuan Kontraktor Bumiputera Malaysia bermula tahun 2018. Beliau juga adalah Presiden Persatuan Kontraktor Jentera Mekanikal & Elektrikal Melayu Malaysia sejak tahun 2019 dan Naib Presiden Persatuan Pengilang dan Industri Perkhidmatan Bumiputra Malaysia sejak tahun 2014. Beliau adalah Pengarah Urusan KCJ Engineering Sdn. Bhd., sebuah syarikat kontraktor kelas G7 yang yang pakar dalam bidang kejuruteraan elektrikal, sivil, mekanikal dan pengurusan fasiliti.

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

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

Pencapaian dan sumbangannya kepada industri tidak terhad di dalam negara sahaja tetapi juga di peringkat antarabangsa melalui program pemindahan teknologi, misi perdagangan, persidangan dan dialog industri.

Datuk Hj. Azman Hj Yusoff is the President of Persatuan Kontraktor Bumiputera Malaysia beginning 2018. He is also the President of the Persatuan Kontraktor Jentera Mekanikal & Elektrikal Melayu Malaysia since 2019 and Vice President of Persatuan Pengilang dan Industri Perkhidmatan Bumiputra Malaysia since 2014. He is the Managing Director of KCJ Engineering Sdn. Bhd., a G7 contractor specialising in electrical, civil, mechanical, and facilities management.

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

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

His achievements and contributions to the industry were not limited locally but also internationally through technology transfer programmes, trade mission, conferences and industry dialogues.

DR. ROLAND CHIA MING SHEN

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

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

Sebagai sumbangan sosialnya kepada masyarakat, Dr. Roland Chia berkhidmat sebagai Pengerusi Kelab Pencinta Kebersihan Air Sabah yang melibatkan projek penambahbaikan graviti bagi bekalan air untuk lebih dari 3000 penduduk kampung di Sabah. Dia juga merupakan Ketua Persatuan Kebajikan Inanam Sabah yang membawa kesejahteraan kepada ibu tunggal, orang-orang tua, penduduk kampung dan golongan miskin bandar (B40).

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

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

As his social contribution to society, Dr. Roland Chia is presently the Chairman of Society of Living Waters reaching out to more than 3000 villagers in Sabah in upgrading of water gravity projects. He is also the Chairman of Persatuan Kebajikan Inanam Sabah, bringing welfare to single mothers, senior citizens, villagers and the urban poor (B40) group.

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, Florida, Amerika Syarikat. Beliau kini merupakan Pengarah Urusan Projek Khas, UEM Group Berhad serta Pengarah Urusan UEM Builders Berhad, bahagian pembinaan UEM. Sebelum ini, beliau memegang jawatan Ketua Kumpulan Pegawai Pembangunan Bisnes UEM. Beliau juga pernah berkhidmat sebagai Pengarah Urusan Opus International (Malaysia) Berhad, sebuah firma perunding kejuruteraan dan pengurusan aset terkemuka dan Ketua Pegawai Operasi PLUS Expressways Berhad (PEB).

Beliau mempunyai lebih dari 30 tahun pengalaman dalam pengurusan infrastruktur pengangkutan mega dan projek penjagaan kesihatan dan konsesi dari perancangan, reka bentuk, pembinaan dan pelaksanaan. Beliau telah terlibat dalam penyiapan projek Lebuhraya Utara-Selatan, Sambungan LRT Laluan Kelana Jaya dan Ampang, Laluan Berkembar Elektrik KTMB dari Ipoh-Padang Besar, Lebuhraya Tol Cikopo-Palimanan (Indonesia), Pan Borneo (Sabah) serta Hospital Tunku Azizah (sebelumnya dikenali sebagai Hospital Wanita dan Kanak-kanak) dan Institut Penyelidikan Kesihatan Bersepadu.

DATUK NIK AIRINA NIK JAFFAR

Dia mempunyai penglibatan yang signifikan dalam pembangunan pelbagai kerangka dan sistem pengurusan aset termasuk pembentukan Sistem Pengurusan Penyelenggaraan Lebuhraya Menyeluruh untuk rangkaian PLUS, inisiatif pengukuhan institusi untuk lebuh raya tol di bawah Lembaga Lebuhraya Malaysia serta Lembaga Lebuhraya Nasional India dan Sistem Pengurusan Hospital untuk Hospital Tunku Azizah.

Datuk Nik Airina adalah seorang Felo Institution of Highways and Transportation (CIHT) dan berkhidmat sebagai Naib Pengerusi CIHT Malaysia. Beliau juga merupakan Ahli Majlis Road Engineering Association of Asia & Australasia dan Pertubuhan Kejuruteraan Jalan Malaysia.

Beliau juga merupakan Ahli Lembaga Lebuhraya Borneo PDP Sdn Bhd, Konsortium ProHAWK Sdn Bhd, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Uniquest Ventures (India) dan telah berkhidmat sebagai Ahli Lembaga pelbagai anak syarikat dalam Kumpulan UEM termasuk Opus International Consultant di New Zealand dan Rangkaian Segar (Touch N Go).

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, Florida, USA. She is currently the Managing Director of Special Projects, UEM Group Berhad as well as the Managing Director of UEM Builders Berhad, the construction arm of UEM. Prior to this, she held the position of the Group Chief Business Development Officer of UEM. She had also served as the Managing Director of Opus International (Malaysia) Berhad, a leading engineering and asset management consultancy firm,and Chief Operating Officer of PLUS Expressways Berhad (PEB).

She has more than 30 years' experience in the management of mega transport infrastructure and healthcare projects and concessions from planning, design, construction and implementation. She had been involved in the delivery of the North-South Expressway, Kelana Jaya and Ampang Line LRT Extension, KTMB Electrified Double Track from Ipoh-Padang Besar, Cikopo-Palimanan Toll Highway (Indonesia), Pan Borneo (Sabah) as well as Hospital Tunku Azizah (formerly known as the Women and Children Hospital) and the Institute Penyelidikan Kesihatan Bersepadu.

She has had significant involvement in the development of various asset management framework and systems including the establishment of the Total Expressway Maintenance Management System for PLUS network, institutional strengthening initiatives for the toll highways under Malaysian Highway Authority as well as National Highway Authority of India and the Hospital Management System for Hospital Tunku Azizah.

Datuk Nik Airina is a Fellow of the Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation (CIHT) and served as the Vice Chairman of CIHT Malaysia. She is also a Council Member of the Road Engineering Association of Asia & Australasia and the Road Engineering Association of Malaysia.

She also sits on the Board of Borneo Highway PDP Sdn Bhd, Konsortium ProHAWK Sdn Bhd, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Uniquest Ventures (India) and has served on the board of various subsidiaries within UEM Group including Opus International Consultant in New Zealand and Rangkaian Segar (Touch N Go).

Dato' Ir. Soam Heng Choon adalah Presiden Real Estate and Housing Developers' Association Malaysia (REHDA) dan telah dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah CIDB Malaysia bermula 27 September 2020. Beliau memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains dalam Kejuruteraan Awam dari University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom pada tahun 1983. Beliau merupakan Jurutera Profesional berdaftar dengan Lembaga Jurutera Malaysia dan ahli Institusi Jurutera Malaysia.

Beliau mempunyai lebih daripada 37 tahun pengalaman dalam industri pembinaan dengan memulakan kerjayanya sebagai seorang Jurutera Awam di JKR pada tahun 1983 untuk tempoh selama enam tahun. Kemudian beliau telah menyertai Road Builder (M) Sdn Bhd sebagai Jurutera Kanan/ Pengarah Eksekutif dari tahun 1989 hingga tahun 2003. Setelah itu, beliau ditugaskan untuk mengetuai Bahagian Hartanah Kumpulan Road Builder (RB Land Holdings Bhd/ IJM Land Bhd) sebagai Pengarah Eksekutif/ Pengarah Urusan dari tahun 2004 hingga tahun 2009. Seterusnya, beliau menjadi Pengarah Urusan dan Ketua Eksekutif IJM Land Bhd dari tahun 2009 hingga tahun 2015 sampailah beliau dinaikkan kepada Pengarah Urusan dan Ketua Eksekutif IJM Corporation Bhd dari tahun 2015 hingga tamat perkhidmatannya pada tahun 2019.

Selain daripada menjadi Ahli Lembaga Pengarah CIDB Malaysia, beliau juga adalah Ahli Lembaga Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad (CLAB), GreenRE Sdn Bhd, ESD Sdn Bhd dan Sime Darby Property Berhad. Beliau telah dianugerahkan bintang kebesaran Darjah Indera Mahkota Pahang pada tahun 2001 dan Dato Paduka Negeri Sembilan pada tahun 2016. Beliau juga telah memenangi beberapa anugerah seperti Property CEO Fiabci Malaysia pada tahun 2015, Property CEO The Edge pada tahun 2016 dan Exemplary Leadership Award Edge Prop pada tahun 2020.

Dato' Ir. Soam Heng Choon is the President of the Real Estate and Housing Developers' Association Malaysia (REHDA) and was appointed to the Board of CIDB beginning 27 September 2020. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering from the University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom in 1983. He is a registered Professional Engineers with the Board of Engineers Malaysia and a member of the Institution of Engineers Malaysia.

He has more than 37 years of experience in the construction industry when he started his career as a Civil Engineer in JKR in 1983 for a period of six years. He then joined the Road Builder (M) Sdn Bhd as a Senior Engineer/ Executive Director from 1989 to 2003. After that, he was assigned to head the Property Division of the Road Builder Group (RB Land Holdings Bhd/ IJM Land Bhd) as the Executive Director/ Managing Director from 2004 to 2009. Subsequently, he became the Managing Director and Chief Executive of IJM Land Bhd from 2009 to 2015 until he was promoted to Managing Director and Chief Executive of IJM Corporation Bhd from 2015 until the end of his service in 2019.

Apart from being a Board Member of CIDB Malaysia, he is also a Board Member of the Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad (CLAB), GreenRE Sdn Bhd, ESD Sdn Bhd and Sime Darby Property Berhad. He was awarded the Darjah Indera Mahkota Pahang in 2001 and Dato Paduka Negeri Sembilan in 2016. He has also won several awards such as Property CEO Fiabci Malaysia in 2015, Property CEO The Edge in 2016 and Exemplary Leadership Award Edge Prop in 2020.

DATO' IR. SOAM HENG CHOON

PROFIL KETUA EKSEKUTIF
CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S PROFILE

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid
Ketua Eksekutif/ Chief Executive

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Bin Abdul Hamid telah menyumbang kepada industri pembinaan Malaysia selama 36 tahun sebagai penjawat awam dengan memulakan kerjayanya sebagai Jurutera Mekanikal di Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR) Pahang pada tahun 1985 sehingga tahun 1991 sebelum dinaikkan pangkat kepada Jurutera Kanan Mekanikal di Ibu Pejabat JKR sehingga tahun 1998.

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Bin Abdul Hamid has been contributing to the Malaysian construction industry for 36 years as a public servant, beginning his career as a Mechanical Engineer in the Pahang Public Works Department (PWD) in 1985 until 1991 before being promoted to Senior Mechanical Engineer at PWD Headquarters until 1998.

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri dilantik sebagai Ketua Eksekutif Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Malaysia (CIDB) pada 1 Mac 2016. Beliau mempunyai lebih dari 20 tahun pengalaman di CIDB bermula tahun 1998 sebagai Ketua Unit Pungutan Levi sehingga tahun 2000. Beliau kemudian dipindahkan ke Unit Perniagaan Antarabangsa sebagai Ketua Unit. Pada tahun 2007, beliau telah berpindah ke Unit Perancang Ekonomi (EPU), Jabatan Perdana Menteri sebagai Timbalan Ketua Unit Khas Projek Luar Negara sebelum dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Presiden Professional Services Development Corporation (PSDC) dari tahun 2008 – 2011. Beliau kembali ke CIDB selepas itu dan ditugaskan sebagai Pengurus Besar Bahagian Korporat sehingga tahun 2012 sebelum dinaikkan pangkat kepada Pengurus Besar Kanan Sektor Pembangunan dari tahun 2012 hingga tahun 2014 dan Pengurus Besar Kanan Sektor Pengurusan dari tahun 2015 sebelum dilantik sebagai Ketua Eksekutif.

Antara peranan signifikan beliau dalam sektor perkhidmatan adalah semasa beliau memegang jawatan Presiden PSDC, di mana beliau bertanggungjawab untuk membangunkan kapasiti dan keupayaan sektor perkhidmatan profesional dalam menghadapi cabaran liberalisasi.

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri memegang ijazah kepujian kelas pertama dalam Kejuruteraan Mekanikal dari Adelaide University, Australia dan Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan (MBA) dari Open University, United Kingdom. Beliau adalah Jurutera Profesional yang berdaftar dengan Lembaga Jurutera Malaysia dan Felo Institution of Engineers, Malaysia (IEM). Beliau juga adalah Felo Chartered Institute of Building Malaysia (CIOB), ahli Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), Felo Kehormat ASEAN Federation of Engineering Organisations (AFEO) pada tahun 2019 dan juga Profesor Adjung untuk School of Professional and Continuous Education (SPACE) di Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) pada tahun 2020. Selain daripada itu, beliau juga adalah Ahli Majlis Penasihat Universiti-Industri, Universiti Utara Malaysia (MPUI-UUM), Ahli Tetap Majlis Perumahan Mampu Milik Negara (MPMMN) yang dipengerusikan oleh YAB Perdana Menteri, Ahli Jawatankuasa Pemandu IBS yang dipengerusikan oleh Ketua Setiausaha, Kementerian Kerja Raya, Ahli Jawatankuasa Majlis Pembangunan Perkhidmatan Malaysia (MSDC) yang dipengerusikan oleh Menteri MITI dan Anggota Tetap Jawatankuasa Eksekutif Majlis Tindakan Sara Hidup Negara (NACCOL), yang dilantik oleh Menteri Perdagangan Dalam Negeri, Koperasi dan Kepenggunaan.

Beliau telah dianugerahkan beberapa pengiktirafan termasuk Pingat Khidmat Cemerlang (PKC) daripada (DYMM) Sultan Pahang Darul Makmur (1990), Anugerah Kesatria Mangku Negara (KMN - 2009) dan Anugerah Johan Mahkota Wilayah (JMW - 2015) daripada (DYMM) Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Darjah Indera Mahkota Pahang (DIMP - 2016) dan yang terkini Panglima Jasa Negara (PJN) daripada (DYMM) Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong pada tahun 2019.

Selain itu, sumbangan dan pengiktirafan beliau juga tidak terhad di dalam negara sahaja malah ke peringkat antarabangsa. Beliau juga banyak terlibat dalam memberi input dalam persidangan antarabangsa seperti Malaysia-Australia Business Council (MABC) Forum, Second PAN Commonwealth Conference dan lain-lain.

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri was appointed as the Chief Executive (CEO) of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia (CIDB) on 1 March 2016. He has over 20 years of experience in CIDB which started in 1998 as Head of Levy Collection Unit until 2000. He was later transferred to the International Business Unit as Head of Unit. In 2007, he moved to the Economic Planning Unit (EPU), Prime Minister's Department as Deputy Head of the Overseas Project Special Unit before being promoted to President of Professional Services Development Corporation (PSDC) from 2008 - 2011. He returned to CIDB thereafter and served as the General Manager of the Corporate Division until 2012 before being promoted to Senior General Manager of the Development Sector from 2012 to 2014 and Senior General Manager of the Management Sector from 2015 before assuming the post of Chief Executive.

Among his significant roles in the services sector was during his tenure as the President of PSDC, where he was responsible for developing the capability and capacity of the professional services sector in facing the challenges of liberalisation.

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri holds a first-class honours degree in Mechanical Engineering from University of Adelaide, Australia and the Masters of Business Administration (MBA) from the Open University, United Kingdom. He is a Professional Engineer registered with the Board of Engineers Malaysia and a Fellow of the Institution of Engineers, Malaysia (IEM). He is also a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Building Malaysia (CIOB), a member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), Honorary Fellow of Prestigious ASEAN Federation of Engineering Organisations (AFEO) in 2019 and also the Adjunct Professor for School of Professional and Continuing Education (SPACE) in Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) in 2020. Apart from that, he is also a Member of the Advisory Council of University-Industry, Universiti Utara Malaysia (MPUI-UUM), Permanent Member of the National Affordable Housing Council (MPMMN) chaired by the YAB Prime Minister, Member of the IBS Steering Committee chaired by the Secretary General, Ministry of Works, Member of the Malaysian Services Development Council (MSDC) Committee chaired by the Minister of MITI and Permanent Member of the Executive Committee of the National Action Council on Cost of Living (NACCOL), appointed by the Minister of Domestic Trade, Cooperatives and Consumerism.

He has been awarded several recognitions including the Pingat Khidmat Cemerlang (PKC) from (DYMM) Sultan of Pahang Darul Makmur (1990), Anugerah Kesatria Mangku Negara (KMN - 2009) and Anugerah Johan Mahkota Wilayah (JMW - 2015) from (DYMM) Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Darjah Indera Mahkota Pahang (DIMP-2016) and the latest Panglima Jasa Negara (PJN) from (DYMM) Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong in 2019.

Apart from that, his contribution and recognition are not limited locally but also internationally. He was also involved in providing input in international conferences such as the Malaysia-Australia Business Council (MABC) Forum, Second PAN Commonwealth Conference and others.

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.

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

ANGGOTA LEMBAGA
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

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

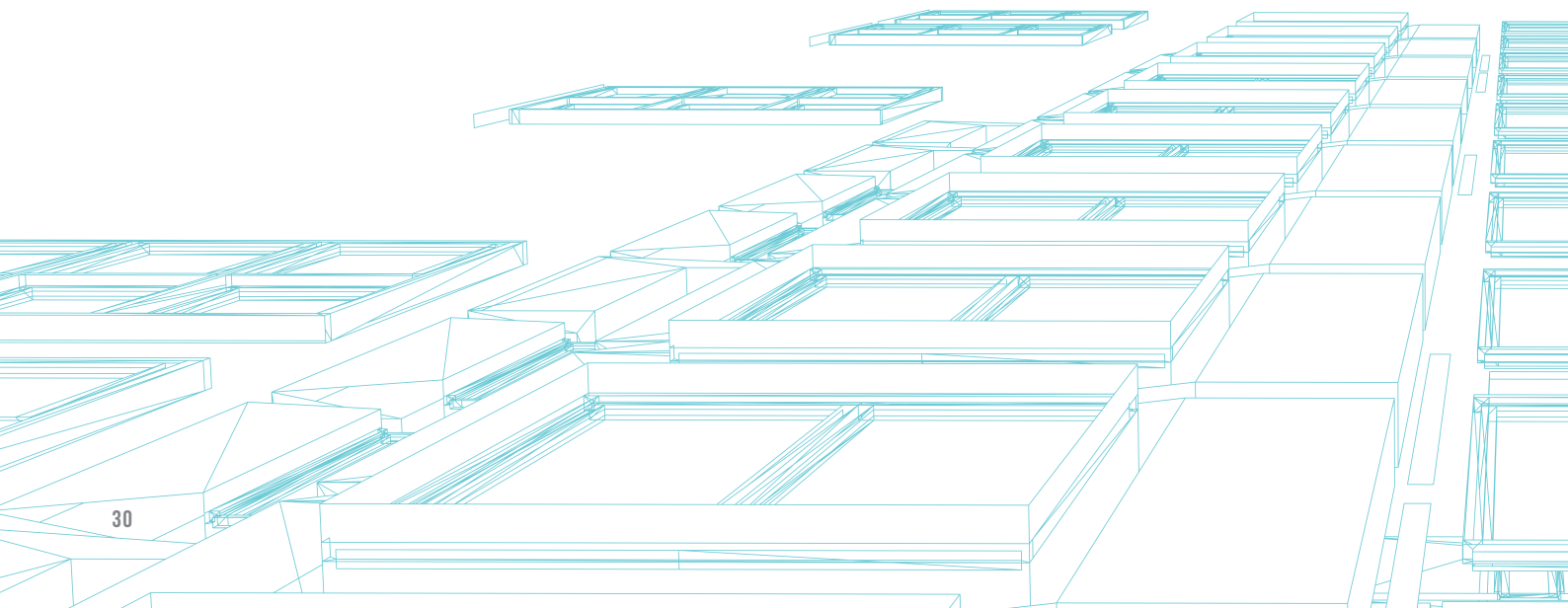
The Board Members are entrusted with the duty and responsibility of guiding and advising the Management in advancing the interest of the government and its stakeholders.

KOMPOSISI LEMBAGA
COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

Lembaga terdiri daripada sebelas anggota-anggota seperti berikut:

The board consists of eleven members as follows:

- Pengerusi;
  Chairman;
- Empat wakil yang memegang jawatan dalam perkhidmatan awam;
  Four representatives who shall hold office in the public services;
- Enam wakil daripada sektor swasta
  Six representatives from the private sector



JAWATANKUASA DI PERINGKAT LEMBAGA
BOARD COMMITTEES

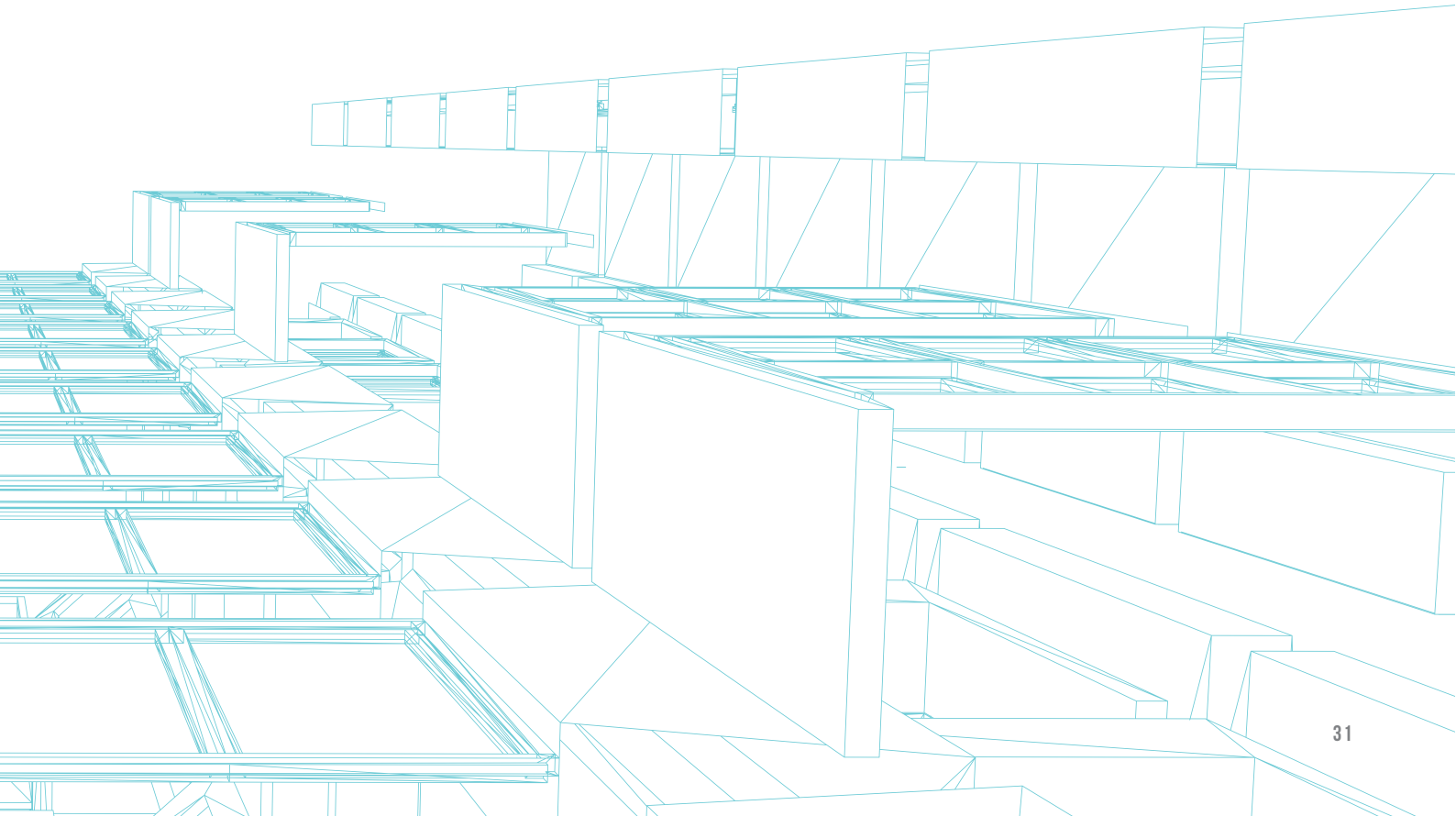
Di peringkat Lembaga, beberapa jawatankuasa telah ditubuhkan bagi memantau dan mengukuhkan pelaksanaan program-program industri serta proses dalaman CIDB seperti berikut:

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

1. Jawatankuasa Kewangan, Akaun dan Pelaburan
   The Finance, Account and Investment Committee
2. *Jawatankuasa Audit*
   The Audit Committee
3. Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko CIDB
   CIDB Risk Management Committee
4. Jawatankuasa Tatatertib dan Jawatankuasa Rayuan Tatatertib CIDB
   CIDB Disciplinary Committee and Disciplinary Appeal Committee
5. Jawatankuasa Kenaikan Pangkat Kumpulan Pengurusan Tertinggi (Jawatan Ketua Eksekutif)
   Top Management Group Promotion Committee (Chief Executive Position)

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 Bahagian Tadbir Urus dan Integriti di bawah Sektor Dasar & Korporat.

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



SENARAI ANAK SYARIKAT CIDB MALAYSIA

LIST OF CIDB MALAYSIA SUBSIDIARIES

Sepanjang tahun 2020, anak-anak syarikat CIDB telah terlibat secara aktif dalam menyokong pelaksanaan pelbagai program pembangunan industri. Anak-anak syarikat tersebut adalah seperti berikut:-

1. **CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.**
   Melaksanakan Program CIDB dan pengurusan Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM)

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

   a) CIDB IBS Sdn Bhd
      Menjadi peneraju utama dalam penyelesaian dan pemangkin kepada transformasi industri IBS.

   b) Enam buah Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM) yang ditauliahkan oleh CIDB Malaysia sebagai pusat penilaian dan latihan kompetensi kemahiran pembinaan yang terdiri daripada:
      - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Wilayah Tengah
      - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Wilayah Utara
      - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Wilayah Timur
      - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Wilayah Selatan
      - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Sabah
      - Akademi Binaan Malaysia Sarawak

   c) CIDB Technologies Sdn Bhd
      Pusat penilaian dan latihan CIDB Malaysia untuk Kimpalan, Pengujian Tanpa Musnah (NDT) dan Operasi Peledakan & Mengecat (BPO).

2. **CIDB e-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd.**
   Melaksanakan program peningkatan *Information Communication Technologies (ICT)* dan *Building Information Modelling (BIM)* bagi industri pembinaan.

3. **Construction Research Institute of Malaysia (CREAM)**
   Menjalankan program-program penyelidikan dan kajian berkaitan teknologi dan inovasi pembinaan, kualiti, kesihatan, keselamatan dan kemampanan alam sekitar. CREAM turut menawarkan perkhidmatan pengujian dan pensijilan bahan binaan; serta program penilaian kepada industri pembinaan.

4. **Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad (CLAB)**
   Membekalkan pekerja binaan dan menyediakan Pusat Penempatan Pekerja (CLQ).

Throughout 2020, CIDB's subsidiaries have been actively involved in supporting the implementation of various industry development programmes. They are as follows:-

1. ***CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.***
   The implementation arm of CIDB Programmes and management of Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM).

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

   a) CIDB IBS Sdn Bhd
      Ultimately leading the solution and catalyst for the transformation of the IBS industry.

   b) Six Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM) accredited by CIDB Malaysia as a center for competence assessment and construction skills training consisting of:
      - *Akademi Binaan Malaysia Central Region*
      - *Akademi Binaan Malaysia Northern Region*
      - *Akademi Binaan Malaysia Eastern Region*
      - *Akademi Binaan Malaysia Southern Region*
      - *Akademi Binaan Malaysia Sabah*
      - *Akademi Binaan Malaysia Sarawak*

   c) CIDB Technologies Sdn Bhd
      An assessment and training centre of CIDB Malaysia for Welding, Non-Destructive Testing and Blasting & Painting Operation (BPO).

2. ***CIDB e-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd.***
   Implements the Information Communication Technologies (ICT) and Building Information Modelling (BIM) enhancement programmes for the construction industry.

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

4. ***Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad (CLAB)***
   Supply construction workers and provides Centralised Labour Quarters (CLQ) for construction workers.

ALAMAT ANAK SYARIKAT
ADDRESSES OF THE SUBSIDIARIES

CIDB HOLDINGS SDN. BHD.
Tingkat 22, Menara Dato' Onn
Pusat Dagangan Dunia (WTC)
Jalan Tun Ismail
50480 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-4042 8880
Faks: 03-4042 2880

CIDB IBS SDN. BHD.
Lot 8, Jalan Chan Sow Lin
55200 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-9281 5903/ 5910
Faks: 03-9281 5908

CIDB TECHNOLOGIES SDN. BHD.
Lot 8, Seksyen 91
Jalan Chan Sow Lin
55200 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-9281 2391

CIDB E-CONSTRUCT SERVICES SDN. BHD.
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 Tower
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

Datuk Ir. Elias Ismail
Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif I
Deputy Chief Executive I

Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid
Ketua Eksekutif
Chief Executive

Megat Kamil Azmi Megat Rus Kamarani
Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif II
Deputy Chief Executive II

1

Sr Ida Zuraida Mohd Yusoff

Pengurus Besar Kanan
Sektor Kontraktor & Levi

Senior General Manager
Contractor & Levy Sector

Bersara/ *Retired*
8 Jun 2020
8 June 2020

2

Sr Mohd Zaid Zakaria

Pengurus Besar Kanan
Sektor Kontraktor & Levi

Senior General Manager
Contractor & Levy Sector

Dilantik/
Appointed
8 Jun 2020
8 June 2020

3

Ismail Mat Nor

Pengurus Besar Kanan
Sektor Personel Binaan

Senior General Manager
Construction Personnel Sector

Dilantik/
Appointed
8 Jun 2020
8 June 2020

4

Ir. Dr. Zuhairi Abd. Hamid

Pengurus Besar Kanan
Sektor Pembangunan Teknologi

Senior General Manager
Technological Development Sector

Dilantik/
Appointed
1 Februari 2020
1 February 2020

5

Ahmad Farrin Mokhtar

Pengurus Besar Kanan
Sektor Dasar & Korporat

Senior General Manager
Policy & Corporate Sector

Dilantik/
Appointed
8 Jun 2020
8 June 2020

6

Sr Noridah Shaffii

Pengurus Besar Kanan
Sektor Dasar & Korporat

Senior General Manager
Policy & Corporate Sector

Bersara/ *Retired*
8 Jun 2020
8 June 2020

7

Asnawi Alias

Pengurus Besar Kanan
Sektor Khidmat Pengurusan

Senior General Manager
Management Services Sector

Bersara/ *Retired*
31 Mac 2020
31 March 2020

PENGURUS BESAR
GENERAL MANAGER

Pejabat Penasihat Undang-Undang
General Counsel's Office

Abdul Razak Husin

Bahagian Audit & Risiko
Audit & Risk Division

Shahrulizam Zainal Abidin

Bahagian Komunikasi Korporat
Corporate Communication Division

Noryani Ismail

Haslina Abdul Halim

Bahagian Tadbir Urus & Integriti
Governance & Integrity Division

Che Saliza Che Soh

Bahagian Bisnes
Business Division

Dilantik/ *Appointed*
1 Ogos 2020
1 August 2020

Ir. M. Ramuseren

Bahagian Keselamatan & Kesihatan, Alam Sekitar dan Kualiti (SHEQ)
Safety & Health, Environment and Quality Division (SHEQ)

Bahagian IBS & BIM
IBS & BIM Division

Dilantik/ *Appointed*
1 Mac 2020
1 March 2020

Bahagian Standard & Bahan Binaan
Standard & Construction Materials Division

Dilantik/ *Appointed*
1 Oktober 2020
1 October 2020

Bahagian Standard & Bahan Binaan
Standard & Construction Materials Division

Bersara/ *Retired*
1 Oktober 2020
1 October 2020

Ir. Dr. Gerald Sundaraj

Mohd Idrus Din

Sazali Che Amat

Sr Azizah Mohd Yusoff

Suhaimi Mansor

Azhar Abdullah

Bahagian Pembangunan Kontraktor
Contractor Development Division

Bahagian Pendaftaran Kontraktor & Levi
Contractor Registration & Levy Division

Bahagian Penguatkuasaan
Enforcement Division

Dilantik/ *Appointed*
1 Julai 2020
1 July 2020

Bahagian Pembangunan Kompetensi Kemahiran
Skill Competency Development Division
Dilantik/ *Appointed*
16 Julai 2020
16 July 2020

Bahagian Kompetensi Penyeliaan & Pengurusan
Management & Supervisory Competency Division

Bahagian Pendaftaran Personel Binaan
Construction Personnel Registration Division
Dilantik/ *Appointed*
1 Ogos 2020
1 August 2020

Bahagian Pentauliahan Latihan
Training Accreditation Division

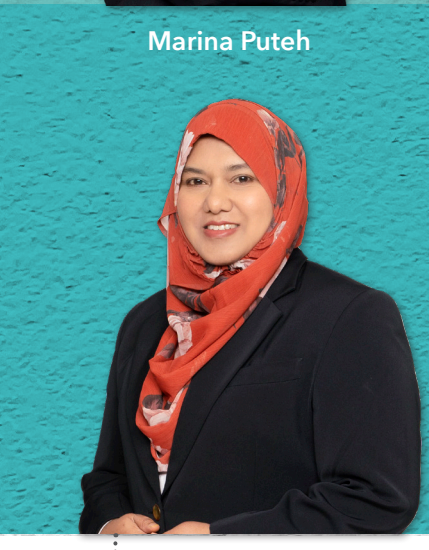
Annis Othman

Heryanti Hilmi

Saini Saidi

Ibrahim Mohammad Yusoff

Marina Puteh



Fadliah Hamed

Nazeriah Md Kassim

Naidatul Mazidah Latif

Bahagian Sumber Manusia
Human Resource Division

Bahagian Kewangan & Akaun
Finance & Account Division

Bahagian Pengurusan Maklumat
Information Management Division

Bahagian Pengurusan Fasiliti
Facility Management Division

PENGURUS KANAN
SENIOR MANAGER

Emasria Ismail

Pejabat Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif I
Deputy Chief Executive I Office

Suhana Mohd Said

Bahagian Tadbir Urus & Integriti
Governance & Integrity Division

Dilantik/ *Appointed*
1 Oktober 2020
1 October 2020

Nur Ima Zainol Abidin

Bahagian Bisnes
Business Division

Dilantik/ *Appointed*
8 Jun 2020
8 June 2020

Mohammad Faizal Abdul Hamid

Bahagian Keselamatan & Kesihatan, Alam Sekitar dan Kualiti (SHEQ)
Safety & Health, Environment and Quality Division (SHEQ)

Mohammad Farid A Hamid

Bahagian IBS & BIM
IBS & BIM Division

Zaini Yahya

Bahagian Standard & Bahan Binaan
Standard & Construction Materials Division

Bahagian Pendaftaran Personel Binaan
Construction Personnel Registration Division

Bahagian Pembangunan Kontraktor
Contractor Development Division

Bahagian Pembangunan Kompetensi Kemahiran
Skill Competency Development Division

Hil Me Haji Md Isa

Khairunnizam Sulaiman

Haniza Soid Hamidi

Tuan Masliza Tuan Yacob

Yusri Parlan

Rosmadi Harun

Mohammad Farris Abdul Aziz

Bahagian Sumber Manusia
Human Resource Division

Bahagian Sumber Manusia
Human Resource Division

Bahagian Pengurusan Maklumat
Information Management Division

Bahagian Penguatkuasaan
Enforcement Division

PENGARAH NEGERI/ PENGURUS CAWANGAN
STATE DIRECTORS/ BRANCH MANAGERS

Negeri Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur
Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur

Zainora Zainal

Negeri Selangor
Selangor State

Mohd. Noor Ab. Rahman

Negeri Johor
Johor State

Othman Safar

Mohd Merzan Hashim

Negeri Sarawak
Sarawak State

Norlida Nabil

Negeri Pulau Pinang
Penang State

Rosmen Ag Hassan

Negeri Sabah
Sabah State

Negeri Terengganu
Terengganu State

Jasmi Mohd Salleh

Negeri Kelantan
Kelantan State

Nazri Zakaria

Negeri Pahang
Pahang State

Rozaiman Haji Hassan

Negeri Perak
Perak State

Ahmad Ridzuan Ismail

Nur Iskandar Zulkefli

Negeri Sembilan
Negeri Sembilan State

Mohd Azmi Dzulkifli

Negeri Kedah
Kedah State

Alinda Puteh

Negeri Melaka
Malacca State

Rosli Zainon

Negeri Perlis
Perlis State

Negeri Sabah
Cawangan Sandakan
Sabah State
Sandakan Branch

Mohd Hanif Abdul Rahman

Negeri Sabah
Cawangan Tawau
Sabah State
Tawau Branch

Hassan Ismail

Negeri Sarawak
Cawangan Miri
Sarawak State
Miri Branch

Che 'Ahmad Isyai' Che Said

Wan Habib Wan Hamdan

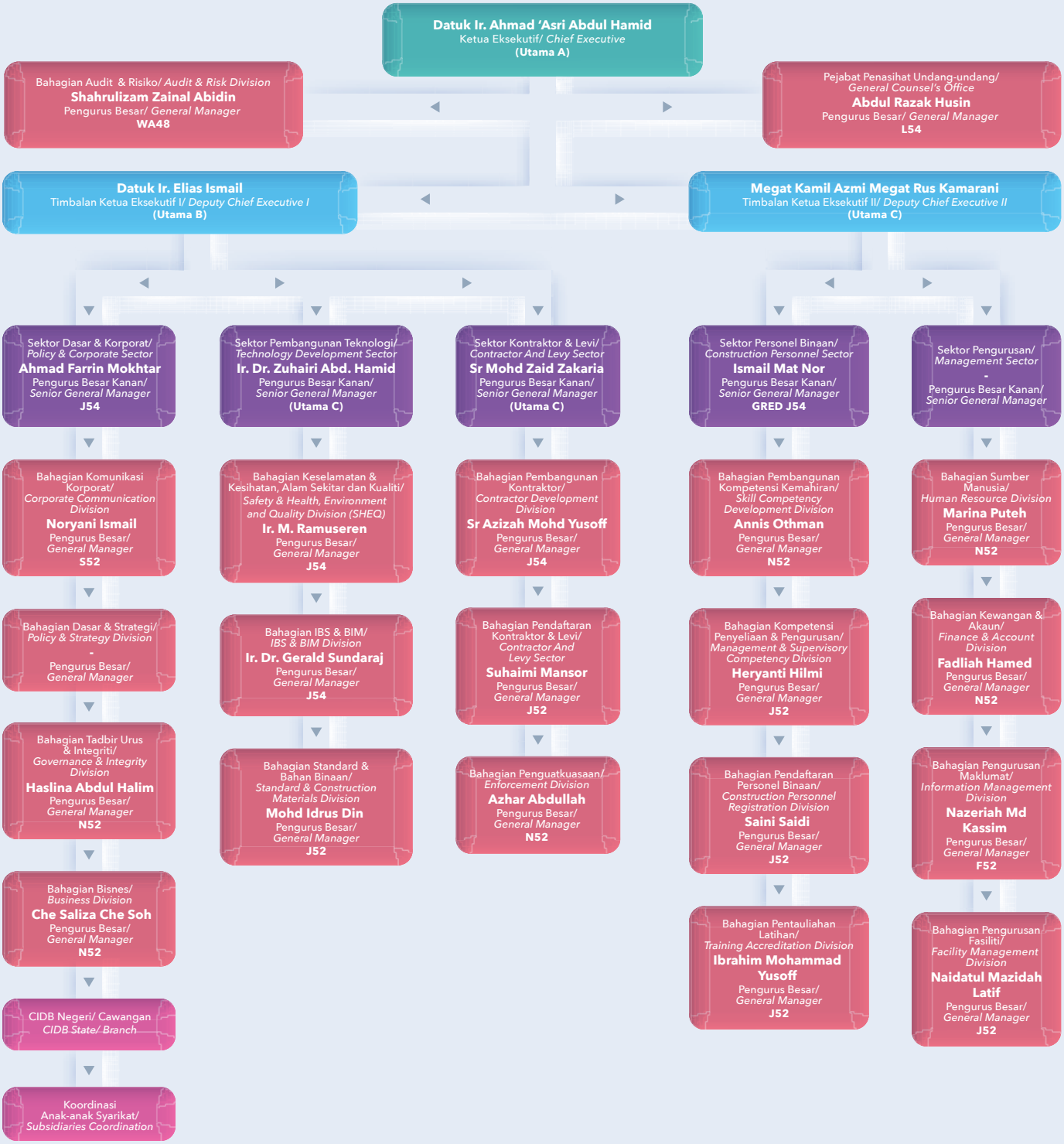
Chuang Kuang Hong

Negeri Sarawak
Cawangan Bintulu
Sarawak State
Bintulu Branch

Negeri Sarawak
Cawangan Sibu
Sarawak State
Sibu Branch

CARTA ORGANISASI CIDB MALAYSIA 2020

CIDB MALAYSIA 2020 ORGANISATION CHART



Tarikh Berkuatkuasa - 1 Oktober 2020
Effective Date - 1 October 2020

CARTA ORGANISASI CIDB NEGERI/ CAWANGAN 2020

CIDB STATE/ BRANCH 2020 ORGANISATION CHART

Tarikh Berkuatkuasa - 1 Ogos 2020
Effective Date - 1 August 2020

SUMBER MANUSIA
HUMAN RESOURCE

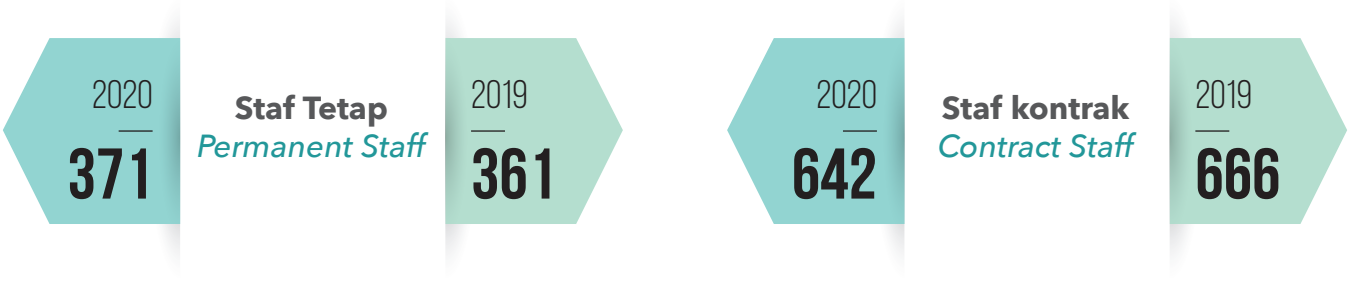
Pada akhir Disember 2020, CIDB mempunyai seramai 1,022 orang staf di mana seramai 371 orang daripada jumlah tersebut terdiri daripada staf lantikan tetap mengisi waran perjawatan yang telah diluluskan oleh Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam (JPA). Sementara itu, seramai 642 orang staf berstatus kontrak terus memainkan peranan penting dalam menjayakan pelaksanaan fungsi-fungsi utama CIDB sebagaimana yang digariskan di bawah Akta CIDB 520 (Pindaan) 2011. Terdapat pengurangan sebanyak 0.49% keseluruhan jumlah staf berbanding 2019. Pecahan staf mengikut kategori pada tahun 2020 berbanding tahun 2019 adalah seperti di bawah:

At the end of December 2020, CIDB has a total of 1,022 employees in which a total of 371 staff were permanent staff filling the approved posts warrant by the Public Services Department (PSD). Meanwhile, 642 contractual staff continue to play an important role in ensuring the implementation of CIDB's key functions as set out under the CIDB Act 520 (Amendment) Act 2011. There was a decrease of 0.49% in the total number of staff compared to 2019. The breakdown of staff by category in 2020 compared to 2019 is as follows:

Bilangan dan pengisian jawatan pada akhir Disember 2020 berbanding 2019
Number of positions and posts filled at the end of December 2020 compared to 2019

Kategori/ Kumpulan Jawatan *Categories/ Group of Posts*	Bilangan Jawatan Tetap *Number of Permanent Posts*	Pengisian Jawatan *Posts Filled*							
		Tetap *Permanent*		Pinjaman *Secondment*		Kontrak *Contract*		Jumlah *Total*	
		2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Jawatan Utama Sektor Awam (JUSA) *Public Sector Superscale*	4	6	7	0	0	0	0	6	7
Pengurusan & Profesional *Management & Professional*	84	83	79	7	0	101	110	191	189
Pelaksana (Sokongan) *Implementors (Support)*	287	282	275	2	0	541	556	825	831
Jumlah *Total*	375	371	361	9	0	642	666	1022	1027

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



Dari segi taburan staf, Ibu Pejabat CIDB mempunyai 453 orang staf pada tahun 2020, manakala pejabat-pejabat negeri dan cawangan mempunyai seramai 569 staf. Terdapat pengurangan sebanyak 0.87% jumlah staf di pejabat-pejabat negeri dan cawangan berbanding 2019. Taburan staf mengikut kategori pada tahun 2020 berbanding tahun 2019 adalah seperti di bawah:

In terms of staff distribution, CIDB Head Office has 453 employees in 2020, while state and branch offices have a total of 569 employees. There was a decrease of 0.87% in the number of staff at the state and branch offices compared to 2019. Staff distribution by category in 2020 compared to 2019 is as below:

Taburan Staf
Staff Distribution

Kategori/ Kumpulan Jawatan *Categories/ Group of Posts*	Ibu Pejabat *Head Office*		Pejabat/ Cawangan Negeri *State/ Branch Offices*		Jumlah *Total*	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Jawatan Utama Sektor Awam (JUSA) *Public Sector Superscale*	6	7	0	0	6	7
Pengurusan & Profesional *Management & Professional*	143	141	48	48	191	189
Pelaksana (Sokongan) *Implementors (Support)*	304	305	521	526	825	831
Jumlah *Total*	453	453	569	574	1022	1027

PRESTASI KEWANGAN
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Hasil/ *Revenue*

Berdasarkan Penyata Kewangan Telah Diaudit 2020, jumlah hasil yang diterima di peringkat CIDB sehingga 31 Disember 2020 adalah sebanyak RM246.0 Juta. Secara keseluruhannya, hasil CIDB 2020 menurun sebanyak RM10.0 Juta (4%) berbanding hasil tahun 2019 yang berjumlah RM256.0 Juta. Pengenaan levi masih kekal sebagai penyumbang utama hasil CIDB iaitu sebanyak RM115.1 Juta atau 47% daripada jumlah keseluruhan hasil. Hasil daripada yuran pendaftaran adalah sebanyak RM59.1 Juta (24%), hasil bayaran balik geran sebanyak RM17.4 Juta (7%), faedah simpanan tetap sebanyak RM15.2 Juta (6%) dan hasil yang lain sebanyak RM39.2 Juta (16%).

Based on Audited Financial Report 2020, total revenue received by CIDB as at 31 December 2020 stood at RM246.0 Million. Overall, it shows a decrease of RM10.0 Milition (4%) in revenue compared to 2019 amounting to RM256.0 Million. Levy imposition remains the biggest source of revenue totalling RM115.1 Million or 47% from the total revenue. Other revenue includes RM59.1 Million (24%) for registration fees, revenue from grant refund RM17.4 Million (7%), RM15.2 Million (6%) for interest and dividend, and other revenue RM39.2 Million (16%).

Jadual I menunjukkan Hasil CIDB dan Kumpulan pada tahun 2020
Schedule I shows CIDB and the Group Revenue for 2020

Sumber Hasil/ *Source of Revenue*	Peringkat Kumpulan/ *Group Level*		Peringkat CIDB/ *CIDB Level*	
	2020 (RM Juta/ *Million*)	2019 (RM Juta/ *Million*)	2020 (RM Juta/ *Million*)	2019 (RM Juta/ *Million*)
Hasil Daripada Urus Niaga Bukan Pertukaran/ *Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions*	**196.5**	**204.6**	**191.8**	**203.3**
Levi/ *Levy*	115.1	126.9	115.1	126.9
Yuran Pendaftaran/ *Registration Fee*	59.1	56.6	59.1	56.6
Kompaun dan Penalti/ *Compaund and Penalty*	5.1	6.0	5.1	6.0
Geran Kerajaan/ *Government Grant*	15.0	15.1	12.5	13.8
Lain-lain Urus Niaga Bukan Pertukaran/ *Other Non-Exchange Transactions*	2.2	-	-	-
Hasil Daripada Urus Niaga Pertukaran/ *Revenue From Exchange Transactions*	**58.6**	**82.8**	**35.6**	**51.9**
Yuran Penilaian Kemahiran/ *Skills Evaluation Fees*	6.4	9.7	6.0	8.6
Yuran Kursus/ *Training Fees*	14.9	22.9	4.7	10.8
Hasil Sewaan/ *Rental Revenue*	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.8
Dividen/ *Dividend*	1.1	9.5	0.2	8.4
Faedah Deposit Tetap/ *Fixed Deposits Interest*	15.8	13.3	15.2	12.3
Hibah/ *Hibah*	0.3	0.1	0.2	-
Verifikasi Bahan/ *Material Verification*	7.1	9.2	7.1	9.2
Jualan Dokumen/ *Sales of Documents*	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Lain-lain Urus Niaga Pertukaran/ *Other Exchange Transactions*	4.0	6.9	0.6	0.6
Fi Pengurusan Projek Perundingan, Pensijilan dan Pendaftaran/ *Management Fees for Project Consultation, Certification and Registration*	7.2	8.3	-	-
Lain-lain Hasil/ *Other Revenue*	**20.2**	**2.7**	**18.6**	**0.8**
Bayaran Balik Geran/ *Grant Repayments*	17.4	0.2	17.4	0.1
Pelbagai Hasil/ *Miscellaneous Revenue*	2.8	2.5	1.2	0.7
Jumlah/ *Total*	**275.3**	**290.1**	**246.0**	**256.0**

Perbelanjaan/ *Expenditure*

Di peringkat CIDB, perbelanjaan keseluruhan telah menurun sebanyak RM64.4 Juta (17%) daripada RM371.8 Juta untuk tahun 2019 kepada RM307.4 Juta pada tahun 2020. Perbelanjaan mengurus menurun sebanyak RM10.6 Juta (7%) daripada RM137.1 Juta berbanding tahun 2019 yang berjumlah RM147.7 Juta. Perbelanjaan bagi program pembangunan industri pembinaan pula menurun sebanyak RM45.2 Juta (27%) kepada RM121.7 Juta berbanding RM166.9 Juta pada tahun 2019. Perbelanjaan modal menurun sebanyak RM8.6 Juta (15%) kepada RM48.6 Juta berbanding RM57.2 Juta pada tahun 2019.

At CIDB level, total expenditure decreased by RM64.4 Million (17%) from RM371.8 Million in 2019 to RM307.4 Million in 2020. The operational expenditure decreased by RM10.6 Million (7%) to RM137.1 Million compared to RM147.7 Million in 2019. The industry development program decreased by RM45.2 Million (27%) to RM121.7 Million compared to RM166.9 Million in 2019. The capital expenditure decreased by RM8.6 Million (15%) to RM48.6 Million compared to RM57.2 Million in 2019.

Jadual II menunjukkan Perbelanjaan CIDB dan Kumpulan pada tahun 2020
Schedule II shows CIDB and the Group Expenditure for 2020

Jenis Perbelanjaan/ *Expenditure Types*		Peringkat Kumpulan/ *Group Level*		Peringkat CIDB/ *CIDB Level*	
		2020 (RM Juta/ *Million*)	2019 (RM Juta/ *Million*)	2020 (RM Juta/ *Million*)	2019 (RM Juta/ *Million*)
Kos Pengeluaran/ *Production Costs*	a	12.6	14.3	-	-
Emolumen/ *Emoluments*	b	96.1	101.7	71.2	76.4
Bekalan Perkhidmatan/ *Service Supplies*	c	3.2	4.8	2.1	4.2
Belanja Operasi/ *Operating Expenditure*	d	80.5	89.1	63.8	67.1
(A) Belanja Mengurus/ *Management Expenditure*	e=a+b+c+d	192.4	209.9	137.1	147.7
(B) Program Pembangunan Industri/ *Industrial Development Programmes*		108.0	139.9	121.7	166.9
(C) Belanja Modal/ *Capital Expenditure*		53.6	72.4	48.6	57.2
Jumlah/ *Total*	**A+B+C**	**354.0**	**422.2**	**307.4**	**371.8**

Keuntungan Terkumpul/ *Accumulated Profit*

Keuntungan terkumpul bersih di peringkat CIDB menurun sebanyak RM19.4 Juta (2%) iaitu daripada RM809.1 Juta pada tahun 2019 kepada RM789.7 Juta pada tahun 2020.

Sementara itu kedudukan keuntungan terkumpul bersih di peringkat Kumpulan juga menurun sebanyak RM34.2 Juta (4%) daripada RM864.3 Juta pada tahun 2019 kepada RM830.1 Juta pada tahun 2020.

The nett accumulated profit at CIDB level shows a RM19.4 Million (2%) decrease from RM809.1 Million in 2019 to RM789.7 Million in 2020.

At the Group level, nett accumulated profit also decreased by RM34.2 Million (4%) from RM864.3 Million in 2019 to RM830.1 Million in 2020.

Jadual III menunjukkan Keuntungan Terkumpul CIDB dan Kumpulan pada tahun 2020
Schedule III shows Accumulated Profit for CIDB and the Group for 2020

Jenis Pendapatan/ *Types of Income*		Peringkat Kumpulan/ *Group Level*		Peringkat CIDB/ *CIDB Level*	
		2020 (RM Juta/ *Million*)	2019 (RM Juta/ *Million*)	2020 (RM Juta/ *Million*)	2019 (RM Juta/ *Million*)
Kurangan Pendapatan Sebelum Cukai/ *Income Deficit Before Tax*	a	(25.1)	(59.7)	(12.8)	(58.6)
Cukai Pendapatan/ *Income Tax*	b	4.9	3.5	4.5	2.8
Zakat/ *Zakat*	c	0.4	0.3	0.2	-
Kepentingan Minoriti/ *Minority Interest*	d	0.4	0.5	-	-
(A) Kurangan Pendapatan Selepas Cukai/ *Income Deficit After Tax*	e=a-b-c-d	(30.8)	(64.0)	(17.5)	(61.4)
(B) Lebihan Pendapatan di Bawa ke Hadapan/ *Income Surplus Brought Forward*	f	864.3	941.1	809.1	871.2
Kerugian Penilaian Aktuari/ *Actual Valuation Loss*	g	(2.8)	(9.8)	(1.9)	(0.7)
Dividen Dibayar kepada Kepentingan Bukan Kawalan/ *Dividends Paid to Non-Controlling Interests*	h	-	(3.0)	-	-
Kesan Kenaikan atas Pegangan Dalam Subsidiari/ *Effect of Increase on Holdings in Subsidiaries*	i	(0.6)	-	-	-
Jumlah/ *Total*	**e+f+g+h+i**	**830.1**	**864.3**	**789.7**	**809.1**

TINJAUAN PENGERUSI
CHAIRMAN'S OVERVIEW

Dengan nama Allah Yang Maha Pengasih dan Maha Penyayang.

Sebagai Pengerusi Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia (CIDB), saya berbesar hati untuk mengemukakan Laporan Tahunan CIDB 2020 yang menonjolkan impak komitmen kami yang berterusan dalam mencapai kecemerlangan industri. Saya juga ingin membentangkan Penyata Kewangan untuk tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2020.

Pada bulan Mac 2020, terdapat perubahan dalam Kerajaan ketika Perikatan Nasional mengambil alih daripada Pakatan Harapan. Kementerian Kerja Raya mengalu-alukan YB Dato' Sri Hj. Fadillah bin Hj. Yusof yang kembali memegang jawatan sebagai Menteri Kanan yang baharu dan YB Datuk Dr. Shahruddin bin Md Salleh sebagai Timbalan Menteri.

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

As Chairman of the Construction Industry Development Board of Malaysia (CIDB), it is my honour to present this 2020 CIDB Annual Report that expresses the impact of our continuous commitment in pursuing industry excellence. I am also pleased to present the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

In March 2020, there was a change in the Government when the Perikatan Nasional took over from the Pakatan Harapan. The Ministry of Works welcomed YB Dato' Sri Hj. Fadillah bin Hj. Yusof who resumed his position as the new Senior Minister and YB Datuk Dr. Shahruddin bin Md Salleh as the Deputy Minister.

PANDEMIK COVID-19
THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Wabak pandemik Covid-19 pada akhir tahun 2019 terus berlanjutan hingga tahun 2020 yang membawa kepada krisis ekonomi yang amat luar biasa. Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) yang dikuatkuasakan mulai 18 Mac 2020 telah mengakibatkan industri pembinaan mengalami kerugian yang dianggarkan berjumlah RM11.6 Bilion sebulan akibat penghentian sekitar 7,500 projek yang sedang berjalan. Berdasarkan tinjauan yang dilakukan oleh CIDB juga menunjukkan jumlah syarikat pembinaan yang terjejas oleh PKP berjumlah lebih dari 90%.

Kementerian Kerja Raya beserta CIDB Malaysia dan Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri (MITI) telah bekerjasama untuk memastikan projek pembinaan yang melibatkan kontrak Kerajaan di seluruh negara yang terhenti semasa PKP disambung semula dengan merancang Prosedur Operasi Standard (SOP) yang diperlukan bagi membolehkan sektor ini beroperasi dengan selamat. SOP telah disiapkan seawal 8 April 2020 dan dibentangkan kepada Majlis Tindakan Ekonomi pada 14 April 2020. Aktiviti pembinaan ini perlu mendapat kelulusan MITI sebelum beroperasi di tapak bina.

Sebagai usaha CIDB untuk memastikan kontraktor memenuhi tanggungjawab mereka untuk mematuhi SOP dan mengamalkan langkah keselamatan yang mencukupi untuk kerja-kerja binaan, CIDB telah melakukan pemeriksaan tapak di seluruh negara selama tempoh PKP. Dari pemeriksaan tapak pertama yang dilakukan pada April 2020, terdapat lebih daripada 14,000 pemeriksaan ke atas lebih daripada 8,000 tapak binaan telah dijalankan pada tahun 2020. 99% tapak binaan yang diperiksa telah beroperasi di mana 96% daripadanya telah mematuhi SOP yang dikenakan. CIDB juga telah berusaha untuk memastikan keselamatan tapak binaan dalam usaha mengekang rantaian jangkitan Covid-19. Kerjasama dengan Agensi Kerajaan seperti PERKESO dalam menganjurkan sesi ujian Covid-19 secara berkelompok untuk personel binaan di sekitar Selangor, Kuala Lumpur dan Putrajaya telah menarik penyertaan 700 pekerja asing dari 59 syarikat untuk menjalani ujian mereka di Pusat Konvensyen CIDB di Kuala Lumpur pada 5 Julai 2020.

Disamping itu, Kerajaan Malaysia secara proaktif telah juga mengambil beberapa inisiatif untuk mendorong dan mengukuhkan ekonomi, serta meningkatkan penggunaan swasta. Serangkaian pakej rangsangan bernilai RM305 Bilion (20% daripada KDNK Malaysia) telah dilancarkan untuk merangsang ekonomi sepanjang krisis. Pakej-pakej ini yang merangkumi Pakej PRIHATIN dan PENJANA telah diperkenalkan untuk mengurangkan kesan Covid-19, menjana pertumbuhan ekonomi, dan menggalakkan pelaburan yang berkualiti. Rancangan pemulihan ini dijangka dapat menyelamatkan pekerjaan dan meredakan masalah aliran tunai bagi rakyat.

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in late 2019 continued unabated into 2020 which brought about an unprecedented economic crisis. The Movement Control Order (MCO) enforced from 18 March 2020 had resulted in the construction industry suffering an estimated loss of RM11.6 Billion per month due to the halting of about 7,500 on-going projects. Based on surveys conducted by CIDB also revealed the number of construction companies being affected by the MCO numbered more than 90%.

The Ministry of Works in collaboration with CIDB Malaysia, and Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) then worked tirelessly to ensure construction projects involving Government contracts nationwide that were stalled during the MCO to resume by devising the required Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) that enabled the sector to operate safely. The SOP was prepared as early as 8 April 2020 and was presented to the Economic Action Council on 14 April 2020. These construction activities were required to be approved by MITI prior to operations on site.

As part of CIDB's efforts to ensure contractors fulfil their responsibility to comply to the SOP and practise sufficient safety measures for construction work, CIDB conducted site inspections across the nation during the MCO period. From the first site inspection conducted in April 2020, there were more than 14,000 inspections on more than 8,000 sites conducted in 2020. 99% of sites inspected were operational of which 96% of these had complied to the SOPs being imposed. CIDB had also strived to ensure the safety of construction sites in the effort to curb the chain of the Covid-19 infections. The collaboration with Government Agencies like SOCSO in organising a centralised Covid-19 testing for construction personnel around Selangor, Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya had attracted the participation of 700 foreign workers from 59 companies to get their testing done at the CIDB Convention Centre in Kuala Lumpur on 5 July 2020.

In addition, the Malaysian government has also proactively taken many initiatives to stimulate and boost the economy, as well as increase private consumption. A series of stimulus packages worth RM305 Billion (20% of Malaysia's GDP) was unveiled to stimulate the economy throughout the crisis. These packages which included the PRIHATIN and PENJANA Packages were introduced to lessen the effects of Covid-19, generate economic growth, and encourage quality investments. The recovery plans are expected to save jobs and ease cashflow concerns for the rakyat.

PERSEKITARAN EKONOMI
ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Dengan latar belakang pandemik yang terus mengganas dan membinasakan, ekonomi dunia telah mencatat pertumbuhan negatif pada kadar -3.5% berbanding 2.5% pada tahun 2019. Penurunan ini digambarkan sebagai kemelesetan paling teruk sejak *the Great Depression* tahun 1930-an. Sebilangan besar ekonomi di seluruh dunia berhadapan dengan masalah penawaran dan permintaan berikutan langkah-langkah yang dikenakan untuk mengatasi wabak tersebut. Kegiatan pengeluaran, permintaan dan perjalanan global telah terganggu dengan teruknya, sementara penghindaran risiko yang meningkat di kalangan pelabur global telah menyebabkan turun naik pasaran kewangan. Rangsangan dasar yang signifikan telah diperkenalkan oleh kebanyakkan ekonomi, namun, ianya hanya dapat mengurangkan sebahagian sahaja daripada kesan ekonomi wabak tersebut.

Di tengah persekitaran operasi global dan domestik yang sangat mencabar, ekonomi Malaysia menguncup sebanyak 5.6% pada tahun 2020 (2019: 4.4%) terendah sejak 1998 (-7.4%). Ini disebabkan kelemahan dalam eksport, pengeluaran dan permintaan domestik, yang timbul daripada limpahan luaran yang negatif dan pengenalan langkah-langkah pembendungan domestik yang ketat untuk memerangi Covid-19. Walaupun demikian, peningkatan permintaan luaran yang berterusan memberikan sokongan kepada pertumbuhan. Akibatnya semua sektor ekonomi terus mencatat pertumbuhan negatif kecuali pembuatan.

Against the backdrop of a raging and devastating pandemic, the world economy had registered a negative growth at the rate of -3.5% compared to 2.5% in 2019. The decline had been described as the deepest recession since the Great Depression of the 1930s. Most economies globally were confronted by both supply and demand shocks following the measures imposed to contain the pandemic. Global production, demand and travel activities were severely disrupted, while heightened risk aversion among global investors led to financial market volatility. Substantial policy stimuli introduced by most economies, however, partially mitigated the economic impact of the pandemic.

Amid a highly challenging global and domestic operating environment, the Malaysian economy contracted by 5.6% in 2020 (2019: 4.4%) the lowest since 1998 (-7.4%). This was due to broad-based weaknesses in exports, production and domestic demand, arising from adverse external spillovers and the introduction of stringent domestic containment measures to combat Covid-19. Nevertheless, the continued improvement in external demand provided support to growth. Consequently, except for manufacturing, all economic sectors continued to record negative growth.

TINJAUAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
MALAYSIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Pertumbuhan dalam sektor pembinaan telah jatuh kepada -19.4% pada tahun 2020 berbanding 0.4% pada tahun 2019. Ini adalah jauh lebih rendah daripada jangkaan -3.0% pada tahun 2019. Ini juga merupakan yang terendah sejak krisis kewangan Asia Timur 1997-98 yang mengakibatkan kejatuhan pertumbuhan pembinaan sebanyak –24% pada tahun 1998.

Sehingga Disember 2020, sebanyak 7,655 projek bernilai RM68.7 Bilion telah direkodkan berbanding 10,016 projek bernilai RM108.1 Bilion pada tahun 2019. Penurunan ini sebahagiannya didorong oleh kajian semula dan pengurangan sejumlah projek infrastruktur besar dan perubahan dalam keutamaan untuk memastikan pertumbuhan berterusan yang seimbang. Di samping itu, nilai projek yang diawad dalam pembinaan telah mengalami trend yang menurun sebelum PKP dikuatkuasakan lagi dan keadaan ini menjadi lebih teruk akibat pandemik tersebut.

Growth in the construction sector fell to -19.4% in 2020 compared to 0.4% in 2019, which was very much lower than the anticipated -3.0% in 2019. This was also the lowest since the 1997-98 East Asian financial crisis which resulted in the fall of the construction growth by –24% in 1998.

As of December 2020, a total of 7,655 projects worth RM68.7 Billion was recorded compared to 10,016 projects worth RM108.1 Billion in 2019. The decline was partly spurred by the review and downsizing of a number of big-ticket infrastructure projects and a shift in priorities to ensure a balanced sustainable growth. On top of that, the value of projects awarded in construction had been on the declining trend even before the MCO was being enforced which worsen the fall due to the pandemic situation.

PROSPEK MASA HADAPAN
FUTURE PROSPECTS

Pada tahun 2021, ekonomi global dijangka terus pulih secara beransur-ansur dan tidak sekata dari separuh kedua tahun 2020. Prospek pertumbuhan global akan terus dibentuk oleh perkembangan sekitar wabak Covid-19, terutamanya pelaksanaan program vaksinasi negara, perubahan struktur berterusan dalam ekonomi, dan tahap kelemahan di pasaran buruh.

Ekonomi Malaysia dijangka pulih antara 6.5% dan 7.5% pada tahun 2021. Pertumbuhan akan disokong oleh pemulihan permintaan global dan peningkatan secara beransur-ansur dalam aktiviti ekonomi domestik. Unjuran pertumbuhan akan dipengaruhi terutamanya oleh perkembangan Covid-19, terutama sejauh mana dan jangka masa langkah-langkah pembendungan dan pelaksanaan vaksin. Matlamat segera adalah untuk mengawal pandemik dan mengurangkan kerosakan ekonomi kepada rakyat, syarikat dan negara.

Sektor pembinaan dijangka berkembang sebanyak 13.9% pada tahun 2021 ekoran projek infrastruktur utama dipulih dan disegerakan, ditambah dengan projek perumahan mampu milik. Subsektor kejuruteraan awam seperti projek pembinaan infrastruktur akan terus menjadi pemacu utama sektor pembinaan. Antara projek infrastruktur utama termasuk Projek Transit Aliran Ringan 3 (LRT3), Mass Rapid Transit 2 (MRT2), Laluan Rel Pantai Timur (ECRL) dan Lebuhraya Pantai Timur (WCE) serta Lebuhraya Pan Borneo dan Lebuhraya Pesisir di Sarawak. Projek utiliti merangkumi Empangan Hidroelektrik Baleh, Janakuasa Tanjung Kidurong dan Program Grid Bekalan Air Sarawak (Fasa 1). Pelaburan dan pembangunan negeri di Pulau Pinang, Johor dan Negeri Sembilan juga akan membantu meningkatkan industri pembinaan pada tahun 2021.

In 2021, the global economy is expected to continue its gradual and uneven recovery path from the second half of 2020. Global growth prospects will continue to be shaped by developments surrounding the Covid-19 pandemic, particularly the rollout of vaccines, ongoing structural shifts in the economy, and the extent of scarring in labour markets.

The Malaysian economy is projected to rebound to between 6.5% and 7.5% in 2021. Growth will be underpinned by the recovery in global demand and the gradual improvement in domestic economic activity. The growth trajectory will be mainly influenced by the Covid-19 developments, particularly the extent and duration of containment measures and the rollout of vaccines. The immediate goal is to bring the pandemic under control and mitigate the economic damage to people, companies and countries.

The construction sector is expected to rebound by 13.9% in 2021 on account of the acceleration and revival of major infrastructure projects, coupled with affordable housing projects. The civil engineering subsector such as infrastructure projects will continue to be the main driver of the construction sector. Among the major infrastructure projects include Light Rail Transit 3 (LRT3), Mass Rapid Transit 2 (MRT2), East Coast Rail Line (ECRL) and West Coast Expressway (WCE) as well as Pan Borneo and Coastal Highways in Sarawak. Utility projects include the Baleh Hydroelectric Dam, Tanjung Kidurong Power Plant and Sarawak Water Supply Grid Programme (Phase 1). State investments and developments in Pulau Pinang, Johor and Negeri Sembilan will also help boost the construction industry in 2021.

PRESTASI CIDB TAHUN 2020
CIDB PERFORMANCE IN 2020

Visi untuk menjadi organisasi terkemuka dalam mencapai kecemerlangan pembinaan di Malaysia telah berjaya dipacu oleh Construction Industry Transformation Programme (CITP) dan Program Kecemerlangan Organisasi (OE). Kedua-dua program ini dengan enam Teras Strategik (TS) yang mana empat TS berada di bawah CITP dan dua TS di bawah Program OE mendorong operasi CIDB. Ianya saling berkaitan dan saling melengkapkan ke arah satu tujuan. CITP merupakan sebahagian daripada Rancangan Malaysia Ke-11 (RMK-11) sementara, Program OE adalah untuk memudahcara dan memastikan CIDB melaksanakan fungsinya dengan berkesan di bawah Akta 520 dalam mengawal selia industri pembinaan serta penjenamaan CIDB. Enam ST adalah seperti berikut:

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

Tahun 2020 menandakan berakhirnya tempoh CITP. CITP telah mencapai kemajuan keseluruhan 91% berbanding sasaran 100%. Dari jumlah asal 36 KPI, tiga KPI telah digugurkan dan lapan KPI digabungkan menjadi empat KPI. Dari baki 29 KPI ini, 18 KPI mencapai kemajuan lebih dari 90% dan 11 KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90%. Pencapaian ini dikira amat baik memandangkan CITP adalah program lima (5) tahun yang agak pendek untuk mencapai sasaran yang telah ditetapkan.

The vision of becoming a leading organisation in attaining construction excellence in Malaysia had been successfully steered by both the Construction Industry Transformation Programme (CITP) and the Organisation Excellence (OE) Programme. Both these programmes with six Strategic Thrusts (STs) of which four STs are under the CITP and two STs under the OE Programme drive CIDB's operations. They are closely linked complementing each other towards one goal. The CITP is part of the 11th Malaysia Plan (11MP) while, the OE Programme is to facilitate and ensure CIDB implements its functions effectively under the Act 520 in regulating the construction industry as well as the branding of CIDB. The six STs are as follows:

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

2020 marked the end of the CITP period. CITP had achieved an overall progress of 91% against the target of 100%. From its original 36 KPIs, three KPIs were dropped and a further eight KPIs were merged into four KPIs. Out of the remaining 29 KPIs, 18 KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and 11 KPIs achieved progress of between 60% - 90%. These achievements are commendable given that the CITP was a short five (5) year programme to realise the targets set.

Program OE mempunyai keseluruhan 118 KPI di bawah dua TS. Semasa pelaksanaannya, 65 KPI telah digugurkan untuk diselaraskan dengan keperluan semasa. Dari 65 KPI ini, 57 KPI telah diletakkan di bawah bidang kuasa syarikat subsidiari CIDB di mana pada tahun 2020, pelaksanaannya telah dipantau di peringkat anak syarikat. Tujuh KPI telah siap sepenuhnya sementara satu KPI telah ditangguhkan kerana wabak Covid-19. Daripada baki 45 KPI, 37 KPI mencapai kemajuan lebih dari 90%; enam KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% dan dua KPI berada di bawah kemajuan 60%.

The OE programme had 118 KPIs in total under the two STs. During its implementation, 65 KPIs were dropped to align with current requirements. Out of these 65 KPIs, 57 KPIs were placed under the jurisdiction of CIDB subsidiary companies where in 2020, its implementation was monitored at the subsidiaries' level. Seven KPIs had been fully completed while one KPI was postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Out of the balance 45 KPIs, 37 KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%; six KPIs achieved progress of between 60% - 90% and two KPIs were below 60% progress.

PENGHARGAAN
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kejayaan yang telah dicapai oleh CIDB tidak mungkin diperolehi tanpa usaha bersama dari semua pihak yang telah dikoordinasikan secara komprehensif di antara pihak berkepentingan dalaman dan luaran. Secara dalaman, pasukan CIDB telah berusaha dengan tekun dan gigih untuk merealisasikan visi dan misi CIDB, sementara sokongan dan komitmen yang diberikan oleh Kementerian Kerja Raya, Anggota Lembaga Pengarah, Agensi Kerajaan lain dan sebahagian besar dari pihak berkepentingan industri pembinaan dari sektor awam dan swasta semuanya telah memberikan sumbangan positif terhadap pencapaian yang diraih oleh CIDB.

Saya ingin mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada Ahli Lembaga Pengarah berikut yang telah menamatkan keahlian mereka dengan CIDB. Khususnya, saya mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih dan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Ahmad Tajuddin Ali, FASc dan Allahyarham Dato' Ir. Meor Abdul Aziz Hj Osman atas sumbangan dan bimbingan mereka yang tidak ternilai sebagai Pengerusi Lembaga Pengarah. Ucapan terima kasih juga kami panjangkan kepada Dato' Sri Hj Mohammad Mentek, Dato' Othman Semail dan Ir. Hj. Omar Mat Piah yang telah bersara dari perkhidmatan awam serta Datuk Seri Fateh Iskandar Tan Sri Dato' Mohamed Mansor yang telah menamatkan penggalnya. Perkhidmatan cemerlang yang diberikan selama ini telah memainkan peranan yang besar dalam mentransformasikan industri dan semoga Allah mengurniakan masa depan yang maju dengan penuh kesihatan dan kesejahteraan untuk semua.

Kami mengalu-alukan pelantikan Anggota Lembaga Pengarah baharu yang terdiri daripada Datuk Zainal Abidin Abu Hassan, Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan; Dato' Zamzuri Abdul Aziz, Setiausaha Bahagian, Bahagian Perolehan Kerajaan di Kementerian Kewangan (MOF); Dato' Jamil Rakon, Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Sumber Manusia; Tn Hj Alhadi Ibrahim dari Konsortium Malaysia, dan Dato' Ir. Soam Heng Choon, Presiden Real Estate and Housing Developers' Association Malaysia (REHDA). Besarlah harapan kami agar penambahan baharu kepada barisan Lembaga Pengarah ini akan mengukuhkan lagi CIDB dengan pengetahuan, kepakaran dan pengalaman mereka yang luas dalam membimbing CIDB melalui masa-masa yang sukar ini.

Akhir kata, agenda mentransformasikan industri pembinaan adalah agenda yang berterusan dan tidak berakhir dengan tamatnya sesuatu rancangan atau program tertentu. Usaha itu harus diteruskan untuk mengekalkan daya saing industri dan pertumbuhan jangka panjang dan ini akan didorong oleh Pelan Strategik CIDB 2021-2025 yang baharu. Dengan kemunculan pelbagai cabaran baharu, ia telah menimbulkan persoalan mengenai keperluan masa hadapan industri pembinaan dan bagaimana perkara ini perlu ditangani dalam membentuk masa hadapannya, serta meningkatkan kapasitinya sebagai pemboleh utama pembangunan ekonomi negara.

The successful accomplishments by CIDB could not have been made possible without the concerted effort from all parties that had been comprehensively coordinated across both the internal and external stakeholders. Internally, the CIDB team had diligently and continuously worked towards realising the vision and mission of CIDB, while the support and commitment rendered by the Ministry of Works, Board Members, other Government Agencies and most of all the construction industry stakeholders from both the public and private sectors had all contributed positively towards the milestones achieved by CIDB.

I would like to thank the following Board Members who had ended their membership with CIDB. In particular, I extend the entire Board's gratitude and sincere appreciation to Tan Sri Dr. Ir. Ahmad Tajuddin Ali, FASc and the late Dato' Ir. Dr. Meor Abdul Aziz Hj Osman for their invaluable contributions and guidance as Chairmen of the Board. Our heartfelt commendations also go to Dato' Sri Hj Mohammad Mentek, Dato' Othman Semail and Ir. Hj. Omar Mat Piah who had since retired from the civil service as well as Datuk Seri Fateh Iskandar Tan Sri Dato' Mohamed Mansor who had completed his term in office. The excellent services rendered during their term had been instrumental in the transformation of the industry and may Allah accord a prosperous and healthy future for all.

We welcome the appointment of new Board members comprising Datuk Zainal Abidin Abu Hassan, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government; Dato' Zamzuri Abdul Aziz, the Under Secretary, Government Procurement Division in the Ministry of Finance (MOF); Dato' Jamil Rakon, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Human Resources; Tn Hj Alhadi Ibrahim from Konsortium Malaysia, and Dato' Ir. Soam Heng Choon, the President of the Real Estate and Housing Developers' Association Malaysia (REHDA). It is with great hope that this new addition to the Board will further strengthen CIDB with their vast knowledge, expertise and experience in guiding CIDB through these difficult times.

In conclusion, the agenda to transform the construction industry will always be one that is enduring and does not end with the closure of a certain plan or programme. The effort needs to be continued to sustain the industry's competitiveness and long-term growth and this will be driven by the new CIDB Strategic Plan 2021-2025. With many new challenges surfacing, it has raised questions about the future requirements for the construction industry and how these need to be addressed in shaping its future, as well as improve its capacity as a key enabler for the country's economic development.

ACARA UTAMA
MAIN EVENTS

MINGGU PEMBINAAN ANTARABANGSA (ICW) 2020 SECARA MAYA
INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION WEEK (ICW) 2020 GOES VIRTUAL

Pada tahun 2020, ICW yang merupakan acara tahunan anjuran CIDB telah diadakan secara maya untuk julung kalinya kerana pandemik Covid-19. Berikutan sekatan semua perjalanan antarabangsa dan larangan sebarang acara yang melibatkan orang ramai, CIDB Malaysia telah menyahut cabaran dengan mengamalkan norma baharu dalam penganjuran ICW secara atas talian dari 17 hingga 19 Nov 2020.

Acara yang dirasmikan oleh Menteri Kanan Kerja Raya, Dato' Sri Hj. Fadillah Hj. Yusof membawa tema, *"Embracing Construction Revolution"*. Seramai 4,654 hadirin telah mengikuti program ICW 2020 termasuk 807 pihak berkepentingan dalam Majlis Perasmian secara maya. Walaupun jumlah pengunjung dan peserta adalah kurang berbanding tahun-tahun yang lepas, penganjuran ICW 2020 ini telah membuktikan bahawa industri berjaya menerapkan norma baharu serta meneroka potensi luas yang ditawarkan oleh platform digital; seperti bilangan pelawat dan peserta yang tidak terhad dari seluruh dunia.

Antara persidangan dan seminar yang dianjurkan semasa program ICW 2020 adalah seperti berikut:

In the year 2020, CIDB Malaysia had organised the annual ICW on a virtual platform for the first time due to the global Covid-19 pandemic. Since all international travel had been halted and events involving large crowds prohibited, CIDB Malaysia took the challenge by embracing the new norm in hosting ICW online from 17 to 19 Nov 2020.

The event, officiated by the Senior Minister of Works, Dato' Sri Hj. Fadillah Hj. Yusof carried the theme, "Embracing Construction Revolution". A total of 4,654 attendees participated in the ICW 2020 programmes including 807 stakeholders in the Opening Ceremony virtually. While the number of visitors and participants was much less than previous years, the ICW 2020 had demonstrated how the industry can embrace the new norm as well as explore the vast potential that digital platforms could offer; such as unlimited number of potential visitors and participants globally.

Among the conferences and seminars organised during the ICW 2020 programme were as follows:

1. Persidangan CR 4.0/ *CR 4.0 Conference*

Persidangan utama ICW 2020 adalah Persidangan CR 4.0 dengan tema *"Maximising Value Through Innovation"*. Ia dijalankan sepenuhnya secara atas talian dengan menampilkan 17 orang penceramah dan menarik seramai 300 orang peserta. Acara ini disokong oleh dua Kementerian utama iaitu Kementerian Kerja Raya (KKR) dan Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT). Persidangan tersebut berjaya menjana pendapatan berjumlah RM19,800.00.

The main conference of ICW 2020 was the CR 4.0 Conference with the theme "Maximising Value Through Innovation". It was conducted entirely online featuring 17 speakers and attracted 300 participants. The event was supported by two key Ministries namely the Ministry of Works (KKR) and Ministry of Housing and Local Goverment (KPKT). The conference managed to collect an income totalling RM19,800.00

2. Pameran ASEAN Super 8 Virtual Connect/ *ASEAN Super 8 Virtual Connect Exhibition*

Komponen pameran ICW, iaitu ASEAN Super 8 yang dianjurkan oleh Informa Markets, juga dijalankan secara maya untuk julung kalinya. Pameran ini menampilkan 31 peserta pameran dari empat negara yang terdiri daripada 25 syarikat tempatan dan enam (6) syarikat antarabangsa. Pameran ini telah menarik 1,132 pengunjung unik dari 37 negara.

The exhibition component of ICW, which was the ASEAN Super 8 organised by Informa Markets, was also arranged virtually for the first time. The exhibition featured 31 exhibitors from four countries consisting of 25 local companies and six (6) international companies. The exhibition had attracted 1,132 unique visitors from 37 countries.

3. Sesi *"Innovation Tech Zone"*/ *Innovation Tech Zone Sessions*

Terdapat lima (5) sesi *"Innovation Tech Zone"* yang disampaikan oleh pakar industri terkemuka. Ia telah menarik sejumlah 727 peserta selama tiga (3) hari acara tersebut. Topik yang dipersembahkan adalah inisiatif penerapan BIM dan Pembinaan *Technical and Vocational Education Training* (TVET).

There were five (5) Innovation Tech Zone sessions presented by top-notch industry experts. It had attracted a total of 727 participants within the three (3) days event. The topics covered were the BIM adoption initiative and Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) Construction.

4. Sesi Webinar/ Pocket Talk/ *Webinar/ Pocket Talk Sessions*

Dihadiri oleh seramai 1,878 orang peserta, sesi *Webinar/ Pocket Talk* telah berkongsi pandangan bermanfaat oleh panelis sepanjang tiga (3) hari acara tersebut. 12 topik yang dibentangkan merangkumi digitalisasi bangunan & pembinaan, kecekapan tenaga & tenaga yang boleh diperbaharui, digitalisasi keselamatan & sekuriti serta kemampanan.

Attended by a total of 1,878 participants, the Webinar/ Pocket Talk sessions shared valuable insights by the panellists throughout the three (3) days event. 12 topics were presented covering building & construction digitalisation, renewable energy & energy efficiency, safety & security digitalisation as well as sustainability.

PROGRAM SARINGAN PRIHATIN (PSP) CIDB DAN PERKESO
CIDB AND PERKESO PROGRAM SARINGAN PRIHATIN (PSP)

Program Saringan Prihatin (PSP) PERKESO telah dilancarkan pada 27 April 2020. PSP adalah selaras dengan seruan kerajaan untuk semua pekerja asing dalam sektor pembinaan dan perkhidmatan keselamatan di Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya dan Selangor menjalani ujian swab Covid-19 sebelum memulakan operasi. Panggilan mandatori ini adalah sebahagian daripada usaha keseluruhan untuk memutuskan rantaian jangkitan Covid-19.

Untuk mendorong lebih ramai kontraktor menghantar pekerja mereka untuk ujian swab Covid-19, CIDB telah bekerjasama dengan PERKESO dalam menganjurkan sesi ujian saringan secara berkelompok untuk semua kontraktor di sekitar Selangor, Kuala Lumpur dan Putrajaya. Inisiatif yang julung kalinya diadakan berjaya menarik penyertaan seramai 700 orang pekerja asing dari 59 syarikat untuk menjalani ujian berkenaan di Pusat Konvensyen CIDB, Kuala Lumpur pada 5 Julai 2020.

The PERKESO Program Saringan Prihatin *(PSP) was launched on 27 April 2020. The PSP is in line with the government's call for all foreign workers in the construction and security services sectors in Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya and Selangor to undergo a Covid-19 swab test before starting operations. This mandatory call is part of the overall effort to break the chain of Covid-19 infections.*

To encourage more contractors to send their workers for Covid-19 swab tests, CIDB has collaborated with PERKESO in organising a centralised Covid-19 testing for all contractors around Selangor, Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya. The inaugural initiative managed to attract the participation of 700 foreign workers from 59 companies to get their testing done at the CIDB Convention Centre in Kuala Lumpur on 5 July 2020.

INISIATIF PRIHATIN CIDB
CIDB PRIHATIN INITIATIVE

Inisiatif Prihatin CIDB, yang diumumkan oleh Menteri Kanan Kerja Raya, YB Dato' Sri Hj. Fadhillah Bin Hj. Yusof pada 7 Mei 2020 bertujuan untuk mengurangkan beban kontraktor dan penggiat industri pembinaan di dalam tempoh Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) Covid-19.

Inisiatif ini merangkumi perkara-perkara berikut:

- Penangguhan pembayaran levi (projek sektor swasta)
- Fleksibiliti syarat pendaftaran kontraktor
- Penundaan penilaian MCORE untuk kontraktor G1 kepada 2021
- Pengecualian Sijil Kecekapan Pengurusan (SKP) dan kursus Integriti untuk keperluan pembaharuan pendaftaran kontraktor
- Penangguhan yuran pendaftaran untuk latihan kemahiran personel binaan tempatan
- Bayaran pendaftaran untuk Penilaian Kompetensi Kemahiran pekerja tempatan dikecualikan, dan diskaun 50% bagi bayaran penilaian pekerja asing
- Diskaun 50% untuk Program Latihan Penyeliaan dan Pengurusan
- Tempoh sah Pas Personel Binaan Sementara dilanjutkan dari 2 bulan hingga 6 bulan
- Mengurangkan bayaran COA dari RM1000 kepada RM750 dari 15 Mei 2020 hingga 31 Dis 2020

The CIDB Prihatin Initiative, which was announced by the Senior Minister of Works, YB Dato' Sri Hj. Fadhillah Bin Hj. Yusof on 7 May 2020 aimed to reduce the burden of contractors and construction industry players within the period of the Movement Control Order (MCO) Covid-19.

These initiatives had included the following :

- *Deferment of levy payments (private sector projects)*
- *Flexibility of contractor registration requirements*
- *Postponement of the MCORE assessment for G1 contractors to 2021*
- *Waiver of Management Efficiency Certificate (SKP) and Integrity course for contractor registration renewal requirements*
- *Registration fees deferment for local construction personnel skills training*
- *Registration fee for Skills Competency Assessment for local workers waived, and a 50% discount in assessment fees for foreign workers*
- *50% discount for Supervisory and Management Training Programmes*
- *Validity period of the Temporary Construction Personnel Pass extended from 2 months to 6 months*
- *Reduced COA fee from RM1000 to RM750 from 15 May 2020 to 31 December 2020*

MAJLIS MENANDATANGANI MEMORANDUM PERSEFAHAMAN (MOU) DI ANTARA CIDB MALAYSIA & PERKESO SEMPENA PROGRAM PENJANAKERJAYA PERKESO UNTUK SEKTOR PEMBINAAN
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) SIGNING CEREMONY BETWEEN CIDB MALAYSIA & SOCSO IN CONJUNCTION WITH SOCSO'S PENJANAKERJAYA PROGRAMME FOR THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

CIDB Malaysia dan Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO) telah menandatangani Memorandum Persefahaman (MoU) pada 11 Ogos 2020 bertujuan memeterai kerjasama dalam pelaksanaan latihan dan penempatan pekerjaan dalam sektor pembinaan.

Melalui MoU ini, PERKESO akan membiayai latihan *reskilling* dan *upskilling* yang akan dilaksanakan oleh CIDB Malaysia menerusi Program PenjanaKerjaya, bukan sahaja untuk pencarum PERKESO yang kehilangan pekerjaan tetapi juga kepada semua pekerja yang diambil bekerja mulai 5 Jun 2020, termasuk lepasan ijazah/ sekolah, pekerja yang diberhentikan kerja dan juga penganggur. CIDB pula berperanan menyediakan latihan menerusi Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM) dan CIDB Technologies dalam pelbagai bidang yang relevan kepada industri pembinaan selain mendapatkan penempatan yang sesuai untuk mereka yang telah dilatih.

CIDB Malaysia and the Social Security Organisation (SOCSO) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 11 August 2020 with the objective to collaborate in the implementation of training and job placement in the construction sector.

Through this MoU, SOCSO will fund reskilling and upskilling training to be implemented by CIDB Malaysia through the PenjanaKerjaya Programme, not only for SOCSO contributors who lost their jobs but also for all employees employed from 5 June 2020, including graduates/ school leavers, employees who were laid off and also the unemployed. CIDB's role is to provide training through Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM) and CIDB Technologies in various fields relevant to the construction industry in addition to obtaining suitable placements for those who have been trained.

Sebagai permulaan, PERKESO, CIDB dan semua 560 majikan yang telah mendaftar dengan Program PenjanaKerjaya, telah menyusun program latihan yang bersesuaian kepada 1,181 pekerja yang telah diterima di bawah Program tersebut. Yuran latihan ditanggung oleh PERKESO dan pekerja yang mengikuti latihan juga diberi elaun latihan sebanyak RM30 sehari.

MoU ditandatangani oleh Ketua Eksekutif PERKESO, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohammed Azman Dato' Aziz Mohammed dan Ketua Eksekutif CIDB, Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid. Majlis disaksikan oleh Menteri Kanan Kerja Raya, YB Dato' Sri Hj Fadillah Hj Yusof serta Menteri Sumber Manusia, YB Datuk Seri M. Saravanan.

For a start, SOCSO, CIDB and all 560 employers who have registered with the PenjanaKerjaya Programme, have put together a suitable training program for 1,181 employees who have been accepted under the Programme. Training fees were borne by SOCSO and employees who participated in the training were also given a training allowance of RM30 per day.

The MoU was signed by the Chief Executive of SOCSO, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohammed Azman Dato' Aziz Mohammed and Chief Executive of CIDB, Datuk Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid. The ceremony was witnessed by the Senior Minister of Works, YB Dato' Sri Hj Fadillah Hj Yusof and the Minister of Human Resources, YB Datuk Seri M. Saravanan.

SHASSIC DAY 2020

SHASSIC DAY 2020

Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia (CIDB) telah mengiktiraf 40 kontraktor atas pencapaian taraf lima (5) bintang dalam penilaian *Safety And Health Assessment System In Construction* (SHASSIC) bersempena dengan SHASSIC Day yang dianjurkan buat julung kalinya pada 25 Februari 2020. Majlis tersebut telah dirasmikan oleh Dato' Ir. Dr. Meor Abdul Aziz Bin Osman, Pengerusi CIDB Malaysia.

SHASSIC Day dianjurkan untuk memberi pengiktirafan kepada penggiat industri pembinaan yang berpencapaian tinggi dalam amalan keselamatan dan kesihatan. Program SHASSIC ini adalah selaras dengan matlamat yang digariskan dalam Teras Strategik Kualiti, Keselamatan dan Profesionalisme di bawah Program Transformasi Industri Pembinaan 2016-2020 (CITP), yang menggariskan langkah-langkah untuk meningkatkan amalan keselamatan di tapak binaan. Ini bagi mencapai sasaran mengurangkan bilangan kemalangan dan kematian di tapak binaan sebanyak 10% setiap tahun bermula dari tahun 2021 dengan berasaskan statistik 2020.

Sempena anjuran majlis ini, Menteri Kerja Raya turut melancarkan Standard Industri Pembinaan (CIS 27: 2019) *Occupational Safety And Health – Specification And Bill Of Quantities (BQ) For Construction Works*. Standard ini memperincikan keperluan OSH yang mencukupi, dan perlu diambil kira di dalam meletakkan kos pelaksanaan sesuatu projek. Ini dapat memastikan sesuatu projek mempunyai peruntukan yang mencukupi bagi menguruskan OSH di tapak bina.

The Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) has recognised 40 contractors for achieving five (5) star rating in the Safety And Health Assessment System In Construction (SHASSIC) assessment in conjunction with SHASSIC Day which was organised for the first time on 25 February 2020. The ceremony was officiated by Dato' Ir. Dr. Meor Abdul Aziz Bin Osman, Chairman of CIDB Malaysia.

SHASSIC Day is organised to recognise high-achieving construction industry players in safety and health practices. The SHASSIC program is in line with the goals outlined in the Strategic Thrust of Quality, Safety and Professionalism under the Construction Industry Transformation Program 2016-2020 (CITP), which outlines measures to improve safety practices at construction sites. This is to achieve the target of reducing the number of accidents and fatalities at construction sites by 10% each year starting from 2021 based on 2020 statistics.

In conjunction with the event, the Minister of Works also launched the Construction Industry Standard (CIS 27: 2019) Occupational Safety And Health - Specification And Bill Of Quantities (BQ) For Construction Works. This standard details the adequate OSH requirements, and should be taken into account in placing the cost of implementing a project. This can ensure that a project has sufficient allocation to manage OSH at the construction site.

MAJLIS PELANCARAN PORTAL CONVINCE
CONVINCE PORTAL LAUNCHING CEREMONY

Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan (CIDB) Malaysia melancarkan *"Construction Information for Your Convenience"* atau CONVINCE, sebuah portal sehenti untuk semua maklumat berkaitan pembinaan pada 18 Februari 2020. Majlis ini dirasmikan oleh YB Menteri Kerja Raya, Tuan Baru Bian.

Sebagai salah satu inisiatif utama di bawah Program Transformasi Industri Pembinaan (CITP) 2016-2020, CONVINCE menyediakan maklumat terkini dan kemas kini dalam bentuk statistik pembinaan interaktif, perkhidmatan permintaan data, penerbitan digital dan direktori yang dapat diakses. Maklumat komprehensif yang disediakan melalui CONVINCE akan membolehkan organisasi membuat keputusan berdasarkan maklumat; penggubalan dasar yang lebih berkesan, perancangan strategik dan mengurangkan risiko perniagaan.

Objektif utama CONVINCE adalah untuk meningkatkan ketersediaan dan kesedaran mengenai maklumat pembinaan, khususnya untuk mewujudkan platform atas talian berpusat untuk mengurus dan menyusun maklumat pembinaan, meningkatkan kecekapan dan kebolehpercayaan dalam mengekstrak dan menganalisis data, dan membolehkan akses dan ketersediaan maklumat pembinaan yang lebih mudah. CONVINCE menjangka akan mendaftarkan lebih daripada 3,000 pengguna pada akhir tahun 2021.

The Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) Malaysia launched the "Construction Information for Your Convenience" or CONVINCE, a one-stop portal for all construction-related information on 18 February 2020. The ceremony was officiated by the YB Minister of Works, Tuan Baru Bian.

As one of the key initiative under the Construction Industry Transformation Programme (CITP) 2016-2020, CONVINCE provides the latest information and updates in the form of interactive construction statistics, data request services, digital publications and accessible directories. The comprehensive information made available through CONVINCE will enable organisations to make information-based decisions; more effective policy formulation, strategic planning and reduced business risks.

The main objective of CONVINCE is to enhance the availability and awareness on construction information, specifically to establish a centralised online platform to manage and compile construction information, increase efficiency and reliability in extracting and analysing data, and enable easier access and availability of construction information. CONVINCE expect to register more than 3,000 users by the end of 2021.

ANUGERAH SUSTAINABLE INFRASTAR KEPADA PROJEK LRT3
SUSTAINABLE INFRASTAR AWARD TO LRT3 PROJECT

Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan (CIDB) Malaysia menganugerahkan MRCB George Kent Sdn Bhd dengan pensijilan Sustainable INFRASTAR 5 bintang untuk fasa reka bentuk projek Laluan Transit Ringan 3 (LRT3), dari Bandar Utama ke Johan Setia pada 10 Februari 2020. Ini adalah projek infrastruktur pertama yang mendapat penarafan 5 bintang untuk Kemampanan Alam Sekitar, salah satu Teras Strategik di bawah Program Transformasi Industri Pembinaan 2016-2020 (CITP). Sijil pengiktirafan disampaikan oleh Tuan Baru Bian, YB Menteri Kerja Raya sempena lawatan kerja ke tapak pembinaan LRT3.

Sustainable INFRASTAR adalah sistem penilaian berdasarkan objektif dan bukti yang menilai projek infrastruktur atas faktor kemampanan utama, seperti penggunaan tanah, kesan penggunaan peralatan, pengurusan sumber dan sisa di tapak pembinaan. Ini merangkumi pembinaan infrastruktur, termasuk lebuh raya dan jalan raya, loji rawatan air, pautan rel lapangan terbang, jeti dan marina, rangkaian paip pembetungan, loji rawatan air sisa dan rangkaian telekomunikasi. Alat penilaian ini juga meliputi jurang dalam menangani masalah alam sekitar untuk industri pembinaan. Ia melengkapkan alat lain, seperti *Malaysian Carbon Reduction and Environmental Sustainability Tool* (MyCREST) untuk pembinaan bangunan oleh CIDB, dan Malaysia Green Highway Index oleh Lembaga Lebuhraya Malaysia.

YB Menteri juga turut menyaksikan majlis menandatangani Memorandum Persefahaman (MoU) antara CIDB & MRCB George Kent Sdn Bhd untuk meningkatkan program kemampanan alam sekitar dan amalan terbaik dalam kerja pembinaan.

The Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) Malaysia awarded MRCB George Kent Sdn Bhd with 5-star Sustainable INFRASTAR certification for the design phase of the Light Rail Transit Line 3 (LRT3) project, from Bandar Utama to Johan Setia on 10 February 2020. This is the first infrastructure project to receive 5-star rating for Environmental Sustainability, a Strategic Thrust under the Construction Industry Transformation Programme 2016-2020 (CITP). The certificate of recognition was presented by Tuan Baru Bian, the Minister of Works in conjunction with a working visit to the LRT3 construction site.

Sustainable INFRASTAR is an objective and evidence-based evaluation system that assesses an infrastructure project on key sustainability factors, such as land use, impact of equipment use, resource and waste management on construction sites. It covers infrastructure construction, including highways and roads, water treatment plants, airport rail links, jetties and marinas, sewerage pipe networks, wastewater treatment plants and telecommunication networks. The assessment tool covers the gap in addressing environmental concerns for the construction industry. It complements other tools, such as the Malaysian Carbon Reduction and Environmental Sustainability Tool (MyCREST) for building construction by CIDB, and Malaysia Green Highway Index by the Malaysian Highway Authority.

The YB Minister also witnessed the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CIDB & MRCB George Kent Sdn Bhd to enhance environmental sustainability programmes and best practices in construction works.

DIARI CIDB MALAYSIA 2020

CIDB MALAYSIA 2020 DIARY

31 JANUARI *JANUARY*

LAWATAN TIMBALAN KETUA SETIAUSAHA (DASAR & PEMBANGUNAN) KEMENTERIAN KERJA RAYA KE CIDB MALAYSIA

COURTESY VISIT BY THE HONORABLE DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL (POLICY & DEVELOPMENT) OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS TO CIDB MALAYSIA

FEBRUARI *FEBRUARY* 10

LAWATAN MENTERI KERJA RAYA KE PROJEK DEPOH LRT 3, JOHAN SETIA

SITE VISIT BY THE HONORABLE MINISTER OF WORKS TO THE LRT 3 DEPOH PROJECT, JOHAN SETIA.

12 FEBRUARI *FEBRUARY*

PENYAMPAIAN SIJIL ABMS ISO 37001-2016 KEPADA CIDB MALAYSIA

PRESENTATION OF THE ABMS ISO 37001-2016 CERTIFICATE TO CIDB MALAYSIA

17 JANUARI *JANUARY*

SESI TAKLIMAT KEPADA PENGERUSI BAHARU CIDB MALAYSIA

BRIEFING SESSION TO THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF CIDB MALAYSIA

FEBRUARI *FEBRUARY* 18

MESYUARAT JAWATANKUASA MENTERI CITP KE-7

7TH CITP MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE MEETING

18 FEBRUARI *FEBRUARY*

PELANCARAN PORTAL CONVINCE OLEH YB MENTERI KERJA RAYA

LAUNCHING OF THE CONVINCE PORTAL BY THE HONORABLE MINISTER OF WORKS

FEBRUARI *FEBRUARY* 19

MAJLIS PENYERAHAN KAD PINTAR PENDAFTARAN PERSONEL BINAAN KEPADA KETUA SETIAUSAHA NEGARA

CEREMONY FOR THE PRESENTATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL REGISTRATION SMART CARD TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNMENT

25 FEBRUARI
FEBRUARY

SHASSIC DAY 2020
SHASSIC DAY 2020

FEBRUARI 28
FEBRUARY

LAWATAN KERJA DELEGASI MACRA KE CIDB MALAYSIA
WORKING VISIT BY MACRA DELEGATION TO CIDB MALAYSIA

16 MAC
MARCH

LAWATAN MENTERI KANAN KERJA RAYA & TIMBALAN MENTERI KERJA RAYA KE CIDB MALAYSIA
COURTESY VISIT BY THE HONORABLE SENIOR MINISTER OF WORKS AND DEPUTY MINISTER OF WORKS TO CIDB MALAYSIA

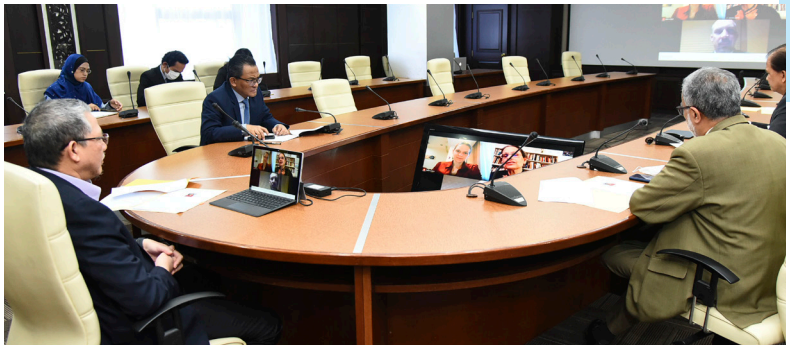
MAC 17
MARCH

SESI TOWNHALL BERSAMA PEGAWAI KANAN CIDB MALAYSIA
TOWNHALL SESSION WITH SENIOR OFFICERS OF CIDB MALAYSIA

23 MAC *MARCH*

OPERASI PENGUATKUASAAN KHAS TAPAK BINA CIDB SABAH BERSAMA AGENSI/ JABATAN NEGERI SABAH DI PUTATAN, SABAH

ENFORCEMENT ON CONSTRUCTION SITES THROUGH "OPERASI KHAS" BY CIDB SABAH WITH SABAH STATE AGENCY/ DEPARTMENT IN PUTATAN, SABAH



MEI *MAY* 15

PANGGILAN HORMAT MENERUSI PERSIDANGAN VIDEO DARIPADA DUTA BESAR AMERIKA SYARIKAT H.E KAMALA SHIRIN LAKHDIR KEPADA MENTERI KANAN KERJA RAYA

COURTESY CALL BY H.E KAMALA SHIRIN LAKHDIR THE AMBASSADOR OF UNITED STATES TO THE HONORABLE SENIOR MINISTER OF WORKS

18 MEI *MAY*

PEMERIKSAAN SOP PEMBINAAN TEMPOH PKP DI KEMAMAN, TERENGGANU

INSPECTION OF SOPS ON CONSTRUCTION DURING THE MCO PERIOD IN KEMAMAN, TERENGGANU

MEI *MAY* 19

SESI TAKLIMAT KEPADA YB Ir. Hj. YUSUF BIN Hj. ABD. WAHAB PENGERUSI CIDB MALAYSIA

BRIEFING SESSION TO YB Ir. Hj. YUSUF BIN Hj ABD. WAHAB CHAIRMAN OF CIDB MALAYSIA

2 JUN *JUNE*

LAWATAN CIDB KL BERSAMA AGENSI PENGUATKUASAAN KE TAPAK PROJEK PAVILLION EMBASSY

VISIT TO THE PAVILLION EMBASSY PROJECT SITE BY CIDB KL TOGETHER WITH ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

3 JUN *JUNE*

LAWATAN MENTERI KANAN KERJA RAYA KE TAPAK PEMBINAAN YANG MEMATUHI SOP PKPB (GAMUDA LAND)

VISIT BY THE HONORABLE SENIOR MINISTER OF WORKS TO CONSTRUCTION SITE THAT COMPLYS TO THE CMCO SOPS (GAMUDA LAND)

16 JUN *JUNE*

LAWATAN TAPAK BINA PEMATUHAN PROSEDUR OPERASI STANDARD (SOP) SEMASA PKPP PROJEK BUKIT BINTANG CITY CENTRE

SITE VISIT BY THE HONORABLE SENIOR MINISTER OF WORKS ON SOPS COMPLIANCE DURING RMCO, BUKIT BINTANG CITY CENTRE PROJECT

25 JUN *JUNE*

TAKLIMAT PENCEGAHAN & KAWALAN COVID-19 OLEH KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN KEPADA CIDB MALAYSIA

BRIEFING ON PREVENTION & CONTROL OF COVID-19 BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO CIDB MALAYSIA

JULAI 5 *JULY*

PROGRAM SARINGAN PRIHATIN COVID-19 UNTUK SEKTOR PEMBINAAN

COVID-19 PROGRAM SARINGAN PRIHATIN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

7 JULAI *JULY*

PROGRAM LAWATAN KE PENEMPATAN PEKERJA AEC DI BANGSAR SOUTH OLEH YB MENTERI KANAN KERJA RAYA

SITE VISIT BY THE HONORABLE SENIOR MINISTER OF WORKS TO THE AEC WORKER QUARTERS IN BANGSAR SOUTH

19 JULAI
JULY

OPERASI KHAS AKREDITASI ANJURAN CIDB TERENGGANU DI KUALA NERUS, TERENGGANU

ENFORCEMENT ON ACCREDITATION THROUGH "OPERASI KHAS" ORGANISED BY CIDB TERENGGANU IN KUALA NERUS, TERENGGANU

JULAI 24
JULY

MESYUARAT JAWATANKUASA PEMANDU KERJASAMA CIDB MALAYSIA & PETRONAS BIL.3-2020

STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING NO. 3-2020 ON COLLABORATION WITH CIDB MALAYSIA & PETRONAS

10 OGOS
AUGUST

MAJLIS MENANDATANGANI MEMORANDUM KERJASAMA (MoC) ANTARA PLYTEC ENGINEERING DAN CIDB E-CONSTRUCT SERVICES SDN. BHD.

SIGNING CEREMONY ON MEMORANDUM OF COOPERATION (MOC) BETWEEN PLYTEC ENGINEERING AND CIDB E-CONSTRUCT SERVICES SDN. BHD.

11 OGOS *AUGUST*

MAJLIS MENANDATANGANI MEMORANDUM PERSEFAHAMAN (MoU) DI ANTARA CIDB MALAYSIA DAN PERKESO

SIGNING CEREMONY ON MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) BETWEEN CIDB MALAYSIA AND SOCSO

OGOS *AUGUST* 11 & 12

BENGKEL SECARA MAYA PENYERAGAMAN BAHAN BINAAN UNTUK BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION WORKING GROUP (BCWG) DAN MESYUARAT BCWG KE-3 SECARA ATAS TALIAN

VIRTUAL WORKSHOP ON STANDARDISATION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION WORKING GROUP (BCWG) AND THE 3RD BCWG VIDEO CONFERENCE MEETING

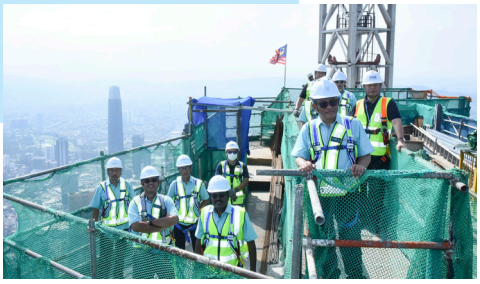
18 OGOS *AUGUST*

MAJLIS MENANDATANGANI MEMORANDUM PERJANJIAN DI ANTARA CREAM DENGAN REHDA DAN UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA (UTM)

SIGNING CEREMONY ON MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN CREAM WITH REHDA AND UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA (UTM)

28 OGOS *AUGUST*

LAWATAN DELEGASI PEGAWAI KANAN CIDB MALAYSIA KE PNB MERDEKA 118
SITE VISIT BY SENIOR OFFICERS OF CIDB MALAYSIA TO PNB MERDEKA 118



SEPTEMBER 2 *SEPTEMBER*

KUNJUNGAN *FELLOW* PERDANA KEMENTERIAN KERJA RAYA KE CIDB MALAYSIA
COURTESY VISIT BY THE MINISTRY OF WORKS' PERDANA FELLOWS TO CIDB MALAYSIA

8 SEPTEMBER *SEPTEMBER*

OPERASI PENGUATKUASAAN BERSEPADU BERKAITAN SOP PEMBINAAN SEKITAR DAERAH SEREMBAN, CIDB NEGERI SEMBILAN
ENFORCEMENT ON COMPLIANCE TO CONSTRUCTION SOPS THROUGH "OPERASI BERSEPADU" AROUND SEREMBAN DISTRICT BY CIDB NEGERI SEMBILAN

14 SEPTEMBER
SEPTEMBER

LAWATAN YB TIMBALAN MENTERI KERJA RAYA KE CIDB MALAYSIA
WORKING VISIT BY THE HONORABLE DEPUTY MINISTER OF WORKS TO CIDB MALAYSIA

SEPTEMBER 14
SEPTEMBER

OPERASI BERSEPADU ANJURAN CIDB TERENGGANU DI KEMAMAN, TERENGGANU
ENFORCEMENT THROUGH "OPERASI BERSEPADU" ORGANISED BY CIDB TERENGGANU IN KEMAMAN, TERENGGANU

22 SEPTEMBER
SEPTEMBER

SESI LIBAT URUS PENGGIAT INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN BERSAMA YB MENTERI KANAN KERJA RAYA
STAKEHOLDER'S ENGAGEMENT SESSION ON CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY WITH THE HONOURABLE SENIOR MINISTER OF WORKS

13 OKTOBER *OCTOBER*

BENGKEL ANALISA DATA PEMBANGUNAN PELAN ANTIRASUAH ORGANISASI (OACP) CIDB 2021-2025
DATA ANALYSIS WORKSHOP ON DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANISATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION PLAN (OACP)

OKTOBER 19 *OCTOBER*

SESI LIBAT URUS PEMAIN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN BERSAMA YB MENTERI KANAN KERJA RAYA
STAKEHOLDER'S ENGAGEMENT SESSION ON CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY WITH THE HONOURABLE SENIOR MINISTER OF WORKS

19 NOVEMBER *NOVEMBER*

MAJLIS PERASMIAN INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION WEEK (ICW) 2020, ASEAN SUPER 8 VIRTUAL CONNECT EXHIBITION DAN PELANCARAN CONSTRUCTION 4.0 STRATEGIC PLAN (2021-2025)
OPENING CEREMONY OF INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION WEEK (ICW) 2020, ASEAN SUPER 8 VIRTUAL CONNECT EXHIBITION AND LAUNCHING OF THE CONSTRUCTION 4.0 STRATEGIC PLAN (2021-2025)

STATISTIK UTAMA 2020
2020 MAIN STATISTICS

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

Sektor/ *Sector*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Awam/ *Public*	2,001	1,971	1,800	1,902	2,232	2,378	1,937	3,053	2,770
Swasta/ *Private*	5,997	6,228	6,276	5,653	6,060	6,353	6,619	6,963	4,885
Jumlah/ *Total*	**7,998**	**8,199**	**8,076**	**7,555**	**8,292**	**8,731**	**8,556**	**10,016**	**7,655**

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

Sektor/ *Sector*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Awam/ *Public*	18.8	23.1	23.6	24.7	66.6	38.5	36.7	29.2	18.8
Swasta/ *Private*	112.5	113.6	161.4	117.4	210.2	125.2	103.0	78.9	49.9
Jumlah/ *Total*	**131.3**	**136.7**	**185.0**	**142.1**	**276.8**	**163.7**	**139.7**	**108.1**	**68.7**

3. Bilangan Projek Mengikut Kategori
Number of Projects by Category

Kategori/ *Category*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Kediaman/ *Residential*	2,307	2,365	2,321	2,096	2,182	2,252	2,215	2,411	1,659
Bukan Kediaman/ *Non Residential*	2,884	3,075	3,019	2,697	2,918	3,090	3,238	3,529	2,741
Kemudahan Sosial/ *Social Amenities*	918	731	702	727	926	973	779	890	688
Infrastruktur/ *Infrastructure*	1,889	2,028	2,034	2,035	2,266	2,416	2,324	3,186	2,567
Jumlah/ *Total*	**7,998**	**8,199**	**8,076**	**7,555**	**8,292**	**8,731**	**8,556**	**10,016**	**7,655**

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

Kategori/ *Category*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Kediaman/ *Residential*	33.7 (26%)	38.3 (28%)	36.9 (20%)	53.8 (38%)	50.5 (18%)	49.6 (30%)	42.7 (30%)	34.3 (32%)	24.1 (35%)
Bukan Kediaman/ *Non Residential*	43.8 (33%)	55.3 (41%)	95.9 (52%)	53.7 (38%)	54.8 (20%)	51.5 (32%)	41.0 (29%)	37.2 (34%)	21.1 (31%)
Kemudahan Sosial/ *Social Amenities*	7.4 (6%)	9.9 (7%)	8.2 (4%)	5.5 (4%)	9.4 (3%)	13 (8%)	9.2 (7%)	6.0 (6%)	4.7 (7%)
Infrastruktur/ *Infrastructure*	46.4 (35%)	33.2 (24%)	44.0 (24%)	29.1 (20%)	162.1 (59%)	49.6 (30%)	46.9 (34%)	30.6 (28%)	18.8 (27%)
Jumlah/ *Total*	**131.3**	**136.7**	**185.0**	**142.1**	**276.8**	**163.70**	**139.80**	**108.1**	**68.7**

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

Gred/ *Grade*	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
G1	33,941	33,744	35,149	35,347	36,604	42,173	56,866
G2	10,639	12,097	16,253	17,402	22,128	24,148	24,366
G3	8,874	9,246	10,628	12,510	15,415	16,406	17,206
G4	3,103	3,341	3,896	4,112	4,759	5,031	5,282
G5	4,294	4,656	5,101	5,455	6,073	6,220	6,370
G6	1,526	1,557	1,703	1,803	2,018	2,128	2,105
G7	5,788	6,066	7,084	7,402	9,000	8,752	8,841
Jumlah/ *Total*	**68,165**	**70,707**	**79,814**	**84,031**	**95,997**	**104,858**	**121,036**

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

	G1		G2		G3		G4		G5		G6		G7		Jumlah/ *Total*	
Negeri/ *State*	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Johor	3,426	5,233	2,870	2,918	2,107	2,173	505	534	533	534	136	131	711	728	**10,288**	**12,251**
Kedah	2,675	4,247	1,284	1,329	504	533	177	187	162	167	68	69	230	226	**5,100**	**6,758**
Kelantan	2,467	4,211	1,743	1,603	355	368	148	156	110	102	61	62	158	165	**5,042**	**6,667**
Melaka	1,259	1,840	815	813	524	548	181	182	165	180	60	45	187	192	**3,191**	**3,800**
Negeri Sembilan	1,927	2,588	1,353	1,442	621	624	197	205	221	202	62	60	162	181	**4,543**	**5,302**
Pahang	2,387	3,789	1,481	1,446	525	541	243	256	190	181	76	65	167	164	**5,069**	**6,442**
Perak	3,117	5,099	1,487	1,483	809	891	253	258	258	255	100	105	259	259	**6,283**	**8,350**
Perlis	855	1,149	261	289	69	66	25	26	21	17	5	5	30	32	**1,266**	**1,584**
Pulau Pinang	1,607	2,081	1,051	1,096	1,159	1,234	302	298	375	388	127	127	536	554	**5,157**	**5,778**
Sabah	8,167	8,033	3,073	3,237	1,021	1,008	280	292	286	309	124	122	647	622	**13,598**	**13,623**
Sarawak	5,055	5,536	1,939	1,815	1,080	1,115	226	231	319	336	173	174	695	728	**9,487**	**9,935**
Selangor	4,481	6,018	4,218	4,250	4,334	4,512	1,362	1,462	1,728	1,811	510	532	2,330	2,298	**18,963**	**20,883**
Terengganu	2,913	4,472	1,315	1,267	424	468	189	181	193	183	87	94	220	215	**5,341**	**6,880**
Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur	1,615	2,197	1,122	1,227	2,817	3,062	928	995	1,647	1,696	533	504	2,398	2,454	**11,060**	**12,135**
Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan	188	265	118	130	41	45	9	11	10	7	2	3	14	13	**382**	**474**
Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya	34	108	18	21	16	18	6	8	2	2	4	7	8	10	**88**	**174**
Jumlah/ *Total*	**42,173**	**56,866**	**24,148**	**24,366**	**16,406**	**17,206**	**5,031**	**5,282**	**6,220**	**6,370**	**2,128**	**2,105**	**8,752**	**8,841**	**104,858**	**121,036**

7. Status Projek yang dilaksanakan Kontraktor Malaysia di Luar Negara (1 Januari 1980 – 31 Disember 2020)

Status of Projects Undertaken by Malaysian Contractors Overseas (1 January 1980 – 31 December 2020)

Status Projek/ *Project Status*	Bilangan Projek/ *Number of Projects*			Nilai Projek (RM)/ *Project Value (RM)*		
	1980-2018	1980-2019	1980-2020	1980-2018	1980-2019	1980-2020
Siap/ *Completed*	913	978	1,131	106,118,149,423	109,586,739,181	161.5 Bilion
Sedang Dilaksanakan/ *Ongoing*	123	190	62	29,759,536,777	55,597,593,774	17.8 Bilion

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

Number and Value of Projects Undertaken by Malaysian Contractors by Region

Rantau/ *Region*	Bilangan Projek/ *Number of Projects*			Nilai Projek (RM)/ *Project Value (RM)*		
	1980-2018	1980-2019	1980-2020	1980-2018	1980-2019	1980-2020
Asia	97	107	871	9.39	14.0	72.1
Gulf Region	186	200	202	41.16	42.4	51.7
Middle East & North Africa	72	79	79	25.85	27.9	27.9
Australia & Oceania	23	25	25	4.89	6.7	6.7
Africa	16	21	21	2.57	2.6	2.6
Europe	14	16	16	3.29	3.6	3.6
South America	4	5	5	5.57	5.6	5.6
North America	2	3	3	0.98	17.3	17.3
Central America & Caribbean	1	1	1	0.41	0.41	0.41

Nota: Indochina termasuk dalam Asean
Note: Indochina is included in Asean

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

Bil./ *No.*	Negara/ *Country*	Nilai Projek (RM)/ *Project Value (RM)* **1980-2020**
1	United Arab Emirates	28,913,295,000
2	India	23,815,972,500
3	United States	16,463,180,000
4	Qatar	15,962,534,500
5	Saudi Arabia	14,097,871,676
6	Indonesia	10,887,470,570
7	China	6,541,970,000
8	Bahrain	6,216,345,000
9	Australia	5,938,132,500
10	Brazil	5,360,000,000

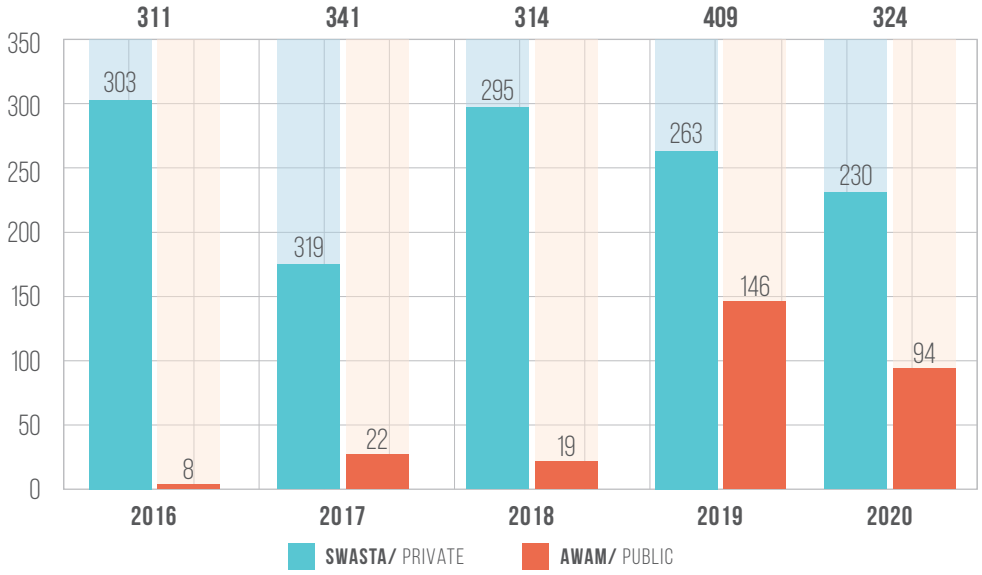
10. Bilangan Personel Binaan yang Berdaftar Mengikut Kategori
Number of Construction Personnel Registered by Category

	Tempatan/ *Local*		Asing/ *Foreign*		Jumlah/ *Total*	
Kategori/ *Category*	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**	**2020**
Pekerja Am/ *General Worker*	407,152	338,301	136,257	145,587	**543,409**	**483,888**
Pekerja Mahir/ *Skilled Worker*	73,676	69,832	3,440	5,693	**77,116**	**75,525**
Penyelia Tapak/ *Site Supervisor*	14,380	8,453	254	188	**14,634**	**8,641**
Pengurus Projek/ *Project Manager*	105,915	106,162	3,115	1,740	**109,030**	**107,902**
Pentadbiran/ *Administration*	129,622	128,774	2,905	1,992	**132,527**	**130,766**
Pelatih/ *Trainee*	59,925	11,688	12	0	**59,937**	**11,688**
Jumlah/ *Total*	**790,670**	**663,210**	**145,983**	**155,200**	**936,653**	**818,410**

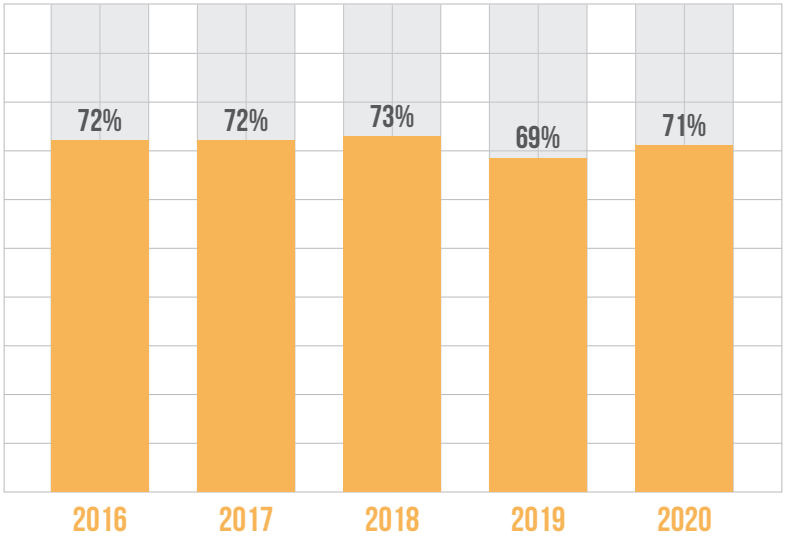
STATISTIK SEPINTAS LALU 2020
2020 STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

BIDANG FOKUS 1: KUALITI
FOCUS AREA 1: QUALITY

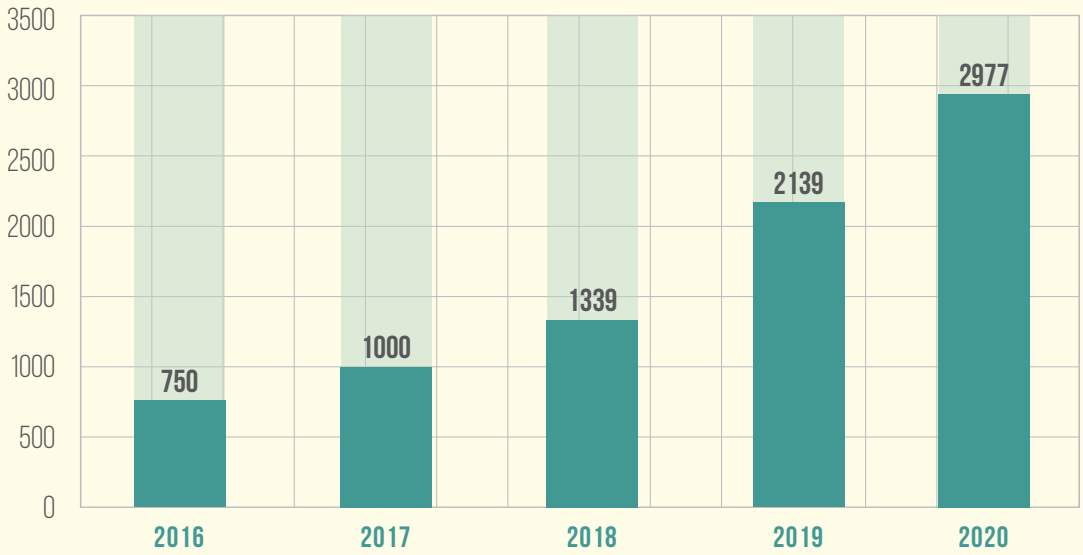
1. Bilangan Penilaian QLASSIC
Number of QLASSIC Assessments



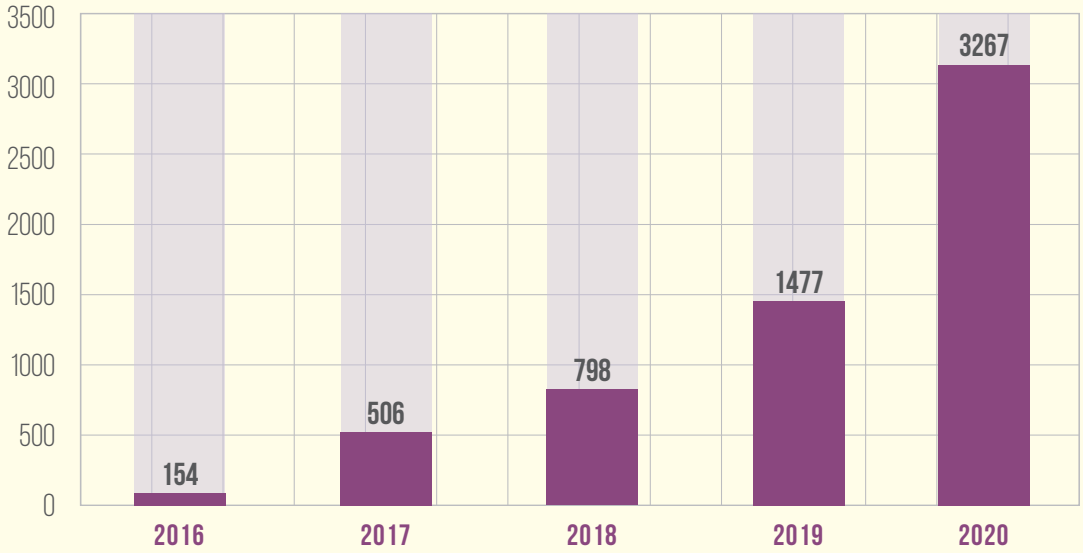
2. Purata Skor QLASSIC Nasional
National Average QLASSIC Score



3. Bilangan Penilai QLASSIC yang Dilatih (Kumulatif)
Number of QLASSIC Assessors Trained (Cumulative)

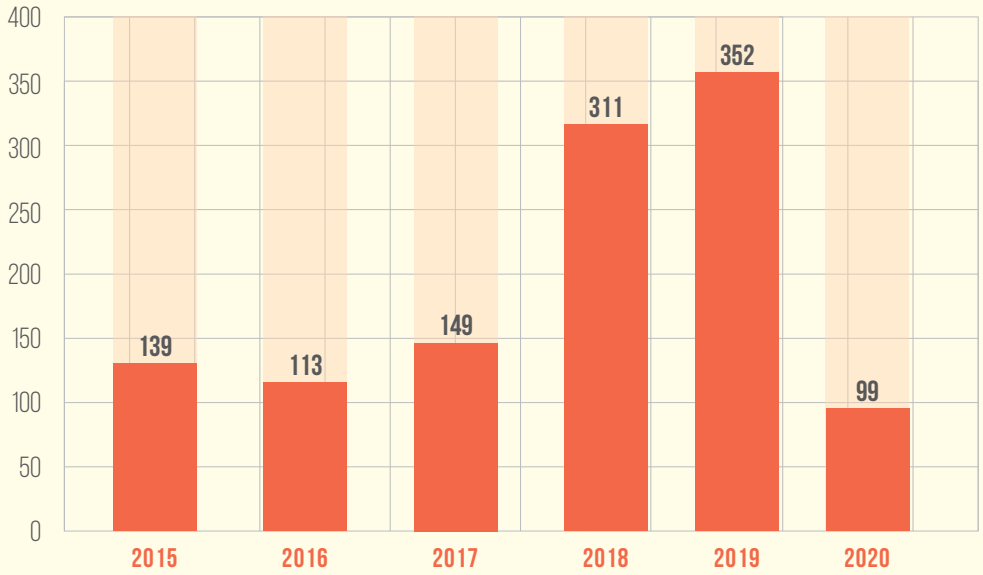


4. Bilangan Lawatan Pengesahan Pematuhan Bahan (Kumulatif)
Number of Material Compliance Verification Visits (Cumulative)

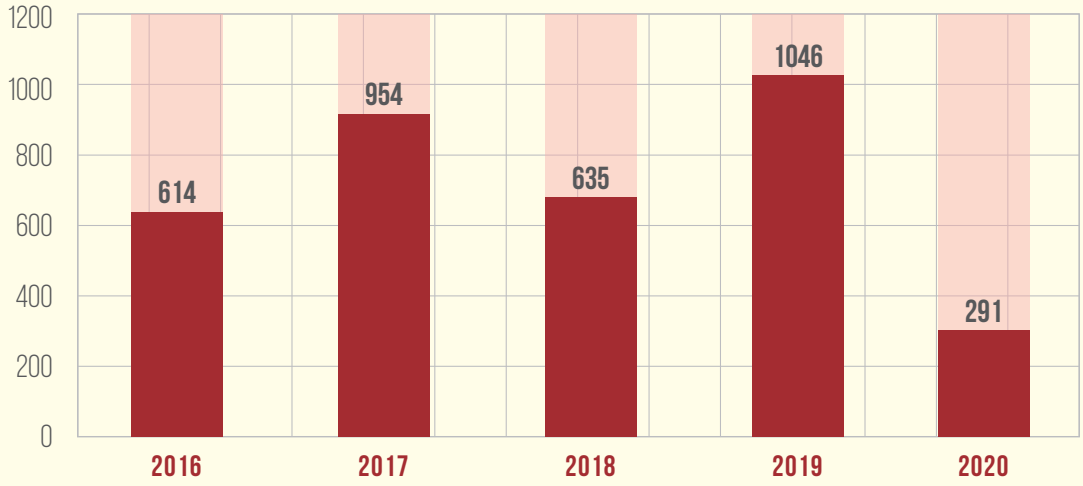


BIDANG FOKUS 2: KESELAMATAN
FOCUS AREA 2: SAFETY

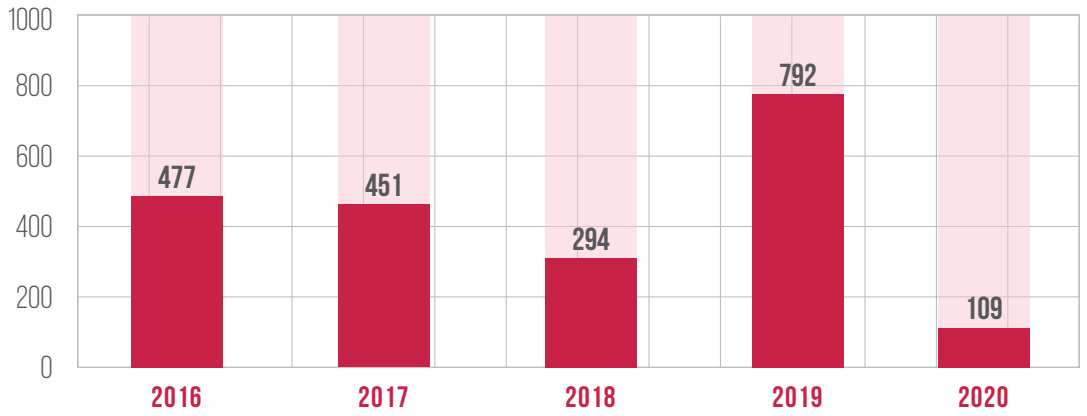
1. Bilangan Penilaian SHASSIC
Number of SHASSIC Assessment



2. Bilangan Penyelia Keselamatan Tapak (SSS) yang Dilatih
Number of Site Safety Supervisors (SSS) Trained

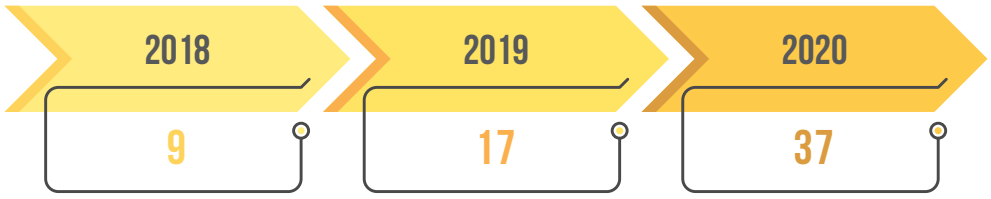


3. **Bilangan Pegawai Keselamatan & Kesihatan (SHO) yang Dilatih**
Number of Safety & Health Officers (SHO) Trained

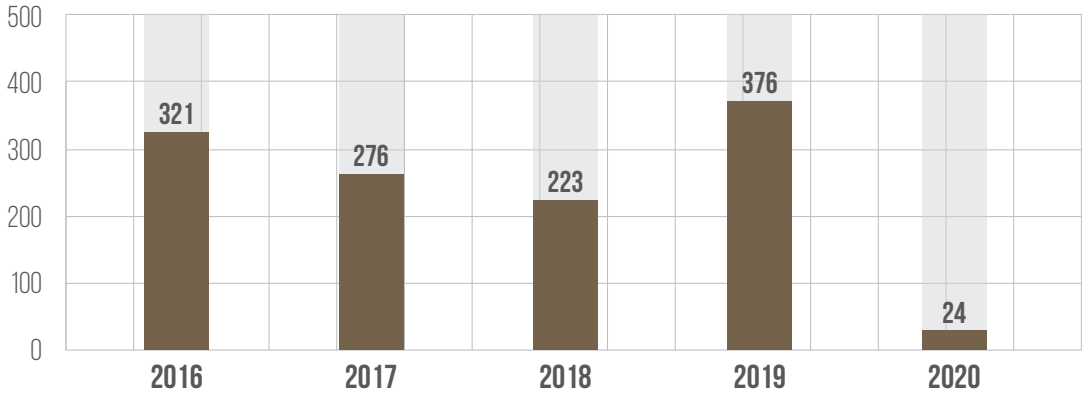


BIDANG FOKUS 3: PROFESIONALISME
FOCUS AREA 3: PROFESSIONALISM

1. **Bilangan Organisasi yang Diperakui MS ISO 37001: 2016 (ABMS)**
Number of Organisations Certified with MS ISO 37001: 2016 (ABMS)

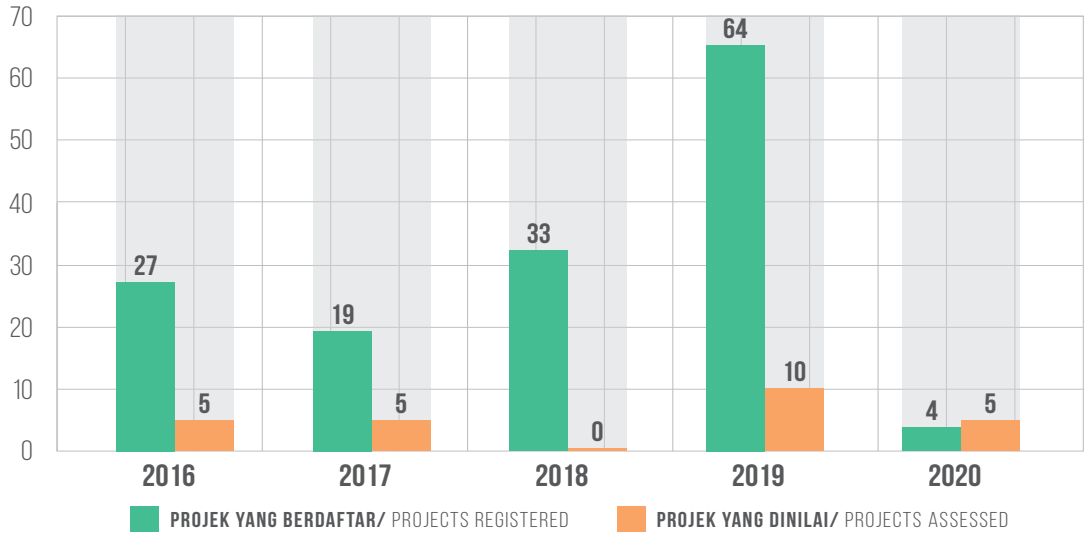


2. **Bilangan Profesional Binaan yang Dilatih Berkenaan MyCESMM/ MSCESMM**
Number of Construction Professionals Trained on MyCESMM/ MSCESMM

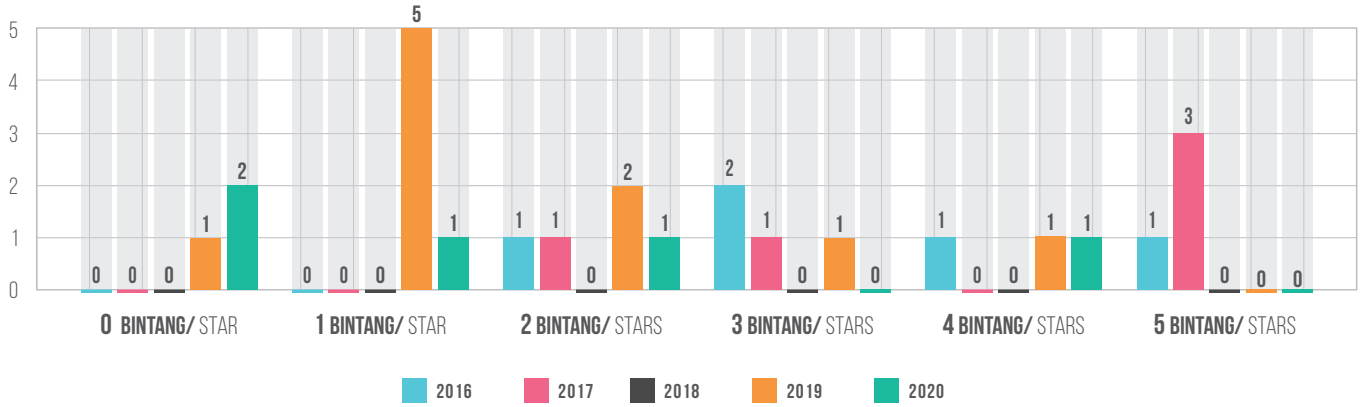


BIDANG FOKUS 4: KEMAMPANAN
FOCUS AREA 4: SUSTAINABILITY

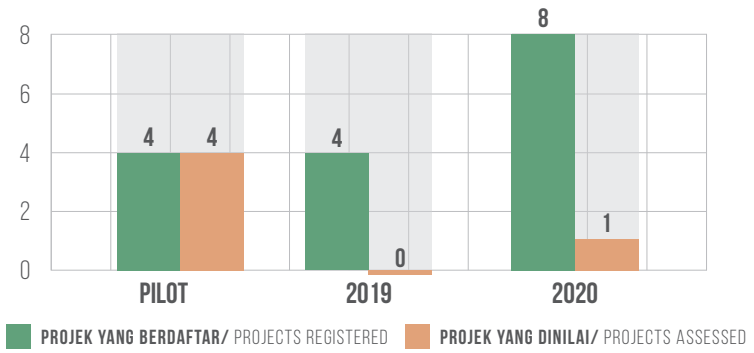
1. Bilangan Pendaftaran dan Penilaian MyCREST
Number of MyCREST Registration and Assessments



2. Skor Penilaian MyCREST
MyCREST Assessments Scores

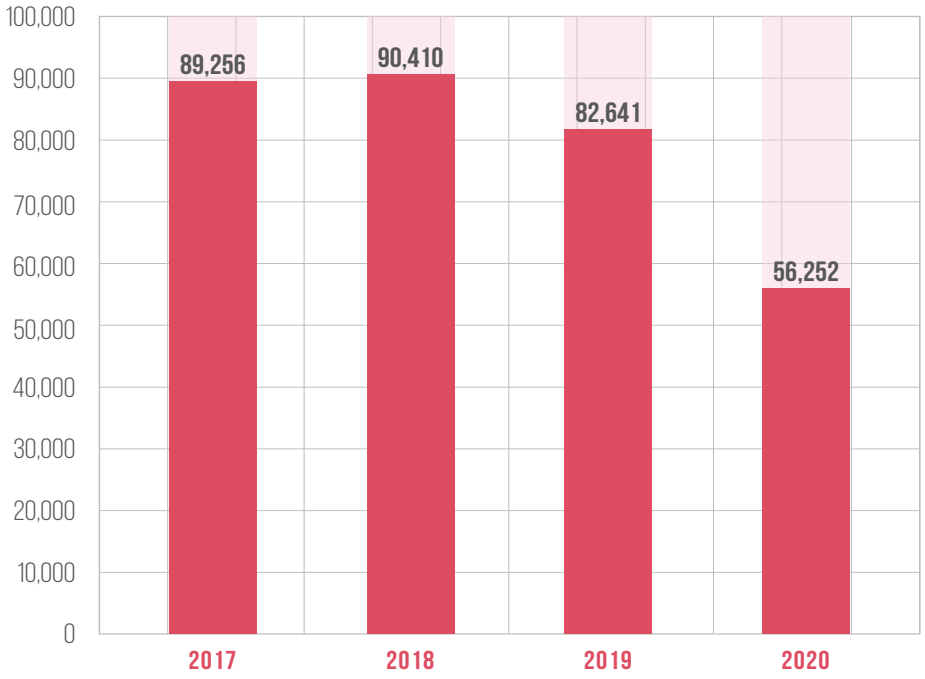


3. Bilangan Pendaftaran dan Penilaian Sustainable INFRASTAR
Number of Sustainable INFRASTAR Registration and Assessments

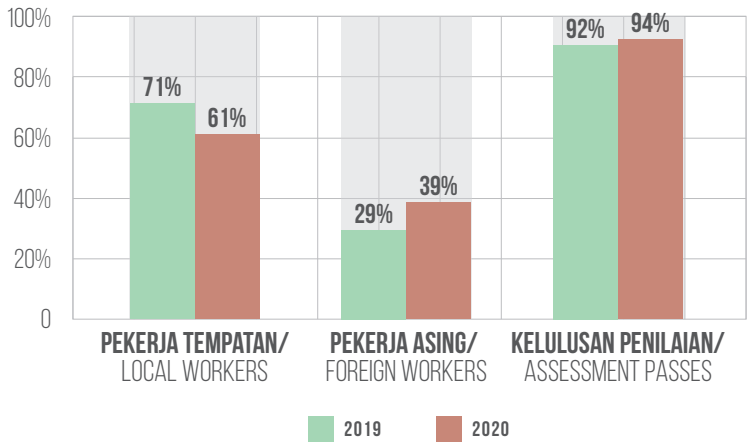


BIDANG FOKUS 5: LATIHAN KEMAHIRAN
FOCUS AREA 5: SKILLS TRAINING

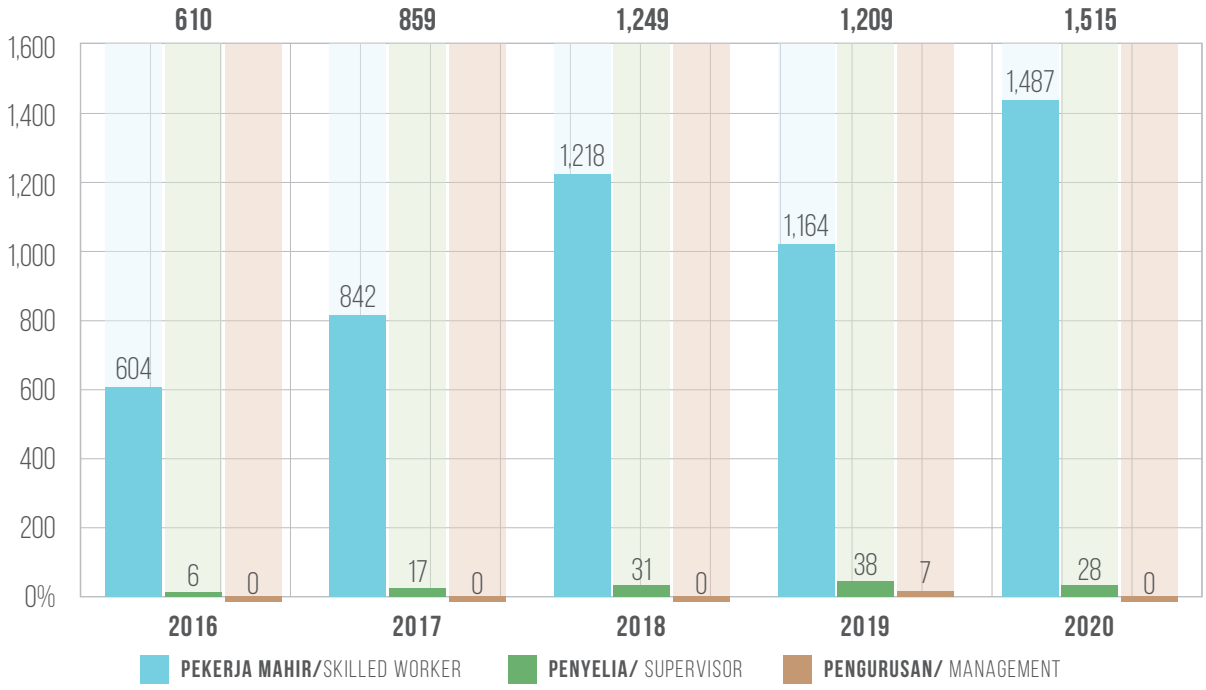
1. Bilangan Pekerja Mahir dan Pegawai Penyelia yang Berdaftar
Number of Registered Skilled Workers and Supervisory Personnel



2. **Peratusan Pekerja Mahir yang Dinilai dan Diperakui**
Percentage of Skilled Workers Assessed and Certified

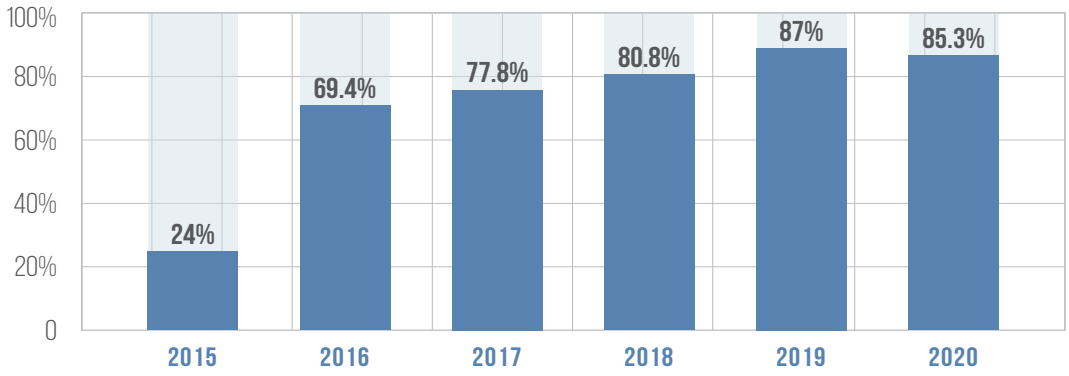


3. **Jumlah Perantis yang Dihasilkan Melalui Program Perantisan**
Total Number of Apprentices Produced via the Apprenticeship Programme

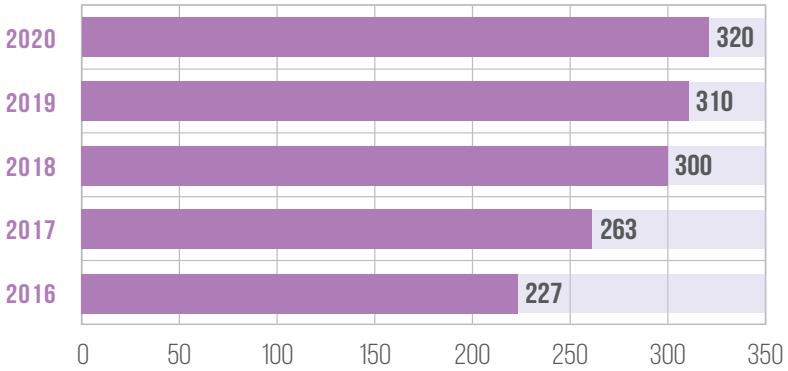


BIDANG FOKUS 6: TEKNOLOGI
FOCUS AREA 6: TECHNOLOGY

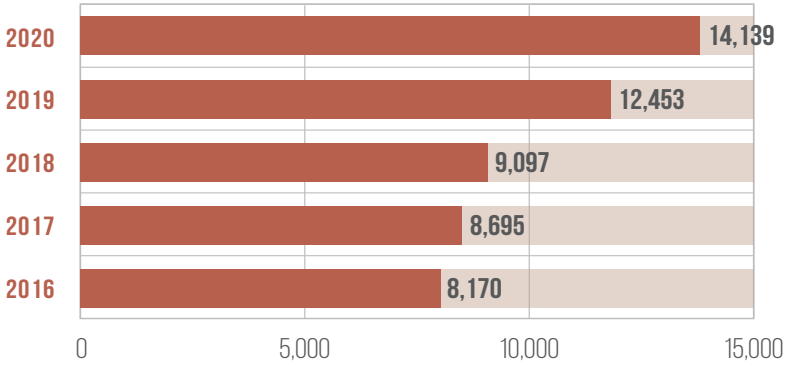
1. Peratusan Penerapan IBS dalam Sektor Awam
Percentage of IBS Adoption in Public Sector



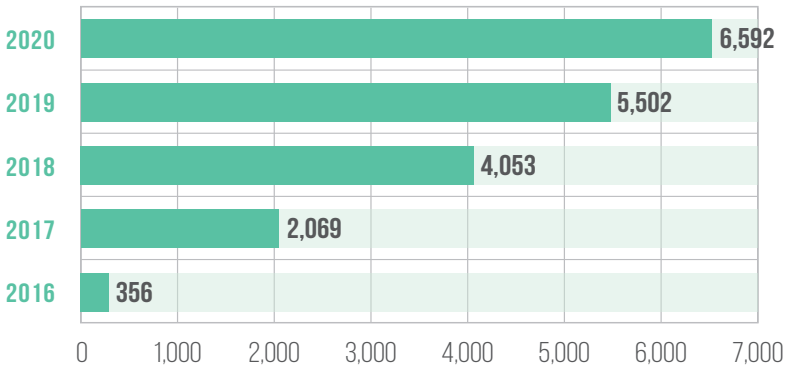
2. Bilangan Pengeluar IBS Berdaftar (Kumulatif)
Number of Registered IBS Manufacturers (Cumulative)



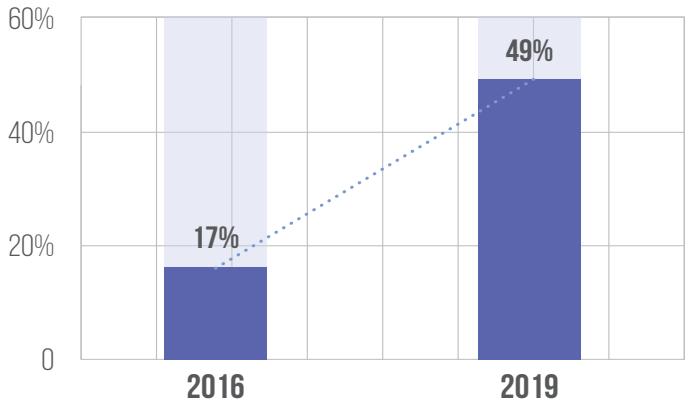
3. Bilangan Kontraktor IBS Berdaftar (Kumulatif)
Number of IBS Registered Contractors (Cumulative)



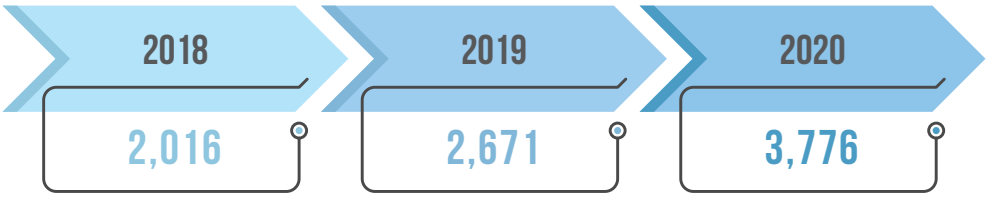
4. **Bilangan Profesional yang dilatih dalam IBS (Kumulatif)**
Number of Professionals trained in IBS (Cumulative)



5. **Peratusan Penerapan BIM di Malaysia**
Percentage of BIM Adoption in Malaysia

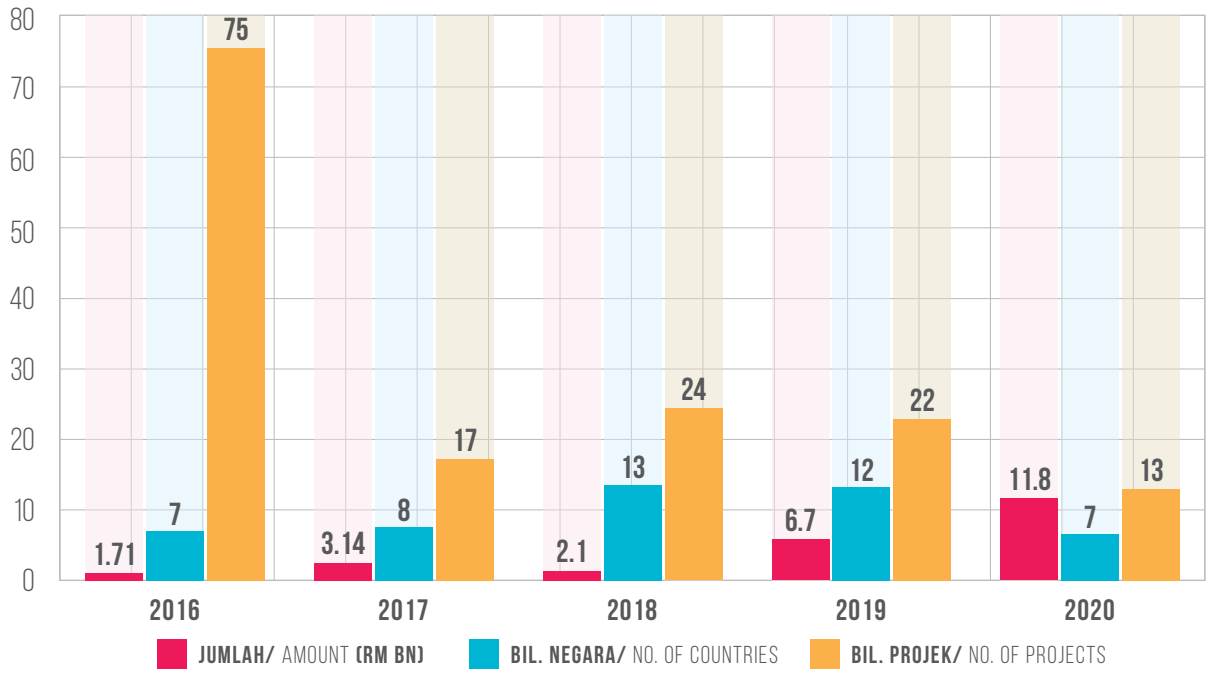


6. **Bilangan Personel yang Dilatih dalam BIM (Kumulatif)**
Number of Personnel Trained in BIM (Cumulative)

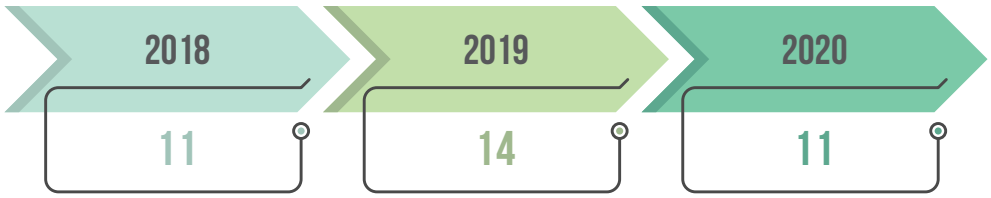


BIDANG FOKUS 7: EKSPORT
FOCUS AREA 7: EXPORT

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

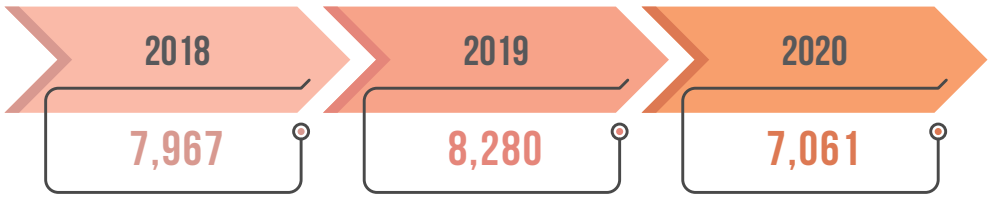


2. Bilangan Syarikat Melaksanakan Projek di Luar Negara
Number of Companies Implementing Projects Overseas

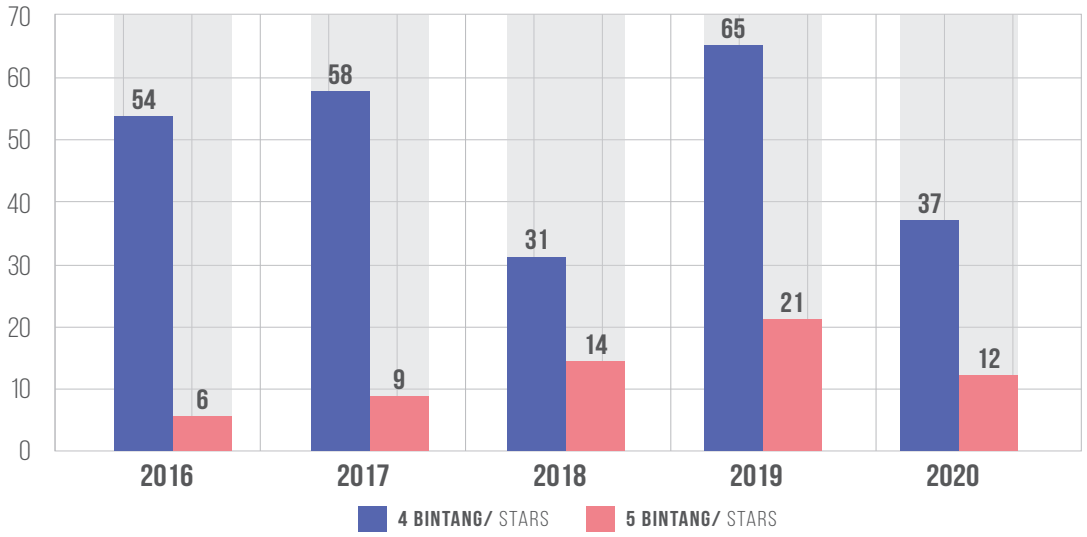


BIDANG FOKUS 8: DAYA SAING
FOCUS AREA 8: COMPETITIVENESS

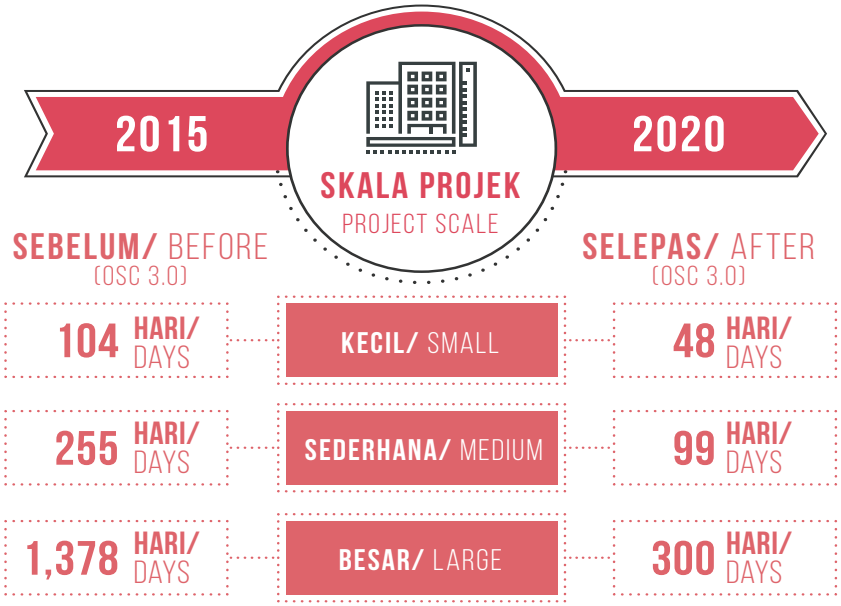
1. Bilangan Kontraktor yang Menjalani Penilaian SCORE
Number of Contractors Assessed with SCORE



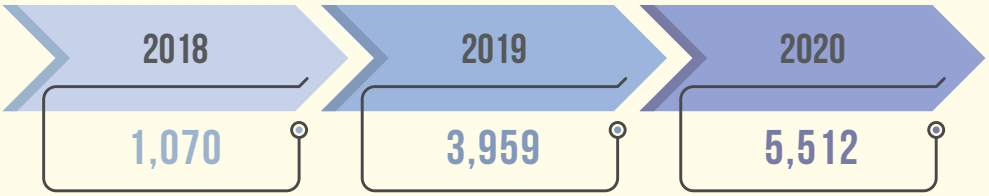
2. Bilangan Kontraktor yang Mencapai Kedudukan SCORE 4 dan 5 Bintang
Number of Contractors Achieving 4 and 5 Star SCORE Rating



3. Peningkatan Prestasi dalam Kelulusan Permit Pembinaan selepas Sistem Atas Talian OSC 3 Plus Digunakan
Improvements in Construction Permits Approvals after the OSC 3 Plus Online System is Utilised

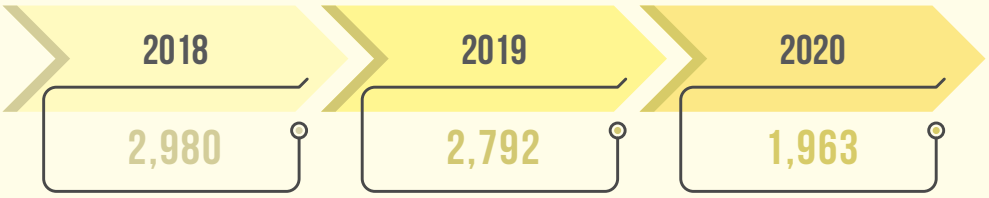


4. **Bilangan Pengguna Berdaftar Portal CONVINCE (Construction Information for Your Convenience)**
Number of CONVINCE (Construction Information for Your Convenience) Registered Users



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

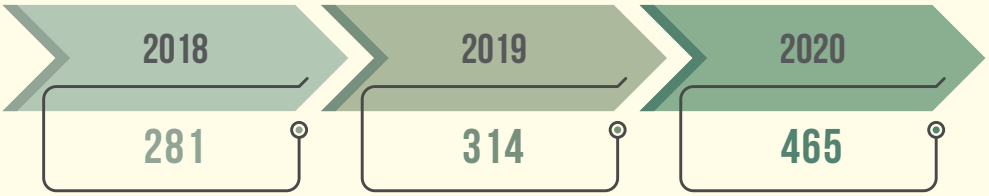
1. **Bilangan Penilaian Penyelia Tapak**
Number of Site Supervisor's Assessments



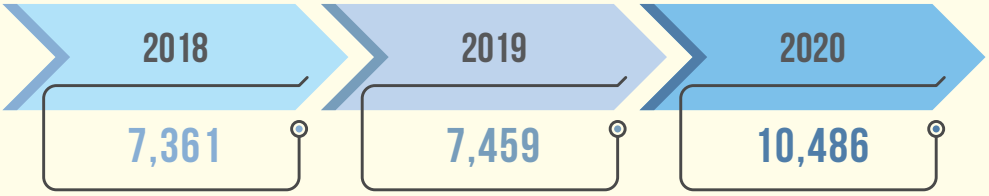
2. **Bilangan Penguatkuasaan melalui Operasi Bersepadu dan Operasi Khas**
Number of Enforcements through Operasi Bersepadu *and* Operasi Khas

	Operasi Bersepadu	Operasi Khas
2018	30	6
2019	13	13
2020	23	55

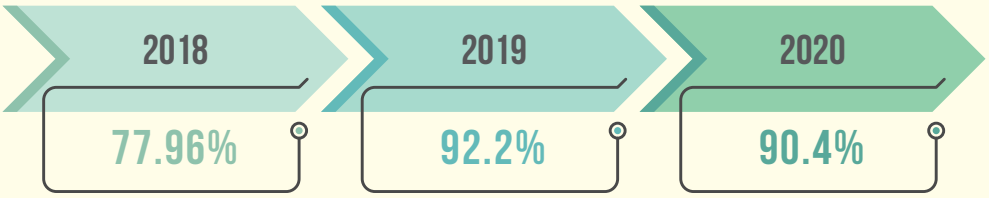
3. **Jumlah Pematuhan Perakuan Standard (PPS) untuk Bahan Binaan Tempatan Dikeluarkan dalam Tempoh 10 hari dari Tarikh Verifikasi**
Number of Certificate of Compliance to Material Standards (PPS) for Local Building Materials Issued within 10 days from Verification Date



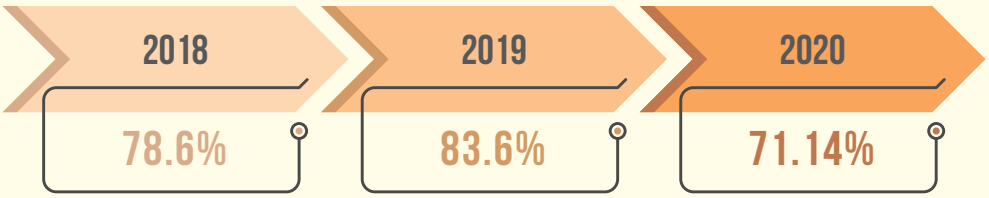
4. **Jumlah Audit *Contractor Compliance Assurance* (CCA)**
Number of Contractor Compliance Assurance (CCA) Audits



5. **Peratusan Penyiapan Keseluruhan Proses Atas Talian Berpusat Mengikut Piagam Pelanggan**
Percentage Completion of Overall Centralised Online Processes as per Client Charter



6. **Peratusan Jumlah Levi yang Dikutip Dalam Tempoh Liabiliti**
Percentage of Levy Collected Within the Liability Period



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

1. **Bilangan Pengunjung ke ICW**
   Number of Visitors to ICW

2. **Bilangan Rakan Industri ICW**
   Number of ICW Industry Partners

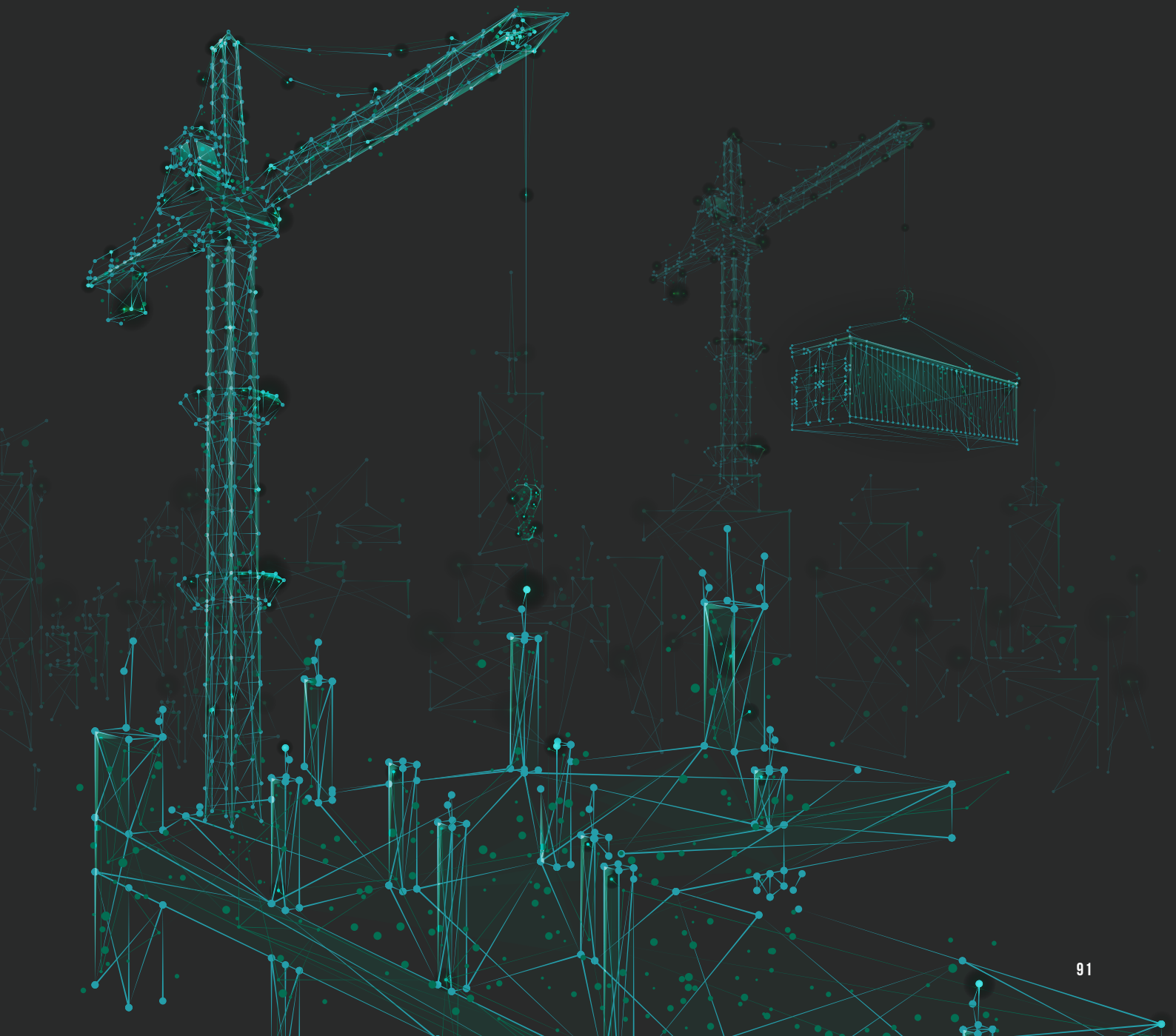
3. **Nilai Perhubungan Awam**
   Public Relations (PR) Value

4. **Bilangan Pameran Utama di Mana Program-Program CIDB Dipromosikan**
   Number of Major Exhibitions where CIDB Programmes were Promoted

5. **Jumlah Tontonan di Media Sosial**
   Number of Views on Social Media

LAPORAN PRESTASI

PERFORMANCE REPORT



INTISARI CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME (CITP) DAN ORGANISATIONAL EXCELLENCE (OE)

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

Latarbelakang

Pada bulan September 2015, Program Transformasi Industri Pembinaan (CITP), satu program lima (5) tahun antara tahun 2016 hingga tahun 2020 telah dilancarkan sebagai langkah utama dalam menyelaraskan industri pembinaan dan mempersiapkannya untuk mara ke hadapan. CITP telah disediakan bagi meletakkan asas untuk era kemajuan dan pertumbuhan industri yang berterusan dengan merangkumkan usaha kolaboratif nasional yang diperlukan untuk menghadapi cabaran yang mendatang. Secara dalaman, CIDB telah mewujudkan Program Kecemerlangan Organisasi (OE) pada tahun 2017 untuk memudahkan dan memastikan agar CIDB dapat melaksanakan fungsinya dengan berkesan di bawah Akta 520 yang seterusnya menyokong CIDB dalam menyampaikan perkhidmatannya dengan cemerlang dan memberi manfaat kepada industri pembinaan secara keseluruhan.

Pencapaian visi CIDB untuk menjadi organisasi terkemuka dalam mencapai kecemerlangan pembinaan di Malaysia telah berjaya dipacu oleh kedua-dua program CITP dan OE. Dengan disokong oleh enam (6) Teras Strategik, ia menjadi intipati Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Strategi CIDB dengan kedua-dua program saling melengkapi menuju satu aspirasi. CITP mempunyai empat (4) Teras Strategi (TS) dan OE mempunyai dua (2) TS dengan perincian dan matlamat seperti berikut:

TS1: Kualiti, Keselamatan dan Profesionalisme
Matlamat: Kualiti, keselamatan dan profesionalisme diterapkan dalam budaya industri pembinaan

TS2: Kemampanan Alam Sekitar
Matlamat: Infrastruktur mampan di Malaysia menjadi model bagi Negara-negara yang sedang membangun

TS3: Produktiviti
Matlamat: Lebih daripada dua kali ganda produktiviti, dipadankan dengan pendapatan yang lebih tinggi

TS4: Pengantarabangsaan & Daya Saing
Matlamat: Juara Malaysia: menerajui usaha peringkat tempatan dan global

TS5: Penyampaian Perkhidmatan
Matlamat: CIDB matang ke arah organisasi berprestasi tinggi

TS6: Penjenamaan Korporat
Matlamat: CIDB mencapai persepsi positif dan keyakinan pihak berkepentingan

Background

In September 2015, the Construction Industry Transformation Programme (CITP), a five (5) year programme between 2016 till 2020 was launched as a major step forward in streamlining the construction industry and preparing it for a major leap forward. CITP was poised to lay the groundwork for an era of unprecedented progress and growth in the industry by encapsulating the national collaborative efforts required to face the challenges ahead. Internally, CIDB had established the Organisational Excellence (OE) Programme in 2017 to facilitate and ensure that CIDB implements its functions effectively under the ACT 520 which in turn supported CIDB in delivering its services excellently benefitting the construction industry as a whole.

The achievement of CIDB's vision of becoming an esteemed organisation that delivers construction excellence in Malaysia had been successfully driven by both the CITP and the OE. Supported by a total of six (6) Strategic Thrusts, it became the epitome of the CIDB Strategy Management Framework with both programmes complementing each other towards one aspiration. CITP has four (4) Strategic Thrusts (ST) and OE has two (2) STs with details and outcomes as follows:

ST1: Quality, Safety and Professionalism
Outcome: Quality, safety and professionalism ingrained in industry culture

ST2: Environmental Sustainability
Outcome: Malaysia's sustainable infrastructure: A model for the emerging world

ST3: Productivity
Outcome: More than doubling productivity, matched with higher wages

ST4: Internationalisation & Competitiveness
Outcome: Malaysian champions leading the charge locally and globally

ST5: Service Delivery
Outcome: CIDB matures into a high-performing organisation

ST6: Corporate Branding
Outcome: CIDB attains positive perception and trust of our Stakeholders

CITP telah disemak semula pada tahun 2018 untuk memantapkan strategi pelaksanaannya dalam meningkatkan prestasi dan pencapaiannya dengan hasil berikut:

- Pengenalan lapan (8) Bidang Fokus di bawah empat (4) Teras Strategik yang asal.
- Pengenalan matlamat pertengahan untuk menyokong transformasi industri pembinaan pada tahun 2020.
- Penjajaran semula 115 KPI menjadi 36 KPI teras; dan
- Pemboleh yang diperhalusi terdiri daripada struktur tadbir urus yang dikemaskini dan kolaborasi industri melalui Rakan Pakar Bidang Khusus (SME).

The CITP was reviewed in 2018 to strengthen its implementation strategies in enhancing its performance and achievability with the following outcomes:

- *The introduction of eight (8) Focus Areas under the four (4) original Strategic Thrusts.*
- *The introduction of intermediate end-states to support the transformation of the construction industry come 2020.*
- *The re-alignment of the 115 KPIs into 36 thrust output KPIs; and*
- *Refined enablers consisting of an updated governance structure and industry collaborations via Subject Matter Experts (SME) buddies.*

Tadbir Urus CITP/ *CITP Governance*

Selepas semakan semula CITP, pelaksanaan diberi lebih fokus di mana pihak yang melaksanakan inisiatif adalah lebih bertanggungjawab dan pelaporan kemajuan dipermudahkan.

Dalam memperkukuhkan tadbir urus CITP, 20 Kumpulan Kerja Inisiatif (IWG) yang asal dibubarkan dan digantikan oleh empat (4) Kumpulan Kerja Penaja (SWG), yang diketuai oleh Pengurus Besar Kanan CIDB dengan keahlian yang diambil dari pakar dalam industri pembinaan.

Empat (4) Kumpulan Kerja Teras (TWG) yang asal telah digabungkan menjadi hanya satu (1) TWG yang dipengerusikan oleh Pengerusi CIDB.

Jawatankuasa Menteri (CITP-MC) yang dipengerusikan oleh Menteri Kerja Raya dengan keahlian yang diambil khas dari tujuh (7) Kementerian dan Agensi utama bersama dengan kapten industri terpilih dari sektor swasta masih dikekalkan.

Tiga (3) Jawatankuasa Khas juga ditubuhkan untuk meningkatkan pencapaian KPI CITP seperti berikut:

- Jawatankuasa Penyelarasan JKT-CIDB
- Jawatankuasa Penyelarasan DOSH-CIDB
- Jawatankuasa Penyelarasan JKR-CIDB

Tambahan kepada tadbir urus di atas, CITP juga dipantau secara dalaman melalui Mesyuarat Pengurusan Pelaksanaan Program (PPP) yang dipengerusikan oleh Ketua Eksekutif CIDB.

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

In strengthening the governance for CITP, the initial 20 Initiative Working Groups (IWGs) were dissolved and replaced by four (4) Sponsors Working Groups (SWGs), led by Senior General Managers of CIDB with membership drawn from the industry's subject matter experts.

The initial four (4) Thrust Working Groups (TWGs) had been merged into only one (1) TWG chaired by the Chairman of CIDB.

The Ministerial Committee (CITP-MC) chaired by the Minister of Works with membership specially drawn from seven (7) key Ministries and Agencies together with selected industry captains from the private sector is still maintained.

Three (3) Special Committees were also established to enhance the achievability of the CITP KPIs which were as follows :

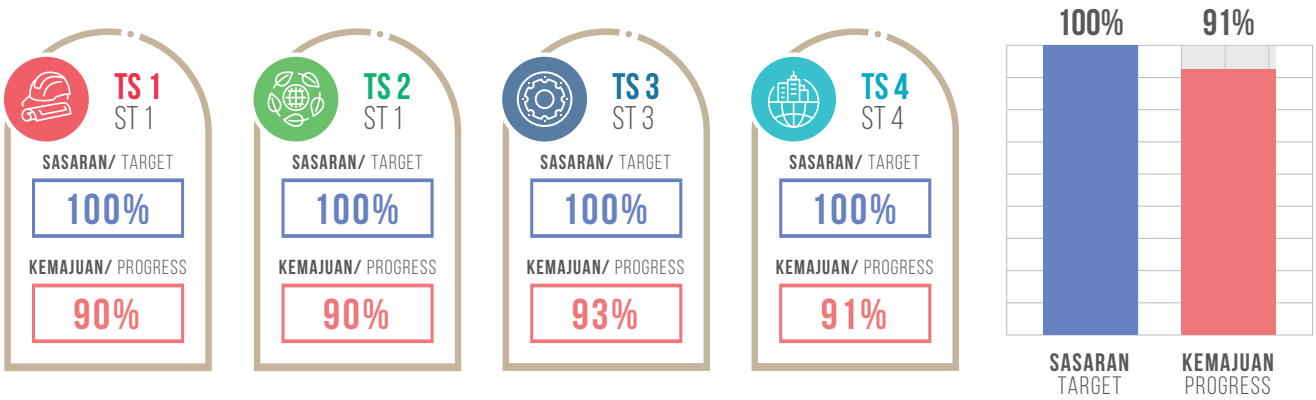
- *JKT-CIDB Coordination Committee*
- *DOSH-CIDB Coordination Committee*
- *JKR-CIDB Coordination Committee*

In addition to the above governance, CITP is also monitored internally through the Mesyuarat Pengurusan Pelaksanaan Program (PPP) chaired by the CIDB Chief Executive.

Pencapaian Keseluruhan CITP dan OE 2020/ *CITP and OE Overall Achievement 2020*

Tahun 2020 menandakan berakhirnya tempoh CITP. CITP telah mencapai kemajuan keseluruhan 91% berbanding sasaran 100%. Dari 36 jumlah asal KPI, tiga (3) KPI telah digugurkan dan lapan (8) KPI digabungkan menjadi empat (4) KPI. Dari baki 29 KPI ini, 18 KPI mencapai kemajuan lebih dari 90% dan 11 KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90%. Ringkasan pencapaian empat (4) Teras Strategik ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 01 di bawah:

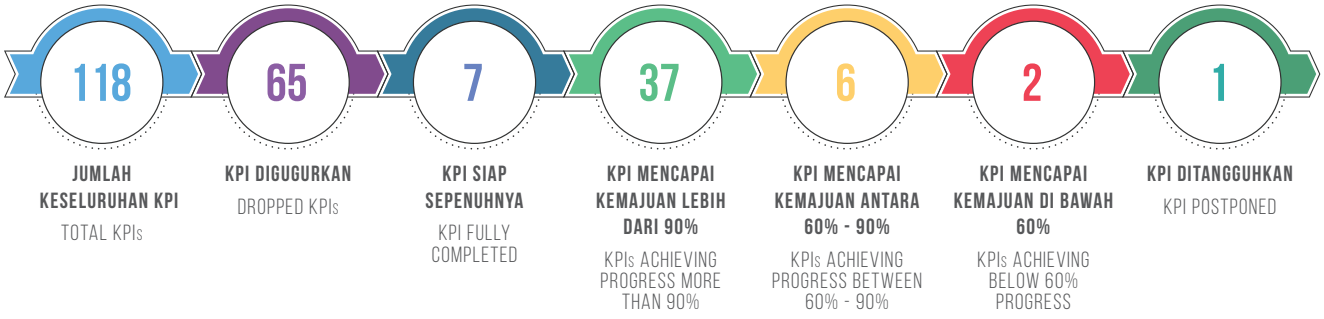
2020 marked the end of the CITP period. CITP had achieved an overall progress of 91% against the target of 100%. From its original 36 KPIs, three (3) KPIs were dropped and a further eight (8) KPIs were merged into four (4) KPIs. Out of the remaining 29 KPIs, 18 KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and 11 KPIs achieved progress of between 60% - 90%. The summary of the achievements by the four (4) Strategic Thrusts are shown in Figure 01 below:



Rajah 01 : Ringkasan Pencapaian Empat Teras Strategik dari Tahun 2016 hingga Tahun 2020
Figure 01 : Summary of Achievements by theFour Strategic Thrusts from 2016 to 2020

Program OE mempunyai keseluruhan 118 KPI di bawah dua TS. Semasa pelaksanaannya, 65 KPI telah digugurkan untuk diselaraskan dengan keperluan semasa. Dari 65 KPI ini, 57 KPI telah diletakkan di bawah bidang kuasa syarikat subsidiari CIDB di mana pada tahun 2020, pelaksanaannya telah dipantau di peringkat anak syarikat. Tujuh (7) KPI telah siap sepenuhnya sementara satu KPI telah ditangguhkan kerana wabak Covid-19. Daripada baki 45 KPI, 37 KPI mencapai kemajuan lebih dari 90%; enam (6) KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% dan dua (2) KPI berada di bawah kemajuan 60%. Ringkasan pencapaian KPI ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 02 di bawah:

The OE programme had 118 KPIs in total under the two STs. During its implementation, 65 KPIs were dropped to align with current requirements. Out of these 65 KPIs, 57 KPIs were placed under the jurisdiction of CIDB subsidiary companies where in 2020, its implementation was monitored at the subsidiaries' level. Seven (7) KPIs had been fully completed while one KPI was postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Out of the balance 45 KPIs, 37 KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%; six (6) KPIs achieved progress of between 60% - 90% and two (2) KPIs were below 60% progress. The summary of KPIs achievement is shown in Figure 02 below :



Rajah 02 : Pencapaian KPI Program OE pada Tahun 2020
Figure 02 : OE Programme KPI Achievement in 2020

TERAS STRATEGIK 1
KUALITI, KESELAMATAN DAN PROFESIONALISME

STRATEGIC THRUST 1
QUALITY, SAFETY AND PROFESSIONALISM

Teras Strategik 1 (TS1) mempunyai tiga (3) Bidang Fokus iaitu Bidang Fokus Kualiti; Bidang Fokus Keselamatan dan Bidang Fokus Profesionalisme disokong oleh 11 KPI. TS1 mengekalkan matlamat akhir asal yang di mana kualiti, keselamatan dan profesionalisme harus diterapkan dalam budaya industri dengan penambahan matlamat pertengahan untuk meningkatkan kualiti, keselamatan dan profesionalisme di seluruh industri pembinaan.

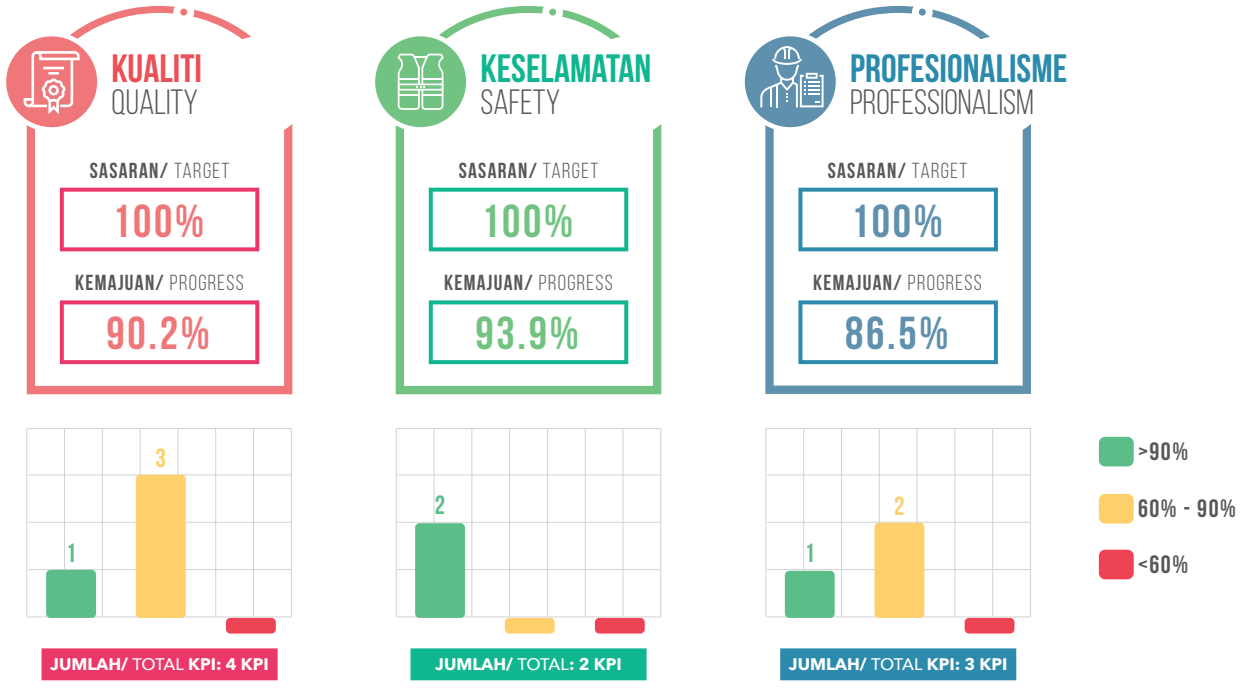
Dari Januari 2016 hingga Dis 2020, TS1 mencapai kemajuan 90% berbanding sasaran 100%. Setelah dua (2) KPI digugurkan, kini terdapat sembilan (9) KPI secara keseluruhan, di mana empat (4) KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan lima (5) KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90%. Status kemajuan keseluruhan TS1 ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 03 di bawah:

Strategic Thrust 1 (ST1) has three (3) Focus Areas namely Focus Area on Quality; Focus Area on Safety and Focus Area on Professionalism supported by 11 KPIs. ST1 maintains the initial end-state/ outcome of quality, safety and professionalism to be ingrained in the industry culture with an inclusion of an intermediate end-state to improve quality, safety and professionalism across the construction industry.

From January 2016 to December 2020, ST1 achieved a progress of 90% against the target of 100%. With two (2) KPIs dropped, there are now nine (9) KPIs in total, where four (4) KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and five (5) KPIs achieved progress between 60% - 90%. The overall progress status of ST1 is shown in Figure 03 below:

MATLAMAT AKHIR : Kualiti, keselamatan dan profesionalisme diterapkan dalam budaya industri pembinaan
MATLAMAT PERTENGAHAN : Meningkatkan kualiti, keselamatan dan profesionalisme di seluruh industri pembinaan

END-STATE : *Quality, safety and professionalism to be ingrained in industry culture*
INTERMEDIATE END-STATE : *Improved quality, safety and professionalism across the construction industry*



Rajah 03 : Status Kemajuan Keseluruhan Teras Strategik 1 dari 2016 ke 2020
Figure 03 : Overall Progress Status of Strategic Thrust 1 from 2016 to 2020

BIDANG FOKUS 1 (BF1) – KUALITI
FOCUS AREA 1 (FA1) – QUALITY

Bidang Fokus ini mensasarkan peningkatan kualiti pembinaan di kedua-dua projek bangunan awam dan swasta. Kualiti tetap menjadi salah satu ciri terpenting dalam pembinaan, di samping masa dan kos. Sejak awal CITP dilancarkan, fokus utama agenda kualiti adalah untuk menekankan permintaan dan penawaran bangunan yang bermutu, oleh itu QLASSIC, satu sistem atau kaedah untuk mengukur dan menilai kualiti mutu kerja pembinaan bangunan berdasarkan Standard Industri Pembinaan (CIS 7: 2014) adalah amat penting.

Pelbagai usaha dilakukan untuk memastikan penerapan QLASSIC digunakan secara meluas di kedua-dua projek awam dan swasta. Oleh itu, ekosistem kualiti mesti diperkukuhkan untuk memastikan budaya kualiti diterap dalam pembinaan. Terdapat satu lagi inisiatif lain iaitu penguatkuasaan Jadual 4 Akta 520 dalam mengawal selia pematuhan terhadap piawaian bahan bangunan. Secara keseluruhan, BF1 mencapai kemajuan 90.2% berbanding sasaran 100%. Dari empat (4) KPI, satu (1) KPI mencapai kemajuan lebih dari 90% dan tiga (3) KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% seperti perincian berikut:

This Focus Area supports an outcome to improve construction quality in both public and private building projects. Quality remains one of the most important parameters in construction, alongside time and cost. From the onset of CITP, the main focus of the quality agenda had always been to emphasize the demand and supply of quality-rated buildings, hence the importance of QLASSIC, a system or method to measure and evaluate the workmanship quality of a building construction work based on the Construction Industry Standard (CIS 7:2014).

Great efforts were put in to ensure the adoption of QLASSIC is widely used in both public and private projects. As such, the quality ecosystem must be strengthened to ensure the quality culture is ingrained in construction. Another initiative is the enforcement of Schedule 4 of the Act 520 in regulating the compliance to building material standards. Overall, FA1 achieved a progress of 90.2% against the target of 100%. Out of the four (4) KPIs, one (1) KPI achieved progress of more than 90% and three (3) KPIs were between 60% - 90% progress as per the following details:

KPI	Keterangan KPI *KPI Description*	Sasaran *Target* %	Pencapaian *Achievement* %
QT-01	Lebih daripada 30% daripada jumlah projek bangunan kediaman mencapai skor QLASSIC minima 65 pada Q4 2020 *More than 30% of total number of residential building projects achieve a minimum QLASSIC score of 65 by Q4 2020*	100	86.0
QT-02	25% bangunan bukan kediaman dengan nilai projek melebihi RM10 Juta menggunakan QLASSIC mulai Januari 2021 *25% of non-residential buildings with project value more than RM10 Million adopt QLASSIC from January 2021 onwards*	100	88.4
QT-03	100% projek perumahan mampu milik awam mencapai skor QLASSIC minima 65 pada Q4 2020 *100% public affordable housing projects achieve minimum QLASSIC score of 65 by Q4 2020*	100	88.5
QT-04	5 standard produk bahan binaan baharu (Jadual 4 Akta CIDB 520 - Pematuhan kepada Piawaian Bahan) diterima pakai oleh industri pada Q4 2020 *5 new construction material product standards (Schedule 4 of CIDB Act 520 - Conformance to Material Standard) adopted by the industry by Q4 2020*	100	97.9

Pencapaian/ *Achievements*

Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2020, pencapaian utama berikut telah dihasilkan oleh BF1:

1. Pembangunan Standard Perumahan Kebangsaan CIS 26:2019 yang telah diperbaharui dari Standard Perumahan Nasional yang diterbitkan pada tahun 1998 dan 2005. Proses mengemaskini piawaian ini telah melibatkan pelbagai pihak berkepentingan dari sektor Kerajaan dan swasta dalam industri pembinaan. Pihak yang terlibat termasuk wakil dari Kementerian, Jabatan Kerajaan, Kerajaan Negeri, Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan, Badan Profesional, Persatuan Pembinaan dan Akademik. Secara umum, piawaian ini memberikan standard minimum dalam menyediakan perumahan berkualiti di Malaysia. Piawaian ini adalah panduan kepada pihak-pihak yang terlibat dalam industri pembinaan dalam merancang, merekabentuk dan membina perumahan di Malaysia. CIS 26:2019 telah dilancarkan bersama dengan Dasar Perumahan Mampu Milik Negara (DRMM).

2. Keperluan untuk pensijilan QLASSIC dimasukkan di bawah Kriteria 2 (standard perumahan mampu milik) dan Kriteria 3 (standard pembinaan rumah berkualiti) Dasar Perumahan Mampu Milik Negara (DRMM).

3. KPKT juga telah bersetuju untuk melaksanakan QLASSIC melalui kelulusan Lesen Pemaju Perumahan & Permit Iklan (APDL). Ini akan memastikan pemaju hartanah sektor swasta menggunapakai QLASSIC dalam menyediakan kediaman yang berkualiti kepada pembeli.

4. Garis panduan mengenai QLASSIC untuk projek bangunan bukan kediaman swasta telah siap pada Jun 2019 untuk diguna pakai oleh pemilik projek sebagai syarat kontrak.

5. Satu portal QLASSIC dibangunkan bagi memudahkan pengendalian dan pengurusan QLASSIC dibiayai melalui peruntukan dari RMKe-11. Portal ini telah banyak membantu orang ramai dalam membuat permohonan dalam talian untuk penilaian, mendaftar sebagai penilai untuk pentauliahan dan menawarkan maklumat mengenai latihan termasuk kalendar latihan dan penyedia latihan serta menyediakan pangkalan data projek, penilai yang berkelayakan, pengumuman dan penerbitan.

6. Sebanyak 1,699 penilaian QLASSIC yang melibatkan 289 projek awam dan 1,410 projek swasta telah dijalankan dari tahun 2016 hingga 2020. Sektor swasta masih menerajui industri dalam menerapkan QLASSIC dengan pencapaian 83%. Walau bagaimanapun, penerapan QLASSIC dalam sektor awam terus meningkat dengan sebahagian besar projek-projek JKR telah dinilai.

From January 2016 until December 2020, the following major milestones had been achieved by FA1:

1. *The development of CIS 26:2019 Standard Perumahan Kebangsaan which is updated from the National Housing Standard published in 1998 and 2005. The process of updating this standard has involved various stakeholders from both the Government and the private sector in the construction industry. The parties involved include representatives from Ministries, Government Departments, State Governments, Local Authorities,Profesional Bodies, Construction Associations and Academics. In general, these standards provide minimum standards in providing quality housing in Malaysia. This standard is a guide to the parties involved in the construction industry in planning, designing and building housing in Malaysia. The CIS 26:2019 was launched together with the Dasar Perumahan Mampu Milik Negara (DRMM).*

2. *The requirements for QLASSIC certification were included under Criteria 2 (affordable housing standard) and Criteria 3 (quality home construction standard) of the Dasar Perumahan Mampu Milik Negara (DRMM).*

3. *KPKT's agreement to implement QLASSIC through the approvals of the Advertising Permit Development License (APDL). This will ensure the private sector property developers subscribe to QLASSIC in providing quality homes to purchasers.*

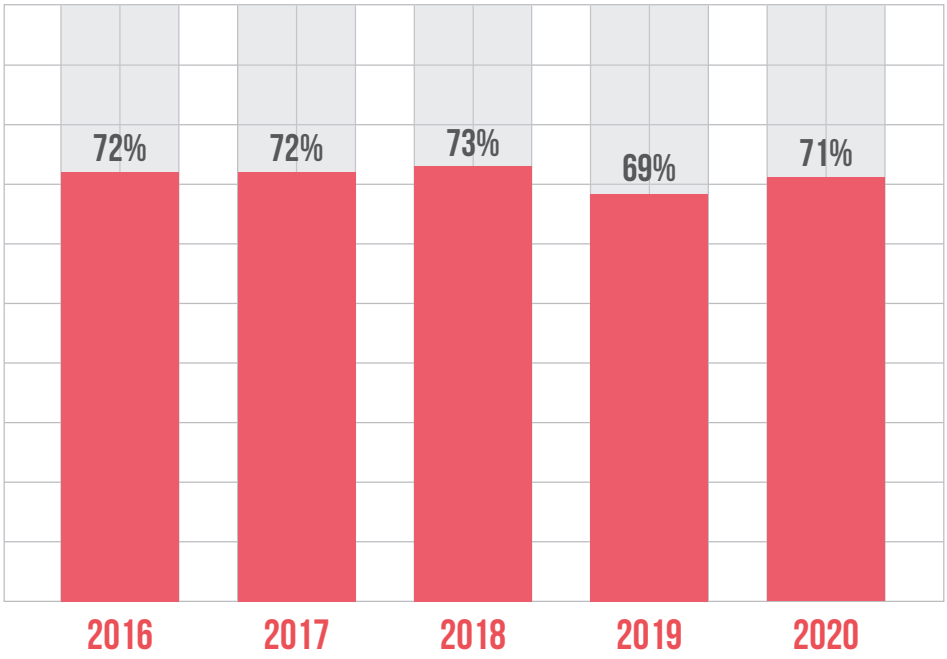
4. *Guidelines on QLASSIC as a contractual requirement for project owners to adopt for private non-residential building projects were completed by June 2019.*

5. *The completion of the QLASSIC Portal to facilitate the handling and management of QLASSIC funded via allocations from the RMKe-11. The portal assisted the public in making online applications for assessments, register as an assessor for accreditation and offers information on training including training calendar and training providers as well as providing project database, qualified assessors, announcements and publications.*

6. *A total of 1,699 QLASSIC assessments involving 289 public projects and 1,410 private projects were conducted from 2016 to 2020. The private sector still leads the industry in adopting QLASSIC at 83%. However, the public sector is steadily increasing with the majority of the projects assessed from JKR.*

7. Skor purata nasional QLASSIC melebihi 70% telah dicapai dengan konsisten sejak 2016. Namun, ia menurun sebanyak 4% pada tahun 2019 dan kemudian meningkat semula pada tahun 2020.

7. The national average QLASSIC scores of above 70% had been achieved quite consistently since 2016. However, it dropped by 4% in 2019 and later improved in 2020.



8. Sebanyak 1,289 projek daripada keseluruhan 1,699 projek (76%) yang dinilai dengan QLASSIC dari 2016 hingga 2020 adalah projek perumahan. Majoriti pembeli hartanah adalah mereka yang membeli rumah kediaman. Oleh itu, tumpuan khusus telah diberikan untuk memastikan projek perumahan mencapai skor QLASSIC 65% minima. Projek perumahan ini terdiri daripada rumah bertanah (64%) dan bangunan berstrata (36%). Dari 1,289 projek ini, 1,094 telah mencapai skor melebihi 65%.

8. 1,289 projects out of the total 1,699 projects (76%) assessed with QLASSIC from 2016 to 2020 were residential projects. The majority of real estate buyers are those that purchased residential properties. As such, special focus had always been made to ensure residential projects achieved a minimum QLASSIC score of 65%. These residential projects comprised of landed (64%) and stratified properties (36%). Out of these 1,289 projects, 1,094 had achieved scores of more than 65%.

9. Sebanyak 140 projek perumahan mampu milik telah dinilai menggunakan QLASSIC untuk mengukur kualitinya sejak 2017 hingga 2020. Daripada jumlah ini, 79 projek atau 56% telah mencapai skor melebihi 65%.

9. A total of 140 affordable housing projects had been assessed using QLASSIC to gauge their quality since 2017 to 2020. Out of this, 79 projects or 56% had achieved scores of more than 65%.

10. Seramai 2,977 Penilai QLASSIC dari sektor awam dan swasta telah mengikuti latihan dari 2016 hingga 2020 untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kecekapan mereka mengenai keperluan Standard Industri Pembinaan (CIS 7). Pemain industri ini terdiri daripada perunding, pemilik projek, pengurus projek, inspektor kerja, penyelia kontraktor kerja bangunan, wakil tapak klien dan lain-lain. Pada tahun 2020, 173 telah disahkan sebagai penilai QLASSIC CIDB yang membolehkan mereka menjalankan penilaian QLASSIC bagi pihak CIDB.

10. A total of 2,977 QLASSIC Assessors from both the public and private sectors had attended trainings from 2016 till 2020 to enhance their knowledge and competency on the Construction Industry Standard (CIS 7) requirements. These industry players comprised of consultants, project owners, project managers, inspector of works, supervisor of building works contractors, client's site representatives and others. By 2020, 173 had been certified as CIDB QLASSIC assessors that enabled them to conduct QLASSIC assessments on behalf of CIDB.

11. Sebanyak 180 projek telah diiktiraf mempunyai kualiti yang cemerlang dari tahun 2016 hingga 2020. Projek-projek ini diberikan Anugerah Kecemerlangan QLASSIC yang disampaikan pada Hari QLASSIC, sebuah acara tahunan yang dianjurkan oleh CIDB yang bertujuan untuk mengiktiraf dan mempromosi penggunaan sistem penilaian kualiti dalam industri tempatan. Namun, Hari QLASSIC 2020 telah digantikan dengan Anugerah QLASSIC 2020 disebabkan oleh pandemik Covid-19 di mana 34 projek yang merangkumi 11 projek awam dan 23 projek swasta telah menerima anugerah mereka dengan serahan tangan dan penghantaran pos. Tahun 2020 juga menyaksikan skor QLASSIC tertinggi yang pernah dianugerahkan kepada projek perumahan di Johor Bahru dengan skor 90%.

12. Lebih 50 pertemuan dengan sektor awam dan swasta telah diadakan untuk mempromosi QLASSIC dari 2016 hingga 2020. Ini termasuk pertemuan dengan Kementerian, Agensi Kerajaan, pemaju utama, kontraktor dan pemilik projek. Ini merupakan usaha berterusan untuk meningkatkan jumlah projek yang dinilai dengan menggunakan QLASSIC.

13. Satu kajian untuk mengenal pasti insentif projek dan impak kos bagi projek yang menggunakan QLASSIC bertajuk "*Cost Benefit Analysis For Projects Using QLASSIC*" telah digunakan bagi membantu mempromosikan QLASSIC kepada masyarakat dan pemaju hartanah untuk meluaskan penggunaannya.

14. CCPM *(Certification of Product and Material)* merupakan satu sistem atas talian yang telah diwujudkan untuk pensijilan pematuhan piawaian bahan binaan yang membolehkan pensijilan untuk produk dan bahan binaan yang diimport. Sistem tersebut akan meningkatkan kemampuan CIDB untuk menguatkuasakan Akta 520 dalam memastikan industri pembinaan mematuhi piawaian bahan binaan.

15. Pindaan pada Jadual 4 Akta 520 kini siap untuk diwartakan setelah mendapat kelulusan dari *Malaysia Productivity Corporation* (MPC) berkenaan Analisis Impak Peraturan. Pindaan terdiri daripada penambahbaikan pada Jadual sedia ada yang melibatkan 120 piawaian dari 101 piawaian asal (dengan 24 piawaian baharu dan pembatalan 5 piawaian) dan dari 70 produk kepada 90 produk.

16. Sebanyak 3,267 lawatan verifikasi pematuhan bahan telah dijalankan dari tahun 2016 hingga 2020 sebagai penguatkuasaan mandatori terhadap piawaian bahan dengan pengeluaran 100% notis ketidakpatuhan (N1/ N5 / N6). Terdapat 1,790 lawatan yang dilakukan pada tahun 2020 sahaja sebagai strategi untuk memperkukuhkan aktiviti penguatkuasaan dalam industri.

17. RMKe-11 amat menyokong inisiatif pematuhan ini dan telah memperuntukkan dana berjumlah RM10 Juta pada tahun 2017 untuk memperoleh beberapa peralatan ujian. Ini akan membantu industri dalam memastikan pengujian piawaian bahan dilakukan tepat pada waktunya.

11. *A total of 180 projects had been recognised for their excellent quality from 2016 till 2020. These projects were awarded the QLASSIC Excellence Awards presented on QLASSIC Day, an annual event organised by CIDB aimed at recognising and promoting the use of a quality assessment system in the local industry. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, QLASSIC Day 2020 was replaced by the QLASSIC Awards 2020 where 34 projects comprising 11 public projects and 23 private projects received their awards by hand and courier. The year 2020 also witnessed the highest QLASSIC score ever awarded to a residential project in Johor Bahru with a score of 90%.*

12. *Over 50 engagements with both the public and private sectors were held to promote QLASSIC from 2016 to 2020. These included Ministries, Government Agencies, key developers, contractors and project owners. This was an on-going effort to boost the number of projects that were rated with QLASSIC.*

13. *A study to identify project incentive and cost impact for projects using QLASSIC titled "Cost Benefit Analysis For Projects Using QLASSIC" was used in promoting QLASSIC to the public and property developers for greater adoption.*

14. *An online system called the CCPM (Certification of Product and Material) was established for certification of construction materials conformance to standards which enables certification for imported construction products and materials. The system further enhances CIDB's capability to enforce Act 520 in ensuring the construction industry adheres to building material standards.*

15. *Amendments to Schedule 4 of Act 520 is now ready for gazetting following the approval from Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC) on the Regulatory Impact Analysis. The amendments comprised of improvements made to the existing Schedule involving 120 standards from the current 101 standards (with 24 new standards and omission of 5 standards) and from 70 products to 90 products.*

16. *A total of 3,267 material compliance verification visits from 2016 to 2020 were conducted as mandatory enforcement of material standards with 100% non-compliance notices (N1/ N5/N6) issued. There were 1,790 visits conducted in 2020 alone due to the strategy in strengthening the enforcement activity within the industry.*

17. *The RMKe-11 had supported the compliance initiative and subsequently granted fund amounting to RM10 Million in 2017 to procure a number of testing equipment. This will assist the industry in ensuring timely testing of material standards are carried out.*

BIDANG FOKUS 2 (BF2) – KESELAMATAN
FOCUS AREA 2 (FA2) – SAFETY

Bidang Fokus ini mensasarkan peningkatan amalan keselamatan di tapak pembinaan. Akta 520 CIDB secara khusus telah menetapkan fungsinya untuk mengawal selia pelaksanaan pembinaan yang berkualiti dan selamat dalam usahanya untuk menghapuskan persepsi bahawa pembinaan adalah industri yang berisiko tinggi di seluruh dunia.

Walaupun badan yang mengawal keselamatan di Malaysia adalah Jabatan Keselamatan & Kesihatan (JKKP) di bawah Kementerian Sumber Manusia, inisiatif untuk mewujudkan persekitaran yang selamat dan sihat selalu dilaksanakan secara kolaborasi. Secara keseluruhan, BF2 mencapai kemajuan 93.9% berbanding sasaran 100% dengan kedua-dua KPInya mencapai kemajuan lebih dari 90% seperti perincian berikut:

This Focus Area supports an outcome to improve safety practices on construction sites. The CIDB Act 520 had specifically laid out its function to regulate the implementation for quality and safe construction works in its bid to eliminate the perception that construction is a high hazard industry globally.

Even though the governing body on safety in Malaysia is the Department of Safety & Health (DOSH) under the Ministry of Human Resource, the initiatives to foster safe and healthy environment has always been collaboratively accomplished. Overall, FA2 achieved a progress of 93.9% against the target of 100% with both KPIs achieving progress of more than 90% as per the following details:

KPI	Keterangan KPI *KPI Description*	Sasaran *Target* %	Pencapaian *Achievement* %
QT-05	Pengurangan bilangan kematian dan kecederaan di tempat kerja sebanyak 10% setiap tahun dari Q1 2021 (2020 sebagai garis asas) *Reduction of number of worksite fatalities and injuries by 10% annually from Q1 2021 onwards (2020 as baseline)*	100	95.7
QT-06	Keselamatan dan Kesihatan dalam Pembinaan (Pengurusan) atau OSHCIM digubal pada Januari 2020 *Occupational Safety and Health in Construction (Management) or OSHCIM to be enacted by January 2020*	100	92.0

Pencapaian/ *Achievements*

Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2020, pencapaian utama berikut telah dihasilkan oleh BF2:

1. Pindaan terhadap Akta Standard Minimum Perumahan, Penginapan dan Kemudahan Pekerja (Akta 446) yang merangkumi sektor pembinaan telah diluluskan oleh Dewan Rakyat pada 15 Julai 2019 dan Dewan Negara pada 31 Julai 2019. Ia telah diwartakan pada 28 Ogos 2020 dan dikuatkuasakan pada 1 September 2020. Ini akan memastikan pekerja binaan akan disediakan kemudahan perumahan yang mencukupi dan mematuhi piawaian asas. Berikutan itu, lapan (8) projek perintis untuk menyediakan Kuarters Pekerja Berpusat (CLQ) yang merupakan asrama pekerja yang mematuhi MS berjaya dilaksanakan antara 2016 hingga 2018.

2. Peraturan Keselamatan & Kesihatan Pekerjaan dalam Industri Pembinaan (Pengurusan) (OSHCIM) yang serupa dengan Peraturan Reka Bentuk dan Pengurusan Pembinaan (CDM) UK akan dikuatkuasakan dalam masa terdekat. Di bawah OSHCIM, semua pihak bertanggungjawab iaitu pelanggan, pereka dan kontraktor mempunyai tugas dan tanggungjawab statutori untuk menguruskan risiko semasa peringkat perancangan, reka bentuk, pembinaan dan penyelenggaraan projek pembinaan. Garis Panduan OSHCIM telah diterbitkan pada tahun 2017. 10 projek perintis telah berjaya melaksanakan Peraturan OSHCIM yang merangkumi pra-pembinaan, pembinaan dan pasca-pembinaan.

From January 2016 until December 2020, the following major milestones had been achieved by FA2:

1. *The amendments to the Workers' Minimum Standards of Housing and Amenities Act (Act 446) which had included the construction sector had been approved by Dewan Rakyat on 15 July 2019 and Dewan Negara on 31 July 2019. It was gazetted on 28 August 2020 and later enforced on 1 September 2020. This will ensure construction workers will be provided with adequate housing amenities that complies with basic standards. Subsequently, eight (8) pilot projects on Centralised Labour Quarters (CLQ) models which were MS compliant worker dormitories were successfully implemented between 2016 to 2018.*

2. *The Occupational Safety & Health in Construction Industry (Management) (OSHCIM) Regulations which is similar to the UK's Construction Design and Management (CDM) Regulations will soon be enacted. Under OSHCIM, all duty holders i.e the clients, designers and contractors will have statutory duties and responsibilities to manage risk during the planning, design, construction and maintenance stages of construction projects. The OSHCIM Guidelines was published in 2017. 10 pilot projects successfully implemented the OSHCIM Regulations which covers pre-construction, construction and post-construction.*

3. Sebanyak 1,163 penilaian SHASSIC telah dijalankan dari tahun 2015 hingga 2020. Sistem Penilaian Keselamatan dan Kesihatan dalam Pembinaan atau SHASSIC adalah alat untuk menilai prestasi keselamatan dan kesihatan kontraktor dalam kerja/ projek pembinaan berdasarkan Standard Industri Pembinaan atau CIS 10:2008 yang kemudiannya ditambahbaik pada tahun 2018 dengan sistem pemarkahan dinaiktaraf. Pencapaian skor SHASSIC tiga (3) bintang dianggap baik di mana amalan keselamatan dan kesihatan telah diterapkan.

4. Seramai 2,123 Pegawai Keselamatan & Kesihatan (SHO) telah dilatih dari tahun 2016 hingga 2020. SHO dilantik bekerja sepenuh masa oleh kontraktor untuk projek bernilai lebih dari RM20 Juta. Bilangan SHO terlatih yang mencukupi sangat penting dalam memastikan keselamatan dipatuhi di tapak bina mengikut CIS 27: 2019 berkenaan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan - Spesifikasi dan Bil Kuantiti (BQ) untuk Kerja Pembinaan.

5. Seramai 3,540 Penyelia Keselamatan Tapak (SSS) telah dilatih dari 2016 hingga 2020. SSS harus ditempatkan di tapak bina sekurang-kurangnya 15 jam seminggu.

6. Seramai 113 penilai telah mendapat pensijilan sebagai penilai SHASSIC pada tahun 2020 yang membolehkan mereka melaksanakan penilaian SHASSIC bagi pihak CIDB. Majoriti penilai adalah dari Selangor (44%) dan Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (17%) untuk memenuhi penilaian sebahagian besar projek di Malaysia.

7. Terdapat lebih daripada 60 acara promosi dan 30 program kesedaran mengenai keselamatan telah dijalankan untuk meningkatkan kesedaran dan keupayaan pemain industri dari tahun 2016 hingga 2020. Program tersebut telah memberi tumpuan kepada SHASSIC berdasarkan CIS 10:2018, OSHCIM dan Standard Industri Pembinaan CIS 27:2019 serta Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (OSH) - Spesifikasi dan Bil Kuantiti (BQ) untuk Kerja Pembinaan. Kemuncak kempen promosi menyaksikan 40 kontraktor diiktiraf dengan penarafan lima (5) bintang dalam SHASSIC bersempena Hari SHASSIC pertama yang dianjurkan pada Februari 2020.

8. Sebanyak lima (5) garis panduan telah dibangunkan untuk memimpin industri dalam memastikan dan meningkatkan amalan keselamatan di tapak bina seperti berikut:
   - *Guideline for Safe Design of Building & Structure*
   - *Guideline for Site Supervision*
   - *Guideline for Supervision of Construction Works*
   - *Guideline on Design of Temporary/False Work*
   - *Guideline on Risk Management*

9. Standard Industri Pembinaan CIS 27:2019 serta Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (OSH) - Spesifikasi dan Bil Kuantiti (BQ) untuk Kerja Pembinaan telah dilancarkan pada Februari 2020 bagi memantapkan pelaksanaan OSH di tapak bina. CIS 27:2019 boleh digunakan oleh klien atau pemilik projek sebagai rujukan untuk menyediakan peruntukan khas bagi pelaksanaan OSH dalam projek mereka.

10. Kajian mengenai kemalangan pembinaan dan penyebabnya yang bertajuk *"Study on scaffolding and falsework failure in construction"* telah disiapkan dan dibentangkan di program Seminar Keselamatan.

3. A total of 1,163 SHASSIC assessments were conducted from 2015 to 2020. The Safety and Health Assessment System in Construction is an independent tool to assess and evaluate the safety and health performance of a contractor in construction works/ projects in accordance to CIS 10:2008 which was later enhanced in 2018 with an upgraded scoring system. A SHASSIC score of three (3) stars is considered good where safety and health practices have been put in place.

4. A total of 2,123 Safety and Health Officer (SHO) had been trained from 2016 to 2020. SHO is employed full time by the contractor for projects valued more than RM20 Million. The adequate supply of trained SHO is crucial in ensuring safety is adhered at construction sites as per the CIS 27:2019 on Occupational Safety and Health – Specification and Bill of Quantities (BQ) for Construction Works.

5. A total of 3,540 Site Safety Supervisors (SSS) had been trained from 2016 to 2020. SSS is to be stationed at site for a minimum of 15 hours a week.

6. By 2020, 113 assessors had been certified as SHASSIC assessors that enabled them to conduct SHASSIC assessments on behalf of CIDB. The majority of assessors are from Selangor at 44% and Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur at 17% to cater for the majority of projects within Malaysia.

7. More than 60 promotional events and 30 awareness programmes on safety were conducted to enhance awareness and capacity of industry players from 2016 to 2020. These events had focused on SHASSIC based on the CIS 10:2018, OSHCIM and the Construction Industry Standard CIS 27:2019 as well as the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) – Specification and Bill of Quantities (BQ) for Construction Works. The highlight of the promotion campaign saw 40 contractors recognised for achieving five (5) stars rating in SHASSIC in conjunction with the inaugural SHASSIC Day organised in February 2020.

8. A total of five (5) guidelines were developed to lead the industry in ensuring and improving safety practices on site as follows:
   - *Guideline for Safe Design of Building & Structure*
   - *Guideline for Site Supervision*
   - *Guideline for Supervision of Construction Works*
   - *Guideline on Design of Temporary/False Work*
   - *Guideline on Risk Management*

9. The Construction Industry Standard CIS 27:2019 as well as the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) – Specification and Bill of Quantities (BQ) for Construction Works was launched in February 2020 to strengthen the implementation of OSH at site. CIS 27:2019 can be used by the client or project owner as a reference to place special provisions for the implementation of OSH in their project.

10. The study on construction accidents and the causes titled "Study on scaffolding and falsework failure in construction" was completed and presented at Safety Seminar programmes.

BIDANG FOKUS 3 (BF3) – PROFESIONALISME
FOCUS AREA 3 (FA3) – PROFESSIONALISM

Bidang Fokus ini mensasarkan peningkatan penyampaian projek melalui standardisasi dan inisiatif integriti. Ia bertujuan untuk memupuk profesionalisme dalam pelaksanaan projek dan memastikan projek siap dalam masa, kualiti dan kos yang ditetapkan. Secara keseluruhan, BF3 mencapai kemajuan 86.5% berbanding sasaran 100%.

Pada awalnya, BF3 mempunyai lima (5) KPI di mana dua (2) KPI telah digugurkan semasa pelaksanaannya. Daripada tiga (3) KPI, hanya satu (1) KPI yang mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan dua (2) KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% seperti perincian berikut:

This Focus Area supports an outcome to improve project delivery through standardisation and integrity initiatives. It aims to instil professionalism in the implementation of projects and ensure completion within time, quality and cost. Overall, the Focus Area on Professionalism achieved a progress of 86.5% against the target of 100%.

At the start, FA3 had five (5) KPIs of which two (2) KPIs were dropped during its implementation. Out of the three (3) KPIs, only one (1) KPI achieved progress of more than 90% and two (2) KPIs were between 60% - 90% progress as per the following details:

KPI	Keterangan KPI *KPI Description*	Sasaran *Target* %	Pencapaian *Achievement* %
QT-07	400 syarikat berkaitan pembinaan yang didaftarkan oleh CIDB mempunyai prosedur yang mencukupi untuk memerangi rasuah selaras dengan MS ISO 37001: 2016 (Sistem Pengurusan Anti Rasuah) pada Q4 2020 *400 CIDB registered construction-related companies have adequate procedures to combat bribery in line with MS ISO 37001:2016 (Anti-Bribery Management Systems) by Q4 2020*	100	100
QT-10	Projek kejuruteraan awam melebihi RM100 Juta menerima pakai MyCESMM pada Q4 2020 *Civil engineering projects more than RM100 Million to adopt MyCESMM by Q4 2020*	100	84.6
QT-11	Projek pembinaan bernilai melebihi RM50 Juta mesti diuruskan oleh Pengurus Pembinaan (CM) yang diperakui pada Q4 2023 *Construction projects more than RM50 Million value must be managed by accredited Construction Manager (CM) by Q4 2023*	100	75.0

Pencapaian/ *Achievements*

Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2020, pencapaian utama berikut telah dihasilkan oleh BF3:

1. Penambahan Seksyen 17A yang baharu ke dalam Akta SPRM (Akta 694) pada tahun 2018 telah memperkenalkan liabiliti korporat bagi kesalahan rasuah yang terpakai kepada organisasi komersial Malaysia termasuk syarikat berkaitan pembinaan. Objektif utama Akta ini adalah untuk mempromosikan integriti dan akauntabiliti pentadbiran sektor awam dan swasta serta membuat peruntukan lanjut dan lebih baik untuk pencegahan rasuah.

2. Pada Disember 2020, terdapat 37 organisasi berkaitan pembinaan yang telah diperakui sijil Sistem Pengurusan Pencegahan Rasuah MS ISO 37001: 2016 (ABMS) Malaysia berdasarkan data dari SIRIM. Ini mewakili 45% daripada jumlah syarikat yang diperakui dengan ABMS. ABMS telah dilancarkan untuk membimbing dan memperbaiki sistem pengurusan anti-rasuah organisasi. Ia membolehkan semua jenis organisasi mencegah, mengesan dan menangani rasuah secara sistematik. Juga diperhatikan bahawa 690 syarikat dari 780 yang dibuat tinjauan telah menerapkan prosedur yang mencukupi bagi mencegah rasuah di syarikat-syarikat yang berkaitan dengan pembinaan.

From January 2016 until December 2020, the following major milestones had been achieved by FA3:

1. *The addition of a new Section 17A into the MACC Act (Act 694) in 2018 introduced the corporate liability for corruption offences, which applies to Malaysian commercial organisations including construction-related companies. The Act's principal objective is to promote the integrity and accountability of the public and private sectors administration as well as make further and better provision for the prevention of corruption.*

2. *By December 2020, there were 37 construction related organisations already certified with the Malaysian Standard MS ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management Systems (ABMS) based on data from SIRIM. This represents 45% of the total establishments that were certified with ABMS. ABMS was launched for the purpose of guiding and improving an organisation's anti-bribery management system. It allows organisations of all types to prevent, detect and address bribery systematically. It was also noted that 690 companies out of 780 surveyed already have in place adequate procedures on anti-bribery in construction related companies.*

3. CIDB juga telah mengemaskini SCORE 2.0 pada MS ISO 37001:2016 (*Anti-Bribery Management Systems*) mengenai keperluan untuk menerapkan prosedur yang mencukupi bagi memerangi rasuah. Sebagai usaha untuk meningkatkan kesedaran mengenai integriti, latihan atas talian telah dijalankan oleh CIDB berkaitan modul pembelajaran integriti yang boleh dilayari melalui laman web CIDB di www.cidb.gov.my

4. Terdapat lebih daripada 500 projek awam telah melaksanakan Gerbang Nilai sejak Januari 2018 hingga Disember 2019. Gerbang Nilai, satu proses semakan yang terdiri daripada empat (4) fasa (fasa perancangan, fasa reka bentuk, fasa tender dan fasa penyerahan) telah diperkenalkan oleh JKR untuk meningkatkan penyampaian projek dan memberi jaminan bahawa projek dapat maju dengan jayanya ke fasa seterusnya.

5. *Malaysian Civil Engineering Standard Method of Measurement* (MyCESMM) adalah program yang dibangunkan oleh CIDB di bawah CIMP pada tahun 2011. Ia adalah dokumen yang memaparkan peraturan untuk pengukuran, definisi, liputan dan keterangan untuk kerja-kerja kejuruteraan awam dan digunakan sebagai asas untuk penyediaan Bil Kuantiti untuk kerja-kerja kejuruteraan awam. MyCESMM berjaya ditukarkan menjadi MSCESMM (MS 2701: 2018) pada tahun 2018 dan dilancarkan pada 8 Januari 2019 di Sabah oleh YB Menteri Kerja Raya. Penukaran ini akan membolehkan piawaian ini digunakan oleh semua projek di dalam negara.

6. Sebanyak 50 projek telah berjaya menggunakan MyCESMM yang melibatkan projek-projek awam yang terletak di seluruh Malaysia termasuk Sabah dan Sarawak. Oleh kerana MSCESMM baru dilancarkan pada tahun 2019, masih belum ada sebarang projek yang menggunakannya.

7. Terdapat lebih daripada 30 rakan kongsi dari sektor awam dan swasta telah bekerjasama dalam penerapan MyCESMM. Institusi akademik utama juga telah menyatakan sokongan ke atas kemasukan MyCESMM dalam kurikulum pembelajaran mereka.

8. Seramai 1,220 profesional pembinaan dari sektor awam dan swasta telah dilatih dalam MyCESMM yang telah dikendalikan oleh IEM dan organisasi lain.

9. MyCESMM telah dipromosikan dalam pelbagai acara termasuk ICW, sesi latihan, seminar dan kolaborasi dengan pelbagai pihak berkepentingan melalui menandatangani MoU.

10. Seramai 230 profesional pembinaan telah dinilai untuk diperakui sebagai Pengurus Pembinaan (CM) berdasarkan pelbagai kaedah penilaian seperti latihan dan penilaian, penilaian bertulis dan pengiktirafan pembelajaran dan pengalaman terdahulu (RPLE)/ wawancara. Dari jumlah tersebut, 122 diiktiraf kompeten dan didaftarkan dengan CIDB. Program Pensijilan Pengurus Pembinaan (CCM) sedang diusahakan dengan sasaran untuk projek pembinaan bernilai lebih dari RM50 Juta mesti dikendalikan oleh Pengurus Pembinaan yang diakreditasi pada tahun 2023 dalam memastikan projek dikendalikan oleh personel yang kompeten untuk berjaya.

11. CIDB telah bekerjasama dengan pihak berkepentingan industri seperti MBAM, ACCPM, Institusi Tinggi CIOB, JKR, badan profesional dan pemain industri lain untuk mempromosikan program CCM. Aktiviti promosi ini akan diteruskan melalui seminar atas talian kerana wabak Covid-19.

3. CIDB's SCORE 2.0 on MS ISO 37001:2016 (Anti-Bribery Management Systems) was also updated accordingly on the requirement to put in place adequate procedures to combat bribery. As an effort to enhance awareness on integrity, an online training was conducted by CIDB on integrity learning module available via the CIDB website at www.cidb.gov.my

4. More than 500 public projects had implemented Gerbang Nilai since January 2018 till December 2019. Gerbang Nilai, a Gateway Review Process comprising of four (4) phases (planning phase, design phase, tender phase and handover phase) was introduced by JKR to improve the delivery of projects and to provide assurance that projects can progress successfully to the next phase.

5. The Malaysian Civil Engineering Standard Method of Measurement (MyCESMM) was a programme developed by CIDB under the CIMP in 2011. It is a document that features the rules for measurement, definition, coverage and description for civil engineering works and used as a basis for the preparation of the Bills of Quantities for civil engineering works. MyCESMM was successfully converted to MSCESMM (MS 2701:2018) in 2018 and was launched on 8 January 2019 in Sabah by YB Minister of Work. The conversion will enable the standard to be utilised by all projects within the country.

6. A total of 50 projects had used MyCESMM successfully. These projects were public projects located all over Malaysia including Sabah and Sarawak. Since MSCESMM was only launched in 2019, there has yet to be any projects that had used it.

7. More than 30 key partners from the public and private sectors had collaborated in the adoption of MyCESMM. Major academic institutions had also sign up in support to the inclusion of MyCESMM in their learning curriculum.

8. A total of 1,220 construction professionals from the public and private sectors were trained on MyCESMM which were conducted by IEM and other organisations.

9. MyCESMM was promoted at various events including ICWs, training sessions, seminars and collaborations with numerous stakeholders via signing of MoUs.

10. A total of 230 construction professionals had been assessed to be certified as Construction Manager (CM) based on the various methods of assessment such as training and assessment, written assessment and the recognition prior learning and experience (RPLE)/ interview. Out of these, 122 were deemed competent and registered with CIDB. The certification of Construction Manager (CCM) programme is being pursued with a target for construction projects worth more than RM50 Million must be managed by accredited Construction Manager by 2023 in ensuring projects are managed by competent personnel for its successful delivery.

11. CIDB had been working closely with industry stakeholders such as MBAM, ACCPM, CIOB High Institution, JKR, Professional bodies and other industry players to promote the CCM programme. This promotion activity will be continued via online seminars due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

TERAS STRATEGIK 2
KEMAMPANAN ALAM SEKITAR

STRATEGIC THRUST 2
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Teras Strategik 2 (TS2) mempunyai hanya satu (1) Bidang Fokus iaitu Bidang Fokus Kemampanan disokong oleh enam (6) KPI. TS2 mengekalkan matlamat akhir asal di mana pembinaan mampan di Malaysia menjadi model bagi negara-negara yang sedang membangun dengan penambahan matlamat pertengahan untuk menekankan pembinaan mampan dalam rantaian nilai.

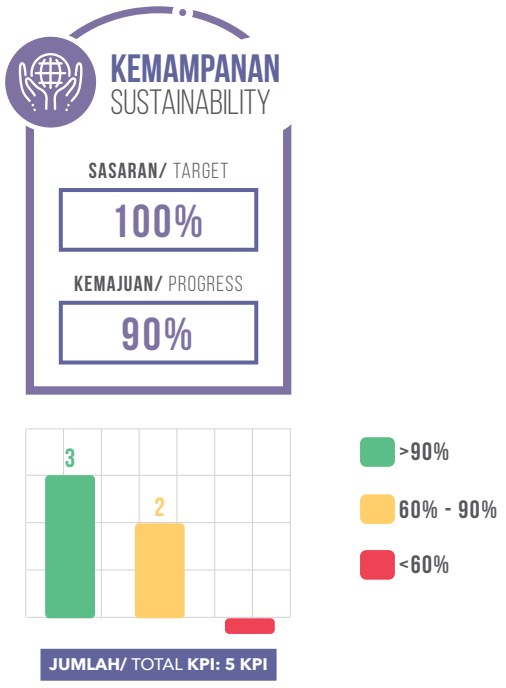
Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2020, TS2 mencapai kemajuan 90% berbanding sasaran 100%. Dengan baki lima (5) KPI setelah dua (2) KPI digabungkan (KPI ET-04 dan ET-05), tiga (3) KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan dua (2) KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90%. Status kemajuan keseluruhan TS2 ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 04 di bawah:

Strategic Thrust 2 (ST2) has only one (1) Focus Area namely Focus Area on Sustainability backed by six (6) KPIs. ST2 maintains the original end-state/ outcome of Malaysia's sustainable construction to be a model for the emerging world with an inclusion of an intermediate end-state to emphasize sustainable construction in the value chain.

From January 2016 to December 2020, ST2 achieved a progress of 90% against the target of 100%. With the balance of five (5) KPIs after two (2) KPIs were merged (KPI ET-04 and ET-05), three (3) KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and two (2) KPIs achieved progress between 60% - 90%. The overall progress status of ST2 is shown in Figure 04 below:

MATLAMAT AKHIR : Pembinaan mampan di Malaysia menjadi model bagi negara-negara yang sedang membangun
MATLAMAT PERTENGAHAN : Pembinaan mampan ditekankan dalam rantaian nilai

END-STATE : *Malaysia's sustainable construction to be a model for the emerging world*
INTERMEDIATE END-STATE : *Sustainable construction emphasis in the value chain*



Rajah 04: Status Kemajuan Keseluruhan Teras Strategik 2 dari 2016 ke 2020
Figure 04: Overall Progress Status of Strategic Thrust 2 from 2016 to 2020

BIDANG FOKUS 4 (BF4) – KEMAMPANAN
FOCUS AREA 4 (FA4) – SUSTAINABILITY

Bidang Fokus ini memberi penekanan ke atas pembinaan mampan dalam rantaian nilai. Agenda kemampanan alam sekitar digabungkan dalam CITP berikutan pembuangan sisa pembinaan dan perobohan (C&D) yang tinggi dan kurangnya bangunan/ infrastruktur yang berdaya tahan terhadap bencana alam.

Oleh itu, inisiatif telah diperkenalkan untuk menghasilkan industri pembinaan yang lebih bertanggungjawab dengan pelepasan Gas Rumah Hijau (GHG) yang lebih rendah dan pematuhan terhadap penarafan kemampanan yang akan menghasilkan infrastruktur yang lebih berdaya tahan dan mampan. Secara keseluruhan, BF4 mencapai kemajuan 90% berbanding sasaran 100%. Pada asalnya, BF4 mempunyai enam (6) KPI di mana 2 KPI telah digabungkan (KPI ET-04 dan ET-05). Dari lima (5) KPI, 3 KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan dua (2) KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% seperti perincian berikut:

This Focus Area supports an outcome to ensure sustainable construction is emphasized in the value chain. The environmental sustainability agenda was incorporated in the CITP following the high construction and demolition (C&D) waste dumping and the lack of building/infrastructure resilience towards natural disasters.

As such, the initiatives were introduced to produce a more responsible construction industry with lower Green House Gases (GHG) emission and compliance to sustainability ratings that will make our infrastructure more resilient and sustainable. Overall, the Focus Area on Sustainability achieved a progress of 90% against the target of 100%. Originally, FA4 had six (6) KPIs of which two (2) KPIs were subsequently merged (KPI ET-04 and ET-05). Out of the five (5) KPIs, three (3) KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and two (2) KPIs were between 60% - 90% progress as per the following details:

KPI	Keterangan KPI *KPI Description*	Sasaran *Target* %	Pencapaian *Achievement* %
ET-01	50% projek infrastruktur baharu melebihi RM100 Juta diperakui dengan Sustainable INFRASTAR atau sebarang alat pengukur kemampanan infrastruktur yang diterima mulai Disember 2020 *50% of new infrastructure projects more than RM100 Million to be certified in Sustainable INFRASTAR or any acceptable sustainable infrastructure tool from December 2020 onwards*	100	83.2
ET-02	Laporan penilaian pengurusan sisa pepejal mampan di sekurang-kurangnya 20 tapak pembinaan yang dipilih secara rawak dihasilkan setiap suku tahun dari Q1 2020 *Sustainable solid waste management assessment report on at least 20 randomly selected construction sites produced quarterly from Q1 2020 onwards*	100	70.0
ET-03	70% projek pembinaan baharu sektor awam melebihi RM50 Juta menerima pakai dan diperakui dengan MyCREST mulai Disember 2020 *70% of new public sector building projects more than RM50 Million adopted MyCREST and certified in MyCREST from December 2020 onwards*	100	96.8
ET-05	Penetapan kadar pelepasan karbon dan pelan pengurangan di sektor pembinaan *Establishment of carbon emission rate and reduction plan in construction sector*	100	100
ET-06	Tiga garis panduan mengenai pembinaan berdaya tahan yang fokus dalam reka bentuk dan pengurusan projek diterbitkan pada Q4 2020 *Three guidelines on Resilient Construction focus in design and project management published by Q4 2020*	100	100

Pencapaian/ *Achievements*

Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2020, pencapaian utama berikut telah dihasilkan oleh BF4:

1. Pengenalan Pekeliling, Akta, Peraturan, Garis Panduan atau syarat dalam kontrak bangunan dalam memandatkan kemampanan oleh Kerajaan seperti berikut:
   - Surat Arahan KPKR bil. 17/2015
   - *Sustainability Framework* 2015 oleh Bursa Malaysia
   - Garis Panduan dan Peraturan bagi Perancangan Bangunan oleh EPU
   - Perolehan Hijau Kerajaan oleh Kementerian Kewangan
   - Bandar Pintar oleh PLAN Malaysia
   - *Low Carbon Cities Framework* oleh MESTECC
   - Akta Kecekapan dan Konservasi Tenaga oleh MESTECC
   - Undang-Undang Kecil Bangunan Seragam (UBBL) No.38A mengenai Kecekapan Tenaga
   - Surat Arahan KPKR Bil. 02/2020 (pelaksanaan penarafan hijau untuk projek-projek JKR)

2. Pembangunan *Malaysia Sustainability Infrastructure Rating Tool (Sustainable INFRASTAR)* yang dilancarkan pada Mac 2019. Ia adalah satu sistem penilaian berdasarkan objektif dan bukti yang menilai sejauh mana langkah-langkah kemampanan yang diterapkan oleh projek infrastruktur terutamanya pada peringkat reka bentuk dan pembinaan. Ia terdiri daripada enam (6) kriteria teras, 27 kriteria dan 89 sub-kriteria yang merangkumi tiga tonggak kemampanan iaitu persekitaran, sosial dan ekonomi.

3. Penambahbaikan MyCREST, atau *Malaysian Carbon Reduction and Environmental Sustainability Tool* yang pertama kali digunakan pada tahun 2015. MyCREST mensasarkan untuk membimbing, membantu, mengukur lalu mengurangkan impak pembinaan kepada persekitaran dari segi pengurangan pelepasan karbon dan kesan alam sekitar sambil mengambil kira pandangan kitaran hidup yang lebih holistik terhadap persekitaran. Sebagai tambahan, ia juga berhasrat untuk menggabungkan pertimbangan sosio-ekonomi yang berkaitan dengan persekitaran binaan dan pembangunan bandar.

4. Pembangunan tiga (3) garis panduan mengenai pembinaan berdaya tahan yang fokus pada tiga (3) bidang kerentanan iaitu banjir, tanah runtuh dan tanah gambut & organik untuk membimbing reka bentuk dan pembinaan infrastruktur kritikal di Malaysia. Penglibatan dengan pihak berkepentingan yang berkaitan terutama pihak berkuasa tempatan dan Kementerian telah dimulakan bagi mempromosikan penggunaan garis panduan ini.

5. Penambahbaikan Akta 672 (Akta Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal dan Pembersihan Awam) yang digubal pada tahun 2007 dengan memperkenalkan dua (2) peraturan baharu pada tahun 2018 untuk meningkatkan keberkesanannya seperti berikut:
   - Peraturan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal dan Pembersihan Awam (Skema Sisa Pepejal Pembinaan) 2018
   - Peraturan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal dan Pembersihan Awam (Pelesenan) (Pemerbadanan atau Penyediaan Perkhidmatan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal) 2018

From January 2016 until December 2020, the following major milestones had been achieved by FA4:

1. *The introduction of the following Circulars, Acts, Regulations, Guidelines or placing requirements in the building contracts in mandating sustainability by the Government:*
   - *Surat Arahan KPKR Bil. 17/2015*
   - *Sustainability Framework 2015 by Bursa Malaysia*
   - *Garis Panduan dan Peraturan bagi Perancangan Bangunan by EPU*
   - *Green Government Procurement by MoF*
   - *Smart Cities by PLAN Malaysia*
   - *Low Carbon Cities Framework by MESTECC*
   - *Energy Efficiency & Conservation Act by MESTECC*
   - *The Uniform Building By-Law (UBBL) No.38A on Energy Efficiency*
   - *Surat Arahan KPKR Bil. 02/2020 (implementation of green rating for JKR's projects)*

2. *The establishment of the Malaysia Sustainability Infrastructure Rating Tool (Sustainable INFRASTAR) launched in March 2019. It is an objective and evidence-based evaluation system that assesses the extent of sustainability measures adopted by infrastructure projects primarily at both design and construction stages. It comprises of six (6) core criteria, 27 criteria and 89 sub-criteria that encapsulated the three pillars of sustainability namely environment, social and economy.*

3. *The enhancement of MyCREST, or the Malaysian Carbon Reduction and Environmental Sustainability Tool first piloted in 2015. MyCREST aims to guide, assist, quantify, hence reduce, the built environment's impact in terms of reduced carbon emissions and environmental impact, while taking into account a more holistic life cycle view of the built environment. In addition, it also targets to integrate socio-economic considerations relating to the built environment and urban development.*

4. *The development of three (3) guidelines on resilient construction focusing on three (3) areas of vulnerability namely flood, landslides and peat & organic soils to guide the design and construction for critical infrastructures in Malaysia. Engagements with relevant stakeholders especially the Local Authorities and Ministries were initiated to promote the adoption of the guidelines by them.*

5. *The enhancement of the Act 672 (Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act) which was enacted in 2007 by introducing two (2) new regulations in 2018 to improve its effectiveness. They were as follows :*
   - *Solid Waste Management and Public Cleaning (Scheme for Solid Waste Construction) Regulations 2018*
   - *Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing (Licensing) Regulations (Incorporation or Provision of Solid Waste Management Services) 2018*

Inisiatif ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan lagi kaedah dan budaya pembinaan Malaysia untuk menjadi lebih cekap, mampan dan mesra alam, menjimatkan kos serta sumber semula jadi dengan mengurangkan sisa dan pengurusan yang lemah. Sisa pembinaan dibuang dengan selamat di tapak pelupusan rasmi yang dikendalikan oleh pengumpul berlesen setelah disusun dan dikumpulkan mengikut jenis.

6. Penyiapan sistem atas talian untuk mengumpul data sisa pembinaan dan perobohan (C&D) pada tahun 2018. Sistem ini telah membantu dalam menganalisis jumlah sampah yang dikitar semula dan menyediakan platform untuk kedua-dua pengeluar sampah dan pengumpul sisa memasukkan data. Data-data ini kemudian akan membantu pihak berkuasa berkaitan dalam melaksanakan program pengurusan sisa ke arah kemampanan alam sekitar. Kumpulan data pertama yang dikumpulkan menunjukkan bahawa kadar kitar semula adalah 13.7%.

7. Templat laporan Penilaian Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal Mampan (SSWMA) telah dirangka di mana SSWMA akan menilai tiga (3) komponen utama ini:
   - Pemeriksaan penjana sisa di tapak bina
   - Pemeriksaan pengumpulan sisa di tapak bina
   - Pemeriksaan penyimpanan sisa di tapak bina

   Oleh kerana wabak Covid-19, pemeriksaan tapak untuk menghasilkan laporan tersebut tidak dapat dijalankan.

8. Sebanyak lapan (8) kajian telah dijalankan berkaitan kemampanan alam sekitar yang telah membantu CIDB dalam membangunkan alat penarafan yang diperlukan, menetapkan kadar kitar semula sisa C&D, kesediaan kontraktor G7 untuk diperakui dengan ISO 14001 dan potensi insentif hijau yang ditawarkan di Malaysia.

9. Kajian terakhir adalah mengenai pelepasan Gas Rumah Hijau (GHG) untuk industri pembinaan di Malaysia (*CIDB Technical Report Publication No. 207*) yang siap pada tahun 2020. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan tahap pelepasan GHG yang dikeluarkan oleh rantaian nilai industri pembinaan dari pembuatan bahan, pengangkutan, dan aktiviti pembinaan, dan seterusnya mengenal pasti potensi pengurangan GHG dari aktiviti ini serta cadangan mengenai pelaksanaan skim insentif dan disinsentif untuk industri. Kajian ini telah disebarkan kepada para pihak berkepentingan berkaitan di mana Kementerian Alam Sekitar dan Air telah bersetuju untuk memaklumkan Majlis Tindakan Perubahan Iklim mengenai penemuan kajian tersebut untuk tindakan selanjutnya.

10. Sebanyak 147 projek yang terdiri daripada 94 projek awam dan 53 projek swasta telah didaftarkan untuk dinilai dengan MyCREST dari tahun 2016 hingga 2020. Dari jumlah ini, 25 projek (17%) telah dinilai dan diperakui melibatkan lapan (8) projek awam (32%) dan 17 projek swasta (68%). Bilangan projek yang dinilai adalah rendah berbanding dengan jumlah projek yang didaftarkan kerana faktor berikut:
    - Jangka masa projek adalah panjang di mana penilaian hanya dilakukan apabila projek-projek tersebut telah mencapai tahap tertentu (reka bentuk, pembinaan dan operasi & penyelenggaraan)
    - Dokumen yang dikemukakan oleh kontraktor mungkin tidak lengkap untuk penilaian menyeluruh dilaksanakan

This initiative aims to further improve Malaysia's construction methods and habits to become more efficient, sustainable and environmentally-friendly, saving costs as well as our natural resources by reducing waste and poor management. Construction waste is safely disposed at official sites operated by licensed collectors after it is sorted and gathered according to type.

6. The completion of an online system to collect the construction and demolition (C&D) waste data in 2018. This system had assisted in analysing the amount of waste being recycled and provide a platform for both waste producers and waste collectors to key-in the data. These data will then aid the relevant authorities in implementing waste management programmes towards sustainability of the environment. The first set of data collected showed that the recycling rate was 13.7%.

7. The template for the Sustainable Solid Waste Management Assessment (SSWMA) report had been established where SSWMA will be assessing these three (3) major components:
   - *Inspection on Waste Generator at Construction Site*
   - *Inspection on Waste Collection at Construction Site*
   - *Inspection on Waste Storage at Construction Site*

   Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, site inspections to produce the report were unable to be conducted.

8. A total of eight (8) studies were conducted for sustainability which had assisted CIDB in developing the required rating tools, establishing C&D waste recycling rate, the readiness of G7 contractors to be certified with ISO 14001 and the potential green incentives offered in Malaysia.

9. The final study was on Green House Gases (GHG) emissions for the construction industry in Malaysia (CIDB Technical Report Publication No. 207) which was completed in 2020. This study aimed to determine the level of GHG emissions emitted by the construction industry value chain from the manufacturing of the material, transportation, and construction activities, and subsequently identify the potential GHG reductions from these activities as well as recommendations on the implementation of incentive and disincentive schemes for the industry. The study had been disseminated to related stakeholders where the Ministry of Environment and Water had agreed to notify the Climate Change Action Council on the findings for further actions.

10. A total of 147 projects consisting of 94 public projects and 53 private projects had registered to be assessed with MyCREST from 2016 to 2020. Out of this, 25 projects (17%) had been assessed and certified involving eight (8) public projects (32%) and 17 private projects (68%). The number of projects assessed is low compared to the number of projects registered due to the following factors:
    - *The duration of the project is long where assessments only take place when the projects had reached the said stages (design, construction and operation & maintenance)*
    - *Documents submitted by the contractors may be incomplete for thorough assessments to be executed*

11. Sebanyak 16 projek yang terdiri dari tujuh (7) projek awam dan sembilan (9) projek swasta telah didaftarkan untuk dinilai dengan Sustainable INFRASTAR pada tahun 2019 dan 2020. Daripada jumlah ini, lima (5) projek (31%) dari sektor swasta telah dinilai.

12. Seramai 537 profesional pembinaan dan pegawai agensi yang berkaitan telah dilatih sebagai fasilitator MyCREST dari tahun 2016 hingga 2020. Fasilitator adalah personel yang diperakui oleh CIDB yang berperanan untuk memudahkan industri dalam menerapkan MyCREST dalam projek-projek bangunan. Jumlah penilai MyCREST yang telah dilatih dari 2016 hingga 2020 adalah 226 orang. Penilai adalah personel yang diperakui oleh CIDB untuk menilai projek menggunakan MyCREST. Garis panduan dan modul latihan mengenai penggunaan MyCREST untuk projek awam baharu telah dibangunkan sebagai panduan dan rujukan bagi pasukan projek yang ingin menggunapakai alat penilaian MyCREST.

13. Seramai 104 profesional pembinaan dan pegawai agensi yang relevan telah dilatih sebagai fasilitator Sustainable INFRASTAR dari tahun 2019 hingga 2020. Fasilitator adalah personel yang diperakui oleh CIDB yang berperanan untuk memudahkan industri dalam menerapkan Sustainable INFRASTAR dalam projek-projek infrastruktur. Jumlah penilai Sustainable INFRASTAR yang dilatih dari tahun 2019 hingga 2020 adalah lapan (8) orang. Penilai adalah personel yang diperakui oleh CIDB untuk menilai projek menggunakan Sustainable INFRASTAR.

14. Lebih daripada 40 acara yang melibatkan program peningkatan kesedaran, promosi dan penglibatan dengan pihak berkepentingan yang berkaitan telah dijalankan mengenai kemampanan alam sekitar dari tahun 2016 hingga 2020. Acara-acara ini telah fokus kepada Sustainable INFRASTAR dan juga MyCREST sebagai alat penarafan kemampanan selain daripada agenda kemampanan alam sekitar dalam industri pembinaan secara amnya.

15. Pengiktirafan dan insentif untuk projek-projek yang telah diperakui dengan penarafan kemampanan seperti:
    - Insentif cukai Teknologi Hijau yang akan diperuntukkan untuk projek yang bermula dari 2013 hingga 2020. Dengan pelancaran Dasar Teknologi Hijau Negara (NGTP), setiap projek yang diperakui sebagai hijau oleh NGTP boleh mendapat pengecualian cukai 100% ke atas perbelanjaan modal yang diperlukan untuk mendapatkan perakuan tersebut
    - Terdapat dua (2) insentif Cukai Hijau yang lain iaitu Elaun Cukai Pelaburan Hijau (GITA) dan Pengecualian Cukai Pendapatan bagi Perkhidmatan Teknologi Hijau (GITE). Projek yang diperakui dengan GITA dan GITE layak mendapat pengecualian sebanyak 100% daripada perbelanjaan modal yang layak dikeluarkan untuk projek tersebut atau pengecualian cukai pendapatan sebanyak 100% daripada pendapatan berkanun sehingga tahun 2020. Insentif cukai ini dipantau oleh Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia (MIDA) dan diperkenalkan dalam bajet Malaysia 2014
    - Insentif-insentif di atas kini boleh didapati untuk projek bangunan yang diperakui dengan MyCREST

11. A total of 16 projects consisting of seven (7) public projects and nine (9) private projects had registered to be assessed with Sustainable INFRASTAR in 2019 and 2020. Out of this, five (5) projects (31%) from the private sector had been assessed.

12. A total of 537 construction professionals and relevant agency officials had been trained as MyCREST facilitators from 2016 to 2020. Facilitators are the personnel certified by CIDB whose role is to facilitate the industry in adopting MyCREST in building construction project. The total number of MyCREST assessors trained from 2016 to 2020 was 226 personel. Assessors are personnel certified by CIDB to evaluate and assess projects using MyCREST. Guideline and training module on adoption of MyCREST for new public projects had been established as a reference guide for project teams who want to pursue the MyCREST rating tool.

13. A total of 104 construction professionals and relevant agency officials had been trained as Sustainable INFRASTAR facilitators from 2019 to 2020. Facilitators are the personnel certified by CIDB whose role is to facilitate the industry in adopting Sustainable INFRASTAR in infrastructure construction project. The total number of Sustainable INFRASTAR assessors trained from 2019 to 2020 was 8 personnel. Assessors are personnel certified by CIDB to evaluate and assess projects using Sustainable INFRASTAR.

14. More than 40 events involving awareness enhancement programmes, promotions and engagements with related stakeholders were conducted on sustainability from 2016 to 2020. These events had focused on the Sustainable INFRASTAR as well as MyCREST as a sustainability rating tool over and above the environmental sustainability agenda in the construction industry in general.

15. Recognitions and incentives for projects that had been certified with sustainability ratings such as :
    - *The Green Technology tax incentives which will be allocated for projects that began from 2013 to 2020. With the launch of the National Green Technology Policy (NGTP), any project which is certified as green by the NGTP can receive a 100% tax exemption on any capital expenditure that it needs to obtain that certification*
    - *Two (2) other Green Tax incentives available which are Green Investment Tax Allowance (GITA) and Green Income Tax Exemption (GITE). GITA and GITE on a green project are also qualified for 100% of a qualifying capital expenditure and statutory income until 2020, respectively. These tax incentives are monitored by the Ministry of Investment Development Authority (MIDA) and were introduced in the official Malaysian budget of 2014*
    - *The above incentives are currently available for building projects certified with MyCREST*

TERAS STRATEGIK 3
PRODUKTIVITI

STRATEGIC THRUST 3
PRODUCTIVITY

Teras Strategik 3 (TS3) mempunyai dua (2) Bidang Fokus iaitu Bidang Fokus Latihan Kemahiran dan Bidang Fokus Teknologi yang disokong oleh sembilan (9) KPI. TS3 mengekalkan matlamat akhir terdahulu di mana produktiviti industri lebih dari dua kali ganda, dipadankan dengan gaji yang lebih tinggi dengan penambahan matlamat pertengahan untuk menggandakan produktiviti sebanyak dua kali dari tahun 2011.

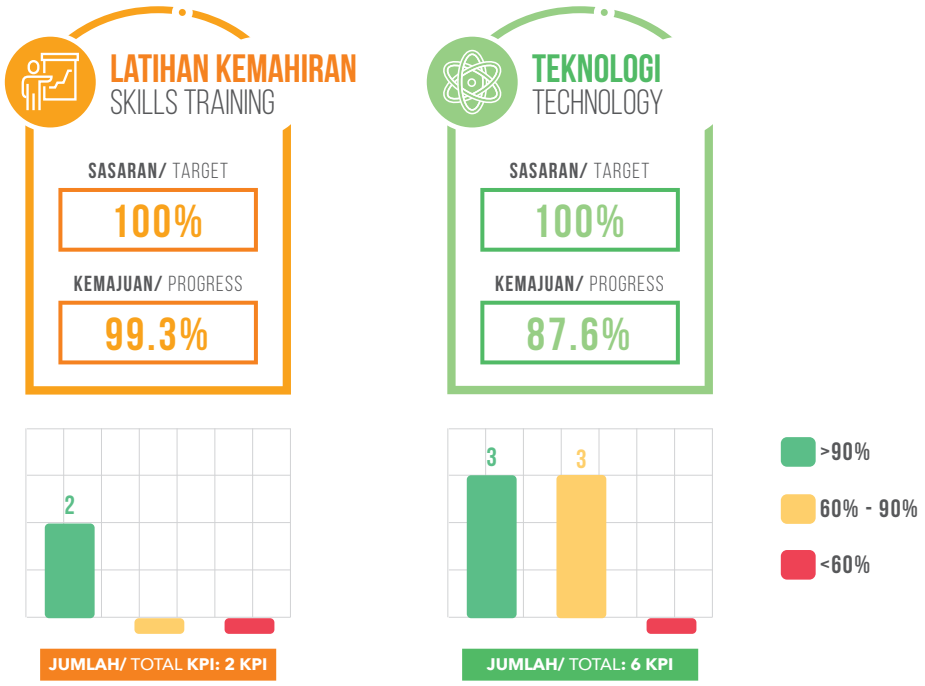
Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2020, TS3 mencapai kemajuan 93% berbanding sasaran 100%. Terdapat lapan (8) KPI secara keseluruhan setelah satu (1) KPI digugurkan, di mana lima (5) KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan tiga (3) KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90%. Status kemajuan keseluruhan ST3 ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 05 di bawah:

Strategic Thrust 3 (ST3) has two (2) Focus Areas namely Focus Area on Skills Training and Focus Area on Technology aided by nine (9) KPIs. ST3 maintains the previous end-state/ outcome of productivity of the industry is more than doubled, matched with higher wages with an inclusion of an intermediate end-state to double construction industry productivity from 2011.

From January 2016 to December 2020, ST3 achieved a progress of 93% against the target of 100%. There were eight (8) KPIs in total after one (1) KPI was dropped, where five (5) KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and three (3) KPIs were between 60% - 90% progress. The overall progress status of ST3 is shown in Figure 05 below:

MATLAMAT AKHIR : Produktiviti industri lebih dari dua kali ganda, dipadankan dengan gaji yang lebih tinggi
MATLAMAT PERTENGAHAN : Menggandakan produktiviti industri pembinaan sebanyak dua kali dari tahun 2011

END-STATE : *Productivity of the industry is more than doubled, matched with higher wages*
INTERMEDIATE END-STATE : *Double construction industry productivity from 2011*



Rajah 05: Status Kemajuan Keseluruhan Teras Strategik 3 dari 2016 ke 2020
Figure 05: Overall Progress Status of Strategic Thrust 3 from 2016 to 2020

BIDANG FOKUS 5 (BF5) – LATIHAN KEMAHIRAN
FOCUS AREA 5 (FA5) – SKILLS TRAINING

Bidang Fokus ini mensasarkan untuk meningkatkan tenaga kerja pembinaan mahir sebanyak 30%. Tenaga kerja yang berkemahiran tinggi tidak hanya akan meningkatkan produktiviti, kualiti dan keselamatan, tetapi juga akan menerajui industri pembinaan dalam menyumbang kepada kemajuan negara. Pergantungan Malaysia kepada tenaga kerja asing yang tidak mahir akan memberi kesan buruk kepada ekonomi dalam jangka masa panjang.

Oleh itu, usaha meningkatkan kemahiran tenaga kerja Malaysia adalah salah satu langkah terpenting dalam meningkatkan pertumbuhan produktiviti pekerja. Secara keseluruhan, BF5 mencapai kemajuan 99.3% berbanding sasaran 100%. Pada asalnya, BF5 mempunyai tiga (3) KPI di mana KPI PT-03 telah digugurkan kerana CIDB Holdings Sdn Bhd telah melaksanakan kajian pengesanan. Kedua-dua KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% seperti perincian berikut:

This Focus Area supports an outcome to increase skilled construction workforce by 30%. A highly skilled workforce will not only improve productivity, quality and safety but will also lead the construction industry in contributing to the nation's advancement. Malaysia's reliance on foreign unskilled labour will adversely affect the economy in the long term.

As such, efforts to up-skill the Malaysian workforce is one of the most important steps in accelerating the growth in labour productivity. Overall, FA5 achieved a progress of 99.3% against the target of 100%. Originally, FA5 had three (3) KPIs of which KPI PT-03 was dropped due to CIDB Holdings Sdn Bhd had already implemented the tracer study. Both KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% as per the following details:

KPI	Keterangan KPI *KPI Description*	Sasaran *Target* %	Pencapaian *Achievement* %
PT-01	Peningkatan 10% dalam jumlah tahunan pekerja mahir yang diperakui berdaftar dengan CIDB mulai Januari 2019 (Januari 2019 sebagai garis asas) *10% increase in the annual no of accredited skilled workers registered with CIDB from January 2019 onwards (January 2019 as baseline)*	100	100
PT-02	Kadar penyerapan industri sebanyak 80% daripada semua latihan kemahiran yang dijalankan oleh CIDB selepas Januari 2020 *Industry absorption rate of 80% of all skills training done by CIDB after January 2020*	100	98.5

Pencapaian/ *Achievements*

Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2020, pencapaian utama berikut telah dihasilkan oleh BF5:

1. Forum Kompetensi Industri Pembinaan (CICF) yang diwakili oleh penyedia latihan TVET yang berkaitan dari pelbagai agensi Kerajaan dan swasta telah ditubuhkan untuk menyelaraskan program latihan berkaitan pembinaan di Malaysia.

2. *Construction Industry Competency Blueprint* (CICB) siap dibangunkan untuk menyediakan halatuju bagi peningkatan tahap kompetensi sedia ada dan pembangunan piawaian baharu. 11 tred berimpak tinggi telah dikenal pasti untuk membantu penyedia latihan untuk menumpukan pada tred kemahiran ini bagi memastikan bekalan tenaga terlatih yang mencukupi untuk industri pembinaan. Tred ini adalah pemasangan perancah, kimpalan, pendawai, penjaga jentera, pemasangan paip gas, pembagasan dan mengecat, ujian tanpa musnah (NDT), operasi kren, operasi jentera, kerja paip & penyaman udara dan pengudaraan mekanikal.

3. Sebanyak 30 Pusat Penilaian Kemahiran telah diakredit dalam pelbagai tred di negara sumber pekerja asing untuk memastikan pekerja asing yang dibawa ke Malaysia adalah mahir. Negara-negara ini termasuk Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, China, Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar dan Pakistan.

From January 2016 until December 2020, the following major milestones had been achieved by FA5:

1. *The Construction Industry Competency Forum (CICF) represented by related TVET training providers from various Government and private agencies was established to streamline construction related training programmes in Malaysia.*

2. *The Construction Industry Competency Blueprint (CICB) was completed to provide a roadmap for the enhancement of existing competency standards and development of new standards. Top 11 high impact trades were identified to assist training providers in focusing on these skill trades to ensure adequate supply of trained personnel for the construction industry. These trades were scaffolding erection, welding, wireman, chargeman, gas pipe fitting, blasting & painting, non-destructive testing (NDT), crane operation, plant operation, plumbing and air-conditioning and mechanical ventilation.*

3. *A total of 30 Skill Assessment Centres were accredited in various trades in foreign worker source countries to ensure foreign workers brought into Malaysia were skilled. These countries included Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, China, Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar and Pakistan.*

4. *Construction Personnel Modelling System* (CoPMoS) telah dibangunkan pada tahun 2017. Ia merupakan satu model pengurusan modal insan yang mampu mengenal pasti jurang permintaan pekerja pembinaan dan menghasilkan pelan induk tenaga kerja tahunan untuk industri pembinaan.

5. Pindaan pada Jadual Ketiga di bawah Akta 520 telah diwartakan pada tahun 2017 di mana akreditasi pekerja mahir berdasarkan 59 tred pekerja mahir dan pegawai penyelia adalah mandatori.

6. Sistem Pengurusan Maklumat Berpusat (CIMS) telah dibangunkan sebagai satu sistem yang menggabungkan semua operasi dan transaksi di CIDB untuk memudahkan perkongsian data dan membuat keputusan. CIMS juga telah merangkumkan modul latihan iaitu Sistem Pengurusan Kompetensi (CMS) yang berfungsi untuk mengemaskini status pekerja mahir dan mendaftarkan mereka secara automatik setelah diperakui. CMS adalah satu instrumen komprehensif atas talian untuk mengesan, mengukur dan meningkatkan kecekapan personel binaan. Kompetensi untuk tiga kategori utama personel telah dikenal pasti sebagai Kompetensi Kemahiran Personel Binaan, Kompetensi Pengawasan & Pengurusan Personel Binaan, dan Kompetensi Pengurusan Kontraktor.

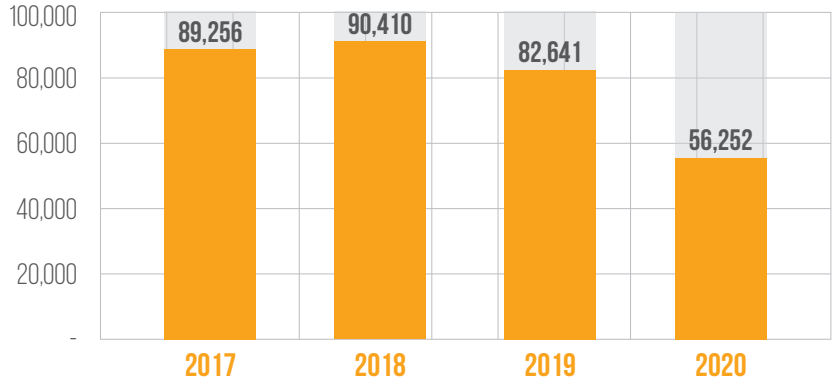
7. CIMS juga menjana bilangan pekerja mahir berdaftar di mana rajah di bawah menunjukkan pekerja mahir dan pegawai penyelia untuk tahun 2017 hingga 2020. Laporan penilaian dan pensijilan pekerja mahir telah juga dihasilkan di mana komposisi pekerja mahir untuk 2019 dan 2020 adalah seperti berikut:

4. *The Construction Personnel Modelling System (CoPMoS) was developed in 2017. It was a human capital management model able to identify gaps in construction workers demand and produce annual manpower master plan for the construction industry.*

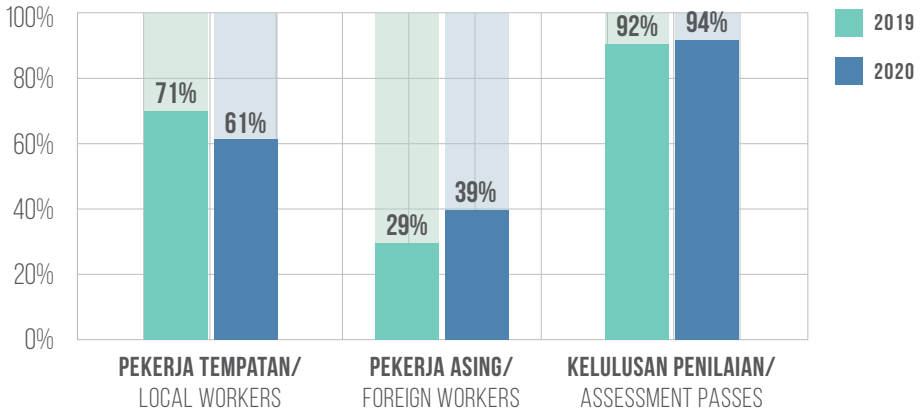
5. *The amendment to the Third Schedule under Act 520 was gazetted in 2017 where it is mandatory for skilled workers to be accredited based on the 59 trades of skill workers and supervisory personnel.*

6. *The CIDB's Centralised Information Management System (CIMS) was developed as a system that integrates all operations and transactions at CIDB to facilitate data sharing and decision-making. CIMS had also incorporated a module on training called the Competency Management System (CMS) which functions to update the status of skilled workers and register them automatically upon their certification. CMS is a comprehensive set of online tools for tracking, measuring and improving the competency of construction personnel. Competency for three major categories of personnel are; Construction Personnel Skill Competency, Construction Personnel Supervisory & Management Competency, and Contractor Management Competency.*

7. *CIMS also generates the number of registered skilled workers where the figure below denotes the skilled workers and supervisory personnel for 2017 to 2020. Report on assessment and certification of skilled workers have also been generated where the composition of skilled workers for 2019 and 2020 were as follows:*



Pekerja Mahir dan Penyelia Berdaftar
Registered Skilled Workers and Supervisory Personnel

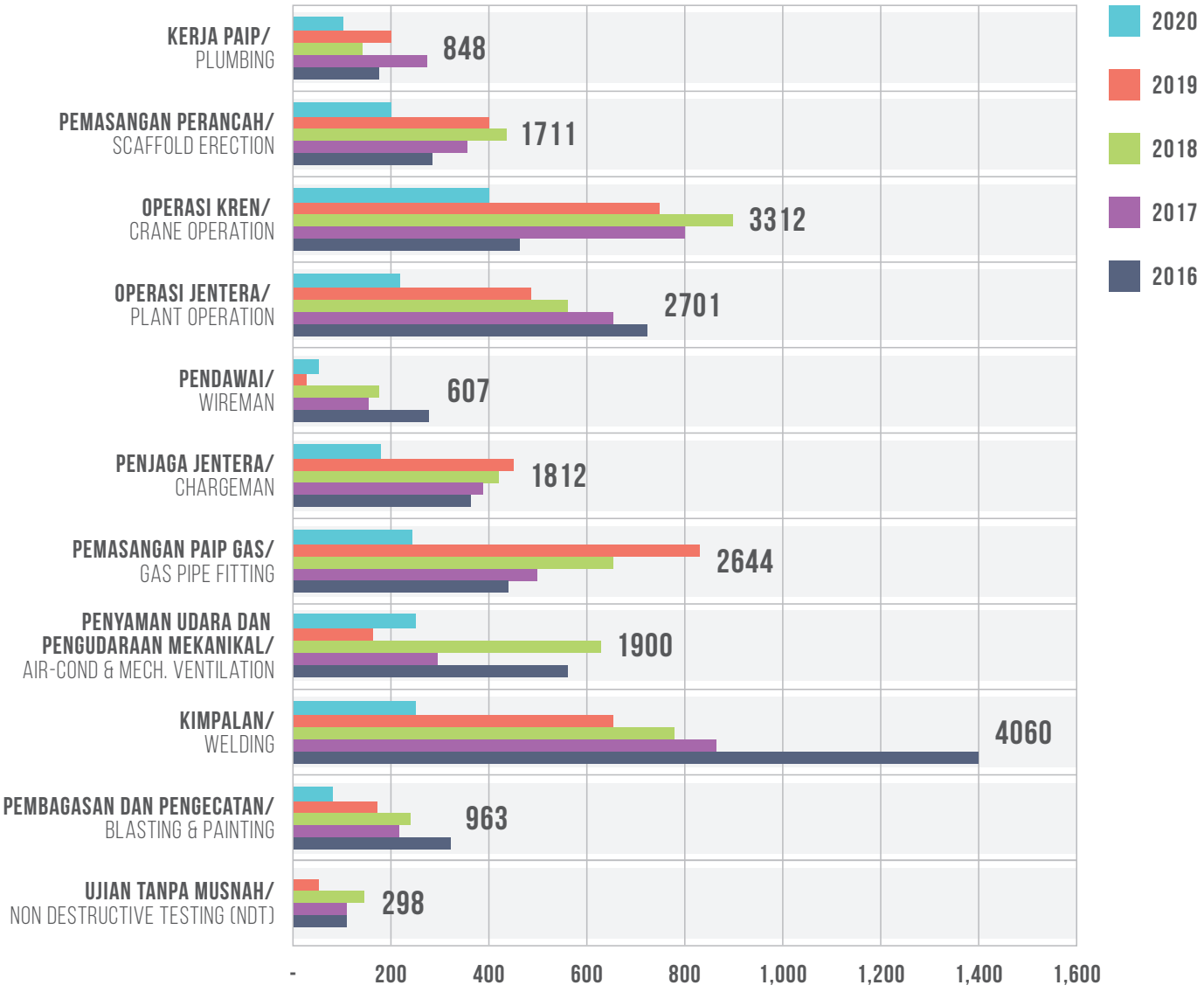


Pekerja Mahir yang Dinilai dan Diperakui
Assessment & Certification of Skilled Workers

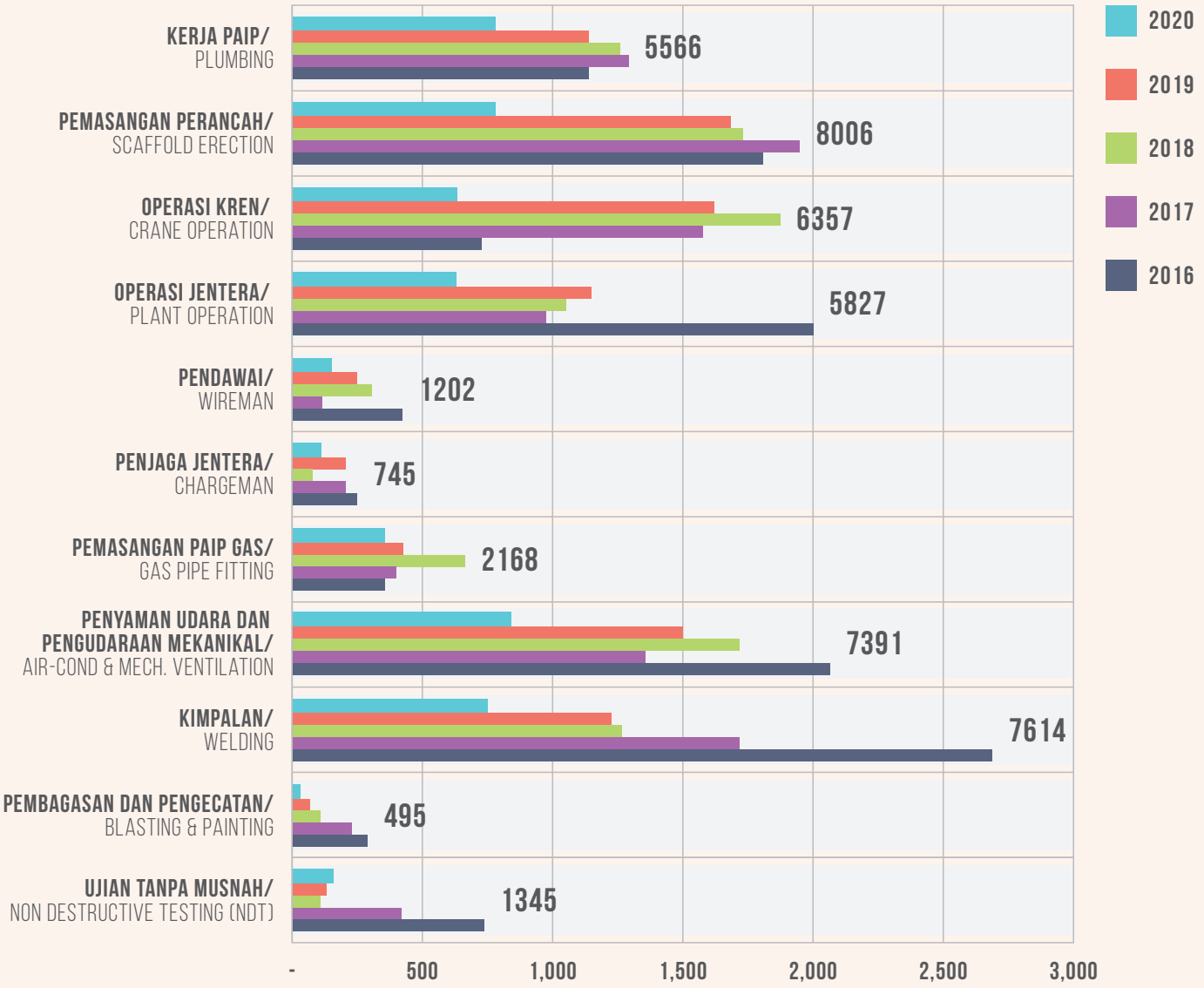
8. 11 tred berimpak tinggi sedang dilatih di semua ABM dan pusat latihan bertauliah CIDB. Setakat ini, 88% pengambilan pelatih untuk Program Latihan Belia adalah di bawah kursus tred berimpak tinggi. Dari 2016 hingga 2020, seramai 20,856 belia dan 46,816 personel binaan telah dilatih di bawah 11 tred berimpak tinggi ini.

8. The 11 high impact trades are being trained in all ABM and CIDB accredited training centres. To date, 88% intakes for the Youth Training Programme were under these high impact trades courses. From 2016 to 2020, a total of 20,856 youths and 46,816 construction personnel had been trained under these 11 high impact trades.

Belia yang Dilatih di bawah 11 Tred Berimpak Tinggi (2016-2020)
Youth Trained on 11 High Impact Trades (2016-2020)



Personel Binaan yang Dilatih di bawah 11 Tred Berimpak Tinggi (2016-2020)
Construction Personnel Trainned on 11 High Impact Trades (2016-2020)



9. Program perantisan menawarkan Latihan *on-the-job training* bagi mereka yang memasuki industri serta membantu individu mempraktikkan kemahiran akademik di tempat kerja. Program ini adalah landasan yang baik untuk memperoleh kemahiran teknikal dan kepemimpinan kerana ia menawarkan latihan kemahiran langsung dan insaniah. Program perantisan CIDB melatih graduan dalam 18 bidang kemahiran di bawah bidang pekerja mahir, penyeliaan dan pengurusan. Dari tahun 2016 hingga 2020, seramai 5,442 perantis telah dihasilkan.

9. The apprenticeship programme offers on-the-job training for those entering the industry as well as helps individuals to put their academic skills to practical use in the workplace. The programme is a good platform to acquire both technical and leadership skills as it offers hands-on as well as soft skills training. CIDB's apprenticeship programme train graduates in 18 skill trades under skilled workers, supervisory and management. From 2016 till 2020, a total of 5,442 on the job apprentices were produced.

10. Sebanyak 120 modul berkaitan pembinaan telah siap diubah kepada format digital selaras dengan kemajuan teknologi dalam menawarkan program latihan atas talian. Ia dimuat naik ke atas platform e-Pembelajaran yang diintegrasikan dengan CIMS. Modul-modul akan dapat diakses oleh personel binaan untuk latihan atas talian dari mana-mana sahaja, 24 jam sehari tujuh (7) hari seminggu. Kemajuan latihan akan dikesan dan tahap kecekapan personel dikemaskini. Walaupun kebanyakan modul adalah percuma, ada beberapa yang akan dikenakan bayaran nominal.

11. Jawatankuasa Penempatan Industri (IPC) telah diwujudkan untuk mempromosikan lulusan program latihan untuk diserap ke dalam industri. Pada Disember 2020, sejumlah 1,150 bakal majikan yang terdiri daripada kontraktor, pembekal, pengeluar, dan lain-lain telah dikenalpasti untuk memudahkan penempatan pekerjaan lulusan latihan kemahiran.

12. CIDB Holdings telah menjalankan kajian pengesanan untuk mengetahui bagaimana berkesannya program latihan kemahiran yang dijalankan oleh enam (6) ABM terbabit. Kajian terbaru yang dijalankan menunjukkan bahawa peratusan penyerapan/ pekerjaan graduan yang dilatih oleh industri adalah 98%. Namun, kadar ini diperoleh dengan data dari hanya dua (2) ABM (Wilayah Tengah dan Selatan) dan untuk tempoh Januari hingga Jun 2020. Oleh kerana pandemik Covid-19 kebanyakan program latihan juga tidak dapat dijalankan untuk kajian pengesanan dihasilkan.

10. A total of 120 construction related modules have been converted into digital format to keep abreast with technology advancement in offering online training programmes. It is uploaded into the e-Learning platform which is integrated with the CIMS. The modules are accessible by the construction personnel for online trainings from anywhere, 24 hours a day seven (7) days a week. Progress of trainings will be tracked and competency level of personnel updated. While most modules are free some will be charged a nominal fee.

11. The Industrial Placement Committee (IPC) was set up to promote the graduates of the training programmes to be absorbed into the industry. By December 2020, a total of 1,150 potential employers comprising contractors, suppliers, manufacturers, etc have been identified to facilitate job placement of the skills training graduates.

12. CIDB Holdings had conducted tracer studies to trace how effective are the skills training programmes conducted by the six (6) ABMs. The latest tracer study conducted showed that the percentage of absorption/ employment of graduates trained by the industry was 98%. However, this rate was obtained with data from only two (2) ABMs (Central and Southern Region) and for the period of January to June 2020. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, majority of training programmes were also unable to be conducted for the tracer study to be produced.

BIDANG FOKUS 6 (FA6) – TEKNOLOGI
FOCUS AREA 6 (FA6) – TECHNOLOGY

Bidang Fokus ini mensasarkan untuk menggandakan produktiviti industri pembinaan dari tahun 2011. BF6 mempunyai objektif untuk menjajarkan industri pembinaan dengan teknologi yang berubah-ubah di mana *Digital Construction* dan Pelan Strategik Pembinaan 4.0 telah diwujudkan sebagai satu agenda nasional untuk memacu industri pembinaan ke arah masa depan digital. Salah satu fungsi dalam Akta 520, dengan jelas menyatakan bahawa CIDB bertanggungjawab mengawal selia pelaksanaan Sistem Bangunan Berindustri (IBS).

Oleh itu, inisiatif mengenai IBS telah difokuskan sejak awal CITP dilancarkan. Penerapan teknologi lain termasuklah BIM yang sedang pesat membangun dalam industri pembinaan. Secara keseluruhan, FA6 mencapai kemajuan 87.6% berbanding sasaran 100%. Dari enam (6) KPI, tiga (3) KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan tiga (3) KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% seperti perincian berikut:

This Focus Area supports an outcome to double construction industry productivity from 2011. FA6 aims to align the construction industry with the changing technology where the Digital Construction and Construction 4.0 Strategic Plan had been established as a national agenda to drive the construction industry towards a digital future. One of the functions in the Act 520, clearly states that CIDB is responsible to regulate the implementation of the Industrialised Building System (IBS).

As such, the initiatives on IBS had been focused upon since the beginning of CITP. The adoption of other technologies had included BIM which is fast gaining momentum in the construction industry. Overall, FA6 achieved a progress of 87.6% against the target of 100%. Out of the six (6) KPIs, three (3) KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and three (3) KPIs were between 60% - 90% progress as per the following details:

KPI	Keterangan KPI *KPI Description*	Sasaran *Target* %	Pencapaian *Achievement* %
PT-04	80% daripada jumlah keseluruhan projek awam bernilai melebihi RM10 Juta mencapai skor IBS 70 pada Q4 2020 *80% of total no of public projects with project value RM10 Million and above to achieve 70 IBS score by Q4 2020*	100	98
PT-05	100% daripada projek swasta baharu bernilai melebihi RM50 Juta mencapai skor IBS 50 pada Q4 2020 di 3 negeri (WPKL, Selangor dan Johor) *100% of new private projects with project value RM50 Million and above to achieve 50 IBS score by Q4 2020 in 3 states (WPKL, Selangor and Johor)*	100	90.6
PT-06	100% daripada semua projek bangunan awam melebihi RM100 Juta (projek bangunan JKR) menggunakan BIM pada Q4 2020 *100% of all public building projects above RM100 Million (for JKR building projects) to use BIM by Q4 2020*	100	87.5
PT-07	70% daripada projek pembinaan swasta dan awam melebihi RM 10 Juta menerima pakai BIM pada Januari 2021 *70% of private and public building projects above RM 10 Million to adopt BIM by January 2021*	100	81.9
PT-08	Penyerahan secara e-BIM (Auto-Checker) oleh semua PBT bertaraf Bandaraya pada Q4 2021 *BIM e-submission (Auto-Checker) by all PBT with city status (bertaraf Bandaraya) by Q4 2021*	100	76.6
PT-09	Pelan Strategik Pembinaan 4.0 (2021-2025) *Construction 4.0 Strategic Plan (2021-2025)*	100	91

Pencapaian/ *Achievements*

Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2020, pencapaian utama berikut telah dihasilkan oleh BF6:

1. Pengenalan skema pendaftaran untuk Sistem Bangunan Berindustri (IBS) di mana hanya syarikat yang tersenarai di Direktori IBS untuk Pengilang dan Pemasang *(Orange Book)* akan dipertimbangkan untuk menender projek kerajaan. IBS, satu teknik pembinaan di mana komponen dihasilkan dalam persekitaran terkawal (di dalam atau luar tapak), diangkut, diposisikan dan dipasang ke struktur utama dengan kerja tambahan lokasi minimum telah diwujudkan di Malaysia pada tahun 1960 dengan sasaran utamanya untuk memenuhi permintaan perumahan mampu milik yang semakin meningkat, menyelesaikan masalah yang berkaitan dengan pekerja asing dan meningkatkan kualiti, kecekapan dan produktiviti industri pembinaan. Sebarang produk yang dikeluarkan di Malaysia atau diimport dari negara lain harus melalui program jaminan *Verification, Validation, Testing and Certification (VVCT)* agar dapat disenaraikan di bawah *Orange Book*. Ia juga mempunyai direktori lengkap Profesional IBS yang diperakui, pembekal/ pengilang IBS berdaftar, pengedar dan kawasan menghasilkan konkrit pratuang, perunding IBS dan statistik kontraktor IBS.

2. Pewujudan IMPACT, sebuah program pengujian dan pensijilan untuk IBS berdasarkan Standard Industri Pembinaan CIS 24:2018 *IBS Manufacturer & Product Assessment & Certification*. Ia adalah satu sistem holistik yang merangkumi verifikasi, validasi, pengujian dan pensijilan yang memastikan produk akhir IBS berkualiti tinggi kerana memenuhi syarat yang ditetapkan.

3. Penyiapan Katalog IBS Jilid 2 (*Blockwork & Lightweight Panel)* dan MyIOS *(Malaysia IBS Open System)* untuk rujukan pihak industri. Ia diterbitkan dalam bentuk katalog dan disebarkan semasa seminar dan penglibatan bersama pihak berkepentingan. Ia juga telah dimuat naik ke laman web dan dapat diakses dan dimuat turun secara percuma oleh semua.

4. Sebanyak 258 Pelan Pra-lulus JKR (PAP) yang mematuhi IBS dan *Modular Coordination (MC)* telah siap didokumentasi dan diedarkan di kalangan Agensi. Ia terdiri daripada sekolah, kuarters, klinik kesihatan, dewan, surau dan masjid, tadika, pejabat, dewan makan, bengkel, dan lain-lain dalam membantu penerapan IBS di sektor awam. Surat Arahan KPKR Bil. 22/2018 untuk memandatkan penggunaan PAP dalam projek awam di bawah RMKe-11 telah dikeluarkan pada September 2018.

5. Penerapan IBS dalam projek awam dari tahun 2015 telah mencapai prestasi yang memberangsangkan didorong oleh Pekeliling Kerajaan yang mewajibkan penggunaannya sejak tahun 2008. Projek awam bernilai RM10 Juta ke atas perlu mencapai sekurang-kurangnya 70 skor IBS di mana pengecualian dibenarkan untuk projek tertentu. Agensi diminta untuk menghantar laporan berkala pelaksanaan projek IBS kepada Unit Penyelarasan Pelaksanaan (ICU) yang bertindak sebagai agensi pemantauan pusat. Status penggunaan IBS di sektor swasta juga telah meningkat. Namun, promosi lanjut perlu dilakukan untuk meningkatkan penerapan.

From January 2016 until December 2020, the following major milestones had been achieved by FA6:

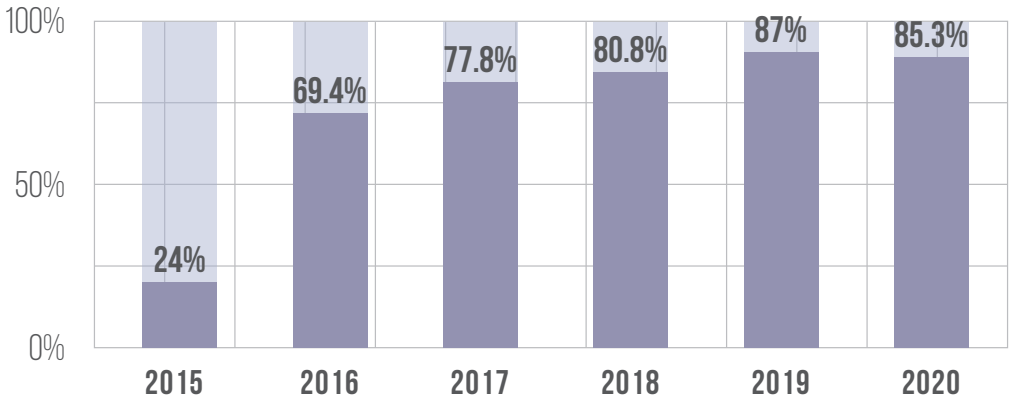
1. *The introduction of a registration scheme for Industrialised Building System (IBS) where only companies listed in the IBS Directory for Manufacturers and Installers (Orange Book) will be considered to tender government projects. IBS, a construction technique in which components are manufactured in a controlled environment (on or off site), transported, positioned and assembled into a structure with minimal additional site work had been established in Malaysia in the 1960s with the primary target to deal with a growing demand for affordable housing, solving issues associated with foreign workers and improving quality, efficiency and productivity of the construction industry. Any products manufactured in Malaysia or imported from other countries should go through a Verification, Validation, Testing and Certification (VVCT) assurance programme in order to be listed under the Orange Book. It also has a complete directory of certified IBS Professionals, registered IBS suppliers/ manufacturers, distributors and on site precast concrete casting yards, IBS consultants and statistics on IBS contractors.*

2. *The establishment of IMPACT, a testing and certification programme for IBS based on Construction Industry Standard CIS 24:2018 IBS Manufacturer & Product Assessment & Certification. It is a holistic system that encompasses verification, validation, testing and certification which assures the IBS end-products are of high quality as they meet the specified requirements.*

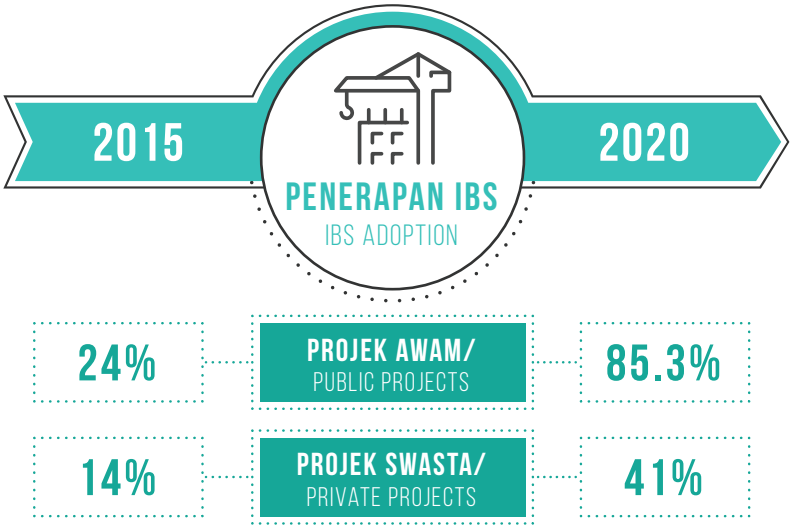
3. *The completion of the IBS Catalogue Vol. 2 (Blockwork & Lightweight Panel) and the MyIOS (Malaysia IBS Open System) for reference by the industry. It was published in hardcopy catalogue and disseminated during seminars and stakeholders' engagements. It was also upload on the website and is accessible to all where they can download the catalogue for free.*

4. *A total of 258 JKR Pre Approve Plans (PAP) that comply to IBS and Modular Coordination (MC) were completed, documented and circulated among the Agencies comprising of schools, quarters, health clinics, halls, surau and mosque, kindergartens, offices, dining halls, workshops, etc. in assisting the adoption of IBS in the public sector. A Circular* (Surat Arahan KPKR Bil. 22/2018) *to mandate the usage of PAP on public projects under the RMKe-11 was issued in September 2018.*

5. *The encouraging performance of IBS adoption in public projects from 2015 was driven by the Government Circular mandating its usage since 2008. Public projects worth RM10 Million and above must achieve at least 70 IBS score where exemptions were offered for certain classes of projects. Agencies are required to submit periodical reports of IBS project implementation to the Implementation Coordination Unit (ICU) which acts as the central monitoring agency. The status of IBS adoption in the private sector had also improved. However, further promotions needed to be conducted to boost the adoption.*



Penerapan IBS dalam Projek
Adoption of IBS in Projects



Penerapan IBS dalam Projek Awam dan Swasta
Adoption of IBS in Public and Private Projects

6. Kelulusan oleh Majlis Negara Bagi Kerajaan Tempatan (MNKT) pada tahun 2017 dalam memandatkan penggunaan IBS untuk projek bernilai RM50 Juta ke atas bagi mencapai minima 50 Skor IBS dalam usaha meningkatkan penggunaan IBS di sektor swasta. Mandat tersebut dilaksanakan melalui Permit Pembinaan (Kebenaran Merancang (DO) atau kelulusan Pelan Bangunan) yang dikeluarkan oleh Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan. Pada tahun 2020, 10 negeri daripada 14 negeri telah bersetuju untuk menggunapakai IBS sementara dua (2) Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan telah pun melaksanakan IBS iaitu DBKL dan Perbadanan Putrajaya. Senarai semak baharu di bawah sistem atas talian *OSC 3 Plus* mengenai syarat untuk memajukan pengiraan 50 skor IBS dalam pemajuan projek oleh PSP telah dikeluarkan.

7. Seramai 6,592 profesional telah dilatih dalam IBS dan MC dari 2016 hingga 2020 untuk memastikan bilangan tenaga kerja kompeten IBS disediakan untuk memudahkan penggunaannya. Profesional termasuk arkitek, jurutera, juruukur bahan, dan lain-lain. Direktori profesional terlatih *(Orange Book)* telah dikemaskini.

6. *The approval by the Majlis Negara Bagi Kerajaan Tempatan (MNKT) in 2017 to mandate IBS adoption for projects worth RM50 Million and above to achieve a minimum 50 IBS Score in the bid to increase the usage of IBS in the private sector. The mandate was implemented via the Construction Permits (Development Order or Building Plan approvals) issued by the Local Authorities. By 2020, 10 states out of 14 states had agreed to adopt IBS while two (2) Local Authorities had adopted IBS namely DBKL and Putrajaya Corporation. A new checklist under the OSC 3 Plus online on the requirement to submit the computation for IBS score of 50 in projects submission by PSPs had been issued.*

7. *A total of 6,592 professionals had been trained in IBS and MC from 2016 to 2020 to ensure sufficient number of IBS competent workforce were in place to facilitate its adoption. Professionals included architects, engineers, quantity surveyors, etc. The directory of trained professionals (Orange Book) had been updated and maintained.*

8. Sebanyak 14,139 kontraktor IBS dan 10,719 pemasang IBS telah diperakui dan didaftarkan dalam *Orange Book* dari tahun 2016 hingga 2020. Kontraktor dan pemasang termasuk syarikat Bumiputera telah menjalani latihan yang diperlukan sebelum pensijilan dan pendaftaran.

9. Sebanyak 320 pengeluar IBS telah diperakui dan didaftarkan dalam *Orange Book* dari tahun 2016 hingga 2020. Pengeluar ini menghasilkan 5 komponen utama, iaitu sistem konkrit pratuang, kerangka logam, produk inovatif, sistem acuan berulang dan sistem kerja blok. Sehingga kini, sejumlah 30 pengeluar IBS telah diperakui dan didaftarkan di bawah IMPACT. Pengeluar ini akan didaftarkan di bawah IMPACT secara automatik apabila mereka memperbaharui pendaftaran mereka.

10. Sebanyak 1,154 elemen IBS telah ditambah ke Perpustakaan BIM Nasional. Elemen ini dipaparkan sebagai objek dalam bentuk 3D dengan parameter dan keterangan dalam perpustakaan BIM. Perunding boleh memuat turun objek ini dan ia boleh digunakan dengan alat BIM untuk tujuan merekabentuk. https://www.mybimlibrary.my/product/listing/group/15 adalah laman web yang boleh dirujuk untuk maklumat lanjut.

11. Pelbagai kajian mengenai IBS seperti Analisis Manfaat Kos dan Produktiviti & Keberkesanan Kos menggunakan IBS telah siap untuk membantu mempromosikan penerapan IBS untuk projek awam dan swasta di seluruh negara. Satu lagi kajian mengenai reka bentuk fleksibel berdasarkan PPVC pratuang untuk perumahan mampu milik telah siap 70%.

12. Pelbagai insentif yang diberikan untuk penggunaan IBS dalam usaha meningkatkan penerapannya iaitu:
    - Pengecualian cukai diberikan kepada pengeluar IBS baharu atau mereka yang mempunyai status perintis untuk kilang, kawasan dan loji IBS yang baharu. Kadar pengecualian cukai pendapatan adalah antara 70% selama lima (5) tahun hingga 100% selama 10 tahun.
    - Elaun Cukai Pelaburan diberikan kepada pengeluar IBS baharu dengan elaun cukai 60% atau 100% ke atas perbelanjaan modal selama lima (5) tahun.
    - Elaun Pelaburan Semula memberikan peruntukan 60% ke atas perbelanjaan modal yang layak untuk pengecualian selama 15 tahun berturut-turut.
    - Pengecualian Duti Import untuk bahan mentah/ komponen dan mesin & peralatan.
    - Pengecualian levi untuk kontraktor yang menggunakan IBS dalam projek kediaman kos rendah dengan minima 50 Skor IBS.
    - SME Bank memberikan bantuan kewangan dengan geran RM500 Juta, khusus untuk penggunaan dan peningkatan IBS.
    - MIDA memberikan insentif kepada syarikat Malaysia untuk menceburkan diri dalam bisnes IBS melalui *Domestic Investment Strategic Fund (DISF) Matching Grant*.

8. A total of 14,139 IBS contractors and 10,719 installers were certified and registered in the Orange Book from 2016 to 2020. These contractors and installers which had included Bumiputera companies had undergone the necessary trainings prior to certification and registration.

9. A total of 320 IBS manufacturers were certified and registered in the Orange Book from 2016 to 2020. These manufacturers produced 5 main components, namely precast concrete system, metal framing, innovative products, formwork system and blockwork system. To date, a total of 30 IBS manufacturers had also been certified and registered under IMPACT. The registered manufacturers will automatically be IMPACT certified when they renew their registration.

10. A total of 1,154 IBS Elements had been added in the National BIM Library. These elements are described as object in 3D with parameters and description in the BIM Library. Consultants can download these objects and they can be use with BIM tools for designing purposes. https://www.mybimlibrary.my/product/listing/group/15 is the website that can be referred to for further information.

11. Various studies on IBS such as a Cost Benefit Analysis and Productivity & Cost Effectiveness using IBS had been completed to assist in promoting the adoption of IBS for both public and private projects across the nation. Another study on flexible design based on precast PPVC for affordable housing is 70% completed.

12. The various incentives given for using IBS in the effort to boost its adoption namely:
    - *Tax holiday and exemption given to new IBS manufacturers or those with pioneer status for their new setup IBS factory, yard and plant. The income tax exemption ranges from 70% for five (5) years to 100% for 10 years.*
    - *Investment Tax Allowance given to new IBS manufacturers with a 60% or 100% tax allowance on capital expenditure for five (5) years.*
    - *Reinvestment Allowance provides a 60% allowance on qualifying capital expenditure for exemption for 15 consecutive years.*
    - *Import Duty Exemption for raw materials/ components and machinery and equipment.*
    - *Levy exemption for contractors using IBS in low-cost residential projects with a minimum of 50 IBS Score.*
    - *SME Bank provided financial assistance with a grant of RM500 Million, specifically for IBS adoption and expansion.*
    - *MIDA provides incentives to Malaysian companies to venture into the IBS business through the Domestic Investment Strategic Fund (DISF) Matching Grant.*

13. Penubuhan Pusat MyBIM pada tahun 2016 untuk memberi tumpuan kepada melatih industri dalam *Building Information Modeling* (BIM). BIM adalah proses yang bermula dengan penciptaan model 3D pintar yang membolehkan pengurusan dokumen, koordinasi dan simulasi pada keseluruhan kitaran hayat projek (perancangan, reka bentuk, pembinaan, operasi dan penyelenggaraan). BIM digunakan untuk merancang dan mendokumentasikan reka bentuk bangunan dan infrastruktur di mana setiap perincian bangunan dimodelkan dalam BIM. Model ini dapat digunakan untuk menganalisa dan meneroka pilihan reka bentuk dan membuat visualisasi yang membantu pihak berkepentingan memahami bentuk bangunan sebelum dibina. Model ini akan digunakan untuk menghasilkan dokumentasi untuk pembinaan. Makmal MyBIM yang terletak di Menara Sunway dilengkapi dengan 21 stesen kerja lengkap dengan kemudahan yang diperlukan seperti 115 unit perisian BIM dalam memastikan industri ini dikemas kini dengan teknologi BIM terkini. Ia juga memiliki studio, ruang seminar dan ruang pameran.

14. Pembentukan Perpustakaan BIM Nasional yang mudah diakses untuk membantu mempermudahkan pemain industri pembinaan bagi mengadaptasi pendekatan BIM. Perpustakaan ini dipenuhi dengan objek 3D pelbagai disiplin yang sedia dimuat turun dan digunakan oleh pereka BIM. Ia menyimpan lebih daripada 10,000 objek dari pratuang IBS dan penyambung ke sink dapur dan dulang pembedahan perubatan. Pengguna boleh melayari www.mybimlibrary.my untuk mengetahui lebih lanjut mengenai sistem ini.

15. Kejayaan pelaksanaan BIM dalam lebih daripada 20 projek kompleks JKR melebihi RM100 Juta yang terdiri daripada hospital, bangunan institusi dan kemudahan sosial. Bagi memudahkan JKR dalam melaksanakan inisiatif BIM, Garis Panduan dan Piawaian BIM JKR telah ditambahbaik dengan penambahan dokumen dari UK, Amerika, Singapura, Hong Kong, Australia dan lain-lain sebagai rujukan. Surat Pekeliling (Surat Arahan KPKR Bil. 18/2020) yang memandatkan penggunaan BIM pada projek awam JKR melebihi RM10 Juta telah dikeluarkan pada Oktober 2020.

16. Penggunaan BIM di Malaysia telah mencapai prestasi memberangsangkan setelah banyak promosi dan latihan dijalankan di mana kadarnya telah meningkat 2.9 kali dari 17% (2016) ke 49% (2019). Pencapaian bertambah maju apabila agensi pusat menyokong inisiatif tersebut dengan memperuntukkan dana di bawah RMKe-11.

17. Hasil positif inisiatif *National BIM e-submission* (NBeS) yang diperintiskan oleh empat (4) Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan yang terdiri daripada Perbadanan Putrajaya, Majlis Bandaraya Petaling Jaya, Majlis Perbandaran Kangar dan Majlis Bandaraya Melaka Bersejarah. NBeS adalah sistem automasi yang membolehkan pelan bangunan dinilai secara digital oleh Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan menggunakan pemodelan maklumat 3D. NBeS juga diintegrasikan dengan sistem *OSC 3 Plus Online* untuk projek perintis ini untuk membolehkan pelan bangunan disemak secara automatik terhadap keperluan UBBL menggunakan BIM. Usaha seterusnya untuk menarik Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan yang lain terutama dengan status Bandaraya telah mengalami beberapa halangan kerana dana yang tidak mencukupi untuk mengintegrasikan sistem NBeS dengan sistem *OSC 3 Plus Online*. Adalah dicadangkan agar dana ini diperolehi oleh KPKT dari bajet RMKe-12.

13. The establishment of MyBIM Centre in 2016 to focus on training the industry in Building Information Modelling (BIM). BIM is a process that begins with the creation of an intelligent 3D model and enables document management, coordination and simulation during the entire lifecycle of a project (plan, design, build, operation and maintenance). BIM is used to design and document building and infrastructure designs where every detail of a building is modelled in BIM. The model can be used for analysis to explore design options and to create visualisations that help stakeholders understand what the building will look like before it's built. The model is then used to generate the design documentation for construction. Currently located in Menara Sunway, the MyBIM lab is equipped with 21 workstations complete with the necessary facilities such as 115 units of BIM softwares in ensuring the industry is updated with the latest BIM technology. It also has a studio, seminar areas and a showcase hall for exhibitions.

14. The formation of the National BIM Library which is accessible to help facilitate construction industry players to adopt the BIM approach. The library is rich in multi-discipline 3D objects ready to be downloaded and used by BIM designers. It holds more than 10,000 objects from IBS precast and connectors to kitchen sinks and medical surgery trays. Users can browse www.mybimlibrary.my to know more information about this system.

15. The successful implementation of BIM in more than 20 JKR's complex projects above RM100 Million comprising of hospitals, institutional buildings and social amenities. JKR is facilitated with the JKR BIM Guideline and Standard which was enhanced with the inclusion of documents from UK, USA, Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia and others as references. A Circular (Surat Arahan KPKR Bil. 18/2020) *to mandate the usage of BIM on JKR public projects above RM10 Million was issued in October 2020.*

16. The inspiring performance of BIM adoption in Malaysia after much promotion and training where the rate had increased by 2.9 times from 17% (2016) to 49% (2019). This was further advanced when the central agencies supported the initiative by allocating fund under the 11MP.

17. The positive outcome of the National BIM e-submission (NBeS) initiative piloted by four (4) Local Authorities which were Putrajaya Corporation, Majlis Bandaraya Petaling Jaya, Majlis Perbandaran Kangar and Majlis Bandaraya Melaka Bersejarah. NBeS is an automation system that allows building plans to be digitally assessed by the Local Authorities using 3D information modelling. The NBeS was also integrated with the OSC 3 Plus Online system for these pilot projects to enable building plans to be auto checked against the UBBL requirements using BIM. Subsequent efforts to rope in other Local Authorities especially with city status had experienced some set back due to insufficient funds to integrate the NBeS system with the OSC 3 Plus Online system. It was proposed that this fund is to be obtained by KPKT from the RMKe-12 budget.

18. Sebanyak lima (5) buah kajian mengenai BIM telah dilakukan untuk rujukan oleh pihak berkepentingan dengan kajian terkini mengenai keberkesanan NBeS bagi memudahkan promosi sistem ini kepada agensi-agensi yang berkaitan terutama Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan. Satu lagi kajian strategik berkenaan semua projek bangunan melebihi RM10 Juta perlu menggunakan BIM masih dijalankan dan dijangka siap pada tahun 2021.

19. Sebanyak lima (5) buah Buku Panduan BIM telah diterbitkan meliputi kesedaran, kesediaan, penerapan, pelan pelaksanaan dan panduan projek untuk memimpin pemain industri dalam pelaksanaan BIM.

20. Dari tahun 2016 hingga 2020, seramai 3,776 personel telah dilatih dalam BIM di bawah 12 modul latihan yang merangkumi semua peringkat pengamal BIM, seperti pengurus, penyelaras, *modeller* untuk seni bina, struktur, infrastruktur dan mekanikal, elektrikal dan kerja paip (MEP). Seramai 209 pelatih juga telah dilatih untuk memastikan pengetahuan dalam BIM terus meningkat dan dikemaskini sementara 62 perantis telah dilatih melalui Program Perantis BIM.

21. Kolaborasi dengan enam (6) buah universiti tempatan untuk membentuk pusat pembelajaran BIM di kawasan terpilih bagi menyediakan latihan kepada industri. Pusat-pusat ini dikenali sebagai satelit myBIM yang akan menjalankan latihan berdasarkan modul latihan BIM yang dibangunkan oleh Pusat myBIM. Selain universiti tempatan ini, enam (6) buah Akademi Binaan Malaysia di seluruh negara juga telah mewujudkan satelit myBIM untuk menyediakan kemudahan latihan bagi industri pembinaan.

22. Pengenalan Skim Insentif Transformasi BIM di mana syarat-syarat permohonan dapat dirujuk di portal myBIM https://www.mybimcentre.com.my/skim-insentif-bim/. Skim ini terdiri daripada lesen Autodesk AEC dan program latihan BIM masing-masing bernilai RM33,000. Jumlah keseluruhan syarikat yang telah mendapat manfaat daripada skim ini adalah 71 syarikat.

23. Mempromosi BIM kepada sektor awam dan swasta melalui pelbagai landasan adalah satu usaha yang berterusan. Ini termasuk video BIM yang diterbitkan di *Facebook*; anjuran Pameran Kerjaya BIM; program penerangan BIM di seluruh negara; program *outreach* serta program penglibatan pihak berkepentingan. Hari BIM adalah kemuncak kempen promosi penerapan dan pelaksanaan BIM nasional. Hari BIM pertama dijalankan pada tahun 2014 dan diadakan setiap tahun sehingga 2019 kecuali tahun 2017.

24. Pengesahan dan pelancaran Pelan Strategik Pembinaan 4.0 (2021-2025) oleh YB. Menteri Kanan Kerja Raya Malaysia dalam upacara pembukaan maya ICW 2020 pada 17 November 2020. Pelan strategik lima (5) tahun ini bertujuan untuk melengkapkan industri pembinaan Malaysia dengan teknologi digital dalam mengubah landskap pembinaannya menjadi pintar dan mampan. Matlamat akhir pelan ini diharapkan dapat mendorong Malaysia menerajui pasaran di Asia Tenggara.

18. A total of five (5) studies on BIM had been conducted for reference by stakeholders with the study on the effectiveness of NBeS recently completed to facilitate the promotion of the system to related agencies especially the Local Authorities. Another strategic study on all building projects above RM10 Million to use BIM is still ongoing due to complete in 2021.

19. A total of five (5) BIM Guidebooks were published covering awareness, readiness, adoption, execution plan and project guide to steer industry players in the implementation of BIM.

20. From 2016 to 2020, a total of 3,776 personnel had been trained in BIM under the 12 training modules which covered all levels of BIM practitioners, such as managers, coordinators, modellers for architecture, structure, infrastructure and mechanical, electrical and plumbing (MEP). A total of 209 trainers were also trained to ensure they are up-to-date with the latest in BIM while another 62 apprentices were trained via the BIM Apprentice Program.

21. Collaborations with six (6) local universities to form BIM learning centres in selected areas to provide training to the industry. These centres are known as myBIM satellites which will conduct training based on the BIM training modules developed by myBIM Centre. Other than these local universities, the six (6) ABMs nationwide had also set up their myBIM satellites to provide training facilities for the construction industry.

22. The introduction of the BIM Transformation Incentive Scheme where the terms of application can be referred at myBIM portal link https://www.mybimcentre.com.my/skim-insentif-bim/. The scheme comprised of Autodesk AEC license and BIM training programmes worth RM33,000 each. The total number of companies that had benefited from the scheme to date is 71 companies.

23. The successful promotion of BIM is an on-going effort to both public and private sectors via various platforms. These included BIM videos published on Facebook; BIM Career fair organised; BIM roadshows across the country; outreach programmes conducted as well as stakeholder engagement programmes organised. BIM Day is the highlight of the national BIM adoption and implementation promotion campaign. The first BIM Day was conducted in 2014 and it was organised yearly until 2019 with the exception of 2017.

24. The endorsement and launching of the Construction 4.0 Strategic Plan (2021-2025) by YB. Senior Minister of Works Malaysia in a virtual opening ceremony of ICW 2020 on 17 November 2020. This five (5) year strategic plan aims to equip Malaysia's construction industry with digital technologies in changing its construction landscape to become smart and sustainable. Eventually, this plan is expected to gear Malaysia towards being a market leader in Southeast Asia.

TERAS STRATEGIK 4
PENGANTARABANGSAAN & DAYA SAING

STRATEGIC THRUST 4
INTERNATIONALISATION & COMPETITIVENESS

Teras Strategik 4 (TS4) mempunyai dua (2) Bidang Fokus iaitu Bidang Fokus Eksport dan Bidang Fokus Daya Saing yang disokong oleh 10 KPI. TS4 mengekalkan matlamat akhir asal di mana Malaysia mengungguli dalam menerajui usaha peringkat tempatan dan global dengan penambahan matlamat pertengahan untuk mencapai daya saing perniagaan yang lebih hebat bagi syarikat-syarikat berkaitan pembinaan.

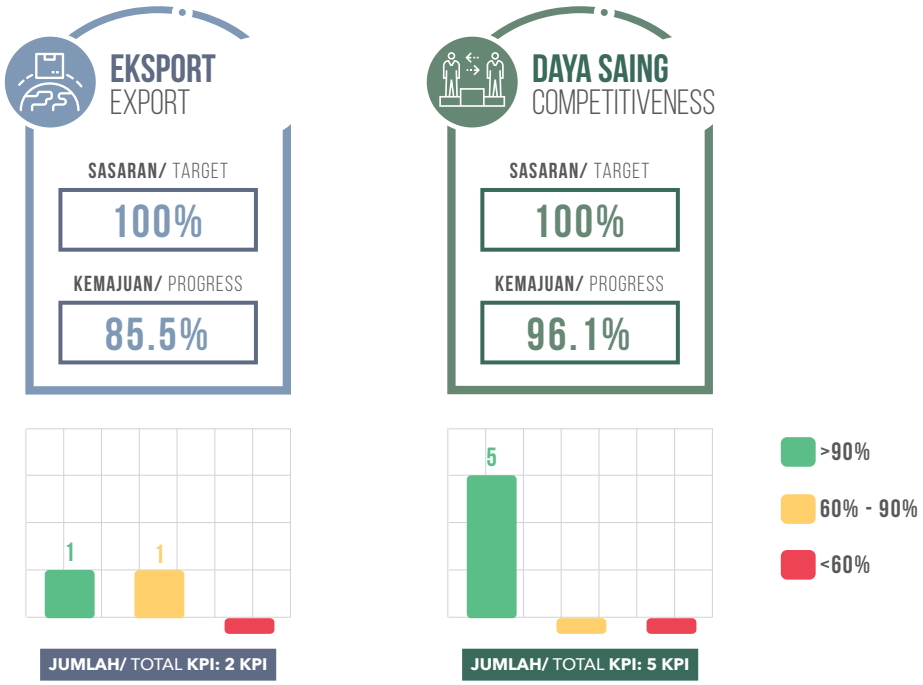
Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2020, ST4 mencapai kemajuan 91% berbanding sasaran 100%. Berikutan penggabungan enam (6) KPI menjadi tiga (3) (KPI IT-01 dengan IT-02; KPI IT-03 dengan IT-04 dan KPI IT-05 dengan IT-06), terdapat tujuh (7) KPI secara keseluruhan, di mana enam (6) KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan satu (1) KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90%. Status kemajuan keseluruhan ST4 ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 06 di bawah:

Strategic Thrust 4 (ST4) has two (2) Focus Areas namely Focus Area on Export and Focus Area on Competitiveness supported by 10 KPIs. ST4 maintains the original end-state/ outcome of Malaysia champions to lead the charge locally and abroad with an inclusion of an intermediate end-state to achieve greater business competitiveness of construction companies.

From January 2016 to December 2020, ST4 achieved a progress of 91% against the target of 100%. Following the merger of six (6) KPIs into three (3) (KPI IT-01 with IT-02; KPI IT-03 with IT-04 and KPI IT-05 with IT-06), there are seven (7) KPIs in total, where six (6) KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and one (1) KPI was between 60% - 90% progress. The overall progress status of ST4 is shown in Figure 06 below:

MATLAMAT AKHIR : Juara Malaysia menerajui usaha peringkat tempatan dan global
MATLAMAT PERTENGAHAN : Daya saing perniagaan yang lebih hebat bagi syarikat-syarikat pembinaan

END-STATE : *Malaysia champions to lead the charge locally and abroad*
INTERMEDIATE END-STATE : *Greater business competitiveness of construction companies*



Rajah 06: Status Kemajuan Keseluruhan Teras Strategik 4 dari 2016 ke 2020
Figure 06: Overall Progress Status of Strategic Thrust 4 from 2016 to 2020

BIDANG FOKUS 7 (BF7) – EKSPORT
FOCUS AREA 7 (FA7) – EXPORT

Bidang Fokus ini menyokong dua (2) matlamat iaitu untuk memastikan peserta baharu memasuki pasaran projek di luar negara dan meningkatkan akses kepada pembiayaan di dalam mengekspot perkhidmatan pembinaan. Dengan tujuan untuk mencapai peningkatan enam (6) kali ganda jumlah projek pembinaan dan produk berkaitan pembinaan yang dijalankan oleh syarikat Malaysia di luar negara, inisiatif yang ditetapkan dalam CITP berfungsi untuk memupuk juara Malaysia agar berdaya saing di peringkat tempatan dan global.

Secara keseluruhan, BF7 mencapai kemajuan 85.5% berbanding sasaran 100%. Dari empat (4) KPI asal, ia telah digabungkan kerana mempunyai pelan pelaksanaan yang serupa (KPI IT-01 dan IT-02) dan (KPI IT-03 dan IT-04). Dari dua (2) KPI ini, satu (1) KPI mencapai kemajuan 100% dan satu (1) KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% seperti perincian berikut:

This Focus Area supports two (2) outcomes which are to ensure new market entrants for projects overseas and to enhance access to financing in exporting our construction services. With the aim to achieve six (6) times increase in volume of overseas construction projects and construction related products secured by Malaysian companies, the initiatives defined in the CITP worked towards nurturing Malaysian champions to be locally and globally competitive.

Overall, FA7 achieved a progress of 85.5% against the target of 100%. From its original four (4) KPIs, they were merged due to sharing similar implementation plans (KPI IT-01 and IT-02) and (KPI IT-03 and IT-04). Out of the two (2) KPIs, one (1) KPI achieved 100% progress and one (1) KPI was between 60% - 90% progress as per the following details:

KPI	Keterangan KPI *KPI Description*	Sasaran *Target* %	Pencapaian *Achievement* %
IT-01	Peningkatan enam (6) kali ganda jumlah projek pembinaan dan produk berkaitan pembinaan luar negara yang dijalankan oleh syarikat Malaysia pada Q4 2020 (dari garis asas tahun 2015 sebanyak RM1.38 Bilion) *Six (6) times increase in volume of overseas construction projects & construction related products secured by Malaysian companies by Q4 2020 (from 2015 baseline of RM1.38 Billion)*	100	100
IT-03	Pelaburan pertama dana ekuiti GLC yang baharu ditubuhkan untuk pelaburan projek luar negara bagi melengkapkan bahagian ekuiti syarikat Malaysia pada Q4 2020 *First investment of newly setup GLC equity fund for overseas project investment to complement Malaysian companies' equity portion by Q4 2020*	100	71

Pencapaian/ *Achievements*

Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2020, pencapaian utama berikut telah dihasilkan oleh BF7:

1. Lima (5) skim telah dikenal pasti untuk membantu syarikat-syarikat Malaysia yang menceburkan diri di luar negara memperoleh pembiayaan semasa peringkat penting projek. Lima (5) skim tersebut adalah Program Pembangunan Antarabangsa; Rangsangan Pembiayaan Luar Negara; Pertukaran Mata Wang Negara Fokus; Skim Pelaburan Ekuiti dan Pensekuritian Pinjaman. Satu (1) daripada lima (5) skim pembiayaan yang merupakan Pertukaran Mata Wang Negara Fokus telah dilaksanakan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia apabila dua (2) perjanjian telah dimeterai antara Malaysia dan Bank Pusat Thailand & Bank Pusat Indonesia.

From January 2016 until December 2020, the following major milestones had been achieved by FA7:

1. *Five (5) schemes to assist Malaysian companies venturing overseas secure funding at crucial stages of the projects were identified. These five (5) schemes were International Development Program; Stimulus for Overseas Financing; Focused Countries Currency Swap; Equity Investment Scheme and Loan Securitisation. One (1) out of the five (5) financing schemes which was Focused Countries Currency Swap had been executed by Bank Negara Malaysia when two (2) agreements were executed between Malaysia and Central Bank of Thailand & Central Bank of Indonesia.*

2. Sebanyak 33 buah projek yang melibatkan 19 buah syarikat berkaitan pembinaan telah mendapat manfaat daripada geran Dana Eksport Perkhidmatan (SEF) yang disalurkan oleh MATRADE (Perbadanan Pembangunan Perdagangan Luar Malaysia) dari tahun 2016 hingga 2018. Geran ini memberi bantuan kepada Penyedia Perkhidmatan Malaysia (MSP) untuk menjalankan aktiviti untuk memperluas dan menceburkan diri dalam pasaran antarabangsa dengan syarat ia berada dalam salah satu daripada tujuh (7) aktiviti yang diluluskan.

3. Lebih daripada 120 tender/ peluang antarabangsa telah disebarkan melalui penghantaran e-mel kepada peserta yang berdaftar dan diterbitkan di laman web CIDB dari tahun 2016 hingga 2020. Projek-projek ini diperolehi dari Pangkalan Data Projek Antarabangsa yang dikendalikan secara berpusat. Ia diwujudkan untuk memudahkan pemain Malaysia mengetahui peluang pembinaan di luar negara. Pangkalan data projek Antarabangsa ini telah dikemas kini secara berkala untuk rujukan oleh pemain Malaysia.

4. Penerbitan lebih dari 20 Laporan Risikan Pasaran dari tahun 2016 hingga 2020 merangkumi negara-negara yang mungkin pemain industri pembinaan Malaysia berminat untuk menceburkan diri dalam pembinaan di luar negara. Negara-negara di seluruh dunia ini termasuk India, UAE, Filipina, Myanmar, Bahrain, Singapura, Vietnam, Laos, Brunei, Australia, Bangladesh, Qatar dan lain-lain.

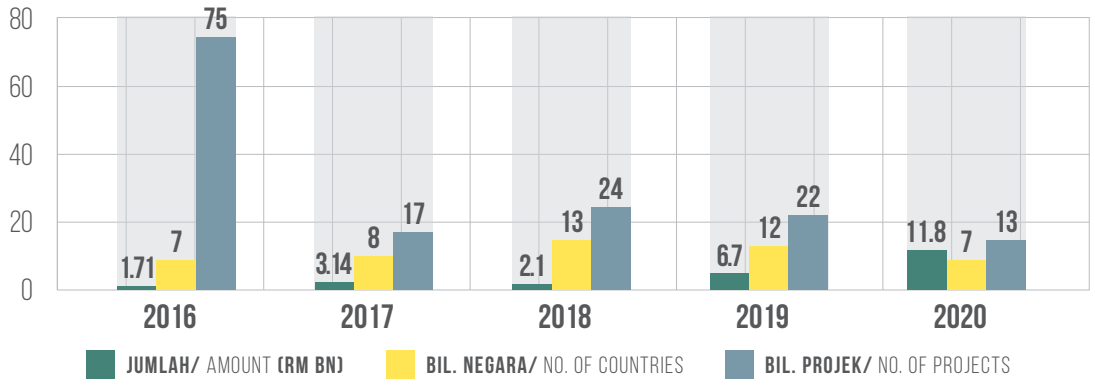
5. Sebanyak RM25.45 Bilion telah dicapai oleh projek pembinaan luar negara dan produk berkaitan pembinaan yang dijalankan oleh syarikat Malaysia yang mengeksport perkhidmatan pembinaan dari tahun 2016 hingga 2020. Ini telah melepasi sasaran peningkatan jumlah enam (6) kali ganda (RM8.28 Bilion) dari garis dasar 2015 sebanyak RM1.38 Bilion.

2. A total of 33 projects involving 19 construction related companies had benefitted from the Services Export Fund (SEF) grant disbursed by MATRADE (Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation) from 2016 to 2018. These grants provide assistance to Malaysian Service Providers (MSPs) to undertake activities to expand and venture into the international market provided it is in any of the seven (7) approved activities.

3. More than 120 international tender/ opportunities had been disseminated through email blasting to registered participants and published in the CIDB website from 2016 to 2020. These projects were acquired from the centrally managed International Project Database which was established to facilitate Malaysian players on the availability of construction opportunities overseas. The International project database had been regularly updated for reference by the Malaysian players.

4. The publication of more than 20 Market Intelligence Reports from 2016 to 2020 covering countries that Malaysian construction industry players may be interested in pursuing construction opportunities abroad. The countries are all over the world including India, the UAE, Philippines, Myanmar, Bahrain, Singapore, Vietnam, Laos, Brunei, Australia, Bangladesh, Qatar and others.

5. A total of RM25.45 Billion was achieved by overseas construction projects and construction related products secured by Malaysian companies exporting construction services from 2016 to 2020. This had surpassed the target of six (6) times increase in volume (RM8.28 Billion) from the 2015 baseline of RM1.38 Billion.



Rajah 07: Projek yang dimenangi oleh syarikat Malaysia di pasaran luar negara (2016-2020)
Figure 07: Projects won by Malaysian companies in overseas market (2016 - 2020)

6. Direktori *Malaysian Construction Related Exporters: Goods and Services* telah diterbitkan. Ia mengandungi maklumat yang diperolehi melalui tinjauan CIDB mengenai kontraktor/ perunding/ pembekal bahan baharu yang mempunyai projek di dalam tangan dan berpotensi untuk dieksport. Direktori ini juga akan menyiarkan penerbitan *International Program Newsletter*. Dalam tempoh CITP, direktori yang meliputi 2017, 2019 dan 2020 telah diterbitkan.

7. Dana Ekuiti Projek Antarabangsa (DEPA) yang telah ditubuhkan untuk meningkatkan akses kepada pembiayaan bagi projek pembinaan di luar negara dan permohonan dana Kerajaan Persekutuan telah diluluskan oleh MOF (Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia). Jaminan berjumlah RM1 Bilion telah diumumkan pada Bajet 2020 pada tahun 2019. Kerangka pelaksanaan terperinci yang menggariskan model operasi peringkat tinggi yang merangkumi struktur pelaburan, kerangka tadbir urus, aliran proses ORA *(Overseas Readiness Assessment)* dan simulasi pra-perintis DEPA telah dikaji dan dihasilkan untuk penyertaan oleh penaja ekuiti dan pihak berkepentingan yang berkaitan. Namun, setelah pandemik Covid-19, Kerajaan telah memberi fokus untuk merangsang pasaran domestik kerana sekatan perjalanan telah menghadkan eksport perkhidmatan pembinaan.

8. Lebih dari 40 program misi dan promosi eksport dijalankan dari tahun 2016 hingga 2020 untuk menunjukkan keupayaan dan kekuatan syarikat Malaysia dengan sokongan padu Kerajaan. Program-program ini merangkumi lebih dari 20 misi ke Malaysia dan 20 misi keluar negara. Semasa misi, lebih daripada 10 acara padanan perniagaan diselaraskan untuk meningkatkan peluang pemain Malaysia di pasaran luar negara. Terdapat satu (1) pameran utama yang diadakan setiap tahun dari 2016 hingga 2019 sementara pameran pada tahun 2020 ditangguhkan kerana pandemik Covid-19.

9. Lebih daripada 30 buah syarikat Malaysia telah dibantu dalam melaksanakan projek mereka di luar negara. Ini adalah sebahagian daripada tanggungjawab CIDB dalam memastikan projek-projek luar negara ini berjaya disiapkan dan membina reputasi yang baik bagi syarikat dalam memperoleh lebih banyak projek pada masa akan datang.

6. *The directory of Malaysian Construction Related Exporters: Goods and Services had been published. It contains information obtained through CIDB surveys on new contractors/ consultants/ materials suppliers having projects in hand with the potential to be exported. The directory will also include a publication of International Programme Newsletter. Within the CITP period, the directory covering 2017, 2019 and 2020 were published.*

7. *The Dana Ekuiti Projek Antarabangsa (DEPA) Fund which was set up to enhance the access to financing for overseas construction projects and request for Federal Government funding was approved by the MOF (Ministry Of Finance). The guarantee totalling RM1 Billion was announced during Budget 2020 in 2019. The detailed implementation framework outlining the high-level operational model which includes the investment structure, governance framework, ORA (Overseas Readiness Assessment) process flow and DEPA pre-pilot simulation was studied and generated for participation by equity funders and related stakeholders. However, subsequent to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Government had focused on stimulating the domestic market since travel restrictions had limited the export of construction services.*

8. *More than 40 missions and export promotion programmes were conducted from 2016 to 2020 to showcase the capability and strength of Malaysian companies backed by the Government's firm support. These programmes had included more than 20 inbound and outbound missions each. During the missions, more than 10 business matching events were coordinated to enhance opportunities of Malaysian players in overseas markets. There was one (1) major exhibition organised in each year from 2016 to 2019 while the exhibition in 2020 was postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic.*

9. *More than 30 Malaysian companies were facilitated in implementing their overseas projects. This is part of CIDB's responsibility in ensuring the successful completion of these overseas projects and establish a good reputation for the companies in gaining more projects in the future.*

BIDANG FOKUS 8 (BF8) – DAYA SAING
FOCUS AREA 8 (FA8) – COMPETITIVENESS

Bidang Fokus ini bertujuan untuk memastikan daya saing dalam industri pembinaan dengan menyasarkan tiga (3) matlamat, iaitu meningkatkan kemudahan menjalankan perniagaan melalui Portal Sehenti untuk pendaftaran kontraktor dan Pusat Sehenti untuk permit pembinaan; meningkatkan penggubalan dasar melalui analisis digital dan meningkatkan akses kepada kontraktor yang diperakui melalui penilaian SCORE.

Secara keseluruhan, BF8 mencapai kemajuan 96.1% berbanding sasaran 100%. Pada asalnya, BF8 mempunyai enam (6) KPI. Selepas itu dua (2) KPI telah digabungkan (KPI IT-05 dan IT-06) kerana mempunyai pelan pelaksanaan yang sama untuk mencapai sasaran yang serupa. Kesemua lima (5) KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dengan satu (1) KPI siap 100% seperti perincian berikut:

This Focus Area targets to ensure competitiveness in the construction industry by supporting three (3) outcomes which were to improve ease of doing business through One Stop Portal on contractor's registration and One Stop Centre on construction permits; to improve policy formulation through digital analytics and to improve access to accredited contractors through SCORE ratings.

Overall, FA8 achieved a progress of 96.1% against the target of 100%. Originally, FA8 had six (6) KPIs. Subsequently two (2) KPIs were merged (KPI IT-05 and IT-06) due to having the same execution plans to achieve similar targets. All the five (5) KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% with one (1) KPI completed 100% as per the following details:

KPI	Keterangan KPI *KPI Description*	Sasaran *Target* %	Pencapaian *Achievement* %
IT-05	150 syarikat mencapai penarafan SCORE 4 & 5 bintang pada Q4 2020 *150 companies to achieve 4 & 5 stars SCORE rating by Q4 2020*	100	94
IT-07	Pusat Sehenti pendaftaran kontraktor dilancarkan pada Q4 2020 dan integrasi sistem dengan sekurang-kurangnya lima (5) pengawal selia utama *One-Stop-Centre on contractor registration to be rolled-out by Q4 2020 and system integration with at least five (5) key regulators*	100	90
IT-08	Enam (6) PBT bertaraf Bandaraya menerbitkan Manual Urusan Permit Pembinaan (DCP) dan 54 PBT melaksanakan OSC 3 Plus Online pada tahun 2020 *Six (6) PBTs with city status to publish Dealing with Construction Permit (DCP) Manual and 54 PBTs to implement OSC 3 Plus Online by 2020*	100	100
IT-09	Pusat Maklumat Industri Pembinaan Negara (NCIIC) dengan enam (6) Maklumat Strategik Utama dilancarkan pada Disember 2019 dengan analisis digital pada Disember 2020 *National Construction Industry Information Centre (NCIIC) with six (6) Key Strategic information launched by December 2019 with digital analytics by December 2020*	100	99.2
IT-10	Model untuk ramalan kos pembinaan dilancarkan pada tahun 2020 *Model for forecasting construction cost rolled out by 2020*	100	97.2

Pencapaian/ *Achievements*

Dari Januari 2016 hingga Disember 2020, pencapaian utama berikut telah dihasilkan oleh BF8:

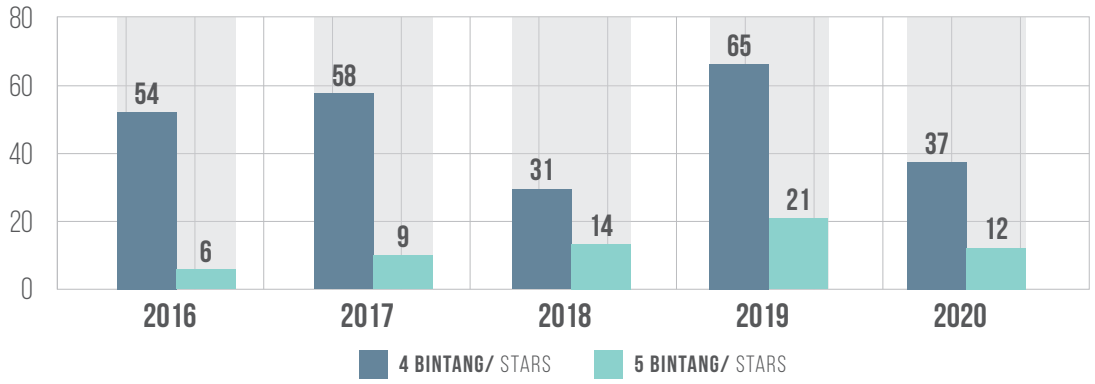
1. Penambahbaikan kepada penarafan daya saing PKS untuk peningkatan atau SCORE ke versi 2.0 untuk disesuaikan dengan isu dan cabaran semasa dalam industri seperti Pindaan Akta 520 CIDB serta keperluan keselamatan dan eksport yang meningkat. SCORE digunakan dalam industri pembinaan sebagai alat diagnostik untuk mengukur dan meningkatkan daya saing kontraktor berdasarkan prestasi dan keupayaan dalam tujuh (7) parameter utama. Dalam usaha meningkatkan bilangan kontraktor dengan penarafan SCORE yang lebih tinggi, CIDB telah mengadakan banyak sesi bimbingan dalam membantu kontraktor semasa sesi audit Semakan Pematuhan Kontraktor (CCA) mulai 2019.

   Sesi ini telah memberi manfaat kepada kontraktor dalam meningkatkan penilaian SCORE mereka sekurang-kurangnya satu (1) bintang. Pelbagai program kolaborasi juga diadakan untuk mempromosikan SCORE serta memperoleh pengetahuan mengenai amalan terbaik dan keupayaan pengurusan. Program penarafan SCORE juga dipromosikan di pejabat CIDB Negeri dan Cawangan, laman web rasmi CIDB dan juga melalui media sosial seperti *Facebook*. Statistik kontraktor yang telah mencapai 4 dan 5 bintang dari 2016 hingga 2020 adalah seperti berikut:

From January 2016 until December 2020, the following major milestones had been achieved by FA8:

1. *The enhancement to the SME competitiveness rating for enhancement or SCORE to version 2.0 in keeping with current issues and challenges in the industry such as the amended CIDB Act 520 and enhanced safety and export ready requirements. SCORE is used in the construction industry as a diagnostic tool to measure and enhance competitiveness of contractors based on their performance and capabilities in seven (7) key parameters. In the effort to increase the number of contractors with higher SCORE rating, CIDB had conducted numerous coaching sessions in assisting contractors during the Contractor Compliance Assurance (CCA) audit sessions beginning 2019.*

   These sessions had benefitted the contractors in progressing their SCORE rating by at least one (1) star. Various collaboration programmes were also held to promote SCORE as well as gain knowledge in best practices and management capability. The SCORE rating programme was also promoted within CIDB State and Branch offices, CIDB official website and also via social media such as Facebook. The statistics of contractors that had achieved 4 and 5 stars from 2016 to 2020 are as follows:



Kontraktor yang Mencapai 4 & 5 Bintang Penarafan SCORE
Contractors with 4 & 5 Star SCORE Rating

2. Penarafan SCORE telah dikenalpasti sebagai satu kriteria kontraktor yang dipilih untuk menyiapkan projek yang sakit/ lewat atau projek yang tidak dapat disiapkan oleh kontraktor asal kerana keadaan yang tidak dijangka. Pekeliling Perbendaharaan PK4.5 (Tatacara Pengurusan Projek Sakit dan Pelantikan Kontraktor Penyiap bagi Projek Sakit) telah menetapkan hanya kontraktor yang mempunyai SCORE minima tiga (3) bintang yang dapat dipertimbangkan untuk pelawaan tender.

2. *SCORE rating had been recognised as a criterion for contractors chosen to complete delayed projects or projects that were unable to be completed by the original contractors due to unforeseen circumstances. The Treasury Circular PK4.5 (Tatacara Pengurusan Projek Sakit dan Pelantikan Kontraktor Penyiap bagi Projek Sakit) had defined only contractors having a minimum of three (3) stars SCORE rating can be considered for tender invitation.*

3. Pembangunan Portal Kontraktor Malaysia (MCP) yang merupakan portal pendaftaran atas talian sehenti yang membolehkan kontraktor tempatan dan asing mendaftar dengan agensi pelesenan yang berkaitan. Objektif portal ini adalah untuk menyelaraskan syarat pendaftaran untuk mengelakkan pertindihan melalui perkongsian maklumat dan seterusnya menghapuskan keperluan untuk berurusan secara individu dengan setiap agensi. Inisiatif ini menjimatkan masa dan kos untuk kontraktor dan meningkatkan kemudahan menjalankan perniagaan di sektor pembinaan. Sehingga Disember 2020, integrasi MCP dengan CIDB dan Bahagian Pembangunan Kontraktor dan Usahawan (BPKU) Kementerian Kerja Raya telah siap 100%. Integrasi dengan Suruhanjaya Tenaga (ST) berada pada kemajuan 90% sementara dengan Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara (SPAN) telah mencapai kemajuan 45%. Integrasi dengan agensi seperti Unit Pendaftaran Kontraktor dan Juruperunding (UPKJ), Sarawak dan Petronas telah ditangguhkan sehingga agensi-agensi ini menyiapkan peningkatan sistem mereka.

4. Sebanyak 98 Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan telah berjaya menggunakan sistem atas talian OSC 3 *Plus* yang menjadi sebahagian daripada Sistem Pengurusan Permit Pembinaan bersepadu. Pelaksanaan Pusat Sehenti (OSC) telah meningkatkan kecekapan keseluruhan proses permohonan untuk pengeluaran permit pembinaan yang wajib sebelum memulakan kerja pembinaan di tapak. Sistem atas talian dengan pengenalan sistem e-penyerahan dan e-kelulusan telah mempercepatkan lagi proses kelulusan dan meningkatkan kemudahan menjalankan perniagaan dalam pembinaan. Ini juga telah membolehkan projek dilaksanakan dengan cepat dan seterusnya bukan hanya dapat meningkatkan daya saing antarabangsa Malaysia tetapi juga mewujudkan persekitaran perniagaan yang kondusif untuk pelabur asing dan tempatan.

5. Kejayaan melancarkan empat (4) manual Urusan Permohonan Permit Pembinaan (DCP) oleh Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan yang terlibat dalam projek perintis. DCP adalah salah satu penarafan yang digunakan oleh Bank Dunia dalam menentukan kedudukan untuk Kemudahan Menjalankan Perniagaan di antara 190 negara. Pada masa ini, Malaysia berada di kedudukan ke 12 dari 190 untuk Kemudahan Menjalankan Perniagaan dan di kedudukan ke dua (2) dari 190 untuk Urusan Permohonan Permit Pembinaan. CITP pada awalnya menyasarkan jumlah purata prosedur kelulusan permit pembinaan di seluruh negara perlu dikurangkan menjadi 13 dan jumlah hari dikurangkan menjadi 74 untuk projek pembangunan berskala kecil. Berikutan sistem atas talian OSC 3 Plus yang berupaya meningkatkan proses kelulusan permit pembinaan telah digunakan secara meluas, pembangunan manual DCP untuk Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan lain telah dihentikan.

6. Kejayaan melancarkan CONVINCE *(Construction Information for Your Convenience)* sebagai pusat sehenti data pembinaan Malaysia. Dulunya dikenali sebagai Pusat Maklumat Industri Pembinaan Nasional (NCIIC), ia dijenamakan semula sebagai CONVINCE dengan objektif utama untuk meningkatkan kesediaan dan kesedaran dalam maklumat pembinaan, terutama dalam penyediaan satu landasan pusat atas talian untuk mengurus dan menyusun maklumat pembinaan, meningkatkan kecekapan dan kebolehpercayaan dalam pengeluaran dan analisis data, serta membolehkan akses dan ketersediaan maklumat pembinaan yang lebih mudah. Ia menyediakan informasi dan maklumat terkini mengenai enam (6) maklumat strategik utama yang merangkumi projek, kontraktor, personel binaan, produk, kos dan penarafan. Ini terdiri daripada 15 modul serta komponen analisis digital untuk menyediakan maklumat strategik kepada industri pembinaan. Ia dibangunkan melalui integrasi dengan

3. The development of the Malaysia Contractor Portal (MCP) which is a one stop online registration portal that enables local and foreign contractors to register with the relevant licensing agencies. The objective of the portal is to streamline the registration requirements to avoid duplication via information sharing thus eliminating the need to deal individually with each agency. This initiative saved time and cost for contractors and improved the ease of doing business in the construction sector. By December 2020, the MCP integration with CIDB and Bahagian Pembangunan Kontraktor dan Usahawan (BPKU) of the Ministry of Works had been 100% completed. Integration with Suruhanjaya Tenaga (ST) is at 90% progress while with Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara (SPAN) had reached 45% progress. Integration with agencies such as the Unit Pendaftaran Kontraktor dan Juruperunding (UPKJ), Sarawak and Petronas had been postponed until these agencies had completed their system upgrades.

4. A total of 98 Local Authorities had successfully utilised the OSC 3 Plus Online system which formed part of an integrated Construction Permit Management System. The implementation of the One Stop Centre (OSC) had enhanced the efficiency of the whole application process for the permit issuance which is mandatory prior to the commencement of construction work on site. The online system with the introduction of the e-submission and e-approval system had further accelerated the approval process and improve the ease of doing business in construction. This has also enabled projects to be rolled out expeditiously which in turn would not only enhance Malaysia's international competitiveness but also create a conducive business environment for foreign and local investors.

5. The successful launching of four (4) Dealing with Construction Permit (DCP) manual by the participating Local Authorities that were involved in the pilot projects. DCP is one of the ratings used by the World Bank in determining the ranking for Ease of Doing Business among 190 countries. Currently, Malaysia is ranked 12 out of 190 for Ease of Doing Business and ranked two (2) out of 190 for Dealing with Construction Permits. The CITP originally targeted for the average number of construction permit approval procedures nationwide to be reduced to 13 and number of days reduced to 74 for small scale development projects. Subsequent to the widely utilised OSC 3 Plus Online System which had enhanced the approval process of construction permits, the development of the DCP manual for other Local Authorities was discontinued.

6. The successful launching of CONVINCE (Construction Information for Your Convenience) as a one-stop centre of Malaysia's construction data. Formerly known as the National Construction Industry Information Centre (NCIIC), it was rebranded to CONVINCE with the main objective to boost the readiness and awareness for construction information, especially in the creation of an online central platform to manage and compile construction information, enhancing efficiency and reliability in data extraction and analysis, as well as enabling easier access and availability of construction information. It provides the latest construction information and updates on six (6) key strategic information covering projects, contractors, personnel, products, costs and ratings. It comprises of 15 modules plus digital analytics components to make available strategic information to the construction industry. It is developed through integration with different sources of

pelbagai sumber maklumat yang dapat digunakan untuk memudahkan penggubalan dasar, perancangan strategik, keputusan pelaburan, penyelidikan saintifik dan ramalan berkenaan hal-hal berkaitan industri pembinaan. CONVINCE juga menyediakan semua penerbitan digital CIDB di bawah satu bumbung. Penerbitan digital ini disusun mengikut subjek dan dikemas kini setiap bulan. Kandungan modul telah dikemas kini secara berkala sementara keseluruhan penambahbaikan dan penyelenggaraan portal telah siap 45% pada Disember 2020.

7. Penerbitan Tinjauan & Prospek Industri Pembinaan (CIR&P) setiap tahun sejak 2016 yang boleh diakses melalui laman web CIDB. Ia disusun menjadi lima (5) bab dengan empat (4) bab umum dan satu (1) bab khas mengenai topik fokus yang merangkumi isu-isu industri pembinaan semasa. Empat (4) bab umum merangkumi ekonomi Malaysia sepintas lalu; projek pembinaan, kontraktor dan personel binaan; harga, upah dan kadar sewa serta prospek industri pembinaan. CIR&P 2020/2021 dijangka diterbitkan pada tahun 2021.

8. Penubuhan Pusat Kos Pembinaan Nasional atau N3C sebagai inisiatif utama yang dilakukan oleh CIDB untuk memenuhi salah satu fungsi CIDB di bawah Bahagian II, Seksyen 4 (1) (e) dan (h) Akta 520 iaitu "Mengadakan perkhidmatan perundingan dan nasihat berkenaan dengan industri pembinaan" dan "Memulakan dan menyenggarakan sistem maklumat industri pembinaan". *Building Cost Information Services Malaysia* (BCISM) telah diberi kepercayaan untuk mengendalikan portal N3C bagi pihak CIDB dalam menyediakan bank data berpusat untuk kos pembinaan. Portal N3C (Versi 2.0) telah siap dan dilancarkan pada 18 November 2020. Objektif utama N3C adalah untuk menyediakan maklumat kos pembinaan bagi yang berikut:
   - Harga bahan binaan, kadar upah buruh, kadar sewa jentera & harga pembelian peralatan
   - Indeks kos berkaitan dengan bahan binaan, buruh, jentera & peralatan
   - Indeks kos pembinaan untuk kategori bangunan utama

9. Pembangunan Unjuran Permintaan Pembinaan (myPROJEXIS) yang merupakan satu sistem automasi untuk memudahkan CIDB dalam mengunjurkan permintaan pembinaan bagi lapan (8) bahan utama dan tujuh (7) tred pekerja. Sistem ini menyediakan khidmat nasihat yang inovatif dan komprehensif dalam industri pembinaan Malaysia dengan mengumpulkan data mentah dari beberapa sumber yang merangkumi maklumat projek yang diawad dari pangkalan data CIDB; pengumuman projek baru oleh kerajaan dan swasta; dan harga bahan binaan.

information which can be used to facilitate policy formulation, strategic planning, investment decision, scientific research and forecasting on matters related to the construction industry. CONVINCE also provides all CIDB's digital publications under one roof. These digital publications are arranged according to subjects and updated monthly. The contents of the modules had been updated periodically while the overall portal improvements and maintenance is 45% completed as of December 2020.

7. The publication of the Construction Industry Review & Prospects (CIR&P) annually since 2016 which is accessible via the CIDB website. It is structured into five (5) chapters with four (4) standard chapters and a special chapter on a focus topic covering current construction industry issues. The four (4) standard chapters comprise of Malaysian economy at a glance; construction projects, contractors and personnel; prices, wages and hire rates; construction industry prospects. The CIR&P 2020/2021 is expected to be published in 2021.

8. The establishment of the National Construction Cost Centre or N3C as a key initiative undertaken by CIDB to fulfil one of CIDB's functions under Part II, Section 4 (1) (e) and (h) of Act 520 that is "to provide consultancy and advisory services with respect to the construction industry" and "to initiate and maintain a construction industry information system". The Building Cost Information Services Malaysia (BCISM) is entrusted to operate the N3C portal on behalf of CIDB in providing the centralised data bank for construction cost. The N3C portal (Version 2.0) was completed and launched on 18 November 2020. The main objective of N3C is to provide construction cost information to the following:-
   - *Building materials price, labour wage rate, machinery hire rate & equipment purchase*
   - *Cost indices pertaining to building materials, labour, machineries & equipment*
   - *Construction costs indices for major building categories*

9. The development of the Projection of Construction Demand (myPROJEXIS) which is an automation system to facilitate CIDB in projecting construction demands for eight (8) major materials and seven (7) trades of workers. This system provided an innovative and comprehensive advisory service in the Malaysian construction industry by collating raw data from several sources which included awarded projects information from CIDB's database; new projects announcement by the government and private sector; and construction materials prices.

TERAS STRATEGIK 5
PENYAMPAIAN PERKHIDMATAN
STRATEGIC THRUST 5
SERVICE DELIVERY

Teras Strategik 5 (TS5) mempunyai matlamat untuk menyokong agar CIDB matang ke arah menjadi organisasi berprestasi tinggi melalui strategi yang efektif dan jelas. Memainkan peranan asas dalam membimbing industri pembinaan untuk menyumbang secara berkesan terhadap pembangunan negara memerlukan CIDB dapat melaksanakan fungsinya dengan cekap. Ini dicapai melalui TS5 di mana penyampaian perkhidmatan yang cemerlang ditekankan.

Sejak tahun 2017, TS5 mempunyai 12 inisiatif. Namun, pada tahun 2020, Inisiatif S12 yang melibatkan anak-anak syarikat CIDB dalam peranan mereka untuk membantu dalam memenuhi fungsi CIDB digugurkan. Pelaksanaan 57 KPI yang diletakkan di bawah bidang kuasa anak-anak syarikat ini telah diselia di peringkat anak syarikat di mana pemantauan yang lebih berkesan dapat diatur. Inisiatif S11 telah diperluaskan ke semua pejabat dan cawangan negeri CIDB dalam memastikan pemantauan prestasi KPI secara dekat di seluruh rangkaian kerja di CIDB. Berikut adalah 11 inisiatif di bawah ST5:

Strategic Thrust 5 (ST5) aims to support CIDB matures into a high-performing organisation through effective and clear strategies. Playing a fundamental role in guiding the construction industry to contribute effectively towards nation building requires CIDB to be able to perform its functions efficiently. This was achieved via ST5 where an excellence service delivery is emphasised.

Since 2017, ST5 has 12 initiatives. However, in 2020, Initiative S12 which had involved CIDB subsidiary companies in their role to facilitate in fulfilling CIDB functions was dropped. The implementation of the 57 KPIs placed under the jurisdiction of these subsidiary companies was supervised at the subsidiaries' level where more effective monitoring can be organised. Initiative S11 was extended to all CIDB state and branch offices in ensuring a close-loop monitoring of KPIs performance within the entire working chain in CIDB. The following are the 11 initiatives under ST5 :

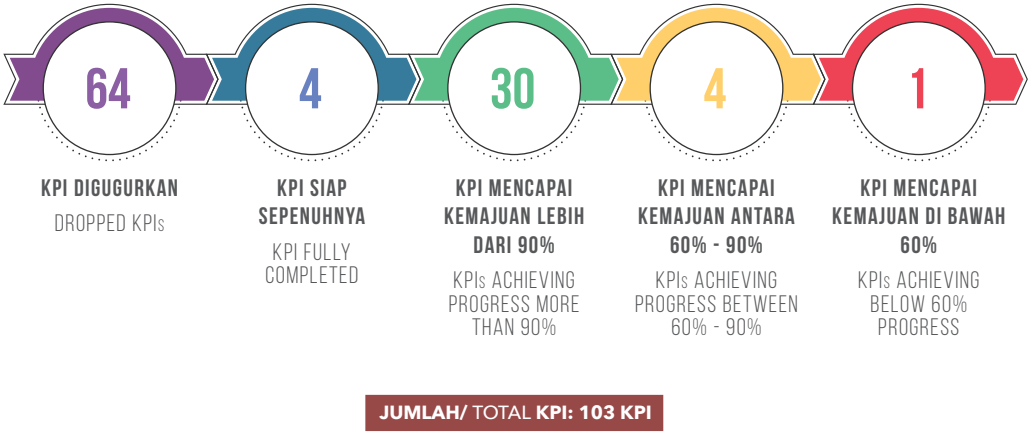
Inisiatif *Initiative*	Tajuk *Tittle*	Jumlah *Total* KPI	Status *Status* KPI
S1	Memastikan pengurusan dan kepimpinan CITP yang cemerlang *Ensure outstanding CITP leadership & management*	1	1 - ≥ 90%
S2	Meningkatkan standard dan integriti keseluruhan pentadbiran dan amalan bisnes dalaman *Elevate standards & integrity of all internal Business Practices & Administration*	10	1 – Siap/*Completed* 100% 8 - ≥ 90% 1 - 60% - 90%
S3	Menambahbaik pengurusan levi *Improve levy management*	3	2 - ≥ 90% 1 - 60% - 90%
S4	Memastikan penguatkuasaan yang efektif *Ensure highly effective enforcement*	2	2 - ≥ 90%
S5	Memacu kecemerlangan dalam pengurusan pemprosesan pusat *Drive excellence in central processing management*	2	1 - Siap/*Completed* 100 1 - ≥ 90%
S6	Memastikan pengurusan *Closed-Loop Strategy* yang berjaya *Ensure successful Closed-Loop Strategy management*	2	2 - ≥ 90%
S7	Melaksanakan amalan pengurusan risiko *Implement risk management practices*	1	1 - ≥ 90%
S8	Membangunkan warga kerja yang kompeten *Develop highly competent workforce*	3	1 - Siap/*Completed* 100 2 - ≥ 90%
S9	Meningkatkan penggunaan technologi dan sistem yang canggih *Enhance the use of high technology & systems*	2	2 - ≥ 90%
S10	Memupuk budaya yang menghargai "*sense of purpose*" dalam semua aspek *Cultivate the culture which values "sense of purpose" in all aspects*	1	1 - Siap/*Completed* 100
S11	Memastikan operasi yang selari dengan pejabat-pejabat Negeri *Ensure well-aligned operations with state offices*	12	9 - ≥ 90% 2 - 60% - 90% 1 - ≤ 60%
Jumlah Keseluruhan *Overall Total*		**39**	**4** - Siap/*Completed* 100% **30** - ≥ 90% **4** - 60% - 90% **1** - ≤ 60%

TS5 mempunyai 103 KPI di mana empat (4) KPI telah siap sepenuhnya dan 64 KPI telah digugurkan semasa pelaksanaan. Daripada baki 35 KPI, 30 KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%; empat KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% dan satu (1) KPI mencapai kemajuan bawah 60%. Status kemajuan KPI TS5 ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 08 di bawah:

ST5 has 103 KPIs out of which four (4) KPIs had been fully completed and 64 KPIs were dropped during its implementation. Out of the balance 35 KPIs, 30 KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%; four KPIs achieved progress of between 60% - 90% and one (1) KPI was below 60% progress. The KPI progress status of ST5 is shown in Figure 08 below:

MATLAMAT : CIDB matang ke arah organisasi berprestasi tinggi

OUTCOME : *CIDB matures into high-performing organisation*



Rajah 08: Status Kemajuan KPI Teras Strategik 5 2020
Figure 08: KPI Progress Status of Strategic Thrust 5 2020

INISIATIF S1 - MEMASTIKAN PENGURUSAN DAN KEPIMPINAN CITP YANG CEMERLANG
INITIATIVE S1 - ENSURE OUTSTANDING CITP LEADERSHIP & MANAGEMENT

Inisiatif S1 mempunyai hanya satu (1) KPI mencapai kemajuan 100%. Pada tahun 2020, CIDB telah menghasilkan dua (2) Laporan Kemajuan CITP iaitu *CITP Report No. 7* untuk Q4 2019 dan laporan Q2 2020 telah diedarkan untuk rujukan dalaman CIDB sahaja. Laporan terakhir *CITP Report No. 8* untuk Q4 2020 akan dibentangkan pada Mesyuarat CITP-MC Bil. Lapan (8) yang dijadualkan pada 4 Mac 2021.

Initiative S1 has only one (1) KPI achieving 100% progress. In 2020, CIDB had produced two (2) CITP Progress Report which were CITP Report No. 7 for Q4 2019 and Q2 2020 report which was circulated for CIDB's internal reference only. The final CITP Report No. 8 for Q4 2020 will be presented in the eighth (8th) CITP-MC Meeting scheduled to be held on 4 March 2021.

INISIATIF S2 – MENINGKATKAN STANDARD DAN INTEGRITI KESELURUHAN PENTADBIRAN DAN AMALAN BISNES DALAMAN
INITIATIVE S2 - ELEVATE STANDARDS & INTEGRITY OF ALL INTERNAL BUSINESS PRACTICES & ADMINISTRATION

Inisiatif S2 mempunyai tujuh (7) sub-inisiatif (S2a – S2g) dengan 16 KPI kesemuanya. Namun, pada tahun 2020, Inisiatif S2a yang mempunyai enam (6) KPI telah digugurkan kerana kesemua Indeks Kecemerlangan Perkhidmatan enam (6) bahagian yang berkaitan telah melepasi skor sasaran dan piawaian yang ditetapkan oleh CIDB untuk tiga (3) tahun berturut-turut. Baki enam (6) sub-inisiatif dengan 10 KPI beserta status adalah seperti berikut:

Initiative S2 has seven (7) sub-initiatives (S2a-S2g) with 16 KPIs in total. However, in 2020, the Initiative S2a which has six (6) KPIs was dropped as the Service Excellence Indices of all the related six (6) divisions had surpassed the targeted scores and standards set by CIDB for three (3) consecutive years. The remaining six (6) sub-initiatives with 10 KPIs and their statuses are as follows:

Inisiatif *Initiative*	Tajuk *Tittle*	Jumlah *Total* KPI	Status *Status* KPI
2b	Meningkatkan perkhidmatan penyelenggaraan dan pengurusan aset pejabat CIDB secara berterusan *Continuously improve maintenance service and management of CIDB's office assets*	1	1 - ≥ 90%
2c	Memastikan tahap perkhidmatan ICT cemerlang dan memuaskan untuk bahagian dalaman *Ensure ICT level of service is excellent and satisfactory to internal divisions*	1	1 - ≥ 90%
2d	Tingkatkan keberkesanan fungsi kewangan dalam meningkatkan amalan & integriti pengurusan kewangan CIDB *Enhance effectiveness of finance function in improving CIDB's financial management practices & integrity*	2	2 - ≥ 90%
2e	Tingkatkan tahap khidmat nasihat & perkhidmatan undang-undang yang memuaskan *Improve satisfactory level of legal advices & service*	4	3 - ≥ 90% 1 - 60% - 90%
2f	Tingkatkan keberkesanan dan kebolehpercayaan Amalan Audit *Enhance effectiveness & reliability of Audit Practices*	1	1 - ≥ 90%
2g	Memperkukuhkan pendaftaran Personel Pembinaan selaras dengan Akta 520 *Strengthen Construction Personnel registration in line with Act 520*	1	**1** - Siap/*Completed* 100%
	Jumlah Keseluruhan ***Overall Total***	**10**	**1** - Siap/*Completed* 100% **8** - ≥ 90% **1** - 60% - 90%

Bagi tahun 2020, penyelenggaraan peralatan ICT, penyaman udara dan kenderaan serta pembersihan pejabat telah dijalankan seperti yang dijadualkan bagi memastikan semua aset berada di dalam keadaan yang optima. Buku panduan Pelan Strategik ICT telah diedarkan kepada semua staf setelah dilancarkan pada Januari 2019.

Bahagian Kewangan dan Akaun pula berjaya membayar 9,172 (99.1%) tuntutan dalam masa 14 hari daripada keseluruhan 9,255 tuntutan yang diterima dalam tahun 2020. Sijil Audit Bersih 2019 pula telah diperolehi dari AG pada 15 Oktober 2020.

Terdapat empat (4) KPI diletakkan di bawah Pejabat Penasihat Undang-Undang yang merangkumi penyemakan/ penyiapan 80 *advisory note*s dan kontrak/ dokumen undang-undang dalam masa tujuh (7) hari dari tarikh arahan. Sejumlah 269 kes-kes tindakan undang-undang juga telah diserahkan kepada panel perundangan dalam tempoh 30 hari dari tarikh penerimaan dokumen lengkap. Bagi memfailkan kes di mahkamah, hanya lima (5) daripada lapan (8) kes telah difailkan dalam tempoh 30 hari dari tarikh persetujuan pendakwaan. Manakala, kesemua lima (5) kes yang dibawa ke mahkamah telah disabitkan.

Unit Audit Dalaman telah melaksanakan semua rancangan audit melibatkan 15 program untuk tahun 2020. Pelan Audit tahunan 2021 telah diluluskan dalam Jawatankuasa Audit peringkat Lembaga No. 3/2020 pada 13 Oktober 2020. Kad Pendaftaran Personnel Binaan CIDB dengan ciri keselamatan pula telah dikeluarkan kepada semua personel binaan berdaftar.

For 2020, the maintenance of ICT equipment, air-conditioning and vehicles as well as office cleaning were conducted as scheduled to ensure all assets are in optimum condition. The ICT Strategic Plan (ISP) Handbook was circulated to all staff subsequent to its launching in January 2019.

The Finance and Account Division had successfully paid 9,172 (99.1%) claims within 14 days out of 9,255 claims received in 2020. Whereas the Clean Audit Certificate 2019 was obtained from the AG on 15 October 2020.

There were four (4) KPIs put under the General Counsel's Office consisting of reviewing and drafting of 80 advisory notes and contract/ legal documents within seven (7) days from the instruction date. A total of 269 legal action cases were also submitted to the legal panel within 30 days from the date of receipt of complete documents. For filing of cases in court, only five (5) out of eight (8) cases were filed within 30 days from the date of prosecution consent. While all five (5) cases brought to court were convicted.

The Internal Audit Unit had implemented all audit plans involving 15 programmes for 2020. The 2021 Annual CIDB audit plan was approved by the Board level Audit Committee No. 3/2020 on 13 October 2020. The CIDB Construction Personnel Registration Card with security features had also been issued to all registered construction personnel.

INISIATIF S3 – MENAMBAHBAIK PENGURUSAN LEVI
INITIATIVE S3 - IMPROVE LEVY MANAGEMENT

Inisiatif S3 mempunyai tiga (3) KPI di mana dua (2) KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90% dan satu (1) KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90%. CIDB mengenakan levi berjumlah 0.025% daripada kos kontrak ke atas semua kontrak melebihi RM500,000 yang dilaksanakan di Malaysia. Pengisytiharan kerja pembinaan dilaksanakan melalui atas talian dan levi akan dikenakan sejurus selepas perisytiharan dibuat. Untuk tahun 2020, CIDB telah berjaya mengutip purata 71.14% levi dalam tempoh liabiliti berbanding sasaran 75%. Purata 87.93% daripada jumlah levi telah dikutip dalam tahun semasa berbanding sasaran 90% manakala purata pengurangan terkumpul levi tidak dibayar adalah 31.42% berbanding sasaran 50%.

Initiative S3 has three (3) KPIs where two (2) KPIs achieved progress of more than 90% and one (1) KPI achieved progress of between 60% - 90%. CIDB imposes a levy amounting to 0.025% of the contract cost on all contracts above RM500,000 executed in Malaysia. Declaration of construction work is implemented via online and levy will be imposed immediately after declaration is made. For 2020, CIDB had successfully collected an average of 71.14% levy within the liability period against the target of 75%. An average of 87.93% of total levy were collected within the current year of collection against the target of 90% while the average reduction of cumulative unpaid levy was 31.42% against the target of 50%.

INISIATIF S4 – MEMASTIKAN PENGUATKUASAAN YANG EFEKTIF
INITIATIVE S4 - ENSURE HIGHLY EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT

Inisiatif S4 mempunyai dua (2) KPI di mana kedua-duanya mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%. Aktiviti penguatkuasaan yang tegas perlu dijalankan untuk memastikan pematuhan industri terhadap Akta 520 CIDB yang melibatkan pendaftaran kontraktor, kewajipan kontraktor, bayaran levi, personel binaan, akreditasi dan bahan binaan. Salah satu aktiviti penguatkuasaan adalah Operasi Bersepadu yang dijalankan dengan kerjasama antara jabatan atau agensi yang menguatkuasakan peraturan atau undang-undang masing-masing di tapak pembinaan. 23 Operasi Bersepadu berbanding sasaran 19 operasi dan 55 Operasi Khas berbanding sasaran 50 operasi telah berjaya dilaksanakan pada tahun 2020.

Initiative S4 has two (2) KPIs where both KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%. Rigorous enforcements were required to be conducted to ensure the industry adheres to the CIDB Act 520 involving the registration of contractors, contractors' obligations, levy payments, construction personnel, accreditation and building materials. One of the enforcement activities is the Operasi Bersepadu conducted with the cooperation between departments or agencies that enforce their respective rules or laws on construction sites. 23 numbers of Operasi Bersepadu against the target of 19 operations and 55 Operasi Khas against the target of 50 operations had been successfully executed in 2020.

INISIATIF S5 – MEMACU KECEMERLANGAN DALAM PENGURUSAN PEMPROSESAN PUSAT
INITIATIVE S5 - DRIVE EXCELLENCE IN CENTRAL PROCESSING MANAGEMENT

Inisiatif S5 mempunyai dua (2) KPI di mana satu KPI telah siap 100% dan satu (1) KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%. Sistem Pengurusan Maklumat Berpusat (CIMS) adalah sistem yang menggabungkan semua operasi dan transaksi di CIDB untuk memudahkan perkongsian data dan membuat keputusan. Pembangunan sistem tersebut telah siap sepenuhnya pada tahun 2020. Pengurusan pemprosesan berpusat merupakan satu usaha untuk meningkatkan penyampaian perkhidmatan yang cemerlang. Secara purata CIDB telah berjaya menyiapkan 90.4% daripada keseluruhan proses atas talian berpusat mengikut piagam pelanggan berbanding sasaran 80% di mana 96.9% telah dicapai untuk pendaftaran kontraktor, 83.9% dicapai untuk levi, 80.82% dicapai untuk SCORE dan 100% untuk Pendaftaran Personel Binaan.

Initiative S5 has two (2) KPIs where one KPI was 100% completed and one (1) KPI achieved progress of more than 90%. The Centralised Information Management System (CIMS) is a system that integrates all operations and transactions at CIDB to facilitate data sharing and decision-making. Its development was fully completed in 2020. The central processing management is an attempt to enhance excellent service delivery. CIDB had managed to achieve an average of 90.4% of overall centralised online process completed as per client charter against the target of 80% in which 96.9% was achieved for contractor registration, 83.9% achieved for levy, 80.82% achieved for SCORE and 100% for Construction Personnel Registration.

INISIATIF S6 – MEMASTIKAN PENGURUSAN *CLOSED-LOOP STRATEGY* YANG BERJAYA

INITIATIVE S6 – ENSURE SUCCESSFUL CLOSED-LOOP STRATEGY MANAGEMENT

Inisiatif S6 mempunyai dua (2) KPI di mana kedua-duanya mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%. Inisiatif OE dalam TS5 dan TS6 untuk semua entiti terpilih dalam CIDB dibangunkan dan diselaraskan melalui sistem kad skor. Penyelarasan KPI Pejabat Negeri CIDB telah dimuktamadkan untuk pelaksanaan dengan mewujudkan dua (2) KPI baharu yang melibatkan latihan Pengurus Pembinaan dan jumlah pungutan levi. Tiada KPI Ibu Pejabat yang memerlukan semakan atau penjajaran semula. Pelan Strategik CIDB (CSP) 2021-2025 telah siap sepenuhnya pada Disember 2020 dan dilancarkan pada Januari 2021.

Initiative S6 has two (2) KPIs where both achieved progress of more than 90%. The OE initiatives within ST5 and ST6 for all selected entities within CIDB were developed and aligned via a scorecard system. The alignment of CIDB State Offices KPI were finalised for execution with an inclusion of two (2) new KPIs involving the training of Construction Managers and the amount of levy collected. There were no HQ KPI requiring any review or re-alignment. The CIDB Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2025 was completed in December 2020 and launched in January 2021.

INISIATIF S7 – MELAKSANAKAN AMALAN PENGURUSAN RISIKO

INITIATIVE S7 - IMPLEMENT RISK MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Inisiatif S7 mempunyai hanya satu (1) KPI mencapai 100% kemajuan. Satu Jawatankuasa baharu, Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko (JKPR) telah ditubuhkan pada Januari 2020 khusus untuk pengurusan risiko. Dasar dan manual risiko yang baharu telah digubal berikutan tinjauan yang dilakukan untuk mengkaji dan memperbaikinya berdasarkan ISO 31000:2018. Daftar Risiko untuk semua bahagian yang berkaitan telah dikemas kini pada Jun 2020. Laporan Pengurusan Risiko telah dibentangkan dalam pelbagai mesyuarat termasuk JKPR, Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko peringkat Lembaga CIDB dan Mesyuarat Penyemakan Pengurusan CIDB pada Ogos 2020.

Initiative S7 has one (1) KPI achieving 100% progress. A new committee, Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko (JKPR) was established in January 2020 specifically for risk management. A new risk policy and manual was drafted following surveys conducted to review and improve it base on ISO 31000:2018. The Risk Register for all related divisions had been updated in June 2020. The Risk Management Report was presented in various meetings including the JKPR, the CIDB Board Risk Management Committee and CIDB Management Review in August 2020.

INISIATIF S8 – MEMBANGUN WARGA KERJA YANG KOMPETEN

INITIATIVE S8 – DEVELOP HIGHLY COMPETENT WORKFORCE

Inisiatif S8 mempunyai tiga (3) KPI di mana satu (1) KPI telah siap 100% dan dua (2) KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%. Latihan staf untuk tahun 2020 telah dilaksanakan secara atas talian kerana Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) di mana 131 program latihan telah dijalankan. Pelan Latihan 2021 telah disiapkan berdasarkan keperluan semasa staf. Kompetensi kritikal (Kepimpinan, Teras & Amalan) telah dikenal pasti dan dimuktamadkan untuk dirangkumkan dalam Prospektus Latihan 2021 yang akan dirujuk bagi menjalankan program latihan untuk tahun 2021.

Proses pengambilan pekerja telah dilaksanakan mengikut Dasar Perolehan Bakat. Kekosongan jawatan Penolong Pengurus telah diisi dengan tujuh (7) sesi temu ramah yang diadakan pada bulan Mac dan April 2020.

Dasar Perancangan Pengganti (SP) telah siap dan dilaksanakan pada tahun 2020.

Initiative S8 has three (3) KPIs where one (1) KPI was 100% completed and two (2) KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%. Staff training for 2020 was executed online due to the Movement Control Order (MCO) where 131 training programmes were conducted. The 2021 Training Plan was completed based on staff current needs. Critical competencies (Leadership, Core & Practice) have been identified and finalised to be included in the Training Prospectus 2021 which will be referred to in conducting training programmes for 2021.

Recruitment process had been implemented according to the Talent Acquisition Policy. Vacancies for the post of Assistant Manager were filled with seven (7) interview sessions held in March and April 2020.

The Succession Planning (SP) policy was completed and implemented in 2020.

INISIATIF S9 – MENINGKATKAN PENGGUNAAN TEKNOLOGI DAN SISTEM YANG CANGGIH
INITIATIVE S9 - ENHANCE THE USE OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY & SYSTEMS

Inisiatif S9 mempunyai dua (2) KPI di mana kedua-duanya mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%. Perkhidmatan untuk 20 tempat telah mencapai 100% ketersediaan berbanding sasaran 99.7% manakala 100% isu IT melibatkan 658 isu telah diselesaikan dalam tempoh satu (1) bulan sepertimana Perjanjian Tahap Perkhidmatan berbanding sasaran 97%.

Initiative S9 has two (2) KPIs where both KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%. Service for 20 sites had achieved 100% availability against the target of 99.7% while 100% IT issues involving 658 issues were resolved within one (1) month as per the Service Level Agreements against the target of 97%.

INISIATIF S10 – MEMUPUK BUDAYA YANG MENGHARGAI *"SENSE OF PURPOSE"* DALAM SEMUA ASPEK
INITIATIVE S10 - CULTIVATE THE CULTURE WHICH VALUE "SENSE OF PURPOSE" IN ALL ASPECTS

Inisiatif S10 mempunyai hanya satu (1) KPI yang telah siap 100%. CIDB telah berusaha untuk menanamkan budaya yang menghargai *sense of purpose* dalam semua aspek. Hanya tiga (3) program dapat dijalankan di bawah Program "1 Hati 1 CIDB" kerana terdapat Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP). Aktiviti tersebut adalah:

Initiative S10 has one (1) KPI which was 100% completed. CIDB endeavours to inculcate a culture that values sense of purpose in all aspects. Due to the Movement Control Order (MCO), only three (3) programmes were able to be conducted under the "1 Hati 1 CIDB" Programme. These activities were:

No.	Program *Programmes*	Tarikh *Date*
1	Amanat Tahun Baru 2020 *2020 New Year's Message*	14 Januari 2020 *14 January 2020*
2	*Town Hall Programme* (Kelantan) *Town Hall Programme (Kelantan)*	22-25 Januari 2020 *22-25 January 2020*
3	*Town Hall Programme* (Ibu Pejabat) *Town Hall Programme (HQ)*	17 Mac 2020 *17 March 2020*

INISIATIF S11 – MEMASTIKAN OPERASI YANG SELARI DENGAN PEJABAT-PEJABAT NEGERI
INITIATIVE S11 - ENSURE WELL-ALIGNED OPERATIONS WITH STATE OFFICES

Pembentukan inisiatif ini bertujuan untuk memantau prestasi KPI yang diperluaskan ke semua pejabat dan cawangan negeri CIDB. Inisiatif S11 pada awalnya mempunyai 11 KPI pada tahun 2019. Pada tahun 2020, satu (1) KPI telah digugurkan dan dua (2) KPI baharu telah ditambah. Dari keseluruhan 12 KPI, sembilan (9) KPI mencapai kemajuan melebihi 90%, dua (2) KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% dan satu (1) KPI berada di bawah kemajuan 60%. Senarai KPI beserta pencapaian dan peratus prestasi adalah seperti berikut:

The formation of the initiative aims to monitor the performance of KPIs extended to all CIDB state and branch offices. Initiative S11 originally had 11 KPIs in 2019. In 2020, one KPI was dropped and two (2) new KPIs were added. Out of the total 12 KPIs, nine (9) KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%, two (2) KPIs achieved progress of between 60% - 90% and one (1) KPI was below 60% progress. The list of KPIs as well as achievements and performance percentages are as follows :

NO	KPI	Pencapaian *Achievements*	%
1.	S11-034	465 daripada 479 Perakuan Pematuhan Standard (PPS) untuk bahan binaan tempatan telah dikeluarkan dalam tempoh 10 hari dari tarikh verifikasi *465 out of 479 Certificate of Compliance to material standards (PPS) for local building materials were issued within 10 days from verification date*	97%
2.	S11-035	6,807 daripada 6,874 Sijil Kelulusan (COA) untuk bahan binaan yang diimport telah dikeluarkan dalam tempoh tiga (3) hari dari tarikh verifikasi *6,807 out of 6,874 Certificate of Approval (COA) for imported building materials were issued within three (3) days from verification date*	99%
3.	S11-036	27,136 penilaian kompetensi pekerja mahir berbanding sasaran 16,250 *27,136 skill workers competency assessment against target of 16,250*	167%
4.	S11-037	Digugurkan *Dropped*	-
5.	S11-038	1,963 penilaian penyelia tapak berbanding sasaran 2,800 *1,963 site supervisor's assessments against the target of 2,800*	70%
6.	S11-039	1,837 kontraktor menyertai kursus Integriti & Kod Etika Kontraktor berbanding sasaran 1,000 *1,837 contractors participated in Integrity & Contractors' Code of Ethics course against the target of 1,000*	184%
7.	S11-040	1,666 kontraktor menyertai latihan Pengurusan Bisnes berbanding sasaran 590 *1,666 contractors participated in Business Management training against the target of 590*	282%
8.	S11-042	759 latihan dijalankan oleh Pusat Latihan Bertauliah berbanding sasaran 763 *759 trainings executed by Accredited Training Centres against the target of 763*	99.5%
9.	S11-043	744 daripada 767 Kertas Siasatan disiapkan dalam masa tiga (3) bulan dari pelantikan Pegawai Penyiasat dan disahkan oleh Pemilik Inisiatif/ Pengarah Negeri *744 out of 767 Investigation Papers completed within three (3) months from the appointment of Investigation Officer (IO) and endorsed by Initiative Owner/ State Director*	97%
10.	S11-044	5,736 tapakbina diperiksa berbanding sasaran 3,400 *5,736 construction sites inspected against the target of 3,400*	169%
11.	S11-048	10,486 kontraktor dinilai di bawah CCA berbanding sasaran 12,080 *10,486 contractors evaluated under the CCA against the target of 12,080*	87%
12.	S11-101	201 Pengurus Pembinaan dilatih dan dinilai berbanding sasaran 400 *201 Construction Managers trained and assessed against the target of 400*	50%
13.	S11-103	RM135.6 Juta levi dipungut berbanding sasaran RM120 Juta *RM135.6 Million levy collected against the target of RM120 Million*	113%

TERAS STRATEGIK 6
PENJENAMAAN KORPORAT

STRATEGIC THRUST 6
CORPORATE BRANDING

Meningkatkan dan memperkukuhkan imej korporat CIDB adalah fokus Teras Strategik 6 (TS6). Ia bertujuan untuk menempatkan CIDB dalam membina imej yang kukuh melalui persepsi positif dan keyakinan pihak berkepentingan dalam perkhidmatan kami kepada industri. TS6 mempunyai satu (1) inisiatif seperti berikut :

- C1 – Meningkatkan standard perkhidmatan pelanggan dan komunikasi yang tinggi

Pada asalnya, TS6 mempunyai 15 KPI yang mana satu (1) KPI telah digugur dan tiga (3) KPI telah siap sepenuhnya. Satu (1) KPI telah ditunda sementara tujuh (7) KPI mencapai kemajuan lebih dari 90%, dua (2) KPI mencapai kemajuan antara 60% - 90% dan satu (1) KPI berada di bawah kemajuan 60%. Status kemajuan KPI TS6 ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 09 di bawah:

Enhancing and strengthening CIDB's corporate image is the focus of Strategic Thrust 6 (ST6). It is aimed at positioning CIDB in building a strong image through the stakeholders' positive perceptions and confidence in our services to the industry. ST6 has one (1) initiative as follows:

- *C1 - Intensify high standards of customer service and communication*

Originally, ST6 has 15 KPIs out of which one (1) KPI was dropped and three (3) KPIs have been 100% completed. One (1) KPI was postponed while seven (7) KPIs achieved progress of more than 90%, two (2) KPIs achieved progress between 60% - 90% and one (1) KPI was below 60% progress. The KPI progress status of ST6 is shown in Figure 09 below:

MATLAMAT : CIDB mencapai persepsi positif dan keyakinan pihak berkepentingan

OUTCOME : *CIDB attains positive perception and trust of our Stakeholders*

Rajah 09: Status Kemajuan KPI Teras Strategik 6 2020
Figure 09: KPI Progress Status of Strategic Thrust 6 2020

INISIATIF C1 – MENINGKATKAN STANDARD PERKHIDMATAN PELANGGAN DAN KOMUNIKASI YANG TINGGI

INITIATIVE C1 - INTENSIFY HIGH STANDARD OF CUSTOMER SERVICE AND COMMUNICATION

Aktiviti-aktiviti beserta KPI berikut telah disusun dan dilaksanakan untuk mencapai matlamat TS6 dalam usaha untuk meningkatkan imej CIDB. Prestasi KPI adalah seperti ringkasan berikut:

The following set of activities and its KPIs were drawn up and implemented to achieve the outcome of ST6 in an effort to enhance the image of CIDB. The performance of the KPIs is as per the following summary:

NO	KPI	Aktiviti *Activity*	Prestasi *Performance*
1.	C1-083	Penyertaan MCIEA *MCIEA participation*	Ditangguhkan *Postponed*
2.	C1-084	Dasar komunikasi dan garis panduan *Communication Policy and Guideline*	Siap *Completed*
3.	C1-085	Manual Identiti Korporat CIDB *CIDB Corporate Identity Manual*	Siap *Completed*
4.	C1-086	Majalah HEIGHTS *HEIGHTS Magazine*	100%
5.	C1-087	Laporan Tahunan CIDB *CIDB Annual Report*	100%
6.	C1-088	24 jam masa respon di media sosial *24 hours response time on social media*	100%
7.	C1-089	24 jam masa respon di media arus perdana *24 hours response time on mainstream media*	Digugurkan *Dropped*
8.	C1-090	Panggilan dijawab dalam masa 20 saat *Calls answered within 20 seconds*	88.6%
9.	C1-091	Resolusi panggilan One And Done *One And Done calls resolution*	93.4%
10.	C1-092	Resolusi e-Bantuan *e-Bantuan resolution*	79.3%
11.	C1-093	Jangkauan Facebook *Facebook reach*	255%
12.	C1-094	Program CIDB dipromosi *CIDB Programmes promoted*	40%
13.	C1-095	Nilai PR CIDB *PR value for CIDB*	254.8%
14.	C1-096	Rakan kongsi ICW *ICW partners*	103%
15.	C1-097	Pengiktirafan pencapaian industri *Industry achievers recognised*	Siap *Completed*

Anugerah Kecemerlangan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia (MCIEA) bertujuan untuk mengiktiraf individu atau/ dan organisasi yang telah menyumbang dan menunjukkan kecemerlangan dalam meningkatkan imej, prestasi dan peningkatan industri pembinaan. MCIEA bermula pada tahun 2000 dan telah menjadi acara tahunan di CIDB. Namun, CIDB telah memutuskan untuk menangguhkan MCIEA 2020 kerana wabak Covid-19.

KPI mengenai dasar dan garis panduan Komunikasi Media serta Manual Identiti Korporat CIDB telah siap sepenuhnya pada tahun 2018. Empat (4) penerbitan majalah HEIGHTS telah diedarkan pada bulan Januari, Julai dan Oktober 2020 dengan suku terakhir diterbitkan pada Januari 2021. Laporan Tahunan CIDB 2019 telah diedarkan pada Disember 2020.

CIDB telah menerima sebanyak 3,514 aduan/ pertanyaan di media sosial di mana 100% berjaya dijawab dan diselesaikan dalam masa 24 jam. Oleh kerana CIDB tidak menerima sebarang isu di media arus perdana, KPI C1-089 telah digugurkan pada tahun 2020. 88.6% panggilan telah dijawab dalam masa 20 saat berbanding sasaran 80% sementara 93.4% panggilan *"One and Done"* berjaya diselesaikan berbanding sasaran 85%. Sistem e-Bantuan diwujudkan untuk memudahkan pasukan teknikal HTP menyelesaikan masalah teknikal di mana pada tahun 2020, sistem ini hanya mencapai 79.3% isu diselesaikan dalam tempoh 10 hari bekerja berbanding sasaran 80%. Hanya Q1 dan Q2 2020 yang tidak dapat mencapai sasaran kerana penyelesaian isu pelanggan adalah bergantung pada unit dan jabatan lain.

Dalam mempromosikan CIDB, beberapa media telah digunakan untuk menarik perhatian di mana media sosial adalah yang paling popular. Facebook CIDB telah mencapai lebih daripada 20.4 juta tontonan berbanding sasaran lapan (8) juta tontonan. Cara yang lain adalah dengan mempromosikan program CIDB dalam pameran utama di mana sasaran tahunannya sebanyak lima (5). Namun, dengan tercetusnya pandemik Covid-19 dan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP), CIDB hanya dapat mengambil bahagian dalam dua (2) pameran maya berikut:

- ICW 2020 - VIRTUAL pada 17-19 November 2020
- IPMC - PETRONAS VIRTUAL pada 1-2 Disember 2020

Sekali lagi, pencapaian Nilai PR pada tahun 2020 telah melepasi sasaran tahunan RM40 Juta di mana RM101.9 Juta telah dicapai. ICW 2020 telah dianjurkan secara maya pada 17 - 19 November 2020 bersempena dengan *ASEAN Super 8 Virtual Connect Exhibition*. Seramai 807 pihak berkepentingan telah mengambil bahagian dalam Majlis Perasmian secara maya sementara 4,654 peserta telah turut serta dalam program-program yang dianjurkan semasa ICW 2020 yang merangkumi persidangan, pameran, seminar percuma, zon teknologi inovasi, dan lain-lain. Sebanyak 31 syarikat telah mengambil bahagian dalam *ASEAN Super 8 Virtual Connect Exhibition*.

Bagi pengiktirafan pencapaian industri melalui penganugerahan CIDB *Fellowship Award*, ia telah dicapai pada tahun 2018 dan 2015 di mana 46 orang individu terkemuka telah diberi penghargaan oleh CIDB pada tahun 2018 dan 65 penerima pada tahun 2015.

The Malaysia Construction Industry Excellence Award (MCIEA) aims to recognise individual or/ and organisations who have contributed and demonstrated excellence in enhancing image, performance and improvement of the construction industry. MCIEA started in 2000 and has become an annual event at CIDB. However, CIDB had decided to postpone MCIEA 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The KPIs on the Media Communication policy and guideline as well as the CIDB Corporate Identity Manual had been fully completed in 2018. Four (4) publication of HEIGHTS magazine were distributed in January, July and October 2020 with the last quarter published in January 2021. The CIDB 2019 Annual Report was distributed in December 2020.

CIDB had received a total of 3,514 complaints/ inquiries on social media where 100% were successfully responded and resolved within 24 hours. Since CIDB did not received any issues on the mainstream media, KPI C1-089 was dropped in 2020. 88.6% of incoming calls were answered within 20 seconds against the target of 80% while 93.4% of the "One and Done" calls were successfully resolved against the target of 85%. The e-Bantuan system was established to facilitate the HTP technical teams in resolving technical issues where in 2020, the system only achieved 79.3% of issues resolved within 10 working days against the target of 80%. Only Q1 and Q2 of 2020 was unable to meet the target due to the dependence on other units and departments to resolve those customers' issues.

In promoting CIDB, a few mediums had been utilised to attract as much attention where social media is the most popular one. CIDB Facebook had garnered more than 20.4 million views against the target of eight (8) million views. The other mean is by promoting CIDB programmes in major exhibitions where the annual target was five (5) numbers. However, with the Covid-19 pandemic and the Movement Control Order (MCO) in place, CIDB had only managed to participate in only the following two (2) virtual exhibitions:

- *ICW 2020 – VIRTUAL on 17-19 November 2020*
- *IPMC – PETRONAS VIRTUAL on 1-2 December 2020*

Once again, the accomplishment of the PR Value in 2020 had way surpassed the annual target of RM40 Million where RM101.9 Million was achieved. The ICW 2020 was organised virtually on 17 – 19 November 2020 in conjunction with ASEAN Super 8 Virtual Connect Exhibition. A total of 807 stakeholders participated in the Opening Ceremony virtually while another 4,654 participated in programmes organised during ICW 2020 which included conferences, exhibitions, pocket talk/ free seminars, innovation tech zone, etc. A total of 31 companies participated in the ASEAN Super 8 Virtual Connect Exhibition.

As for the recognition of industry achievers through the conferring of the CIDB Fellowship Award, it had been achieved in 2018 and 2015 where 46 prominent individuals were honoured by CIDB in 2018 and 65 recipients in 2015.

LAPORAN KE ATAS PEMBIAYAAN KERAJAAN

REPORT ON GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Kerajaan di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Ke-11 (RMKe-11) telah memperuntukkan dana berjumlah RM64,600,000 di bawah Rolling Plan (RP) 1 hingga RP5 untuk melaksanakan CITP. Butiran di bawah menunjukkan amaun yang disalurkan untuk tempoh tersebut:

The Government under the 11th Malaysia Plan (11MP) had allocated funds totalling RM64,600,000 under Rolling Plan (RP) 1 to RP5 to implement the CITP. Table below shows the amount disbursed for the said period:

TS *ST*	Bidang Fokus *Focus Area*	Kos Projek Diluluskan *Project Cost Approved* (RM)	RP1 : 2016 Disalurkan *Disbursed*	RP2 : 2017 Disalurkan *Disbursed*	RP3 : 2018 Disalurkan *Disbursed*	RP4 : 2019 Disalurkan *Disbursed*	RP5 : 2020 Disalurkan *Disbursed*
TS1 *ST1*	Kualiti *Quality* **(RM600,000)**	600,000	600,000	0	0	0	0
TS3 *ST3*	Latihan Kemahiran *Skills Training* **(RM37,000,000)**	40,000,000	10,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	10,000,000
TS3 *ST3*	Teknologi (IBS) *Technology (IBS)* **(RM2,000,000)**	2,000,000	1,500,000	500,000	0	0	0
TS3 *ST3*	Teknologi (BIM) *Technology (BIM)* **(RM12,000,000)**	12,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	0
TS1 *ST1*	Kualiti (Piawaian Bahan) *Quality (Material Standards)* **(RM10,000,000)**	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	0	0	0
Jumlah/ *Total*		**64,600,000**	**14,600,000**	**21,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**6,000,000**	**10,000,000**
Jumlah Keseluruhan *Overall Total*		**64,600,000**			**61,600,000**		

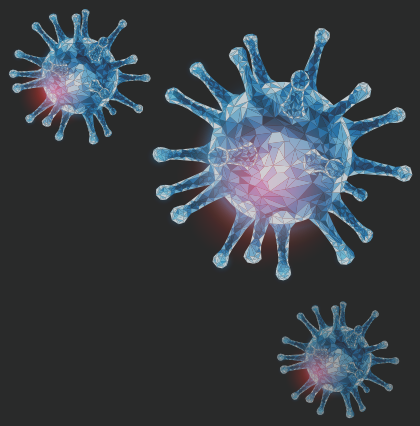
Pembiayaan CITP di bawah RMKe-11 dari 2016 hingga 2020
CITP Funding under RMKe-11 from 2016 to 2020

Ringkasan perbelanjaan dan hasil pembiayaan RMKe-11 dari 2016 hingga 2020 berdasarkan Bidang Fokus di bawah empat (4) Teras Strategik ditunjukkan dalam butiran di bawah:

The summary of 11MP funding spent and output from 2016 to 2020 based on the Focus Areas under the four (4) Strategic Thrusts is shown in table below:

TS *ST*	Bidang Fokus *Focus Area*	Perbelanjaan *Spent* (RM)	Hasil *Output*
TS1 ***ST1***	Kualiti *Quality*	600,000	Portal QLASSIC dilancarkan oleh Menteri Kerja Raya pada 21 Ogos 2017. Digunakan oleh orang ramai untuk aplikasi atas talian bagi penilaian, latihan serta penyediaan pangkalan data projek, penilai yang diiktiraf, pengumuman dan penerbitan. Portal ini boleh dilayari di qlassic.cidb.gov.my *The QLASSIC Portal was launched by the Minister of Works on 21 August 2017. Utilised by the public for online applications for assessments, training as well as providing project database, qualified assessors, announcements and publications. The portal can be accessed at qlassic.cidb.gov.my*
TS1 ***ST1***	Kualiti (Piawaian Bahan) *Quality (Material Standards)*	10,000,000	Peralatan ujian untuk piawaian bahan: *Testing equipment for material standards :* 1. Resonant Fatigue Machine 2. Universal Testing Machine 3. Salt Spray Chamber 4. Bench Top OES Arc Spark 5. UV/ VIS/ NIR Spectrophotometer 6. X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrophotometer 7. Weathering Chamber 8. Abrasion Tester 9. Emissometer 10. Surface Compression Test Unit 11. Boiler 12. Pendulum Impact Test 13. Dimensional Test Rig 14. Brinell Hardness Tester 15. Rockwell Hardness Tester 16. Vickness Hardness Tester 17. Hot Mounting Machine 18. Grinder/Polisher Machine 19. CNC Milling Machine 20. Data Logging System with LVDT
TS3 ***ST3***	Latihan Kemahiran *Skills Training*	27,000,000	1. Pelan Latihan untuk 11 tred kemahiran berimpak tinggi *Training Map for 11 high impact skill trades* 2. 258 dokumen kompetensi merangkumi standard kecekapan, modul latihan dan soalan penilaian *258 competency documents comprising of competency standards, training modules and assessment questions* 3. 1,035 pelatih menjalani program Train the Trainer *1,035 trainers undergo the Train the Trainer programme* 4. 5,442 Perantis yang dihasilkan dalam pelbagai tred kemahiran *5,442 Apprentices produced in various skill trades*

TS *ST*	Bidang Fokus *Focus Area*	Perbelanjaan *Spent* (RM)	Hasil *Output*
TS3 *ST3*	Teknologi (IBS) *Technology (IBS)*	2,000,000	1. Analisis Faedah Kos penggunaan IBS *Cost Benefit Analysis on using IBS* 2. Katalog komponen piawai *Standard components catalogue* 3. Katalog komponen digital yang dimuat naik di Perpustakaan BIM *Digital components catalogue which was uploaded in the BIM Library*
TS3 *ST3*	Teknologi (BIM) *Technology (BIM)*	12,000,000	1. Pusat BIM diwujudkan *BIM Centre established* 2. Lima (5) Buku Panduan BIM diterbitkan berkenaan kesedaran, kesediaan, penggunaan, pelan pelaksanaan dan panduan projek *Five (5) BIM Guidebooks published on awareness, readiness, adoption, execution plan and project guide* 3. 12 modul Latihan BIM dibangunkan : *12 BIM training modules developed :* • BIM Concept & Theory • Fundamental Modelling of Architecture • Fundamental Modelling of Structure • Fundamental Modelling of Infrastructure (Road & Highways) • Fundamental Modelling of Electrical • Fundamental Modelling of Mechanical & Plumbing • Fundamental BIM Project Quantification • BIM Coordinator Part 1 (Set-up) • BIM Coordinator Part 2 (Coordination) • BIM Facility Management Coordinator • BIM Manager (Part 1) • BIM Manager (Part 2) 4. 3,776 personel dilatih dalam BIM *3,776 personnel trained in BIM* 5. Perpustakaan BIM Nasional ditubuhkan dengan lebih dari 1,000 objek dimuat naik *National BIM Library established with more than 1,000 objects uploaded* 6. Empat (4) PBT (PPj, MBPJ, MBMB dan MPK) menjadi perintis Program National BIM e-Submission *National BIM e-Submission programme piloted by four (4) PBTs (PPj, MBPJ, MBMB and MPK)* 7. Pembelian perisian BIM seperti Bently AECOSIM, Tekla Structures, Primavera, Autodesk AEC dan MS Office. *BIM software purchased such as Bently AECOSIM, Tekla Structures, Primavera, Autodesk AEC and MS Office.*



PANDEMIK COVID-19
COVID-19 PANDEMIC

PENGENALAN
INTRODUCTION

Pada awal Disember 2019, wabak penyakit koronavirus 2019 (Covid-19), yang disebabkan oleh sindrom pernafasan akut yang teruk telah berlaku di Bandaraya Wuhan, China. Sejak itu, Covid-19 telah tersebar di seluruh dunia menjangkiti berjuta-juta orang dan menyebabkan ratusan ribu kematian. Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia telah mengisytiharkan wabak itu sebagai *Public Health Emergency of International Concern* pada 30 Januari 2020 dan sebagai satu pandemik pada 11 Mac 2020.

Malaysia juga tidak terkecuali dari wabak ini. Kes Covid-19 yang pertama disahkan di Malaysia melibatkan tiga (3) pelancong dari China yang tiba di Johor melalui Singapura pada 25 Januari 2020. Dalam beberapa minggu sahaja, Malaysia telah mencatatkan jumlah terkumpul terbesar jangkitan Covid-19 yang disahkan di Asia Tenggara. Pada 16 Mac 2020, virus itu telah dilaporkan di setiap negeri dan wilayah persekutuan di negara ini. Covid-19 telah menyebabkan kelembapan pertumbuhan ekonomi dunia yang mendadak serta pelbagai gangguan di semua sektor dan menjurus kepada kemelesetan global yang dilihat tidak dapat dielakkan.

Malaysia bertindak segera dalam menangani pandemik Covid-19 dengan tujuan utama untuk mengurangkan kesan ekonomi dan sosial, menghadkan penyebarannya dan memberikan rawatan kepada warganya. Pada permulaan wabak Covid-19, Malaysia telah memulakan sekatan perjalanan dan kuarantin tetapi dengan peningkatan berterusan dalam kes Covid-19 yang baharu, Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) terpaksa dikenakan pada 18 Mac 2020, yang memerlukan penutupan semua perniagaan kecuali yang menyediakan perkhidmatan dan barangan yang perlu. Pelaksanaan PKP di seluruh Malaysia dilakukan secara berfasa dengan pengenaan sama ada Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan Bersyarat (PKPB) atau Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan Pemulihan (PKPP) ketika kes mulai berkurangan di kawasan tertentu.

In early December 2019, an outbreak of the coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19), caused by a novel severe acute respiratory syndrome occurred in Wuhan City, China. Since its first outbreak, Covid-19 has spread all over the world infecting millions of people and causing hundreds of thousands of deaths. The World Health Organisation declared the outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020 and as a pandemic on 11 March 2020.

Malaysia has not been spared from the epidemic. The first confirmed case of Covid-19 in Malaysia involved three (3) travellers from China arriving in Johor via Singapore on January 25, 2020. Within a few weeks, Malaysia has recorded the largest cumulative number of confirmed Covid-19 infections in Southeast Asia. By 16 March 2020, the virus was reported in every state and federal territory in the country. Covid-19 has caused a sharp slowdown in the world economic growth as well as numerous disruptions in all sectors and had led to a global recession that is seen to be inevitable.

Malaysia acted promptly in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic with the main aim to minimize economic and social impacts, limiting its spread, and providing treatment to its citizens. At the onset of the Covid-19 outbreak, Malaysia had initiated travel restrictions and quarantine but with a persistent increase in new Covid-19 cases, the Movement Control Order (MCO) was finally rolled out on 18 March 2020, requiring closure of all businesses except those providing essential services and goods. The implementation of the MCO throughout Malaysia is carried out in phases with the imposition of either a Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) or a Recovery Movement Control Order (RMCO) when cases started to decrease in certain areas.

IMPAK COVID-19 TERHADAP INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN
IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Tidak dapat dipertikaikan bahawa Covid-19 telah menyentuh pelbagai aspek aktiviti peribadi dan profesional harian, di mana impak ini juga tidak dapat dielakkan di dalam industri pembinaan. Pemain industri pembinaan telah mengalami pelbagai peringkat impak dari kecil hingga besar mulai dari kelewatan penghantaran bahan dan tenaga kerja hingga kepada penangguhan dalam beberapa keadaan, penamatan pelbagai pihak atau keseluruhan projek.

Nilai projek yang diawad dalam pembinaan telah mengalami tren yang menurun sebelum PKP dikuatkuasakan lagi. Penurunan ini menjadi lebih teruk setelah PKP dikenakan dengan pemerhatian berikut:

- RM9 Bilion pada Disember 2019 berkurang ke RM7 Bilion pada Januari 2020 (pengurangan 20%);
- RM7 Bilion pada Januari 2020 berkurang ke RM4 Bilion pada Februari 2020 (pengurangan 40%); dan
- RM4 Bilion pada Februari 2020 berkurang ke RM2 Bilion pada bulan Mac 2020 (pengurangan 50%).

It is indisputable that Covid-19 has touched many aspects of people's daily personal and professional activities, and there's simply no avoidance of these impacts in the construction industry. Construction industry stakeholders have experienced varying degrees of impacts from minor to major ones ranging from a slowdown of available goods and labour to the suspensions and, in some instances, terminations of parties or the entire projects.

The value of awarded projects in construction had been on the declining trend even before the MCO was being enforced. The decline worsened after the enforcement of MCO with the following observations:

- *RM9 Billion in December 2019 reduced to RM7 Billion in January 2020 (20% reduction);*
- *RM7 Billion in January 2020 reduced to RM4 Billion in February 2020 (40% reduction); and*
- *RM4 Billion in February 2020 reduced to RM2 Billion in March 2020 (50% reduction).*

Ini terjadi apabila 90% projek pembinaan tidak dibenarkan beroperasi dan beberapa projek baru tidak dapat dilaksanakan di tapak. Menurut Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, nilai kerja pembinaan yang dijalankan pada suku pertama tahun 2020 menguncup sebanyak 6.3% berjumlah RM35.0 Bilion.

PKP juga telah mengakibatkan industri pembinaan mengalami kerugian yang dianggarkan berjumlah RM11.6 Bilion sebulan akibat penghentian 7500 projek yang sedang berjalan. 30% kerugian disebabkan oleh gaji yang belum dibayar berjumlah RM3.5 Bilion, 42% bahan yang tidak digunakan berjumlah RM4.9 Bilion, 12% loji dan peralatan yang tidak beroperasi berjumlah RM1.4 Bilion, 8% kos operasi ibu pejabat berjumlah RM0.9 Bilion serta kerugian keuntungan pada 8% berjumlah RM 0.9 Bilion.

This was the result when up to 90% of construction projects were not allowed to operate as well as a number of new projects cannot be physically implemented on site. According to the Department of Statistics Malaysia, the value of construction work carried out in the first quarter of 2020 contracted by 6.3% amounting to RM35.0 Billion.

The MCO has also resulted in the construction industry suffering an estimated loss of RM11.6 Billion per month due to the halting of 7500 on-going projects. 30% of the losses were due to unpaid wages amounting to RM3.5 Billion, 42% of unused materials amounting to RM4.9 Billion, 12% of idling plants and equipment amounting to RM1.4 Billion, 8% of head office overhead amounting to RM0.9 Billion as well as losses on profit at 8% amounting to RM 0.9 Billion.

KEPERLUAN UNTUK MEMBUKA INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN
THE NEED TO OPEN UP THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Setelah menyedari kesan buruk dari penutupan industri yang berpanjangan, Kerajaan telah mulai membenarkan aktiviti pembinaan secara terpilih beroperasi dari 13 April 2020 untuk mengurangi kerugian dan juga untuk merangsang ekonomi dengan pertimbangan berikut:

a) Menjaga keselamatan orang awam;

b) Menghadkan bilangan pekerja di tapak bina; dan

c) Memastikan kerja dibuka secara berperingkat untuk mengelakkan lonjakan permintaan sumber (iaitu bahan dan pekerja).

Oleh itu, pembinaan merupakan salah satu sektor pertama dalam ekonomi negara kita yang dibuka semula. Ini adalah hasil usaha Kementerian Kerja Raya bekerjasama dengan CIDB Malaysia, dan Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri (MITI), yang merancang Prosedur Operasi Standard (SOP) yang membolehkan sektor ini beroperasi dengan selamat, melindungi pekerjanya dan mengurangi risiko penyebaran jangkitan. SOP telah disiapkan seawal 8 April 2020 dan dibentangkan kepada Majlis Tindakan Ekonomi pada 14 April 2020. Aktiviti pembinaan ini perlu mendapat kelulusan MITI sebelum beroperasi di tapak bina dan CIDB telah dipertanggungjawabkan untuk memproses kelulusan projek menerusi sistem CIMS MITI. Seramai 70 pegawai CIDB telah ditugaskan untuk menyemak permohonan semasa OPS PKP dari 18-30 April 2020 bagi sektor pembinaan. Terdapat 41,637 permohonan telah diproses bagi tempoh 18 hingga 30 April 2020. Sebanyak 18% permohonan telah lulus iaitu 7,407 permohonan manakala sebanyak 82% permohonan atau 34,230 permohonan telah gagal semasa semakan dibuat oleh pegawai.

Pembukaan kerja-kerja secara berperingkat ini telah memberi kesan yang luas kepada industri pembinaan. Ia melibatkan projek beranggaran RM4.4 Bilion dan ini telah membantu mengurangkan kerugian industri kepada RM6.6 Bilion. Impak besar seperti itu pasti membawa pertumbuhan positif kepada ekonomi secara amnya.

In recognising the severe impact of a prolonged closure of the industry, the Government had initiated to allow selected construction activities to operate from 13 April 2020 onwards in order to mitigate the losses as well as to partly rejuvenate the economy with the following considerations:

a) Safeguarding the safety of public;

b) Limiting the number of workers at construction sites; and

c) Ensuring works to be opened in stages to avoid a surge in demand for resources (i.e materials and workers).

As such, construction was one of the first sectors in our nation's economy to be reopened. This is due to the efforts of the Ministry of Works in collaboration with CIDB Malaysia, and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), who devised the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) that enable the sector to operate safely, protect its workers and reduce the risk of spreading the infection. The SOP was completed as early as 8 April 2020 and was presented to the Economic Action Council on 14 April 2020. These construction activities were required to be approved by MITI prior to operations on site and CIDB has been tasked to process project approvals through the MITI CIMS system. A total of 70 CIDB officers were assigned to review applications during the MCO OPS from 18-30 April 2020 for the construction sector. There were 41,637 applications processed for the period 18 to 30 April 2020. A total of 18% of the applications were approved, namely 7,407 applications while a total of 82% of the applications or 34,230 applications were rejected during the review by officers.

The opening up of these works in stages have vast consequences on the construction industry. It was estimated that RM4.4 Billion worth of projects were involved and this in return helped to reduce the losses of the industry to RM6.6 Billion. Such huge impact indeed brought positive growth to the economy at large.

CABARAN YANG DIHADAPI SEMASA PKP
CHALLENGES FACED DURING THE MCO

Meskipun pembinaan telah dibenarkan beroperasi, masih ada beberapa syarikat yang belum meneruskan perniagaan walaupun telah ada garis panduan yang membenarkannya. Bimbang dengan perkara ini, CIDB telah menjalankan pelbagai tinjauan bagi mengetahui mengapa syarikat-syarikat ini masih belum beroperasi. Tinjauan juga menunjukkan jumlah syarikat pembinaan yang terjejas oleh PKP yang berjumlah lebih dari 90%.

Although construction had been allowed to operate, there were still a few companies who have yet to resume business even when the guidelines allowed them to do so. Concerned over this matter, CIDB has conducted various surveys to find out why these companies have yet to open their doors. The surveys also revealed that the number of construction companies being affected by the MCO totalling more than 90%.

Tinjauan lain yang dilakukan adalah untuk memerhatikan penempatan pekerja oleh kontraktor yang dibenarkan beroperasi dalam tempoh PKP. Hasilnya adalah 29% menempatkan pekerja mereka di Kuarters Pekerja Berpusat (CLQ), 35% telah menyediakan tempat tinggal di tapak bina dan 36% menempatkan pekerja mereka di luar tapak bina.

Dalam mengenal pasti masa yang diambil oleh kontraktor untuk kembali beroperasi dengan kapasiti penuh, satu tinjauan lain dilakukan. 12% mengambil masa kurang dari 1 bulan; 41% mengambil masa 1-3 bulan; 29% mengambil masa 4-6 bulan; 12% mengambil masa 7-12 bulan dan 6% mengambil masa lebih dari 12 bulan. Tinjauan juga menampilkan bahawa para kontraktor menghadapi lima (5) cabaran besar, termasuk masalah modal & kewangan (33%), bahan mentah (21%), senario industri semasa (19% yang merangkumi tenaga kerja, pihak berkuasa, sekatan jalan raya & takut akan jangkitan); kekeliruan terhadap pematuhan SOP (15%) dan juga ujian Covid-19 (12%). Dengan lebih banyak tapak bina dibuka, CIDB meneruskan tinjauan yang sama untuk mengetahui tren dan isu semasa yang dihadapi oleh kontraktor bagi keperluan cadangan kepada pihak berkuasa yang berkenaan.

Sebagai usaha CIDB untuk memastikan kontraktor dan pengurus tapak memenuhi tanggungjawab mereka untuk mematuhi SOP dan mengamalkan langkah keselamatan yang mencukupi untuk kerja-kerja binaan, CIDB telah melakukan pemeriksaan tapak di seluruh negara selama PKP. Dari pemeriksaan tapak pertama yang dilakukan pada April 2020 hingga 31 Disember 2020, CIDB telah menjalankan 14,124 pemeriksaan ke atas lebih daripada 8,000 tapak binaan, yang mana beberapa tindakan telah diambil dengan mengeluarkan amaran, termasuk Perintah Berhenti Kerja ke atas 318 tapak pembinaan kerana didapati tidak mematuhi prosedur operasi standard PKP sektor pembinaan. Oleh kerana pemeriksaan tapak dilakukan secara berkala, tren menunjukkan bahawa jumlah tapak yang beroperasi dan pematuhan terhadap SOP telah meningkat.

Selain itu, antara strategi pencegahan penularan Covid-19 di tapak bina yang telah dilaksanakan oleh CIDB adalah ujian saringan PCR, hebahan kes tapak bina, penguatkuasaan Akta 446, pengasingan pekerja, ujian antibodi dan sebagainya.

Another survey conducted was to observe the placement of workers by the contractors permitted to operate during the MCO period. The results were that 29% placed their workers in Centralised Labour Quarters (CLQ), 35% had provided accommodations on site and 36% placed their workers away from the worksite.

In identifying the time taken by contractors to return to full capacity operation, another survey was conducted. 12% took less than 1 month; 41% took 1-3 months; 29% took 4-6 months; 12% took 7-12 months and 6% took more than 12 months. The survey also revealed that these contractors faced five (5) major challenges, including capital & financial issues (33%), raw materials (21%), current industry scenarios (19% which included labour, authorities, road blocks & fear of infection); confusion on SOP compliance (15%) as well as Covid-19 testing (12%). With more sites opening, CIDB continued with the same survey to find out current trends and issues faced by the contractors for required recommendations to the relevant authorities.

As part of CIDB's efforts to ensure contractors and site managers fulfil their responsibilities to comply to the SOP and practise sufficient safety measures for construction works, CIDB has conducted site inspections across the nation during the MCO. From the first site inspections conducted in April 2020 to 31 December 2020, CIDB had conducted 14,124 site inspections on more than 8,000 sites, of which several actions were taken by issuing warnings, including Stop Work Orders on 318 construction sites for non-compliance of the MCO standard operating procedures of the construction sector. As the site inspections were carried out on a regular basis, the trend shows that the number of sites operating had increased and compliance to the SOPs had also improved.

In addition, among the strategies to prevent Covid-19 transmission at construction sites that were implemented by CIDB are PCR screening tests, construction site case announcements, enforcement of Act 446, employee segregation, antibody testing and so on.

PELAN PEMULIHAN UNTUK SEKTOR PEMBINAAN
RECOVERY PLANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

Pelbagai inisiatif pemulihan telah dilaksanakan oleh Kerajaan bertujuan untuk merangsang ekonomi dan mendorong pelaburan yang berkualiti. Ini termasuk:

- Pakej Rangsangan Ekonomi RM20 Bilion diumumkan pada Februari 2020;
- Pakej PRIHATIN berjumlah RM250 Bilion diumumkan pada bulan Mac 2020. Dari jumlah tersebut, RM128 Bilion digunakan untuk melindungi kesejahteraan rakyat dan RM100 Bilion untuk menyokong perniagaan, termasuk perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS);
- RM10 Bilion yang dikhaskan untuk perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS) pada April 2020;
- PENJANA berjumlah RM35 Bilion untuk membantu memajukan industri pembinaan dan merangsang ekonomi yang diumumkan pada bulan Jun 2020; dan
- RM782 Juta untuk penyelenggaraan jalan Persekutuan di seluruh negara di bawah Kementerian Kerja Raya.

Beberapa inisiatif oleh CIDB yang merangkumi langkah-langkah jangka pendek dan jangka panjang juga diumumkan oleh Kementerian Kerja Raya dalam membantu mengurangkan kesan pandemik terhadap kontraktor seperti:

Various recovery initiatives were instigated by the Government which was aimed at stimulating the economy and encouraging quality investments. These included:

- *RM20 Billion financial stimulus package announced in February 2020;*
- *PRIHATIN Package amounting to RM250 Billion announced in March 2020. Of these, RM128 Billion was used to protect the welfare of the people and RM100 Billion to support businesses, including Small and Medium enterprises (SMEs);*
- *RM10 Billion aimed at Small and Medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in April 2020;*
- *PENJANA amounting to RM35 Billion to help propel the construction industry and stimulate the economy announced in June 2020; and*
- *RM782 Million for Federal road maintenance across the country under the Ministry of Works.*

Several initiatives by CIDB that encompassed short and long-term measures were also announced by the Ministry of Works in assisting to cushion the pandemic's impact for contractors such as:

- Penangguhan pembayaran levi untuk projek swasta di mana semua pengisytiharan projek baharu dari 1 Jan 2020 hingga 31 Mei 2020 akan diberi penangguhan dua (2) bulan untuk pembayaran levi (termasuk tempoh liabiliti 30 hari);
- Fleksibiliti syarat pendaftaran kontraktor di mana mata CCD dikecualikan dari syarat pembaharuan pendaftaran kontraktor untuk tahun 2020 (April - Disember);
- Penangguhan yuran pendaftaran untuk latihan kemahiran personel binaan tempatan yang diberi percuma sehingga 31 Disember 2020;
- Penilaian MCORE untuk kontraktor G1 yang akan bermula pada 1 Mei 2020 ditangguhkan ke 1 Jan 2021;
- Pengecualian Sijil Kecekapan Pengurusan (SKP) dan kursus Integriti untuk keperluan pembaharuan pendaftaran kontraktor bagi tempoh 1 April hingga 31 Disember 2020;
- Bayaran pendaftaran untuk Penilaian Kompetensi Kemahiran pekerja tempatan dikecualikan, dan diskaun 50% bagi bayaran penilaian pekerja asing sehingga akhir tahun 2020;
- Diskaun 50% untuk program Latihan Penyeliaan dan Pengurusan (SSS, CSHO, TMO, SS dll.);
- Tempoh sah Pas Personel Binaan Sementara dilanjutkan dari dua (2) bulan hingga enam (6) bulan; dan
- Mengurangkan bayaran COA dari RM1000 kepada RM750 dari 15 Mei 2020 hingga 31 Disember 2020.

Insentif umum lain yang secara tidak langsung dapat memberi manfaat kepada kontraktor juga termasuk:

- Pakej Subsidi Upah (PSU) dan Subsidi Majikan bernilai sehingga RM500,000;
- Kursus Prihatin myBIM yang ditawarkan pada kadar diskaun 50% untuk meningkatkan kapasiti siswazah yang menganggur dalam kelayakan yang berkaitan dengan pembinaan;
- Pengecualian cukai ke atas perbelanjaan yang berkaitan dengan pencegahan Covid-19, termasuk pembelian pelitup muka, pembersih tangan dan termometer; dan
- Kemungkinan penyediaan perlindungan perundangan untuk kontraktor yang mungkin menghadapi masalah undang-undang akibat kegagalan atau ketidakupayaan untuk melaksanakan kewajiban kontrak mereka.

- *Deferment of levy payments for private projects where all new project declarations from 1 January 2020 until 31 May 2020 will be given a two (2) months deferment for levy payment (including the 30-day liability period);*
- *Flexibility of contractor registration requirements where CCD points were excluded from requirement terms for renewal of contractor registration for 2020 (April - December);*
- *Registration fees deferment for local construction personnel skills training until 31 Dec 2020;*
- *MCORE assessment for G1 contractors which will commence on 1 May 2020 is postponed to 1 January 2021;*
- *Waiver of Management Efficiency Certificate (SKP) and Integrity course for contractor registration renewal requirements for the period of 1 April to 31 December 2020;*
- *Registration fees for Skills Competency Assessment for local workers are waived, and a 50% discount in assessment fees for foreign workers until the end of 2020;*
- *50% discount for Supervisory and Management Training programmes (SSS, CSHO, TMO, SS etc.);*
- *Validity period of the Temporary Construction Personnel Pass is extended from two (2) months to six (6) months; and*
- *Reduced COA fee from RM1000 to RM750 from 15 May 2020 to 31 December 2020.*

Other general incentives which can indirectly benefit the contractors also include:

- *The Wage Subsidy Package (WSP) and Employer Subsidies worth up to RM500,000;*
- *myBIM Prihatin courses that are offered at a 50% discount rate to upskill the capacity of unemployed graduates in construction-related qualifications;*
- *Tax exemption on expenses related to Covid-19 prevention, including the purchase of face masks, hand sanitizers and thermometers; and*
- *The possible provision of legislative protection for contractors who may face legal consequences arising from failures or inabilities to perform their contractual obligations.*

NORMA BAHARU UNTUK PEMBINAAN
THE NEW NORMS FOR CONSTRUCTION

Norma baharu adalah merancang dan menyusun semula kerja secara produktif sesuai dengan SOP kerajaan walaupun menghadapi cabaran akibat wabak tersebut. Ini adalah beberapa cara baharu untuk menjalankan aktiviti pembinaan:

- Pematuhan terhadap SOP sangat penting. Kontraktor dijangka mengikuti SOP yang digariskan oleh pihak berkuasa atau berisiko ditutup semasa pemeriksaan mengejut oleh CIDB Malaysia;
- Memanfaatkan teknologi untuk mengurangkan pergantungan kepada buruh asing murah yang kurang mahir. Sebaliknya, mereka mesti mengambil pekerja tempatan yang mahir dan menggunakan teknologi seperti IBS, mekanisasi dan automasi untuk meningkatkan kualiti, keselamatan, kemampanan dan produktiviti projek pembinaan mereka; dan
- Mendapatkan bahan dari sumber tempatan untuk memastikan bekalan sentiasa tersedia secara konsisten apabila diperlukan dan pada harga yang stabil. PKP dan penutupan global telah menjejaskan pengeluaran bahan sehingga menyebabkan berlakunya kelewatan yang signifikan dalam projek pembinaan.

The new norms is to plan and reorganise the work productively in line with government SOPs despite the challenges brought by the pandemic. These are some of the new ways of doing things:

- *Compliance to SOP is crucial. Contractors are expected to follow the SOPs outlined by the authorities or risk being shut down during surprise inspections by CIDB Malaysia;*
- *Embracing technology to reduce the dependence on cheap foreign labour that are more often than not, unskilled. Instead, they must invest in hiring skilled local workers and use technology such as IBS, mechanisation and automation to enhance the quality, safety, sustainability and productivity of their construction projects; and*
- *Sourcing materials locally in ensuring the supply is always made available consistently when needed and at stable prices. The MCO and the global lockdown had resulted in severely decreased production of materials leading to significant delays in construction projects.*

PROSEDUR OPERASI STANDARD (SOP) UNTUK INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP) FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

SOP untuk industri pembinaan telah disediakan oleh Kementerian Kerja Raya dengan kerjasama CIDB Malaysia, dan MITI dengan input aktif dari pihak berkepentingan industri. Secara keseluruhan, terdapat lima versi dokumen SOP di mana ia disemak semula agar sesuai dengan fasa PKP yang berbeza.

SOP tersebut merangkumi semua kerja pembinaan yang dinyatakan dalam Akta 520; perkhidmatan perundingan/ professional yang terlibat di tapak bina dan perkhidmatan dalam rantaian bekalan industri pembinaan. Arahan Tetap SOP merangkumi perkara berikut:

- Operasi di kawasan PKPD tidak dibenarkan
- Operasi adalah tertakluk kepada Peraturan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT)
- Perlu mematuhi mana-mana SOP yang dikeluarkan oleh CIDB, MKN, KKM dan Agensi yang termasuk dalam rantaian bekalan dan perkhidmatan.
- Perlu mematuhi undang-undang bertulis yang berkuatkuasa seperti Akta 520 dan Akta 342
- *Patient under investigation* (PUI) & *person under surveillance* (PUS), tidak dibenarkan datang bekerja dan perlu menjalani tempoh pengasingan yang ditetapkan oleh KKM.
- Perlu mematuhi arahan terkini Kerajaan berkaitan dengan ujian Makmal Covid-19

Pelaksanaan dan pematuhan SOP meliputi perkara berikut:

1) Penyediaan maklumat dan dokumen
2) Makluman dan hebahan SOP
3) Aplikasi MySejahtera
4) Pergerakan bahan binaan/ bekalan
5) Pengurusan dan tindak balas kecemasan
6) Penyimpanan rekod
7) Pengurusan pekerja
8) Pengurusan semasa melaksanakan kerja pembinaan
9) Pengurusan ruang gunasama dan tempat kediaman pekerja

The SOPs for the construction industry were prepared by the Ministry of Works in collaboration with CIDB Malaysia, and MITI with active input from the stakeholders of the industry. Overall, there were five versions of the SOP document where it was revised to suit the different phases of the MCO.

The SOP covers all construction works specified in the Act 520; consultancy/ professional services involved on construction sites and services within the construction supply chain. The SOP's Fixed Instructions covers the following:

- *Operations in the EMCO area are not allowed*
- *Operations are subjected to Local Authority Regulations*
- *Must comply with any SOP issued by CIDB, MKN, MOH and Agencies included in the supply and service chain.*
- *Must comply with written laws in force such as Act 520 and Act 342*
- *Patient under investigation (PUI) & person under surveillance (PUS) are not allowed to come to work and must undergo a period of isolation set by the MOH.*
- *Must comply with the latest Government directives related to Covid-19 lab testing*

Implementation and compliance of SOPs include the following:

1) Preparation of information and documents
2) SOP notification and announcement
3) MySejahtera application
4) Movement of building materials/ supplies
5) Emergency management and response
6) Record keeping
7) Employee management
8) Construction work management
9) Management of common areas and employee accommodation

PENUTUP

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Perlu dikaji bagaimana industri pembinaan bertindak balas terhadap pelan pemulihan yang ditawarkan. Dari tinjauan yang dilakukan untuk mengetahui sejauh mana kesedaran dan pakej mana yang memberi manfaat kepada kontraktor, 54% responden mengetahui tentang pakej rangsangan sementara 46% tidak mengetahui. Di antara tujuh (7) pakej di bawah program PRIHATIN, pakej tertinggi yang diberikan kepada kontraktor adalah Program Subsidi Upah (PSU) untuk membantu majikan mengekalkan pekerja mereka di mana 83% permohonan telah diluluskan.

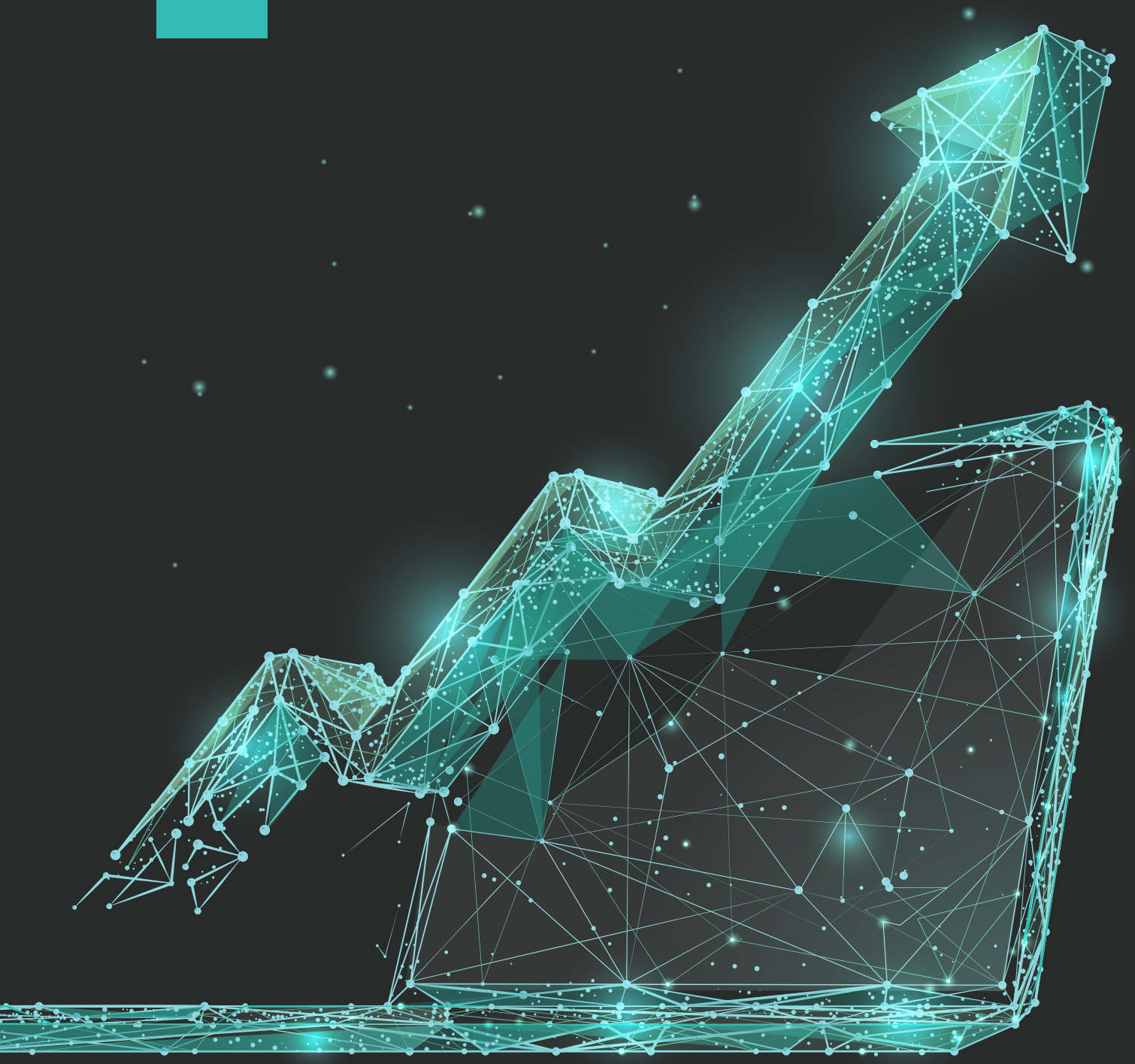
Pelan jangka panjang Kerajaan telah menunjukkan lebih banyak inisiatif kewangan dicadangkan untuk memerangi wabak tersebut. Ini diumumkan dalam Bajet 2021 pada November 2020. Bajet yang diusulkan telah memberikan panduan untuk pertumbuhan dan kelestarian jangka panjang ekonomi negara dan akan menangani beberapa langkah reformasi.

It is worth to review how the construction industry had responded to the recovery plans offered. From a survey performed to ascertain the extent of awareness and which of the packages that had benefitted the contractors, 54% of the respondents were aware of the stimulus package while 46% were unaware. Among the seven (7) packages under the PRIHATIN programme, the highest package accorded to the contractors was the Wage Subsidy Programme (WSP) to assist employers in retaining their workers of which 83% of the applications were approved.

The Government's long-term plans had revealed more financial initiatives proposed to combat the pandemic. This was announced during the Budget 2021 in November 2020. The budget proposed had provided guidelines for the long-term growth and sustainability of the country's economy and would address a number of reform measures.

PENYATA KEWANGAN

FINANCIAL STATEMENT



SIJIL KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MENGENAI PENYATA KEWANGAN
LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020

Sijil Mengenai Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan

Pendapat

Saya telah mewakilkan sebuah firma audit swasta untuk mengaudit Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia. Penyata kewangan tersebut merangkumi Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pada 31 Disember 2020 Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan dan Penyata Prestasi Kewangan, Penyata Perubahan Dalam Aset Bersih, Penyata Aliran Tunai serta Penyata Perbandingan Amaun Bajet dan Amaun Sebenar Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut dan nota kepada penyata kewangan termasuklah ringkasan polisi perakaunan yang signifikan seperti yang dinyatakan pada muka surat 3 hingga 81.

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 2020 dan prestasi kewangan serta aliran tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut selaras dengan Piawaian Perakaunan Sektor Awam Malaysia (MPSAS) dan keperluan Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520).

Asas Kepada Pendapat

Pengauditan telah dilaksanakan berdasarkan Akta Audit 1957 dan *International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*. Tanggungjawab saya dihuraikan selanjutnya di perenggan Tanggungjawab Juruaudit Terhadap Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan dalam sijil 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 *International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*.

Maklumat Lain Selain Daripada Penyata Kewangan dan Sijil Juruaudit Mengenainya

Anggota Lembaga, Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia bertanggungjawab terhadap maklumat lain dalam Laporan Tahunan. Pendapat saya terhadap Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan tidak meliputi maklumat lain selain daripada Penyata Kewangan dan Sijil Juruaudit mengenainya dan saya tidak menyatakan sebarang bentuk kesimpulan jaminan mengenainya.

Tanggungjawab Anggota Lembaga Terhadap Penyata Kewangan

Anggota Lembaga bertanggungjawab terhadap penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan yang memberi gambaran benar dan saksama selaras dengan Piawaian Perakaunan Sektor Awam Malaysia (MPSAS) dan keperluan Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520). Anggota Lembaga juga bertanggungjawab terhadap penetapan kawalan dalaman yang perlu bagi membolehkan penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan yang bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan.

Semasa penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan, Anggota Lembaga bertanggungjawab untuk menilai keupayaan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan untuk beroperasi sebagai satu usaha berterusan, mendedahkannya jika berkaitan serta menggunakannya sebagai asas perakaunan.

Tanggungjawab Juruaudit Terhadap Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan

Objektif saya adalah untuk memperoleh keyakinan yang munasabah sama ada Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan secara keseluruhannya adalah bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara, sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan, dan mengeluarkan Sijil Juruaudit yang merangkumi pendapat saya. Jaminan yang munasabah adalah satu tahap jaminan yang tinggi, tetapi bukan satu jaminan bahawa audit yang dijalankan mengikut *International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions* akan sentiasa mengesan salah nyata yang ketara apabila ia wujud. Salah nyata boleh wujud daripada fraud atau kesilapan dan dianggap ketara sama ada secara individu atau agregat sekiranya boleh dijangkakan dengan munasabah untuk mempengaruhi keputusan ekonomi yang dibuat oleh pengguna berdasarkan penyata kewangan ini.

Sebagai sebahagian daripada pengauditan mengikut *International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*, saya menggunakan pertimbangan profesional dan mengekalkan keraguan profesional sepanjang pengauditan. Saya juga:

a. 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 yang responsif terhadap risiko berkenaan serta mendapatkan bukti audit yang mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk memberikan asas kepada pendapat saya. Risiko untuk tidak mengesan salah nyata ketara akibat daripada fraud adalah lebih tinggi daripada kesilapan kerana fraud mungkin melibatkan pakatan, pemalsuan, ketinggalan yang disengajakan, representasi yang salah, atau mengatasi kawalan dalaman.

b. Memahami kawalan dalaman yang relevan untuk merangka prosedur audit yang bersesuaian tetapi bukan untuk menyatakan pendapat mengenai keberkesanan kawalan dalaman Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan.

c. Menilai kesesuaian dasar perakaunan yang diguna pakai, 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 Sijil Juruaudit terhadap pendedahan yang berkaitan dalam Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan atau, jika pendedahan tersebut tidak mencukupi, pendapat saya akan diubah. Kesimpulan saya dibuat berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperoleh sehingga tarikh Sijil Juruaudit.

e. Menilai persembahan secara keseluruhan, struktur dan kandungan Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan termasuk pendedahannya dan sama ada Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan telah melaporkan asas-asas urus niaga dan peristiwa-peristiwa yang memberikan gambaran saksama.

f. Mendapatkan bukti audit yang mencukupi dan bersesuaian berkaitan maklumat kewangan entiti dan aktiviti perniagaan dalam Kumpulan untuk memberikan pendapat terhadap Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan. Saya bertanggungjawab untuk hala tuju, pengawasan dan pelaksanaan pengauditan kumpulan. Saya hanya bertanggungjawab terhadap pendapat saya.

Laporan Mengenai Keperluan Perundangan dan Peraturan Lain

Berdasarkan keperluan Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520), saya juga melaporkan syarikat subsidiari yang tidak diaudit oleh saya, telah dinyatakan di Nota 8 dalam Penyata Kewangan.

Hal-hal Lain

a. Seperti yang dinyatakan pada Nota 2 kepada penyata kewangan, Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan telah menerima pakai Piawaian Perakaunan Sektor Awam Malaysia (MPSAS) mulai 1 Januari 2020 dan 1 Januari 2019 dengan tarikh peralihan pada 1 Januari 2019. Piawaian ini diterima pakai secara retrospektif oleh Anggota Lembaga terhadap angka perbandingan dalam penyata kewangan ini, termasuk Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2019 dan Penyata Prestasi Kewangan, Penyata Perubahan Dalam Aset Bersih, Penyata Aliran Tunai serta Penyata Perbandingan Amaun Bajet dan Amaun Sebenar Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia bagi tahun berakhir pada 31 Disember 2019 dan pendedahan berkaitan. Saya tidak terlibat untuk melaporkan maklumat perbandingan yang dinyatakan semula dan yang tidak diaudit. Tanggungjawab saya sebagai sebahagian daripada pengauditan Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2020, dalam keadaan ini, termasuk mendapatkan bukti audit yang mencukupi dan bersesuaian yang baki awal pada 1 Januari 2020 tidak mengandungi salah nyata yang boleh memberi kesan ketara terhadap kedudukan kewangan pada 31 Disember 2020 dan prestasi kewangan dan aliran tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut.

b. Sijil ini dibuat untuk Anggota Lembaga berdasarkan keperluan Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520) dan bukan untuk tujuan lain. Saya tidak bertanggungjawab terhadap pihak lain bagi kandungan sijil ini.

(NORLIZA BINTI MD. NURUDDIN)
b.p. KETUA AUDIT NEGARA

PUTRAJAYA
29 OKTOBER 2021

PENYATA PENGERUSI DAN SEORANG ANGGOTA LEMBAGA
LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA DAN KUMPULAN

Kami Ir Hj. Yusuf bin Hj. Abd. Wahab dan Datuk 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 Prestasi Kewangan, Penyata Perubahan Dalam Aset Bersih, Penyata Aliran Tunai dan Penyata Perbandingan Amaun Bajet dan Amaun Sebenar Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan 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 2020 dan hasil kendaliannya serta perubahan kedudukan kewangannya bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut.

Bagi pihak Lembaga,

.....

IR HJ. YUSUF BIN HJ. ABD. WAHAB

Pengerusi
Lembaga Pembangunan
Industri Pembinaan Malaysia

Tarikh: 09 APRIL 2021

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Bagi pihak Lembaga,

.....

DATUK DR SYED OMAR SHARIFUDDIN BIN SYED IKHSAN

Anggota Lembaga
Lembaga Pembangunan
Industri Pembinaan Malaysia

Tarikh: 09 APRIL 2021

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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

Saya, Datuk Ir Ahmad 'Asri bin Abdul Hamid, pegawai utama yang bertanggungjawab ke atas pengurusan kewangan dan rekod-rekod perakaunan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia, dengan ikhlasnya mengakui bahawa Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan, Penyata Prestasi Kewangan, Penyata Perubahan Dalam Aset Bersih, Penyata Aliran Tunai dan Penyata Perbandingan Amaun Bajet dan Amaun Sebenar Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan dalam kedudukan kewangan yang berikut ini berserta dengan nota-nota kepada Penyata Kewangan di dalamnya mengikut sebaik-baik pengetahuan dan kepercayaan saya, adalah betul dan saya membuat ikrar ini dengan sebenarnya mempercayai bahawa ia adalah benar dan atas kehendak-kehendak Akta Akuan Berkanun 1960.

Sebenarnya dan sesungguhnya)
diakui oleh penama di atas di)
Kuala Lumpur pada 09 APR 2021) .....

Di hadapan saya,

PESURUHJAYA SUMPAH
W 678
KAPT (B) AFFANDI BIN AHMAD
1 JAN 2019 - 31 DIS 2021
MALAYSIA
No. 86, Jalan Putra
50350 Kuala Lumpur

.....
PESURUHJAYA SUMPAH

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN PADA 31 DISEMBER 2020

	Nota	Kumpulan 31.12.2020 RM	Kumpulan 31.12.2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	Kumpulan 1.1.2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	Lembaga 31.12.2020 RM	Lembaga 31.12.2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	Lembaga 1.1.2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
ASET							
Aset bukan semasa							
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	4	**241,631,038**	256,825,607	245,281,805	**200,956,033**	205,088,003	191,741,746
Aset tidak ketara	5	**23,793,119**	27,448,868	8,664,138	**23,656,535**	27,298,936	8,509,137
Kerja dalam pembangunan	6	**119,159,435**	78,893,166	70,982,149	**119,159,435**	78,893,166	66,914,796
Pelaburan hartanah	7	**10,080,000**	9,751,000	9,606,000	**-**	-	-
Pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari	8	**-**	-	-	**23,510,842**	23,510,842	23,510,842
Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	9	**118,744**	546,583	1,073,303	**-**	-	-
Aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual	10	**11,808,030**	920,870	886,231	**-**	-	-
Jumlah aset bukan semasa		**406,590,366**	374,386,094	336,493,626	**367,282,845**	334,790,947	290,676,521
Aset semasa							
Inventori	11	**826,186**	670,974	665,815	**99,435**	77,467	91,531
Belum terima urus niaga bukan pertukaran	12	**27,165,940**	18,493,764	47,426,649	**27,165,940**	18,493,764	47,426,649
Belum terima urus niaga pertukaran	13	**13,292,483**	14,728,165	15,361,620	**7,689,168**	7,093,113	9,758,290
Belum terima lain	14	**18,581,675**	20,909,278	32,087,886	**14,676,516**	16,003,378	26,149,509
Amaun terhutang oleh syarikat bersekutu	15	**297,346**	554,505	184,494	**-**	-	-
Cukai baikpulih		**10,156,796**	8,711,861	5,098,007	**9,403,926**	8,060,077	4,060,077
Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui lebihan atau kurangan	16	**23,288,742**	40,198,366	231,871,642	**-**	-	203,100,000
Deposit jangka pendek	17	**448,889,865**	533,463,832	411,985,239	**422,310,000**	500,310,000	380,710,000
Tunai dan baki di bank		**43,994,327**	33,225,883	55,187,176	**23,819,799**	16,090,894	17,357,685
Jumlah aset semasa		**586,493,360**	670,956,628	799,868,528	**505,164,784**	566,128,693	688,653,741
JUMLAH ASET		**993,083,726**	1,045,342,722	1,136,362,154	**872,447,629**	900,919,640	979,330,262

Nota-nota di muka surat 13 hingga 81 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 2020 (SAMBUNGAN)

	Nota	Kumpulan 31.12.2020 RM	Kumpulan 31.12.2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	Kumpulan 1.1.2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	Lembaga 31.12.2020 RM	Lembaga 31.12.2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	Lembaga 1.1.2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
ASET BERSIH DAN LIABILITI							
ASET BERSIH							
Lebihan Terkumpul		**825,603,995**	856,751,220	930,390,015	**785,084,946**	804,576,899	866,709,773
Kumpulan wang pinjaman kenderaan	18	**2,000,000**	2,000,000	2,000,000	**2,000,000**	2,000,000	2,000,000
Kumpulan wang pinjaman pelajaran	19	**1,500,000**	1,500,000	1,500,000	**1,500,000**	1,500,000	1,500,000
Kumpulan wang pinjaman komputer	20	**1,000,000**	1,000,000	1,000,000	**1,000,000**	1,000,000	1,000,000
Jumlah kumpulan wang		**830,103,995**	861,251,220	934,890,015	**789,584,946**	809,076,899	871,209,773
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		**-**	3,035,223	6,217,370	**-**	-	-
Jumlah aset bersih		**830,103,995**	864,286,443	941,107,385	**789,584,946**	809,076,899	871,209,773
LIABILITI							
Liabiliti bukan semasa							
Pinjaman bank	21	**1,777,806**	2,034,497	2,053,110	**-**	-	-
Geran tertunda	22	**28,403,410**	47,329,340	79,984,166	**662,130**	1,634,785	7,612,610
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	23	**14,198,349**	12,482,630	9,768,972	**13,727,873**	11,814,258	9,009,181
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	24	**45,020,462**	38,220,582	23,448,321	**31,074,737**	26,440,897	21,468,600
Jumlah liabiliti bukan semasa		**89,400,027**	100,067,049	115,254,569	**45,464,740**	39,889,940	38,090,391
Liabiliti semasa							
Belum bayar urus niaga pertukaran	25	**28,208,885**	27,606,479	33,830,208	**23,755,128**	22,761,456	25,837,895
Belum bayar lain	26	**29,939,536**	38,855,374	43,964,882	**9,606,721**	15,978,163	23,412,049
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat subsidiari	27	**-**	-	-	**2,697,664**	5,359,739	14,689,764
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat sub-subsidiari	28	**-**	-	-	**826,242**	7,165,025	5,539,426
Pinjaman bank	21	**1,032,737**	1,031,519	1,149,263	**-**	-	-
Geran tertunda	22	**13,689,327**	12,553,925	-	**-**	-	-
Peruntukan cukai		**197,031**	78,198	285,710	**-**	-	-
Manfaat kakitangan jangka pendek	24	**512,188**	863,735	770,137	**512,188**	688,418	550,964
Jumlah liabiliti semasa		**73,579,704**	80,989,230	80,000,200	**37,397,943**	51,952,801	70,030,098
Jumlah liabiliti		**162,979,731**	181,056,279	195,254,769	**82,862,683**	91,842,741	108,120,489
JUMLAH ASET BERSIH/LIABILITI		**993,083,726**	1,045,342,722	1,136,362,154	**872,447,629**	900,919,640	979,330,262

Nota-nota di muka surat 13 hingga 81 adalah sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

PENYATA PRESTASI KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020

	Nota	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
		2020	2019	**2020**	2019
		RM	RM	**RM**	RM
			Seperti dinyatakan semula		Seperti dinyatakan semula
Hasil					
Hasil daripada urus niaga bukan pertukaran	29	**196,488,757**	204,626,689	**191,811,545**	203,266,431
Hasil daripada urus niaga pertukaran	30	**58,563,802**	82,840,191	**35,579,951**	51,852,016
Lain-lain hasil	31	**20,294,276**	2,652,665	**18,613,561**	847,622
		275,346,835	290,119,545	**246,005,057**	255,966,069
Perbelanjaan					
Perbelanjaan operasi langsung	32	**(120,566,312)**	(154,158,974)	**(121,737,877)**	(166,944,508)
Perbelanjaan pengurusan	33	**(20,941,950)**	(29,231,682)	**(13,876,133)**	(19,584,617)
Lain-lain perbelanjaan operasi	34	**(158,713,612)**	(166,186,876)	**(123,220,048)**	(128,090,764)
Kos kewangan	35	**(162,159)**	(242,330)	**-**	-
Kurangan pendapatan bagi tahun kewangan		**(25,037,198)**	(59,700,317)	**(12,829,001)**	(58,653,820)
Bahagian keuntungan daripada syarikat bersekutu		**(427,839)**	(526,720)	**-**	-
Kurangan pendapatan bersih sebelum cukai dan zakat		**(25,465,037)**	(60,227,037)	**(12,829,001)**	(58,653,820)
Percukaian	36	**(4,914,586)**	(3,522,369)	**(4,509,688)**	(2,805,077)
Zakat		**(424,701)**	(285,027)	**(220,096)**	(18,678)
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan bersih bagi tahun kewangan		**(30,804,324)**	(64,034,433)	**(17,558,785)**	(61,477,575)
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan bersih diagihkan kepada:					
Pemilik Lembaga		**(30,804,324)**	(63,793,063)		
Kepentingan bukan kawalan		**-**	(241,370)		
		(30,804,324)	(64,034,433)		

Nota-nota di muka surat 13 hingga 81 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 ASET BERSIH
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020

	Nota	Lebihan Terkumpul	Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Kenderaan	Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Pelajaran	Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Komputer	Jumlah Boleh Diagihkan Kepada Pemilik	Kepentingan Bukan Kawalan	Jumlah Aset Bersih
		RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
Kumpulan								
Pada 1 Januari 2019								
Seperti dinyatakan sebelum ini		948,888,749	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	953,388,749	6,217,370	959,606,119
Pelarasan tahun lepas	43	(18,021,550)	-	-	-	(18,021,550)	-	(18,021,550)
Kerugian penilaian Aktuari	43	(477,184)	-	-	-	(477,184)	-	(477,184)
Dinyatakan semula		930,390,015	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	934,890,015	6,217,370	941,107,385
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan bersih bagi tahun kewangan		(59,261,380)	-	-	-	(59,261,380)	(241,370)	(59,502,750)
Pelarasan tahun lepas	43	(4,531,683)	-	-	-	(4,531,683)	-	(4,531,683)
Kerugian penilaian Aktuari	43	(9,804,481)	-	-	-	(9,804,481)	-	(9,804,481)
Dividen dibayar kepada pemegang kepentingan bukan kawalan		(41,251)	-	-	-	(41,251)	(2,940,777)	(2,982,028)
Pada 31 Disember 2019 (Dinyatakan semula)		856,751,220	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	861,251,220	3,035,223	864,286,443
Pada 1 Januari 2020								
Seperti dinyatakan sebelum ini		889,586,118	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	894,086,118	3,035,223	897,121,341
Pelarasan tahun lepas	43	(32,834,898)	-	-	-	(32,834,898)	-	(32,834,898)
Dinyatakan semula		856,751,220	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	861,251,220	3,035,223	864,286,443
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan bersih bagi tahun kewangan		(30,804,324)	-	-	-	(30,804,324)	-	(30,804,324)
Kerugian penilaian Aktuari		(2,802,700)	-	-	-	(2,802,700)	-	(2,802,700)
Kesan kenaikan atas pegangan dalam subsidiari		-	-	-	-	-	(575,424)	(575,424)
Terbitan ekuiti modal dari pencairan pegangan dalam subsidiari		2,459,799	-	-	-	2,459,799	(2,459,799)	-
Pada 31 Disember 2020		**825,603,995**	**2,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**1,000,000**	**830,103,995**	**-**	**830,103,995**

Nota-nota di muka surat 13 hingga 81 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 ASET BERSIH
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020 (SAMBUNGAN)

	Nota	Lebihan Terkumpul RM	Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Kenderaan RM	Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Pelajaran RM	Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Komputer RM	Jumlah Aset Bersih RM
Lembaga						
Pada 1 Januari 2019						
Seperti dinyatakan sebelum ini		885,208,507	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	889,708,507
Pelarasan tahun lepas	43	(18,021,550)	-	-	-	(18,021,550)
Kerugian penilaian Aktuari	43	(477,184)	-	-	-	(477,184)
Dinyatakan semula		866,709,773	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	871,209,773
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan bersih bagi tahun kewangan		(56,945,892)	-	-	-	(56,945,892)
Pelarasan tahun lepas	43	(4,531,683)	-	-	-	(4,531,683)
Kerugian penilaian Aktuari	43	(655,299)	-	-	-	(655,299)
Pada 31 Disember 2019 (Dinyatakan semula)		804,576,899	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	809,076,899
Pada 1 Januari 2020						
Seperti dinyatakan sebelum ini		828,262,615	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	832,762,615
Pelarasan tahun lepas	43	(23,685,716)	-	-	-	(23,685,716)
Dinyatakan semula		804,576,899	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	809,076,899
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan bersih bagi tahun kewangan		(17,558,785)	-	-	-	(17,558,785)
Kerugian penilaian Aktuari		(1,933,168)	-	-	-	(1,933,168)
Pada 31 Disember 2020		**785,084,946**	**2,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**1,000,000**	**789,584,946**

Nota-nota di muka surat 13 hingga 81 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 2020

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula		Seperti dinyatakan semula
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti Operasi				
Kurangan pendapatan bersih sebelum cukai dan zakat	**(25,465,037)**	(60,227,037)	**(12,829,001)**	(58,653,820)
Pelarasan bagi:				
Bahagian keuntungan dalam syarikat bersekutu	**427,839**	526,720	**-**	-
Belanja faedah	**162,159**	242,330	**-**	-
Hibah diterima	**(276,133)**	(101,271)	**(207,546)**	(31,942)
Elaun hutang lapuk	**898,808**	774,482	**898,808**	728,367
Aset dibelanjakan dihapus kira	**1,104,566**	-	**-**	-
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan dihapus kira	**9,322**	1,069	**4,141**	1,069
Hutang lapuk dihapus kira	**-**	50,093	**-**	-
Hapus kira penghutang levi	**110,759**	-	**110,759**	-
Hapus kira belum terima lain	**18,891**	-	**18,891**	-
Hapus kira inventori	**-**	38,024	**-**	38,024
(Pembalikan)/kemerosotan nilai aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual	**12,840**	(34,639)	**-**	-
Kemerosotan nilai belum terima urusniaga pertukaran	**-**	39,689	**-**	-
Keuntungan daripada nilai saksama pelaburan hartanah	**(329,000)**	(145,000)	**-**	-
Keuntungan daripada pembelian syer dalam syarikat sub-subsidiari	**(175,424)**	(822,527)	**-**	-
Keuntungan daripada pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	**(257,693)**	(112,467)	**(88,913)**	(83,068)
Kerugian daripada pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	**19,837**	38,130	**-**	-
Pendapatan dividen	**(1,092,813)**	(9,473,272)	**(190,750)**	(8,420,427)
Pendapatan faedah daripada pinjaman kenderaan	**(1,733)**	(3,275)	**(1,733)**	(3,275)
Pendapatan faedah daripada deposit tetap	**(15,844,053)**	(13,296,679)	**(15,153,383)**	(12,293,498)
Pendapatan dan pelunasan geran	**(83,590,909)**	(104,610,430)	**(12,473,003)**	(13,775,753)
Peruntukan belanja manfaat kakitangan	**4,578,923**	6,028,518	**3,212,860**	5,005,416
Pelunasan aset tak ketara	**6,882,122**	3,159,521	**6,838,774**	3,119,952
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan	**24,186,397**	26,134,633	**9,307,353**	9,240,417
Kerugian daripada operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja	**(88,620,332)**	(151,793,388)	**(20,552,743)**	(75,128,538)

Nota-nota di muka surat 13 hingga 81 adalah sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
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PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020 (SAMBUNGAN)

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula		Seperti dinyatakan semula
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti Operasi				
Perubahan dalam modal kerja:				
Inventori	**(155,212)**	(43,183)	**(21,968)**	(23,960)
Belum terima urus niaga bukan pertukaran	**(9,681,743)**	28,204,518	**(9,681,743)**	28,204,518
Belum terima urus niaga pertukaran	**1,561,436**	497,558	**(596,055)**	2,665,177
Belum terima lain	**2,308,712**	11,178,608	**1,307,971**	10,146,131
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat bersekutu	**257,159**	(370,011)	**-**	-
Belum bayar urus niaga pertukaran	**602,406**	(6,223,729)	**993,672**	(3,076,439)
Belum bayar lain	**(8,915,838)**	(5,106,708)	**(6,371,442)**	(7,433,886)
Amaun terhutang (kepada)/oleh syarikat subsidiari	**-**	-	**(2,662,075)**	(9,330,025)
Amaun terhutang (kepada)/oleh syarikat sub-subsidiari	**-**	-	**(6,338,783)**	1,625,599
	(14,023,080)	28,137,053	**(23,370,423)**	22,777,115
Dividen diterima	**479,176**	8,714,206	**190,750**	8,420,427
Dividen di bayar kepada pemegang sub-subsidiari	**-**	(41,251)	**-**	-
Faedah diterima	**15,845,786**	13,299,954	**15,155,116**	12,296,773
Faedah dibayar	**(157,396)**	(235,748)	**-**	-
Hibah diterima	**276,133**	101,271	**207,546**	31,942
Cukai dibayar	**(5,353,862)**	(5,373,598)	**(4,404,551)**	(4,000,000)
Cukai dipulangkan	**828,893**	743,521	**464,629**	-
Manfaat kakitangan dibayar	**(933,290)**	(967,140)	**(688,418)**	(550,964)
Zakat dibayar	**(424,701)**	(287,827)	**(220,096)**	(18,678)
	10,560,739	15,953,388	**10,704,976**	16,179,500
Tunai digunakan dalam aktiviti operasi	**(92,082,673)**	(107,702,947)	**(33,218,190)**	(36,171,923)

Nota-nota di muka surat 13 hingga 81 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 2020 (SAMBUNGAN)

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula		Seperti dinyatakan semula
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti Pelaburan				
Pembelian tambahan saham dalam sub-subsidiari	**(400,000)**	(2,118,250)	**-**	-
Kerja dalam pembangunan	**(40,266,269)**	(7,911,017)	**(40,266,269)**	(11,978,370)
Pembelian aset tak ketara	**(3,226,373)**	(21,944,251)	**(3,196,373)**	(21,909,751)
Pembelian hartanah, loji dan peralatan	**(8,132,597)**	(32,802,763)	**(5,312,457)**	(22,605,319)
Penerimaan daripada penjualan aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui lebihan atau kurangan	**17,392,744**	203,100,000	**-**	203,100,000
Pembelian aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui lebihan atau kurangan	**-**	(10,674,240)	**-**	-
Penerimaan daripada penjualan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	**460,288**	170,045	**221,846**	100,644
Pembelian aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual	**(10,900,000)**	-	**-**	-
Tunai bersih (digunakan untuk)/ dihasilkan dari aktiviti pelaburan	**(45,072,207)**	127,819,524	**(48,553,253)**	146,707,204
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti Pembiayaan				
Geran diterima	**79,553,812**	83,149,204	**11,940,348**	7,897,946
Geran dipulangkan	**(15,335,982)**	(2,338,844)	**(440,000)**	(100,018)
Pembayaran balik pinjaman bank	**(868,473)**	(1,409,637)	**-**	-
Tunai bersih dihasilkan daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	**63,349,357**	79,400,723	**11,500,348**	7,797,928
(Pengurangan)/penambahan tunai dan kesetaraan tunai	**(73,805,523)**	99,517,300	**(70,271,095)**	118,333,209
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada awal tahun kewangan	**566,689,715**	467,172,415	**516,400,894**	398,067,685
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada akhir tahun kewangan	**492,884,192**	566,689,715	**446,129,799**	516,400,894
Analisa tunai dan kesetaraan tunai terdiri daripada:				
Tunai dan baki di bank	**43,994,327**	33,225,883	**23,819,799**	16,090,894
Deposit jangka pendek	**448,889,865**	533,463,832	**422,310,000**	500,310,000
	492,884,192	566,689,715	**446,129,799**	516,400,894

Nota-nota di muka surat 13 hingga 81 adalah sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

PENYATA PERBANDINGAN AMAUN BAJET DAN AMAUN SEBENAR BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020

Lembaga	Amaun Bajet		Amaun Sebenar pada Asas Boleh Banding	Perbezaan: Bajet Akhir dengan Sebenar	Varian
	Asal	Akhir			
	RM	RM	RM	RM	%
TERIMAAN					
Urus Niaga Bukan Pertukaran	234,739,000	184,590,000	191,811,545	(7,221,545)	(3.91)
Urus Niaga Pertukaran	58,613,500	29,818,700	35,579,951	(5,761,251)	(19.32)
Lain-lain Hasil	410,500	5,187,800	18,613,561	(13,425,761)	(258.79)
Semakan Semula Bajet	-	74,166,500	-	74,166,500	100.00
JUMLAH TERIMAAN	**293,763,000**	**293,763,000**	**246,005,057**	**47,757,943**	**16.26**
BELANJA MENGURUS					
Perbelanjaan Pengurusan	22,800,000	14,200,000	13,876,133	323,867	2.28
Lain-Lain Perbelanjaan Operasi	128,455,000	129,345,800	123,220,048	6,125,752	4.74
Semakan Semula Bajet	-	7,709,200	-	7,709,200	100.00
Jumlah Belanja Mengurus	**151,255,000**	**151,255,000**	**137,096,181**	**14,158,819**	**9.36**
BELANJA PROGRAM INDUSTRI					
Belanja Program Industri	135,415,200	114,796,800	109,264,874	5,531,926	4.82
Belanja Geran	13,089,800	13,089,800	12,473,003	616,797	4.71
Semakan Semula Bajet	-	20,618,400	-	20,618,400	100.00
Jumlah Belanja Program Industri	**148,505,000**	**148,505,000**	**121,737,877**	**26,767,123**	**18.02**
BELANJA MODAL					
Aset Modal	61,690,000	53,771,600	48,561,477	5,210,123	9.69
Semakan Semula Bajet	-	7,918,400	-	7,918,400	100.00
Jumlah Belanja Modal	**61,690,000**	**61,690,000**	**48,561,477**	**13,128,523**	**21.28**
JUMLAH PEMBAYARAN	**361,450,000**	**361,450,000**	**307,395,535**	**54,054,465**	**14.95**
TERIMAAN/(BAYARAN) BERSIH	**(67,687,000)**	**(67,687,000)**	**(61,390,478)**	**(6,296,522)**	

Nota kepada Penyata Perbandingan Amaun Bajet dan Amaun Sebenar:-

1. Bajet Lembaga telah diluluskan dan dibentangkan berdasarkan asas tunai. Bajet yang diluluskan adalah meliputi tempoh kewangan daripada 1 Januari 2020 sehingga 31 Disember 2020 melibatkan semua Pusat Tanggungjawab (PTJ) dalam Lembaga.

2. Bajet asal Lembaga telah dibentangkan dan diluluskan di dalam mesyuarat Anggota Lembaga Bil. 5/2019 pada 18 Oktober 2019. Bajet asal ini telah diangkat untuk kelulusan YB Menteri Kerja Raya selaras dengan Seksyen 18, Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520) dan telah diluluskan oleh YB Menteri Kerja Raya pada 19 November 2019.

Nota-nota di muka surat 13 hingga 81 adalah sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

PENYATA PERBANDINGAN AMAUN BAJET DAN AMAUN SEBENAR BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020 (SAMBUNGAN)

Nota kepada Penyata Perbandingan Amaun Bajet dan Amaun Sebenar:- (sambungan)

3. Lembaga menggunakan asas perakaunan yang berbeza dalam penyediaan bajet dan penyata kewangan. Bajet disediakan mengikut asas tunai manakala penyata kewangan disediakan pada asas akruan. Namun begitu, persembahan item bajet di dalam Penyata Perbandingan Amaun Bajet dan Amaun Sebenar adalah sama seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan bagi memudahkan perbandingan amaun bajet dan perbelanjaan sebenar dibuat.

4. Varian bajet seperti di Penyata Perbandingan Amaun Bajet dan Amaun Sebenar adalah merujuk kepada perbezaan di antara jumlah bajet akhir dan jumlah sebenar.

5. Perbezaan di antara nilai asal bajet dan nilai akhir bajet adalah disebabkan oleh semakan semula bajet 2020 bagi penyediaan perancangan program yang dibangunkan selari dengan norma baharu berteraskan tiga strategi iaitu Teknologi, Pekerjaan dan Perkhidmatan.

6. Pengurangan keseluruhan terimaan sebenar berbanding bajet akhir sebanyak 14% adalah disebabkan daripada pengurangan hasil levi dalam projek mega dan projek swasta yang ditangguhkan akibat pandemik.

7. Kurangan perbelanjaan sebenar bagi belanja mengurus sebanyak 9% daripada bajet akhir yang diperuntukkan adalah disebabkan pengurangan dalam elaun perjalanan, kursus latihan staf dan bekalan. Kurangan perbelanjaan sebenar bagi belanja program industri sebanyak 18% daripada bajet akhir yang diperuntukkan adalah disebabkan beberapa program yang tidak dapat dilaksanakan. Kurangan perbelanjaan sebenar bagi belanja modal sebanyak 21% daripada bajet akhir yang diperuntukkan adalah disebabkan penangguhan kerja dalam pembinaan. Pengurangan ini adalah disebabkan langkah-langkah penjimatan dan perbelanjaan berhemat (*value for money*) yang dilaksanakan oleh Lembaga dan juga kesan daripada Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) di seluruh negara bagi membendung penyebaran jangkitan COVID-19 di Malaysia.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020

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.

Fungsi Lembaga selaras dengan Akta 520 adalah seperti berikut:

(a) memajukan dan merangsang pembangunan, pembaikan dan pengembangan industri pembinaan;

(b) menasihati dan membuat syor kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan Negeri mengenai perkara yang menyentuh atau berkaitan dengan industri pembinaan;

(c) memajukan, merangsang dan mengusahakan penyelidikan mengenai apa-apa perkara yang berhubungan dengan industri pembinaan;

(d) memajukan, merangsang dan membantu dalam pengeksportan perkhidmatan berhubungan dengan industri pembinaan;

(e) mengadakan perkhidmatan perundingan dan nasihat berkenaan dengan industri pembinaan;

(f) memajukan dan menggalakkan jaminan kualiti dalam industri pembinaan;

(g) mengawal selia pematuhan standard bagi buatan kerja binaan dan bahan binaan;

(h) mendapatkan, menyiarkan, memulakan dan menyenggarakan maklumat yang berhubungan dengan industri pembinaan termasuklah penubuhan sistem maklumat industri pembinaan;

(i) mengadakan, memajukan, mengkaji semula dan menyelaraskan latihan dalam industri pembinaan;

(j) mendaftar dan mengakreditasi kontraktor, mengenakan apa-apa syarat pendaftaran dan akreditasi kontraktor dan membatalkan, menggantung atau mengembalikan semula pendaftaran dan akreditasi kontraktor itu;

(k) mendaftar, mengakreditasi dan memperakukan personel binaan dan membatalkan, menggantung atau mengembalikan semula pendaftaran, akreditasi dan pemerakuan personel binaan itu;

(l) mengawal selia pelaksanaan bagi kerja pembinaan yang berkualiti dan selamat;

(m) mengawal selia pelaksanaan Sistem Binaan Berindustri dalam industri pembinaan dan menguruskan apa-apa aduan atau laporan yang dibuat berkenaan dengan apa-apa kegagalan kerja pembinaan atau kerja pembinaan yang telah siap yang menyentuh keselamatan awam dan mengambil tindakan yang sesuai untuk menanganinya

Ibu Pejabat Lembaga terletak di Tingkat 10, Menara Dato' Onn, Pusat Dagangan Dunia Kuala Lumpur (WTCKL), No. 45, Jalan Tun Ismail, 50480 Kuala Lumpur. Lembaga mempunyai 14 pejabat negeri dan 5 pejabat cawangan di seluruh Malaysia.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520)

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020 (SAMBUNGAN)

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING

(a) Asas perakaunan

Lembaga telah menerima pakai asas akruan daripada Piawaian Perakaunan Sektor Awam Malaysia (MPSAS) pada 1 Januari 2020 dan penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Lembaga telah disediakan mengikut MPSAS dan Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 1994 (Akta 520). Ini adalah penyata kewangan pertama Kumpulan dan Lembaga yang disediakan mengikut piawaian MPSAS.

Penyata kewangan telah disediakan berdasarkan konvensyen kos sejarah kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya di dalam dasar-dasar perakaunan yang penting.

Penyediaan penyata kewangan yang mematuhi MPSAS memerlukan penggunaan anggaran perakaunan yang kritikal dan andaian yang mempengaruhi jumlah aset, liabiliti, hasil dan perbelanjaan. Ia juga memerlukan Anggota Lembaga membuat pertimbangan mereka dalam proses mengguna pakai dasar-dasar perakaunan. Walaupun anggaran dan pertimbangan ini adalah berdasarkan pengetahuan terbaik Anggota Lembaga tentang peristiwa dan tindakan semasa, keputusan sebenar mungkin berbeza. Bidang yang memerlukan tahap penilaian yang tinggi dan kompleks atau bidang di mana andaian dan anggaran adalah signifikan kepada penyata kewangan dinyatakan di Nota 3.

(b) Asas penyatuan perakaunan

Penyata kewangan yang disatukan adalah termasuk penyata kewangan Lembaga dan syarikat subsidiarinya serta syarikat bersekutu melalui perakaunan ekuiti, yang disediakan sehingga akhir tahun kewangan.

(i) Subsidiari

Subsidiari merupakan entiti, termasuk entiti tujuan khas, dikawal oleh Kumpulan. Kumpulan mengawal entiti apabila Kumpulan mempunyai kuasa untuk mengawal polisi-polisi kewangan dan operasi suatu entiti tersebut dan juga mendapat faedah daripada aktiviti-aktivitinya.

Subsidiari disatukan bermula dari tarikh kawalan dipindahkan kepada Kumpulan. Ia akan dipisahkan pada tarikh kawalan terbatal. Penyatuan perniagaan disediakan dengan menggunakan kaedah perolehan pada tarikh perolehan. Kos penyatuan perniagaan adalah termasuk nilai saksama aset-aset yang diberi, tanggungan liabiliti dan instrumen ekuiti yang diterbitkan oleh pemeroleh sebagai tukaran untuk kawalan ke atas entiti yang diperoleh, tambah dengan kos-kos yang terlibat dalam penyatuan perniagaan tersebut.

Jika kos penyatuan perniagaan melebihi nilai saksama bersih aset-aset, liabiliti dan liabiliti kontingen yang dikenalpasti, ianya akan diiktiraf sebagai muhibah. Jika lebihan adalah negatif, ianya akan terus diiktiraf dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
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NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020 (SAMBUNGAN)

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Asas penyatuan perakaunan (sambungan)

(i) Subsidiari (sambungan)

Transaksi antara syarikat, baki bagi penyata prestasi kewangan dan rugi tidak direalisasi daripada urus niaga antara syarikat-syarikat subsidiari dalam Kumpulan akan dihapuskan. Dasar perakaunan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari telah diselaraskan di mana perlu bagi memastikan keseragaman dengan dasar yang diterima pakai oleh Kumpulan.

Transaksi dengan kepentingan bukan kawalan yang tidak mengakibatkan kehilangan kawalan diambilkira sebagai transaksi aset bersih. 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 aset bersih. Keuntungan atau kerugian daripada pelupusan kepentingan bukan kawalan juga direkodkan dalam aset bersih.

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 Prestasi Kewangan sebagai untung atau rugi atas pelupusan syarikat subsidiari. Baki dibawa untuk mana-mana kepentingan ekuiti dalam bekas syarikat subsidiari pada tarikh hilang kawalan dianggap sebagai kos pada pengiktirafan awal bagi perakaunan berikutnya sebagai instrumen kewangan, pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama bergantung kepada tahap pengaruh yang dikekalkan.

(ii) Syarikat Bersekutu

Syarikat bersekutu adalah entiti di mana Kumpulan mempunyai pengaruh signifikan tetapi bukan kawalan, ke atas dasar kewangan dan operasi.

Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu diambilkira dalam penyata kewangan yang disatukan menggunakan kaedah perakaunan ekuiti. Di bawah kaedah ekuiti, pelaburan pada mulanya diiktiraf pada harga transaksi ditambahkan kos transaksi dan diselaraskan selepas itu untuk mencerminkan pegangan Kumpulan dalam keuntungan selepas pengambilalihan dan lebihan atau kurangan dan perubahan dalam aset bersih lain melalui ekuiti syarikat bersekutu sehingga tarikh pengaruh signifikan tersebut tamat.

Keuntungan dan kerugian yang terhasil daripada urus niaga huluan 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.

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(b) Asas penyatuan perakaunan (sambungan)

(ii) Syarikat Bersekutu (sambungan)

Apabila kerugian yang dikongsikan oleh Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu adalah sama atau melebihi kepentingannya dalam syarikat bersekutu, Kumpulan tidak mengiktiraf kerugian selanjutnya, melainkan ia telah menanggung obligasi perundangan atau konstruktif atau membuat pembayaran bagi pihak syarikat bersekutu.

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 Prestasi Kewangan.

(c) 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. Apabila bahagian signifikan hartanah, loji dan peralatan perlu diganti pada masa tertentu, Kumpulan mengiktiraf bahagian-bahagian tersebut sebagai aset-aset individu dengan usia guna tertentu dan menyusutnilaikannya dengan sewajarnya. Begitu juga, apabila pemeriksaan menyeluruh dilakukan, kosnya diiktiraf dalam amaun yang dibawa oleh hartanah, loji dan peralatan terbabit sebagai suatu penggantian jika kriteria pengiktirafan tersebut dipenuhi. Semua pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan 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.

Jika suatu aset diperolehi dalam suatu urus niaga bukan pertukaran di mana balasannya adalah tiada atau pada nilai nominal, aset tersebut pada awalnya akan diukur pada nilai saksama.

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(c) Hartanah, loji dan peralatan (sambungan)

(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:

	Kumpulan	Lembaga
Tanah pajakan	Berasaskan tempoh pajakan	Berasaskan tempoh pajakan
Bangunan dan ubah suai	5 – 99 tahun	30 tahun
Kenderaan dan jentera	4 – 20 tahun	5 tahun
Perabot dan lekapan	2 – 10 tahun	5 tahun
Kelengkapan pejabat dan mesin peralatan	2 – 10 tahun	5 tahun
Komputer	2 – 5 tahun	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.

(iii) Penyahiktirafan

Amaun yang dibawa oleh suatu aset dikurangkan dengan serta-merta kepada amaun boleh pulih, atau amaun perkhidmatan boleh pulih, jika amaun yang dibawa oleh aset adalah lebih besar daripada anggaran amaun boleh pulih atau amaun perkhidmatan boleh pulih.

Kumpulan menyahiktirafkan item hartanah dan peralatan dan/atau mana-mana bahagian signifikan suatu aset sekiranya berlaku pelupusan atau apabila tiada manfaat ekonomi atau potensi perkhidmatan masa hadapan yang dijangka akan diperolehi daripada penggunaannya yang berterusan. Keuntungan dan kerugian atas pelupusan ditentukan dengan membandingkan perolehan daripada pelupusan dengan amaun dibawa bagi hartanah, loji dan peralatan dan diiktiraf secara bersih dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan.

(d) Aset tidak ketara

Aset tidak ketara yang diperolehi secara berasingan pada awalnya diiktiraf pada nilai kos. Kos aset tidak ketara yang diperolehi dalam suatu urus niaga bukan pertukaran adalah nilai saksamanya pada tarikh pertukaran.

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(d) Aset tidak ketara (sambungan)

Selepas pengiktirafan awal, aset tidak ketara dibawa pada kos ditolak sebarang pelunasan terkumpul dan rosot nilai terkumpul. Aset tidak ketara yang dijana secara dalaman, tidak termasuk kos pembangunan yang dipermodalkan, tidak dipermodalkan dan perbelanjaan ditunjukkan di dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan dalam tempoh di mana perbelanjaan tersebut terjadi.

Jangka hayat aset tidak ketara dinilai sama ada mempunyai tempoh terhad atau tidak terhad. Aset tidak ketara dengan jangka hayat terhad adalah dilunaskan sepanjang usia gunanya:

	Kumpulan	Lembaga
Perisian komputer	3 – 5 tahun	5 tahun
Lesen	3 – 5 tahun	5 tahun

Aset tidak ketara dengan jangka hayat terhad adalah dinilai untuk rosot nilai apabila wujud tanda-tanda bahawa aset itu mungkin telah terjejas.

Tempoh pelunasan dan kaedah pelunasan bagi aset tidak ketara dengan jangka hayat terhad adalah dikaji semula pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan. Perubahan dalam jangkaan jangka hayat atau pola jangkaan penggunaan manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan dalam aset adalah dianggap mengubah tempoh atau kaedah pelunasan, yang mana bersesuaian, dan dianggap sebagai perubahan dalam anggaran perakaunan. Perbelanjaan pelunasan ke atas aset tidak ketara dengan jangka hayat terhad diiktiraf dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan sebagai kategori belanja yang konsisten dengan sifat aset tidak ketara tersebut.

Untung atau rugi yang terbit daripada penyahiktirafan aset tidak ketara diukur daripada perbezaan di antara hasil pelupusan bersih dan amaun yang dibawa oleh aset itu dan diiktiraf dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan apabila aset itu dinyahiktiraf.

(e) 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*.

(f) Pelaburan hartanah

Pelaburan hartanah pada awalnya diukur pada kos yang mana termasuk kos urus niaga yang berkaitan. Amaun yang dibawa adalah termasuk kos penggantian komponen bagi hartanah pelaburan sedia ada pada masa kos tersebut dikenakan sekiranya kriteria pengiktirafan telah dipenuhi dan tidak termasuk kos penyelenggaraan harian bagi hartanah pelaburan.

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(f) Pelaburan hartanah (sambungan)

Selepas pengiktirafan awal, hartanah pelaburan dinyatakan pada nilai saksama. Nilai saksama bagi hartanah pelaburan adalah berdasarkan penilaian oleh penilai bebas berdaftar dan mempunyai kelayakan profesional diiktiraf yang bersesuaian dan pengalaman terkini berkaitan lokasi dan kategori hartanah yang dinilai. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang terbit daripada perubahan dalam nilai saksama hartanah pelaburan akan diiktiraf dalam lebihan atau kurangan dalam tahun kewangan di mana ianya terjadi.

Jika Kumpulan menetapkan bahawa nilai saksama pelaburan hartanah dalam pembinaan tidak boleh ditentukan dengan pasti tetapi menjangka nilai saksama hartanah boleh ditentukan dengan pasti apabila pembinaan siap, Kumpulan hendaklah mengukur hartanah pelaburan dalam pembinaan pada kos sehingga sama ada nilai saksamanya boleh ditentukan dengan pasti atau pembinaan siap sepenuhnya (yang mana terdahulu). Apabila Kumpulan boleh mengukur dengan pasti nilai saksama hartanah pelaburan dalam pembinaan yang mana sebelumnya telah diukur pada nilai kos, Kumpulan hendaklah mengukur hartanah itu pada nilai saksamanya.

Perbelanjaan berikutnya adalah dipermodalkan kepada amaun yang dibawa oleh aset berkenaan hanya apabila terdapat kemungkinan bahawa manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan berkaitan dengan perbelanjaan tersebut akan mengalir kepada Kumpulan dan kos bagi item berkenaan boleh diukur dengan pasti. Semua kos pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan lain adalah dibelanjakan apabila ianya berlaku. Apabila sebahagian daripada hartanah pelaburan diganti, amaun yang dibawa bagi bahagian yang diganti akan dinyahiktiraf.

Pelaburan hartanah dinyahiktiraf sama ada apabila ia telah dilupuskan atau apabila ianya tidak digunakan secara kekal dan apabila tiada manfaat ekonomi atau potensi perkhidmatan masa hadapan yang dijangka akan diperolehi daripada penggunaannya yang berterusan. Keuntungan dan kerugian atas pelupusan ditentukan dengan membandingkan perolehan daripada pelupusan dengan amaun dibawa bagi pelaburan hartanah dan diiktiraf secara bersih dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan.

Pelaburan hartanah akan dikelaskan semula sebagai hartanah dan peralatan apabila kegunaan hartanah berubah daripada hartanah pelaburan kepada yang diduduki oleh pemilik. Nilai saksamanya pada tarikh pengelasan semula itu akan menjadi kos untuk tujuan perakaunan berikutnya.

(g) 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 Prestasi Kewangan.

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(h) 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 Prestasi Kewangan.

(i) Inventori

Inventori dinyatakan pada nilai terendah di antara kos dan nilai realisasi bersih. Kos dinilai berdasarkan kaedah imbangan purata selepas ditolak peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai. Kumpulan menggunakan kaedah masuk dahulu keluar dahulu bagi pengurusan inventorinya.

(j) Rosot nilai Aset Bukan Kewangan

(i) Aset Penjanaan Tunai

Pada setiap tarikh pelaporan, Kumpulan mengkaji semula nilai dibawa bagi aset-asetnya untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat sebarang petunjuk kemerosotan nilai. Jika sebarang petunjuk wujud, rosot nilai dikira dengan membandingkan nilai dibawa aset dengan amaun boleh pulih. Amaun boleh pulih adalah nilai tertinggi di antara nilai saksama ditolak kos untuk dijual dan nilai dalam penggunaan.

Dalam menentukan nilai dalam penggunaan, aliran tunai masa hadapan akan didiskaun kepada nilai semasanya menggunakan kadar diskaun sebelum cukai yang menggambarkan nilai pasaran semasa nilai masa wang dan risiko khusus kepada aset tersebut. Di dalam menentukan nilai saksama ditolak kos untuk dijual pula, urus niaga pasaran terkini akan diambil kira, jika ada. Jika tiada urus niaga pasaran terkini berlaku, model penilaian yang sesuai hendaklah digunakan.

Kerugian rosot nilai diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan serta merta apabila nilai dibawa aset melebihi amaun boleh pulihnya, melainkan aset tersebut dibawa pada jumlah penilaian semula. Sebarang kerugian rosot nilai aset yang dinilai semula akan dikurangkan setakat lebihan penilaian semula yang masih belum digunakan bagi aset yang sama.

(ii) Aset Penjanaan Bukan Tunai

Pada setiap tarikh pelaporan, Kumpulan akan menilai sama ada terdapat petunjuk bahawa aset penjanaan bukan tunai berkemungkinan terjejas. Jika sebarang petunjuk wujud, Kumpulan dan Lembaga akan membuat anggaran ke atas amaun perkhidmatan boleh pulih aset. Amaun perkhidmatan boleh pulih aset adalah nilai tertinggi diantara nilai saksama ditolak kos untuk dijual dan nilai dalam penggunaan. Kerugian rosot nilai diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan serta merta apabila nilai dibawa aset melebihi amaun perkhidmatan boleh pulihnya.

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(j) Rosot nilai Aset Bukan Kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Aset Penjanaan Bukan Tunai (sambungan)

Dalam menentukan nilai dalam penggunaan, Kumpulan akan mengguna pakai pendekatan kos penggantian yang disusut nilai. Di bawah pendekatan ini, nilai semasa baki potensi perkhidmatan aset ditentukan sebagai kos penggantian aset yang telah disusut nilai. Kos penggantian yang disusut nilai akan diukur dengan mengambilkira kos penggantian aset ditolak susut nilai terkumpul yang dikira atas kos itu bagi mencerminkan potensi perkhidmatan aset yang telah digunakan atau sudah luput.

Dalam menentukan nilai saksama ditolak kos untuk dijual pula, harga aset dalam perjanjian yang mengikat akan dilaraskan bagi menentukan harga pelupusan aset tersebut. Jika tiada perjanjian yang mengikat, tetapi aset tersebut diniagakan di pasaran secara aktif, maka nilai saksama ditolak kos untuk dijual adalah ditentukan dengan merujuk kepada nilai pasaran terkini ditolak kos pelupusan. Jika tiada perjanjian jual mengikat atau pasaran aktif bagi aset, Kumpulan dan Lembaga menentukan nilai saksama ditolak kos untuk menjual berdasarkan maklumat sedia ada yang terbaik.

Bagi setiap aset, penilaian dibuat pada setiap tarikh pelaporan sama ada terdapat sebarang petunjuk yang sebelum ini kerugian rosot nilai yang diiktiraf mungkin tidak lagi wujud atau telah berkurangan. Jika petunjuk sedemikian wujud, Kumpulan menganggarkan amaun perkhidmatan boleh pulih aset. Kerugian rosot nilai yang diiktiraf sebelumnya dibalikkan hanya jika terdapat perubahan dalam andaian yang digunakan untuk menentukan amaun perkhidmatan boleh pulih aset sejak kerugian rosot nilai terakhir diiktiraf. Pembalikkan adalah terhad setakat nilai dibawa aset tidak melebihi amaun perkhidmatan boleh pulih atau tidak melebihi nilai dibawa yang mungkin setelah susut nilai terkumpul seperti tiada kerugian rosot nilai diiktiraf bagi aset tersebut dalam tahun sebelumnya. Pembalikan tersebut diiktiraf dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan.

(k) Instrumen kewangan

Aset 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 awal, aset kewangan adalah diukur pada nilai saksama, termasuk kos urus niaga untuk aset kewangan yang tidak diukur pada nilai saksama menerusi lebihan atau kurangan, yang terlibat secara langsung dalam mengiktiraf aset kewangan tersebut.

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(k) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

Aset Kewangan (sambungan)

(i) Pengiktirafan awal (sambungan)

Pembelian atau penjualan aset kewangan yang memerlukan penyerahan aset dalam tempoh masa yang ditetapkan oleh peraturan atau konvensyen di dalam pasaran akan diiktiraf pada tarikh transaksi itu dibuat, iaitu tarikh di mana Kumpulan membuat komitmen untuk membeli atau menjual aset tersebut.

Aset kewangan Kumpulan termasuk: tunai dan deposit jangka pendek; pinjaman dan belum terima lain; instrumen kewangan tersiar dan tidak tersiar harga.

(ii) Pengukuran berikutnya

Selepas pengiktirafan awal, aset kewangan dikelaskan kepada salah satu daripada empat kategori aset kewangan iaitu aset kewangan diukur pada nilai saksama menerusi lebihan atau kurangan, pinjaman dan belum terima, pelaburan dipegang hingga matang dan aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual.

Kumpulan hanya mempunyai kategori aset kewangan seperti berikut:

Pinjaman dan Belum Terima

Pinjaman dan belum terima adalah aset kewangan bukan derivatif dengan bayaran tetap atau boleh ditentukan yang tidak disebut harga dalam pasaran aktif. Selepas pengukuran awal, aset kewangan tersebut kemudiannya diukur pada kos dilunaskan menggunakan kaedah faedah berkesan dan ditolak rosot nilai. Kos dilunaskan dikira dengan mengambil kira apa-apa diskaun atau premium atas pembelian aset tersebut serta yuran atau kos yang merupakan sebahagian daripada kadar faedah berkesan. Kerugian yang timbul daripada kemerosotan nilai diiktiraf dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan.

Aset Kewangan Pada Nilai Saksama Melalui Lebihan atau Kurangan

Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui lebihan atau kurangan termasuk aset kewangan yang dipegang untuk diniagakan dan aset kewangan pada pengiktirafan awal yang dinyatakan pada nilai saksama melalui lebihan dan kurangan. Aset kewangan adalah diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk diniagakan sekiranya ia diperoleh bagi tujuan jualan atau pembelian semula dalam tempoh terdekat. Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui lebihan atau kurangan adalah dibawa dalam Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pada nilai saksama dengan perubahan dalam nilai saksama diiktiraf sebagai lebihan atau kurangan.

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2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(k) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

Aset Kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Pengukuran berikutnya (sambungan)

Aset Kewangan Sedia Untuk Dijual

Kumpulan mengklasifikasikan aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual sebagai aset kewangan bukan derivatif yang ditetapkan sebagai sedia untuk dijual atau tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai pinjaman dan belum terima yang dipegang hingga matang atau aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui lebihan atau kurangan.

Selepas pengukuran awal, pelaburan kewangan sedia untuk dijual kemudiannya diukur pada nilai saksama dengan keuntungan atau kerugian tersebut diiktiraf terus ke dalam aset bersih melalui penyata perubahan aset bersih sehingga aset kewangan itu dinyahiktirafkan di mana keuntungan atau kerugian terkumpul itu akan diiktiraf dalam lebihan atau kurangan. Jika pelaburan kewangan sedia dijual tidak mempunyai pasaran yang aktif, ia diukur pada kos tolak rosot nilai terkumpul, jika ada.

Rosot Nilai Aset Kewangan

Selain daripada aset kewangan yang diukur pada nilai saksama melalui Penyata Prestasi Kewangan, 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. Bukti bagi rosot nilai aset boleh termasuk petunjuk-petunjuk berikut:

- Kesukaran kewangan yang ketara oleh penghutang;
- Pembayaran tertunggak;
- Kemungkinan bahawa penghutang akan muflis; atau
- Data yang boleh ditinjau menunjukkan suatu pengurangan yang boleh diukur dalam anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan (contoh: perubahan dalam tunggakan atau keadaan ekonomi yang menyumbang kepada keingkaran).

Kerugian rosot nilai diiktiraf dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan apabila ia berlaku.

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Aset Kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Pengukuran berikutnya (sambungan)

Rosot Nilai Aset Kewangan (sambungan)

Kerugian rosot nilai bagi instrumen yang diukur pada kos yang dilunaskan dinilai daripada perbezaan di antara amaun aset yang dibawa dan nilai semasa anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan didiskaunkan pada kadar faedah efektif asal aset. Jumlah aset yang dibawa dikurangkan melalui penggunaan akaun peruntukan. Kerugian kemerosotan berkaitan dengan instrumen ekuiti tidak disebut harga yang dinyatakan pada kos tolak rosot nilai diukur sebagai perbezaan di antara amaun aset kewangan yang dibawa dan anggaran terbaik daripada jumlah yang akan diterima oleh entiti bagi aset tersebut jika ia dijual pada tarikh pelaporan.

Jika, dalam tempoh berikutnya, jumlah kerugian rosot nilai berkurangan dan pengurangan tersebut boleh dikaitkan secara objektif kepada peristiwa yang berlaku selepas kerugian rosot nilai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi, kerugian rosot nilai dibalikkan, sehingga ke tahap di mana amaun aset yang dibawa tidak melebihi amaun dibawa jika penjejasan nilai tidak diiktiraf pada tarikh penjejasan nilai diterbalikkan. Amaun pembalikan diiktiraf dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan.

(iii) Penyahiktirafan

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.

Pada penyahiktirafan aset kewangan secara keseluruhannya, perbezaan di antara nilai dibawa dan jumlah pertimbangan diterima diiktiraf dalam lebihan atau kurangan dalam tempoh penyahiktirafan.

Liabiliti Kewangan

(i) Pengiktirafan awal

Liabiliti kewangan diiktiraf dalam Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan apabila Kumpulan menjadi pihak kepada peruntukan kontrak instrumen.

Pada pengiktirafan awal, liabiliti kewangan diukur pada nilai saksama, termasuk kos urus niaga untuk liabiliti kewangan yang tidak diukur pada nilai saksama melalui lebihan atau kurangan, yang terlibat secara langsung di dalam mengiktiraf liabiliti kewangan tersebut.

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(k) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

Liabiliti Kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Pengukuran berikutnya

Selepas pengiktirafan awal, liabiliti kewangan dikelaskan kepada salah satu daripada dua kategori liabiliti kewangan iaitu liabiliti kewangan diukur pada nilai saksama menerusi lebihan atau kurangan dan pinjaman belum bayar. Kumpulan mempunyai kategori liabiliti kewangan seperti berikut:

Pinjaman dan Belum Bayar

Selepas pengiktirafan awal, pinjaman dan belum bayar adalah diukur pada kos dilunaskan menggunakan Kaedah Faedah Berkesan. Keuntungan atau kerugian diiktiraf di dalam lebihan atau kurangan apabila liabiliti kewangan dinyahiktiraf atau dirosot nilai.

Kaedah faedah berkesan adalah kaedah untuk mengira kos dilunaskan liabiliti kewangan dan untuk memperuntukkan perbelanjaan faedah ke atas tempoh yang berkaitan. Kadar faedah berkesan adalah kadar diskaun anggaran pembayaran tunai masa depan yang tepat menerusi jangka hayat liabiliti kewangan atau, apabila sesuai, tempoh yang lebih singkat, dengan nilai dibawa liabiliti kewangan tersebut.

(iii) Penyahiktirafan

Liabiliti kewangan dinyahiktiraf apabila obligasi yang dinyatakan dalam kontrak telah dilepaskan, dibatalkan atau tamat hayat. Sebarang perbezaan di antara nilai dibawa liabiliti kewangan yang dinyahiktiraf dan pertimbangan dibayar adalah diiktiraf di dalam lebihan atau kurangan dalam tempoh penyahiktirafan.

(l) 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.

(m) Pajakan kewangan

Pajakan hartanah, loji dan peralatan di mana Kumpulan mempunyai sebahagian besar risiko dan ganjaran pemilikan dikelaskan sebagai pajakan kewangan. Pajakan kewangan dipermodalkan pada permulaan pajakan pada nilai terendah antara nilai saksama hartanah yang dipajak dan nilai semasa bayaran pajakan minimum.

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(m) Pajakan kewangan (sambungan)

Setiap bayaran pajakan 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 Prestasi Kewangan sepanjang tempoh pajakan untuk menghasilkan kadar faedah berkala yang tetap atas baki tanggungan untuk setiap tempoh. Hartanah, loji dan peralatan yang dibeli menggunakan pajakan kewangan akan disusut nilai pada jangka hayat aset yang lebih pendek dan tempoh pajakan.

Kos langsung awal yang ditanggung oleh Kumpulan dalam rundingan dan penyusunan pajakan kewangan akan ditambah kepada nilai aset pajakan yang dibawa dan akan diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan sepanjang tempoh pajakan pada asas yang sama sebagai perbelanjaan pajakan.

(n) 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.

(o) Geran tertunda

Geran tertunda diiktiraf seperti berikut:

(i) Geran yang tidak mengenakan syarat-syarat prestasi masa hadapan yang tertentu kepada penerima diiktiraf dalam hasil apabila hasil geran akan diterima.

(ii) Geran yang mengenakan syarat prestasi masa depan yang tertentu kepada penerima diiktiraf dalam hasil hanya apabila syarat prestasi dipenuhi.

(iii) Bantuan yang diterima sebelum kriteria pengiktirafan hasil terjadi diiktiraf sebagai liabiliti.

Geran tertunda diukur pada nilai saksama aset yang diterima atau boleh diterima.

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(p) Cukai

Perbelanjaan cukai pendapatan bagi tempoh semasa merangkumi cukai semasa dan cukai tertunda. Cukai diiktiraf dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan.

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.

(q) 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.

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(q) Manfaat kakitangan (sambungan)

(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 Prestasi Kewangan 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 selepas persaraan

Manfaat selepas persaraan lain Kumpulan termasuk manfaat kesihatan selepas persaraan kepada pesara dan tanggungan yang berkelayakan dan pembayaran saguhati tamat perkhidmatan kepada anggota Kumpulan.

Kelayakan untuk manfaat ini biasanya bersyarat ke atas pekerja yang masih dalam perkhidmatan sehingga umur persaraan dan memenuhi tempoh perkhidmatan minimum. Anggaran kos bagi manfaat ini diakrukan sepanjang tempoh pekerjaan menggunakan kaedah perakaunan yang sama seperti yang digunakan untuk pelan manfaat persaraan ditentukan. Keuntungan dan kerugian aktuari yang terbit daripada pelarasan pengalaman dan perubahan dalam andaian aktuari adalah diiktiraf dalam aset bersih dalam tempoh di mana ia terbit.

Obligasi ini adalah dinilai secara tahunan oleh aktuari bebas yang bertauliah. Andaian utama yang digunakan dalam pengiraan kaedah aktuari ini adalah:
- Kadar inflasi kos perubatan sebanyak 10% setahun; dan
- Kadar diskaun sebanyak 3.19% - 4.07% setahun

Bagi nilai manfaat kakitangan berkaitan dengan pembayaran saguhati tamat perkhidmatan adalah berdasarkan kelayakan manfaat kepada kakitangan tetap yang ditentukan dengan mengambil kira tempoh perkhidmatan dengan Kumpulan, gred perkhidmatan dan gaji akhir.

(iv) Gantian cuti rehat (GCR)

Bagi kakitangan tetap Kumpulan yang memenuhi kelayakan yang ditetapkan; sama ada memilih skim berpencen mahupun KWSP, akan mendapat ganjaran cuti rehat (GCR) apabila tiba umur persaraan mereka. Ganjaran ini adalah berdasarkan tempoh perkhidmatan dengan Kumpulan, umur dan gaji akhir.

Pengiraan peruntukan manfaat selepas persaraan dan gantian cuti rehat adalah berdasarkan kaedah penilaian aktuari yang dijalankan pada setiap (3) tahun. Keuntungan atau kerugian atas penilaian aktuari diiktiraf dalam Penyata Perubahan Aset Bersih dalam tempoh kewangan di mana ia berlaku sepenuhnya.

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(r) Kos kewangan

Kos kewangan diiktiraf di dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan dalam tempoh di mana kos kewangan tersebut ditanggung.

(s) Pengiktirafan hasil

(i) Hasil Daripada Urus Niaga Bukan Pertukaran

Levi kontrak

Levi kontrak merupakan levi yang dikenakan kepada kontraktor yang mempunyai projek baru. Kadar yang dikenakan adalah sebanyak 0.125% daripada jumlah kontrak pembinaan yang dianugerahkan kepada kontraktor tersebut.

Nilai levi akan dilaraskan sekiranya:
1) Berlaku perubahan kepada harga kontrak (perubahan skop kerja, perubahan harga barang dan sebagainya)
2) Penamatan kontraktor dan lantikan kontraktor baru
3) Klien tidak meneruskan projek
4) Pelarasan bagi kerja konsesi (bagi kerja penyelenggaraan jangka panjang)

Pendaftaran

Pendaftaran kontraktor dan personel binaan merupakan yuran pendaftaran yang dikenakan kepada kontraktor dan personel binaan yang perlu berdaftar. Yuran pendaftaran diiktiraf di Penyata Prestasi Kewangan dalam tempoh perakaunan apabila hak penerimaan dapat dipastikan atau ditentukan.

Kompaun dan penalti

Kompaun dan penalti merupakan bayaran denda dan hukuman-hukuman lain yang dikenakan kerana melanggar undang-undang atau kerana kegagalan memenuhi tanggungan kontrak sama ada berkaitan dengan spesifikasi atau masa termasuk waran, kos guaman, kompaun dan lain-lain kos penguatkuasaan.

Hasil bagi kompaun dan penalti diiktiraf setelah bayaran diterima kerana berdasarkan pengalaman dan ketidakpastian dalam membuat kutipan ke atas hasil denda dan hukuman dan hak penerimaan dapat dipastikan atau ditentukan.

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.

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(s) Pengiktirafan hasil (sambungan)

(i) Hasil Daripada Urus Niaga Bukan Pertukaran (sambungan)

Geran Kerajaan (sambungan)

Hasil daripada geran pemberian Kerajaan adalah diukur pada nilai saksama dan diiktiraf apabila memperolehi kawalan ke atas sesuatu aset (tunai) yang bebas daripada syarat-syarat dan terdapat kemungkinan bahawa manfaat ekonomi atau potensi perkhidmatan berkaitan dengan aset tersebut akan mengalir kepada Lembaga dan boleh diukur dengan pasti.

(ii) Hasil Daripada Urus Niaga Pertukaran

Hasil faedah atas deposit tetap

Hasil faedah atas deposit tetap dari institusi kewangan berlesen dan diakrukan dengan menggunakan kaedah hasil efektif. Hasil efektif ini mendiskaunkan anggaran terimaan tunai masa hadapan di sepanjang jangkaan usia aset kewangan sehingga amaun yang dibawa bersih aset terbabit. Kaedah ini diaplikasikan kepada baki prinsipal untuk menentukan hasil faedah bagi setiap tempoh.

Yuran kursus

Yuran kursus merupakan hasil daripada kursus-kursus yang dijalankan seperti kursus Kontraktor, Personel Binaan, Bisnes/Ekonomi, Antarabangsa, Teknologi, *Safety Health Environment Quality* (SHEQ) dan lain-lain kursus. Yuran kursus diiktiraf di Penyata Prestasi Kewangan apabila hak penerimaan dapat dipastikan atau ditentukan.

Perkhidmatan dan bayaran perkhidmatan

Perkhidmatan dan Bayaran Perkhidmatan ini melibatkan semua terimaan berkenaan dengan perkhidmatan yang diberi oleh Kumpulan termasuk bayaran perkhidmatan, perundingan, pengurusan projek, pensijilan, penilaian kemahiran, verifikasi bahan dan lain-lain perkhidmatan. Hasil ini diiktiraf di Penyata Prestasi Kewangan apabila hak penerimaan dapat dipastikan atau ditentukan.

Sewaan

Hasil sewaan merupakan sewaan yang dikenakan bagi sewaan pejabat, tempat dan lain-lain mengikut syarat perjanjian penyewaan dan diiktiraf bila bil dikeluarkan kecuali sewaan tanpa perjanjian diiktiraf apabila bayaran diterima.

Dividen

Hasil dividen daripada pelaburan-pelaburan diiktiraf di Penyata Prestasi Kewangan apabila hak penerimaan dapat dipastikan atau ditentukan.

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(t) 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.

(u) 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.

(v) 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 Prestasi Kewangan. 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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3. PENILAIAN DAN ANGGARAN PERAKAUNAN YANG SIGNIFIKAN

Penyediaan penyata kewangan memerlukan Anggota Lembaga membuat penilaian, anggaran dan andaian yang mempengaruhi amaun aset, liabiliti, hasil dan perbelanjaan yang dilaporkan dan pendedahan aset luar jangka 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 dan pelunasan aset tidak ketara

Kos hartanah, loji dan peralatan disusut nilai dan kos aset tidak ketara dilunaskan 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 dan pelunasan masa depan boleh disemak semula.

Kumpulan dan Lembaga menjangkakan bahawa nilai baki hartanah, loji dan peralatan dan aset tidak ketara mereka akan menjadi tidak begitu ketara. Hasilnya, nilai sisa tidak diambil kira bagi pengiraan amaun susut nilai dan pelunasan.

(b) 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.

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.

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(c) Cukai pendapatan

Terdapat sesetengah urus 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.

(d) Manfaat kakitangan selepas persaraan

(i) Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan

Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan kepada pesara dan tanggungan yang berkelayakan bergantung kepada beberapa faktor yang ditentukan pada asas aktuari dengan menggunakan beberapa andaian. Andaian adalah digunakan untuk menentukan kos bersih perubatan selepas persaraan termasuk kadar diskaun dan kadar kos perubatan yang dijangkakan. Sebarang perubahan dalam andaian ini akan memberi kesan kepada amaun yang dibawa bagi obligasi selepas persaraan manfaat perubatan.

Kumpulan menentukan kadar diskaun yang sesuai apabila penilaian aktuari dilaksanakan. Penilaian aktuari terkini telah dilaksanakan pada tahun 2020. Kadar diskaun ini telah digunakan untuk menentukan nilai kini anggaran aliran keluar tunai masa hadapan yang diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan obligasi manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan.

Dalam menentukan kadar diskaun yang bersesuaian, Kumpulan mengambil kira kadar faedah bon korporat berkualiti tinggi yang didenominasikan dalam mata wang di mana manfaat tersebut akan dibayar dan mempunyai tempoh matang yang hampir bersamaan dengan tempoh liabiliti yang berkaitan.

Kadar kos perubatan adalah berdasarkan purata kos sejarah yang ditanggung oleh Kumpulan.

(ii) Manfaat ganjaran selepas persaraan

Manfaat ganjaran selepas persaraan kepada pesara bergantung kepada beberapa faktor yang ditentukan pada asas aktuari dengan menggunakan beberapa andaian. Andaian yang digunakan dalam menentukan kos bersih ganjaran selepas persaraan termasuk kadar diskaun, jangkaan kenaikan gaji tahunan dan kadar semakan gaji. Sebarang perubahan dalam andaian ini akan memberi kesan kepada amaun yang dibawa bagi obligasi manfaat ganjaran pasca persaraan.

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(d) Manfaat kakitangan selepas persaraan (sambungan)

(ii) Manfaat ganjaran selepas persaraan (sambungan)

Kumpulan menentukan kadar diskaun yang bersesuaian apabila penilaian aktuari dilaksanakan. Penilaian aktuari terkini telah dilaksanakan pada tahun 2020. Kadar diskaun ini telah digunakan untuk menentukan nilai kini bagi jangkaan aliran keluar tunai masa hadapan yang diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan obligasi manfaat ganjaran selepas persaraan.

Bagi menentukan kadar diskaun yang bersesuaian, Kumpulan mengambil kira kadar faedah bon korporat yang berkualiti tinggi yang didenominasikan dalam mata wang di mana manfaat tersebut akan dibayar dan mempunyai tempoh matang yang hampir bersamaan dengan tempoh liabiliti yang berkaitan.

Kadar kenaikan gaji tahunan adalah berdasarkan kepada purata kenaikan gaji tahun sebelumnya yang ditanggung oleh Kumpulan.

(e) 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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4. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN

Kumpulan	Tanah dan tanah pajakan	Bangunan dan ubahsuai	Kenderaan dan jentera	Perabot dan lekapan	Kelengkapan pejabat dan mesin peralatan	Komputer	Jumlah
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
Kos							
Pada 01.01.2020	96,872,111	306,397,770	30,316,570	6,215,617	95,412,327	19,572,056	554,786,551
Penambahan	2,187,943	2,027,518	1,446,396	123,114	3,316,446	1,226,731	10,328,148
Pelupusan	-	(57,693)	(1,180,665)	(2,537,295)	(9,537,000)	(1,146,970)	(14,459,623)
Pelarasan	117,629	67,296	-	-	-	(962,984)	(778,059)
Pada 31.12.2020	99,177,683	308,434,891	30,582,401	3,801,436	89,191,773	18,688,833	549,877,017
Susut nilai terkumpul							
Pada 01.01.2020	11,975,099	189,555,209	22,654,917	3,980,506	55,690,285	14,104,928	297,960,944
Susut nilai semasa	927,201	5,624,352	3,261,258	270,370	12,144,223	1,958,993	24,186,397
Pelupusan	-	(26,331)	(1,170,393)	(1,762,795)	(9,237,802)	(1,058,911)	(13,256,232)
Pelarasan	-	-	-	-	-	(645,130)	(645,130)
Pada 31.12.2020	12,902,300	195,153,230	24,745,782	2,488,081	58,596,706	14,359,880	308,245,979
Nilai bawaan							
Pada 31.12.2020	**86,275,383**	**113,281,661**	**5,836,619**	**1,313,355**	**30,595,067**	**4,328,953**	**241,631,038**
Pada 31.12.2019	84,897,012	116,842,561	7,661,753	2,235,111	39,722,042	5,467,128	256,825,607

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4. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Lembaga	Tanah dan tanah pajakan	Bangunan dan ubahsuai	Kenderaan dan jentera	Perabot dan lekapan	Kelengkapan pejabat dan mesin peralatan	Komputer	Jumlah
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
Kos							
Pada 01.01.2020	96,872,111	295,446,799	18,971,919	1,261,651	15,588,516	10,186,773	438,327,769
Penambahan	2,187,943	1,540,694	335,602	101,762	251,368	895,088	5,312,457
Pelupusan	-	-	(461,163)	(23,300)	(6,354,980)	(43,232)	(6,882,675)
Pelarasan	117,629	67,296	-	-	-	(962,984)	(778,059)
Pada 31.12.2020	99,177,683	297,054,789	18,846,358	1,340,113	9,484,904	10,075,645	435,979,492
Susut nilai terkumpul							
Pada 01.01.2020	11,975,099	185,530,327	14,887,466	1,067,965	12,428,194	7,350,715	233,239,766
Susut nilai semasa	927,201	4,770,829	1,847,259	88,580	892,732	780,752	9,307,353
Pelupusan	-	-	(461,160)	(22,963)	(6,353,050)	(41,357)	(6,878,530)
Pelarasan	-	-	-	-	-	(645,130)	(645,130)
Pada 31.12.2020	12,902,300	190,301,156	16,273,565	1,133,582	6,967,876	7,444,980	235,023,459
Nilai bawaan							
Pada 31.12.2020	**86,275,383**	**106,753,633**	**2,572,793**	**206,531**	**2,517,028**	**2,630,665**	**200,956,033**
Pada 31.12.2019	84,897,012	109,916,472	4,084,453	193,686	3,160,322	2,836,058	205,088,003

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4. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Termasuk dalam penambahan/pembelian hartanah, loji dan peralatan Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah aset yang dibeli di bawah pembiayaan pajakan kewangan dan pinjaman jangka panjang, geran yang diterima dan juga tunai seperti berikut:

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Tunai	**8,051,905**	32,802,763	**5,231,765**	22,605,319
Pembiayaan pajakan kewangan	**613,000**	1,273,280	**-**	-
Geran	**1,582,551**	3,699,169	**-**	-
Hadiah	**80,692**	-	**80,692**	-
	10,328,148	37,775,212	**5,312,457**	22,605,319

Termasuk di dalam hartanah, loji dan peralatan merupakan bangunan dan ubahsuai yang dibina di atas tanah milik Kementerian Kerja Raya berjumlah RM39,909,192 (2019: RM42,011,000)

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5. ASET TIDAK KETARA

Kumpulan	Perisian Komputer	Lesen	Jumlah
	RM	RM	RM
Kos			
Pada 01.01.2020	41,721,354	1,938,715	43,660,069
Penambahan	1,728,465	33,502	1,761,967
Pelarasan/Pengkelasan	1,266,722	842,814	2,109,536
Pada 31.12.2020	44,716,541	2,815,031	47,531,572
Pelunasan Terkumpul			
Pada 01.01.2020	15,652,283	558,918	16,211,201
Pelunasan bagi tahun kewangan	6,550,829	331,293	6,882,122
Pelarasan/Pengkelasan	120,162	524,968	645,130
Pada 31.12.2020	22,323,274	1,415,179	23,738,453
Nilai bawaan			
Pada 31.12.2020	**22,393,267**	**1,399,852**	**23,793,119**
Pada 31.12.2019	26,069,071	1,379,797	27,448,868

Lembaga	Perisian Komputer	Lesen	Jumlah
	RM	RM	RM
Kos			
Pada 01.01.2020	41,463,854	1,938,715	43,402,569
Penambahan	1,708,465	33,502	1,741,967
Pelupusan/Pelarasan	1,256,722	842,814	2,099,536
Pada 31.12.2020	44,429,041	2,815,031	47,244,072
Pelunasan Terkumpul			
Pada 01.01.2020	15,544,715	558,918	16,103,633
Pelunasan bagi tahun kewangan	6,507,481	331,293	6,838,774
Pelupusan/Pelarasan	120,162	524,968	645,130
Pada 31.12.2020	22,172,358	1,415,179	23,587,537
Nilai bawaan			
Pada 31.12.2020	**22,256,683**	**1,399,852**	**23,656,535**
Pada 31.12.2019	25,919,139	1,379,797	27,298,936

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6. KERJA DALAM PEMBANGUNAN

Kumpulan	Tanah	Bangunan	Sistem Komputer	Mesin Peralatan	Jumlah
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
2020					
Kos					
Pada 01.01.2020	117,629	77,638,985	1,136,552	-	78,893,166
Penambahan	-	40,912,183	675,563	-	41,587,746
Pengkelasan/Pelarasan	(117,629)	(67,296)	(1,136,552)	-	(1,321,477)
Pada 31.12.2020	-	118,483,872	675,563	-	119,159,435
2019					
Kos					
Pada 01.01.2019	-	51,504,661	15,410,135	4,067,353	70,982,149
Penambahan	117,629	26,818,985	661,691	-	27,598,305
Pengkelasan/Pelarasan	-	(684,661)	(14,935,274)	(4,067,353)	(19,687,288)
Pada 31.12.2019	117,629	77,638,985	1,136,552	-	78,893,166

Lembaga	Tanah	Bangunan	Sistem Komputer	Mesin Peralatan	Jumlah
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
2020					
Kos					
Pada 01.01.2020	117,629	77,638,985	1,136,552	-	78,893,166
Penambahan	-	40,912,183	675,563	-	41,587,746
Pengkelasan/Pelarasan	(117,629)	(67,296)	(1,136,552)	-	(1,321,477)
Pada 31.12.2020	-	118,483,872	675,563	-	119,159,435
2019					
Kos					
Pada 01.01.2019	-	51,504,661	15,410,135	-	66,914,796
Penambahan	117,629	26,818,985	661,691	-	27,598,305
Pengkelasan/Pelarasan	-	(684,661)	(14,935,274)	-	(15,619,935)
Pada 31.12.2019	117,629	77,638,985	1,136,552	-	78,893,166

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7. PELABURAN HARTANAH

Kumpulan	Tanah RM	Bangunan RM	Jumlah RM
Pada 01.01.2020	7,245,000	2,506,000	9,751,000
Pelarasan nilai saksama	-	329,000	329,000
Pada 31.12.2020	7,245,000	2,835,000	10,080,000
Pada 01.01.2019	7,100,000	2,506,000	9,606,000
Pelarasan nilai saksama	145,000	-	145,000
Pada 31.12.2019	7,245,000	2,506,000	9,751,000

(a) Pelaburan hartanah dalam Kumpulan berjumlah RM10,080,000 (2019: RM9,751,000) telah dicagarkan sebagai sekuriti untuk pinjaman bank (Nota 21). Kumpulan tidak mempunyai obligasi kontrak sama ada untuk membeli, membina atau membangunkan pelaburan hartanah atau untuk membaiki, menyelenggara dan menaik taraf hartanah tersebut.

(b) Pelaburan hartanah telah dinilaikan dengan menggunakan Kaedah Perbandingan. Kaedah ini melibatkan kajian ke atas transaksi terkini dengan melakukan semakan harga untuk harta serupa di dalam dan di sekitarnya serta membuat pelarasan ke atas sebarang faktor yang boleh menjejaskan nilai; seperti lokasi, pengezonan, perancangan, kelulusan, kebolehcapaian, situasi pasaran, bentuk dan permukaan tanah, tempoh pegangan dan sekatan jika, status kependudukan, kawasan binaan, pembinaan bangunan, kemasan dan perkhidmatan, usia dan sifat-sifat lain yang berkaitan.

(c) Nilai saksama pelaburan hartanah Kumpulan adalah ditentukan oleh penilaian yang dijalankan oleh IPC Island Property Consultants Sdn. Bhd., penilai profesional bebas yang mempunyai kelayakan profesional berkaitan yang diiktiraf dan pengalaman terkini dalam menilai hartanah di lokasi berkaitan.

8. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI

	Lembaga	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Saham tidak tersiar harga, di Malaysia:		
Pada kos		
CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.	19,075,000	19,075,000
CIDB E-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd.	4,435,842	4,435,842
	23,510,842	23,510,842

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8. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI (SAMBUNGAN)

Butiran mengenai syarikat-syarikat subsidiari dan kepentingan ekuiti di dalamnya adalah seperti berikut:

Nama syarikat	Kepentingan ekuiti		Kegiatan utama
	2020 %	2019 %	
CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.*	**100**	100	Pelaburan dan perkhidmatan berasaskan industri pembinaan.
CIDB E-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd.**	**100**	100	Menjalankan perkhidmatan berasaskan Teknologi komunikasi maklumat.
Construction Research Institute of Malaysia ***	**100**	100	Menjalankan penyelidikan dan pembangunan (R&D) berkaitan industri pembinaan.
Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad ****	**100**	100	Membawa masuk, mengagihkan dan juga memperbaharui permit kerja bagi Pekerja Asing Binaan.
Subsidiari CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.:			
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Selangor) Sdn. Bhd.	**100**	100	Memberi latihan dan kursus kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd.	**100**	100	Memberi latihan dan kursus kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Terengganu) Sdn. Bhd.	**100**	91.7	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.
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.

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8. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI (SAMBUNGAN)

Nama syarikat	Kepentingan ekuiti		Kegiatan utama
	2020	2019	
	%	%	
Subsidiari CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.:			
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.
Pegangan melalui CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd. dan subsidiari :			
CIDB Technologies Sdn. Bhd. (Sebelum ini dikenali sebagai CIDB Events Management Sdn. Bhd.)	**40**	100	Memberi latihan dan kursus kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan.
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 Ismawadee & Co.
**** Syarikat subsidiari ini diperbadankan di Malaysia dan telah diaudit oleh Tetuan A.Razak & Co.

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9. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU

	Kumpulan	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Saham tidak tersiar harga, di Malaysia:		
Pada kos	**50,000**	50,000
Bahagian rizab selepas pengambilalihan	**68,744**	496,583
	118,744	546,583
Pelaburan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu meliputi:		
Bahagian daripada aset bersih	**111,267**	539,106
Bahagian daripada muhibah dalam syarikat bersekutu	**7,477**	7,477
	118,744	546,583

Butiran mengenai syarikat bersekutu dan kepentingan ekuiti di dalamnya adalah seperti berikut:

Nama syarikat	**Kepentingan ekuiti**		**Kegiatan utama**
	2020	2019	
	%	%	
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.

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10. ASET KEWANGAN SEDIA UNTUK DIJUAL

	Kumpulan		
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula	
Saham tidak tersiar harga, di Malaysia, pada kos:	**920,870**	886,231	961,350
Tambahan	**10,900,000**	-	-
Tambah: Pelarasan Rosot Nilai	-	34,639	-
Kurang: Rosot Nilai	**(12,840)**	-	(75,119)
	11,808,030	920,870	886,231

11. INVENTORI

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Pada kos dan nilai realisasi bersih:				
Inventori	**826,186**	670,974	**99,435**	77,467

12. BELUM TERIMA URUS NIAGA BUKAN PERTUKARAN

	Kumpulan dan Lembaga		
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula	Seperti dinyatakan semula
Penghutang levi kontrak	**37,405,632**	30,767,509	63,073,408
Tolak: Peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai	**(10,128,933)**	(12,273,745)	(15,646,759)
Hapus kira penghutang levi	**(110,759)**	-	-
	27,165,940	18,493,764	47,426,649
Pergerakan dalam peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai			
Pada 1 Januari	**12,273,745**	15,646,759	14,682,297
Peruntukan rosot nilai dalam tahun semasa	**898,808**	728,367	1,084,868
Peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai tidak diperlukan	**(3,043,620)**	(4,101,381)	(120,406)
Pada 31 Disember	**10,128,933**	12,273,745	15,646,759

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12. BELUM TERIMA URUS NIAGA BUKAN PERTUKARAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Analisa Pengumuran

Analisa pengumuran untuk akaun belum terima urus niaga bukan pertukaran bagi Kumpulan dan Lembaga pada akhir tempoh pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:

	Jumlah Kasar	Rosot nilai Secara Individu	Nilai Bawaan
	RM	RM	RM
Kumpulan dan Lembaga 31.12.2020			
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	4,691,145	-	4,691,145
Lepas tempoh kredit:			
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	11,085,078	-	11,085,078
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	1,484,335	-	1,484,335
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	20,145,074	(10,239,692)	9,905,382
	37,405,632	(10,239,692)	27,165,940
Kumpulan dan Lembaga 31.12.2019			
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	5,508,372	-	5,508,372
Lepas tempoh kredit:			
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	4,984,321	-	4,984,321
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	3,621,918	-	3,621,918
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	16,652,898	(12,273,745)	4,379,153
	30,767,509	(12,273,745)	18,493,764
Kumpulan dan Lembaga 1.1.2019			
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
	63,073,408	(15,646,759)	47,426,649

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NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020 (SAMBUNGAN)

13. BELUM TERIMA URUS NIAGA PERTUKARAN

	Kumpulan			Lembaga		
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM	**RM**	RM	RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula	Seperti dinyatakan semula		Seperti dinyatakan semula	Seperti dinyatakan semula
Belum terima dagangan	**3,899,321**	6,296,683	4,294,161	**-**	-	-
Deposit	**4,769,466**	4,784,424	4,579,484	**3,148,448**	3,124,454	3,035,477
Dividen belum terima	**184,614**	(23,751)	786,817	**-**	-	810,568
Faedah belum terima	**4,448,967**	4,022,006	5,833,173	**4,445,801**	3,929,350	5,833,173
Penghutang invois	**150,079**	98,469	148,300	**150,079**	98,469	148,300
	13,452,447	15,177,831	15,641,935	**7,744,328**	7,152,273	9,827,518
Tolak:						
Peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai	**(159,964)**	(399,573)	(162,993)	**(55,160)**	(59,160)	(65,060)
Hapus kira belum terima urusniaga pertukaran	**-**	-	(4,168)	**-**	-	(4,168)
Hutang lapuk dihapus kira	**-**	(50,093)	(90,550)	**-**	-	-
Kemerosotan nilai	**-**	-	(22,604)	**-**	-	-
	13,292,483	14,728,165	15,361,620	**7,689,168**	7,093,113	9,758,290
Pergerakan dalam peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai						
Pada 1 Januari	**399,573**	162,993	338,749	**59,160**	65,060	240,816
Peruntukan rosot nilai dalam tahun semasa	**(239,609)**	242,480	-	**-**	-	-
Peruntukan rosot nilai tidak diperlukan lagi	**-**	(5,900)	(175,756)	**(4,000)**	(5,900)	(175,756)
Pada 31 Disember	**159,964**	399,573	162,993	**55,160**	59,160	65,060

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13. BELUM TERIMA URUS NIAGA PERTUKARAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Analisa Pengumuran

Analisa pengumuran untuk akaun belum terima urus niaga pertukaran bagi Kumpulan dan Lembaga pada akhir tempoh pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:

	Jumlah Kasar	Rosot nilai Secara Individu	Nilai Bawaan
	RM	RM	RM
Kumpulan 31.12.2020			
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	6,515,728	-	6,515,728
Lepas tempoh kredit:			
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	947,543	-	947,543
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	3,261,976	-	3,261,976
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	2,727,200	(159,964)	2,567,236
	13,452,447	(159,964)	13,292,483
Kumpulan 31.12.2019			
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	5,488,243	-	5,488,243
Lepas tempoh kredit:			
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	2,812,341	-	2,812,341
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	1,914,078	-	1,914,078
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	4,963,169	(449,666)	4,513,503
	15,177,831	(449,666)	14,728,165
Kumpulan 1.1.2019			
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	3,315,061	-	3,315,061
Lepas tempoh kredit:			
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	1,495,154	-	1,495,154
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	6,400,641	-	6,400,641
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	4,431,079	(280,315)	4,150,764
	15,641,935	(280,315)	15,361,620

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13. BELUM TERIMA URUS NIAGA PERTUKARAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Analisa Pengumuran (sambungan)

	Jumlah Kasar	Rosot nilai Secara Individu	Nilai Bawaan
	RM	RM	RM
Lembaga 31.12.2020			
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	4,513,501	-	4,513,501
Lepas tempoh kredit:			
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	357,294	-	357,294
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	2,039,100	-	2,039,100
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	834,433	(55,160)	779,273
	7,744,328	(55,160)	7,689,168
Lembaga 31.12.2019			
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	3,929,350	-	3,929,350
Lepas tempoh kredit:			
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	72,585	-	72,585
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	39,610	-	39,610
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	3,110,728	(59,160)	3,051,568
	7,152,273	(59,160)	7,093,113
Lembaga 1.1.2019			
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	40,594	-	40,594
Lepas tempoh kredit:			
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	1,100,086	-	1,100,086
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	5,971,372	-	5,971,372
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	2,715,466	(69,228)	2,646,238
	9,827,518	(69,228)	9,758,290

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NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020 (SAMBUNGAN)

14. BELUM TERIMA LAIN

	Kumpulan			Lembaga		
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM	**RM**	RM	RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula	Seperti dinyatakan semula		Seperti dinyatakan semula	Seperti dinyatakan semula
Prabayar	**3,273,928**	3,914,346	4,474,993	**4,517**	4,556	25,891
Penghutang GST	**14,518,368**	15,735,792	25,759,449	**14,490,753**	15,708,178	25,647,417
Penghutang kenderaan	**32,194**	58,172	122,052	**32,194**	58,172	122,052
Penghutang staf	**290,709**	510,629	423,848	**-**	68,378	120,020
Pinjaman pelajaran	**223,702**	289,638	350,033	**149,052**	189,902	252,480
Pelbagai belum terima	**242,774**	426,509	981,159	**-**	-	-
Cek dikembalikan	**-**	-	4,713	**-**	-	4,713
Terimaan belum kredit	**18,891**	5,798	88,533	**18,891**	5,798	88,533
	18,600,566	20,940,884	32,204,780	**14,695,407**	16,034,984	26,261,106
Tolak:						
Peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai	**-**	(31,606)	(109,683)	**-**	(31,606)	(104,386)
Hapus kira belum terima lain	**(18,891)**	-	(7,211)	**(18,891)**	-	(7,211)
	18,581,675	20,909,278	32,087,886	**14,676,516**	16,003,378	26,149,509
Pergerakan dalam peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai						
Pada 1 Januari	**31,606**	109,683	219,737	**31,606**	104,386	214,440
Peruntukan rosot nilai dalam tahun semasa	**-**	(5,297)	104,386	**-**	-	104,386
Peruntukan rosot nilai tidak diperlukan lagi	**(31,606)**	(72,780)	(214,440)	**(31,606)**	(72,780)	(214,440)
Pada 31 Disember	**-**	31,606	109,683	**-**	31,606	104,386

15. AMAUN TERHUTANG OLEH SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU

Amaun terhutang oleh syarikat bersekutu terdiri daripada pendahuluan tanpa cagaran yang tidak dikenakan faedah dan akan dibayar balik berdasarkan arahan pembayaran.

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16. ASET KEWANGAN PADA NILAI SAKSAMA MELALUI LEBIHAN ATAU KURANGAN

	Kumpulan			Lembaga		
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM	**RM**	RM	RM
Pelaburan portfolio, di Malaysia:						
RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.	**17,117,227**	32,315,037	153,300,485	**-**	-	132,100,000
TA Investment Berhad	**-**	-	50,000,000	**-**	-	50,000,000
Permodalan BSN Berhad	**-**	-	21,000,000	**-**	-	21,000,000
Amanah Raya JMF Management	**5,471,515**	7,733,479	7,421,307	**-**	-	-
ASBI Dana Al-Fakhim BIMB	**700,000**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Am Investment	**-**	149,850	149,850	**-**	-	-
	23,288,742	40,198,366	231,871,642	**-**	-	203,100,000

17. DEPOSIT JANGKA PENDEK

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Simpanan tetap di bank-bank dan institusi kewangan berlesen	**448,889,865**	533,463,832	**422,310,000**	500,310,000

Kadar faedah deposit di sepanjang tahun kewangan bagi Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah 2.05%-4.00% (2019: 2.90% - 4.40%) setahun dan tempoh matang deposit adalah 1 - 366 hari (2019: 1-365 hari).

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18. KUMPULAN WANG PINJAMAN KENDERAAN

	Kumpulan dan Lembaga	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Pada 1 Januari/31 Disember	**2,000,000**	2,000,000
Pergerakan dalam baki belum terima pinjaman:		
Pada 1 Januari	**58,172**	122,052
Tambahan pinjaman	**-**	-
Bayaran balik pinjaman	**(25,978)**	(63,880)
Pada 31 Disember	**32,194**	58,172

Kumpulan wang ini adalah untuk pemberian pinjaman kenderaan kepada kakitangan tertakluk kepada syarat-syarat yang ditetapkan. Tempoh bayaran balik pinjaman selama 108 bulan. Pembayaran balik pembiayaan termasuk kadar keuntungan hendaklah dibayar oleh kakitangan secara ansuran melalui potongan gaji pada tiap-tiap bulan sebagaimana yang dipersetujui di dalam Perjanjian.

19. KUMPULAN WANG PINJAMAN PELAJARAN

	Kumpulan dan Lembaga	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Pada 1 Januari/31 Disember	**1,500,000**	1,500,000
Pergerakan dalam baki belum terima pinjaman:		
Pada 1 Januari	**189,902**	252,480
Tambahan pinjaman	**36,866**	49,891
Bayaran balik pinjaman	**(77,716)**	(112,469)
Pada 31 Disember	**149,052**	189,902

Kumpulan wang ini adalah untuk pemberian pinjaman pelajaran kepada kakitangan tertakluk kepada syarat-syarat yang ditetapkan. Tempoh bayaran balik pinjaman selama 60 bulan. Pembayaran balik pembiayaan tanpa kadar keuntungan hendaklah dibayar oleh kakitangan setelah tamat pengajian secara ansuran melalui potongan gaji pada tiap-tiap bulan sebagaimana yang dipersetujui di dalam Perjanjian. Kakitangan layak mendapat pembiayaan boleh ubah sekiranya memenuhi syarat-syarat kelayakan yang ditetapkan.

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20. KUMPULAN WANG PINJAMAN KOMPUTER

	Kumpulan dan Lembaga	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Pada 1 Januari/31 Disember	**1,000,000**	1,000,000

Kumpulan wang ini adalah untuk pemberian pinjaman komputer kepada kakitangan tertakluk kepada syarat-syarat yang ditetapkan. Tempoh bayaran balik pinjaman selama 48 bulan. Pembayaran balik pembiayaan termasuk kadar keuntungan hendaklah dibayar oleh kakitangan secara ansuran melalui potongan gaji pada tiap-tiap bulan sebagaimana yang dipersetujui di dalam Perjanjian.

21. PINJAMAN BANK

	Kumpulan	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Pinjaman berjangka	**891,877**	1,105,776
Belum bayar pajakan kewangan	**1,918,666**	1,960,240
	2,810,543	3,066,016
Dianalisa sebagai:		
Bayaran balik dalam 12 bulan	**1,032,737**	1,031,519
Bayaran balik selepas 12 bulan dan tidak melebihi 5 tahun	**1,341,245**	1,631,560
Bayaran balik selepas 5 tahun	**436,561**	402,937
	2,810,543	3,066,016

(a) Pinjaman Berjangka

(i) 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.

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21. PINJAMAN BANK (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Pinjaman Berjangka (sambungan)

(ii) Pinjaman berjangka berjumlah RM675,580 yang diperolehi dari bank berlesen adalah untuk membiayai pembelian pejabat kedai 1 tingkat di bawah prinsip Syariah di Pusat Bandar Bertam Perdana, Kepala Batas, Pulau Pinang. Tempoh pembayaran balik pinjaman adalah sebanyak RM5,544 selama 180 ansuran bulanan termasuk keuntungan.

	Kumpulan	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Kematangan pinjaman berjangka:		
Bayaran balik dalam 12 bulan	**238,836**	238,836
Bayaran balik selepas 12 bulan dan tidak melebihi 5 tahun	**271,529**	464,003
Bayaran balik selepas 5 tahun	**381,512**	402,937
	891,877	1,105,776

(b) Belum Bayar Pajakan Kewangan

	Kumpulan	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula
Pembayaran minimum pembiayaan		
Bayaran balik dalam 12 bulan	**930,990**	911,521
Bayaran balik selepas 12 bulan dan tidak melebihi 9 tahun	**1,251,770**	1,312,886
	2,182,760	2,224,407
Tolak: Caj pembiayaan akan dibayar	**(264,094)**	(264,167)
Nilai semasa liabiliti pembiayaan	**1,918,666**	1,960,240
Nilai semasa liabiliti pembiayaan		
Bayaran balik dalam 12 bulan	**793,901**	792,683
Bayaran balik selepas 12 bulan dan tidak melebihi 5 tahun	**1,069,716**	1,167,557
Bayaran balik selepas 5 tahun	**55,049**	-
	1,918,666	1,960,240

Kadar faedah pembiayaan pajakan Kewangan adalah pada kadar dari 2.31% hingga 6.54% setahun (2019: 2.40% hingga 6.54%).

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22. GERAN TERTUNDA

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Pada 1 Januari	**59,883,265**	79,984,166	**1,634,785**	7,612,610
Geran diterima dalam tahun kewangan:				
Geran (berkaitan sumbangan tunai)	**78,376,864**	80,950,777	**11,175,000**	7,370,000
Geran (berkaitan sumbangan perbelanjaan aset)	**411,600**	1,670,481	**-**	-
Geran (berkaitan sumbangan aset)	**1,582,551**	3,699,169	**-**	-
Bayaran balik geran	**(15,335,982)**	(2,338,844)	**(440,000)**	(100,018)
Pelarasan geran	**765,348**	527,946	**765,348**	527,946
	65,800,381	84,509,529	**11,500,348**	7,797,928
Diambilkira dalam Penyata Prestasi Kewangan				
Penggunaan atas perbelanjaan yang terlibat	**(70,784,439)**	(90,362,396)	**(12,473,003)**	(13,775,753)
Penggunaan atas aset yang diperoleh	**(8,169,723)**	(7,660,314)	**-**	-
Penggunaan atas aset yang dibelanjakan	**(287,236)**	-	**-**	-
Penggunaan atas Yuran Pengurusan	**(4,015,410)**	(2,231,504)	**-**	-
Agihan ke syarikat subsidiari	**(334,101)**	(4,356,216)	**-**	-
	(83,590,909)	(104,610,430)	**(12,473,003)**	(13,775,753)
Pada 31 Disember	**42,092,737**	59,883,265	**662,130**	1,634,785
Dianalisa sebagai:				
Geran berkaitan perbelanjaan	**16,416,590**	26,176,092	**662,130**	1,634,785
Geran berkaitan aset	**25,676,147**	33,707,173	**-**	-
	42,092,737	59,883,265	**662,130**	1,634,785
Dianalisa sebagai:				
Dalam 12 bulan	**13,689,327**	12,553,925	**-**	-
Selepas 12 bulan	**28,403,410**	47,329,340	**662,130**	1,634,785
	42,092,737	59,883,265	**662,130**	1,634,785

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23. LIABILITI CUKAI TERTUNDA

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Pada 1 Januari	**12,482,630**	9,768,972	**11,814,258**	9,009,181
Pindahan ke penyata prestasi kewangan (Nota 36)	**1,715,719**	2,713,658	**1,913,615**	2,805,077
Pada 31 Disember	**14,198,349**	12,482,630	**13,727,873**	11,814,258

24. MANFAAT KAKITANGAN

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula	Seperti dinyatakan semula
Kumpulan			
Peruntukan bagi manfaat perubatan pesara	**27,835,907**	23,250,436	18,607,555
Dianalisa sebagai:			
Matang dalam 12 bulan	**279,736**	163,010	99,059
Matang selepas 12 bulan	**27,556,171**	23,087,426	18,508,496
Peruntukan bagi ganjaran saguhati tamat perkhidmatan	**13,934,437**	11,955,002	2,198,894
Dianalisa sebagai:			
Matang dalam 12 bulan	**-**	175,317	219,173
Matang selepas 12 bulan	**13,934,437**	11,779,685	1,979,721
Peruntukan untuk gantian cuti rehat	**3,762,306**	3,878,879	3,412,009
Dianalisa sebagai:			
Matang dalam 12 bulan	**232,452**	525,408	451,905
Matang selepas 12 bulan	**3,529,854**	3,353,471	2,960,104
Peruntukan manfaat kakitangan	**45,532,650**	39,084,317	24,218,458
Dianalisa sebagai:			
Matang dalam 12 bulan	**512,188**	863,735	770,137
Matang selepas 12 bulan	**45,020,462**	38,220,582	23,448,321
	45,532,650	**39,084,317**	**24,218,458**

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24. MANFAAT KAKITANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

	31.12.2020 RM	31.12.2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	1.1.2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Lembaga			
Peruntukan bagi manfaat perubatan pesara	**27,835,907**	23,250,436	18,607,555
Dianalisa sebagai:			
Matang dalam 12 bulan	**279,736**	163,010	99,059
Matang selepas 12 bulan	**27,556,171**	23,087,426	18,508,496
Peruntukan bagi ganjaran saguhati tamat perkhidmatan	**-**	-	-
Dianalisa sebagai:			
Matang dalam 12 bulan	**-**	-	-
Matang selepas 12 bulan	**-**	-	-
Peruntukan untuk gantian cuti rehat	**3,751,018**	3,878,879	3,412,009
Dianalisa sebagai:			
Matang dalam 12 bulan	**232,452**	525,408	451,905
Matang selepas 12 bulan	**3,518,566**	3,353,471	2,960,104
Peruntukan manfaat kakitangan	**31,586,925**	27,129,315	22,019,564
Dianalisa sebagai:			
Matang dalam 12 bulan	**512,188**	688,418	550,964
Matang selepas 12 bulan	**31,074,737**	26,440,897	21,468,600
	31,586,925	**27,129,315**	**22,019,564**

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24. MANFAAT KAKITANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Peruntukan Bagi Manfaat Perubatan Pesara

(a) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan bagi manfaat perubatan pesara Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah seperti berikut:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula	Seperti dinyatakan semula
Kumpulan dan Lembaga			
Pada 1 Januari	**23,250,436**	18,607,555	16,367,912
Kos Perkhidmatan Semasa	**2,059,434**	3,733,977	1,440,136
Kos Faedah	**872,727**	987,923	869,014
Kerugian/(Keuntungan) Aktuari Bersih	**1,816,320**	20,040	(32,247)
Manfaat Dibayar	**(163,010)**	(99,059)	(37,260)
Pada 31 Disember	**27,835,907**	23,250,436	18,607,555

(b) Andaian Aktuari

Andaian aktuari utama yang digunakan pada tarikh pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	%	%	%
		Seperti dinyatakan semula	Seperti dinyatakan semula
Kumpulan dan Lembaga			
Kadar diskaun	**3.59**	3.59	3.59
Kadar inflasi kos perubatan	**10.00**	10.00	10.00

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24. MANFAAT KAKITANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Peruntukan Bagi Ganjaran Saguhati Tamat Perkhidmatan

(a) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan bagi ganjaran saguhati tamat perkhidmatan Kumpulan adalah seperti berikut:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula	Seperti dinyatakan semula
Kumpulan			
Pada 1 Januari	**11,955,002**	2,198,894	-
Kos Perkhidmatan Semasa	**879,700**	1,023,102	2,557,492
Kos Faedah	**510,360**	-	-
Kerugian/(Keuntungan) Aktuari Bersih	**866,590**	-	-
Manfaat Dibayar	**(244,872)**	(416,176)	(358,598)
Perubahan Metodologi	**(32,343)**	9,149,182	-
Pada 31 Disember	**13,934,437**	11,955,002	2,198,894

(b) Andaian Aktuari

Andaian aktuari utama yang digunakan pada tarikh pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	%	%	%
		Seperti dinyatakan semula	Seperti dinyatakan semula
Kumpulan			
Kadar diskaun	**3.19 - 4.07**	3.19 - 4.07	3.19 - 4.07
Kadar kenaikan gaji	**5.00 - 6.00**	5.00 - 6.00	5.00 - 6.00

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24. MANFAAT KAKITANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Peruntukan Bagi Gantian Cuti Rehat

(a) Pergerakan dalam peruntukan bagi gantian cuti rehat Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah seperti berikut:

	31.12.2020 RM	31.12.2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	1.1.2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Kumpulan			
Pada 1 Januari	**3,878,879**	3,412,009	3,001,332
Kos Perkhidmatan Semasa	**174,579**	145,376	127,878
Kos Faedah	**114,466**	138,140	121,513
Kerugian/(Keuntungan) Aktuari Bersih	**119,790**	635,259	509,431
Manfaat Dibayar	**(525,408)**	(451,905)	(348,145)
Pada 31 Disember	**3,762,306**	3,878,879	3,412,009

	31.12.2020 RM	31.12.2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	1.1.2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Lembaga			
Pada 1 Januari	**3,878,879**	3,412,009	3,001,332
Kos Perkhidmatan Semasa	**169,263**	145,376	127,878
Kos Faedah	**111,436**	138,140	121,513
Kerugian/(Keuntungan) Aktuari Bersih	**116,848**	635,259	509,431
Manfaat Dibayar	**(525,408)**	(451,905)	(348,145)
Pada 31 Disember	**3,751,018**	3,878,879	3,412,009

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24. MANFAAT KAKITANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Peruntukan Bagi Gantian Cuti Rehat (sambungan)

(b) Andaian Aktuari

Andaian aktuari utama yang digunakan pada tarikh pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	%	%	%
		Seperti dinyatakan semula	Seperti dinyatakan semula
Kumpulan			
Kadar diskaun	**3.59 - 4.07**	3.59 - 4.07	3.59 - 4.07
Kadar kenaikan gaji	**6.00**	6.00	6.00
Lembaga			
Kadar diskaun	**3.59**	3.59	3.59
Kadar kenaikan gaji	**6.00**	6.00	6.00

25. BELUM BAYAR URUS NIAGA PERTUKARAN

Syarat-syarat kredit perdagangan biasa untuk belum bayar urus niaga pertukaran Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah 14 hingga 90 hari (2019: 14 hingga 90 hari).

Analisa Pengumuran

Analisa pengumuran untuk akaun belum bayar urus niaga pertukaran bagi Kumpulan dan Lembaga pada akhir tempoh pelaporan adalah seperti berikut:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM
Kumpulan			
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	**24,329,828**	25,740,577	24,150,372
Lepas tempoh kredit:			
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	**2,978,019**	1,314,112	6,380,593
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	**759,156**	358,780	2,873,249
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	**141,882**	193,010	425,994
	28,208,885	27,606,479	33,830,208
Lembaga			
Belum lepas tempoh kredit	**21,968,003**	22,752,448	21,634,822
Lepas tempoh kredit:			
- Kurang dari 6 bulan	**1,787,125**	(16,234)	4,201,572
- 6 hingga 12 bulan	**-**	25,356	-
- Lebih daripada 12 bulan	**-**	(114)	1,501
	23,755,128	22,761,456	25,837,895

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26. BELUM BAYAR LAIN

	Kumpulan			Lembaga		
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM	**RM**	RM	RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula	Seperti dinyatakan semula			
Imbuhan kakitangan	**9,054,282**	18,377,249	20,036,787	**7,200,000**	14,003,288	15,130,274
Pemiutang bukan perdagangan	**670,332**	213,004	-	**670,332**	213,004	-
Bon pelaksanaan	**2,655,704**	2,355,448	1,021,561	**420,000**	300,900	302,400
Imbuhan/Elaun Anggota Lembaga	**1,669,433**	1,891,330	2,016,232	**400,000**	496,712	569,726
Akruan	**1,244,432**	787,795	1,076,022	**244,401**	59,546	52,131
Wang tahanan	**199,738**	85,758	912,857	**199,738**	85,758	912,857
Pemiutang online	**168,672**	575,120	-	**168,672**	575,120	-
Pemiutang lain	**12,364,049**	11,958,043	17,366,297	**152,075**	-	5,321,969
Pemiutang staf	**801,269**	1,648,264	1,691,135	**138,023**	229,219	451,253
Pemiutang gaji	**13,480**	14,616	-	**13,480**	14,616	-
Pemiutang GST/SST	**1,098,145**	948,747	(827,448)	**-**	-	-
EFT/Cek belum ditunaikan	**-**	-	54,510	**-**	-	54,510
Hasil belum dicatat terima	**-**	-	616,929	**-**	-	616,929
	29,939,536	38,855,374	43,964,882	**9,606,721**	15,978,163	23,412,049

27. 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.

28. AMAUN TERHUTANG KEPADA SYARIKAT SUB-SUBSIDIARI

Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat sub-subsidiari terdiri daripada pendahuluan tanpa cagaran yang tidak dikenakan faedah dan akan dibayar balik berdasarkan arahan pembayaran.

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29. HASIL DARIPADA URUS NIAGA BUKAN PERTUKARAN

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula		Seperti dinyatakan semula
Levi kontrak	**115,126,937**	126,946,440	**115,126,937**	126,946,440
Yuran pendaftaran	**59,098,135**	56,553,815	**59,098,135**	56,553,815
Kompaun dan penalti	**5,113,470**	5,990,423	**5,113,470**	5,990,423
Lain-lain urus niaga bukan pertukaran	**2,174,200**	-	**-**	-
Geran kerajaan	**14,976,015**	15,136,011	**12,473,003**	13,775,753
	196,488,757	204,626,689	**191,811,545**	203,266,431

30. HASIL DARIPADA URUS NIAGA PERTUKARAN

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula		Seperti dinyatakan semula
Yuran penilaian kemahiran	**6,373,679**	9,754,210	**5,975,270**	8,573,850
Yuran kursus	**14,932,309**	22,873,134	**4,733,962**	10,754,811
Hasil sewaan	**1,601,779**	2,726,239	**1,460,772**	1,809,404
Fi pengurusan projek perundingan, pensijilan dan pendaftaran	**7,135,630**	8,345,357	**-**	-
Lain-lain urus niaga pertukaran	**4,037,897**	6,867,683	**656,489**	593,938
Dividen	**1,092,813**	9,473,272	**190,750**	8,420,427
Faedah deposit tetap	**15,844,053**	13,296,679	**15,153,383**	12,293,498
Hibah	**276,133**	101,271	**207,546**	31,942
Verifikasi bahan	**7,108,700**	9,164,800	**7,108,700**	9,164,800
Jualan dokumen	**160,809**	237,546	**93,079**	209,346
	58,563,802	82,840,191	**35,579,951**	51,852,016

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31. LAIN-LAIN HASIL

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	**RM**	RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Faedah pinjaman kenderaan	**1,733**	3,275	**1,733**	3,275
Bayaran balik geran	**17,432,715**	153,760	**17,432,715**	153,760
Pendapatan hutang ragu	**663,994**	293,802	**620,075**	256,213
Keuntungan Mudharabah	**234,388**	20,502	**219,002**	-
Pelbagai hasil	**1,049,329**	1,066,693	**251,123**	351,306
Keuntungan jualan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	**257,693**	112,467	**88,913**	83,068
Untung atas pembelian syarikat sub-subsidiari	**175,424**	822,527	**-**	-
Keuntungan atas nilai saksama pelaburan hartanah	**329,000**	145,000	**-**	-
Keuntungan atas hapus kira pelaburan subsidiari	**150,000**	-	**-**	-
Pembalikan nilai aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual	**-**	34,639	**-**	-
	20,294,276	2,652,665	**18,613,561**	847,622

32. PERBELANJAAN OPERASI LANGSUNG

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	**RM**	RM
Program pembiayaan industri pembinaan	**107,993,465**	139,894,456	**121,737,877**	166,944,508
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan	**12,559,430**	14,264,518	**-**	-
Rugi hartanah, loji dan peralatan	**13,417**	-	**-**	-
	120,566,312	154,158,974	**121,737,877**	166,944,508

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33. PERBELANJAAN PENGURUSAN

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Bekalan	**3,156,409**	4,810,642	**2,095,957**	4,163,951
Elaun perjalanan	**2,739,388**	6,923,925	**1,587,895**	4,472,012
Kursus dan latihan staf	**1,068,526**	3,529,971	**867,865**	3,135,214
Penyelenggaraan	**9,033,609**	8,276,898	**6,687,248**	5,555,210
Perhubungan dan utiliti	**4,788,795**	5,510,859	**2,637,168**	2,258,230
Perbelanjaan pejabat	**55,124**	49,669	**-**	-
Perbelanjaan lain-lain	**100,099**	129,718	**-**	-
	20,941,950	29,231,682	**13,876,133**	19,584,617

34. LAIN-LAIN PERBELANJAAN OPERASI

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	**RM**	RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Cukai jalan dan insuran	**623,313**	677,936	**284,126**	326,989
Hapus kira belum terima lain	**18,891**	-	**18,891**	-
Hapus kira penghutang levi	**110,759**	-	**110,759**	-
Peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai	**898,808**	774,482	**898,808**	728,367
Emolumen	**96,060,050**	101,727,575	**71,208,100**	76,397,647
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan dihapus kira	**9,322**	1,069	**4,141**	1,069
Hapus kira inventori	**-**	38,024	**-**	38,024
Hutang lapuk dihapus kira	**-**	50,093	**-**	-
Kemerosotan nilai aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual	**12,840**	-	**-**	-
Kemerosotan nilai belum terima urus niaga pertukaran	**-**	39,689	**-**	-
Keraian	**589,131**	1,249,964	**-**	-
Pengiklanan dan promosi	**425,751**	1,318,032	**-**	-
Perkhidmatan ikhtisas	**20,879,554**	24,197,263	**16,660,656**	19,688,609
Kerugian atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	**6,420**	38,130	**-**	-
Sewaan	**20,569,684**	21,044,983	**17,888,440**	18,549,690
Pelunasan aset tak ketara	**6,882,122**	3,159,521	**6,838,774**	3,119,952
Susut nilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan	**11,626,967**	11,870,115	**9,307,353**	9,240,417
	158,713,612	166,186,876	**123,220,048**	128,090,764

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35. KOS KEWANGAN

	Kumpulan	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Perbelanjaan faedah atas pinjaman bank	**162,159**	242,330

36. PERCUKAIAN

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Perbelanjaan cukai bagi tahun kewangan:				
- Peruntukan cukai tahun semasa	**3,126,881**	824,655	**2,596,073**	-
- Bahagian cukai syarikat bersekutu	**-**	-	**-**	-
- Kurangan/(Lebihan) peruntukan cukai pada tahun lepas	**71,986**	(15,944)	**-**	-
	3,198,867	808,711	**2,596,073**	-
Pengasalan dan penarikbalikan perbezaan sementara:				
- Diiktiraf dalam penyata cukai pada tahun semasa (Nota 23)	**1,685,171**	2,613,058	**1,883,067**	2,704,477
- Kurangan peruntukan cukai tertunda pada tahun lepas (Nota 23)	**30,548**	100,600	**30,548**	100,600
	1,715,719	2,713,658	**1,913,615**	2,805,077
	4,914,586	3,522,369	**4,509,688**	2,805,077

Cukai pendapatan Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah dikira pada kadar berkanun 24% (2019: 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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36. PERCUKAIAN (SAMBUNGAN)

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020 RM	2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	**2020 RM**	2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Kurangan pendapatan sebelum cukai	**(25,465,037)**	(60,227,037)	**(12,829,001)**	(58,653,820)
Cukai pada kadar 24% (2019: 24%)	**(6,111,609)**	(14,454,489)	**(3,078,960)**	(14,076,917)
Pendapatan tidak tertakluk pada cukai	**(16,225,410)**	(14,322,877)	**(1,319,532)**	4,703,091
Perbelanjaan tidak dibenarkan untuk tolakan cukai	**23,509,996**	26,243,336	**6,509,320**	5,827,109
Kesan atas penggunaan kerugian belum serap dan elaun modal	**3,940,641**	6,255,806	**2,363,351**	6,235,713
Pembalikan cukai tertunda disebabkan oleh pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	**(51,792)**	8,309	**4,961**	15,481
Cukai aset tertunda tidak diiktiraf	**(249,774)**	(292,372)	**-**	-
(Lebihan)/Kurangan peruntukan cukai pada tahun lepas	**71,986**	(15,944)	**-**	-
Kurangan peruntukan cukai tertunda pada tahun lepas	**30,548**	100,600	**30,548**	100,600
Cukai bagi tahun kewangan	**4,914,586**	3,522,369	**4,509,688**	2,805,077

37. KOS KAKITANGAN

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020 RM	2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula	**2020 RM**	2019 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula
Gaji dan elaun	**83,824,171**	80,078,727	**63,060,095**	61,357,144
Imbuhan tahunan	**8,227,104**	16,764,784	**7,200,000**	13,930,000
Kos kakitangan	**92,051,275**	96,843,511	**70,260,095**	75,287,144

Bilangan kakitangan Kumpulan dan Lembaga pada akhir tahun kewangan semasa masing-masing berjumlah seramai 1,699 dan 1,014 orang (2019: 1,674 dan 1,023 orang).

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38. GANJARAN KAKITANGAN PENGURUSAN KANAN

	Kumpulan		Lembaga	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula		
Ganjaran jangka pendek	**4,008,775**	4,884,064	**948,005**	1,110,503
	4,008,775	4,884,064	**948,005**	1,110,503

Bilangan Anggota Lembaga Kumpulan dan Lembaga pada akhir tahun kewangan semasa masing-masing berjumlah seramai 98 dan 11 orang (2019: 89 dan 11 orang).

39. URUS NIAGA PENTING DENGAN PIHAK BERKAITAN

	Lembaga	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
		Seperti dinyatakan semula
Syarikat subsidiari dan sub-subsidiari		
Program pembiayaan industri pembinaan dibayar dan belum dibayar	**81,913,567**	114,260,201
Kos jualan dibayar dan belum dibayar	**267,507**	431,306
Belanja utiliti dibayar dan belum dibayar	**78,726**	159,416
Pendapatan sewaan	**1,450,472**	1,169,798
Dividen diterima	**190,750**	237,150

40. 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.

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40. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Risiko kadar faedah

Risiko kadar faedah adalah risiko perubahan dalam nilai instrumen kewangan disebabkan sensitivitinya terhadap perubahan dalam kadar faedah semasa. Risiko ini terhad kepada pelaburan jangka pendek dengan institusi kewangan berlesen, pelaburan yang diuruskan oleh Pengurus Portfolio dan pinjaman bank.

Jadual berikut menunjukkan aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan Kumpulan dan Lembaga dan amaun yang dibawa yang terdedah kepada risiko kadar faedah, dianalisa berdasarkan penetapan semula nilai faedah atau tarikh matang yang mana lebih awal.

	Sehingga 1 bulan RM	1 - 3 bulan RM	3 - 12 bulan RM	1 - 5 tahun RM	> 5 tahun RM	Jumlah RM
31.12.2020 Kumpulan						
Aset semasa						
Aset kewangan melalui lebihan atau kurangan	20,458,035	-	-	-	2,830,707	23,288,742
Deposit jangka pendek	5,233,063	2,302,622	441,354,180	-	-	448,889,865
Tunai dan baki di bank	43,994,327	-	-	-	-	43,994,327
Liabiliti bukan semasa						
Pinjaman bank	-	-	-	1,341,245	436,561	1,777,806
Liabiliti semasa						
Pinjaman bank	25,251	270,830	736,656	-	-	1,032,737
31.12.2020 Lembaga						
Aset semasa						
Deposit jangka pendek	3,000,000	-	419,310,000	-	-	422,310,000
Tunai dan baki di bank	23,819,799	-	-	-	-	23,819,799

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40. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Risiko kadar faedah (sambungan)

	Sehingga 1 bulan RM	1 - 3 bulan RM	3 - 12 bulan RM	1 - 5 tahun RM	> 5 tahun RM	Jumlah RM
31.12.2019 Kumpulan						
Aset semasa						
Aset kewangan melalui lebihan atau kurangan	32,315,037	-	149,850	7,733,479	-	40,198,366
Deposit jangka pendek	262,020,234	3,566,065	267,877,533	-	-	533,463,832
Tunai dan baki di bank	33,225,883	-	-	-	-	33,225,883
Liabiliti bukan semasa						
Pinjaman bank	-	-	-	1,631,560	402,937	2,034,497
Liabiliti semasa						
Pinjaman bank	9,391	109,436	912,692	-	-	1,031,519
31.12.2019 Lembaga						
Aset semasa						
Deposit jangka pendek	261,000,000	-	239,310,000	-	-	500,310,000
Tunai dan baki di bank	16,090,894	-	-	-	-	16,090,894

Sensitiviti kadar faedah

Jadual berikut menunjukkan sensitiviti terhadap perubahan yang mungkin berlaku dalam kadar faedah terhadap pinjaman. Dengan semua pemboleh ubah lain yang tetap, jadual di bawah meringkaskan pendedahan Kumpulan kepada risiko kadar faedah terhadap pinjaman berkadar terapung.

	Kesan kepada rizab RM
2020	
Kenaikan Dalam 100 Mata Asas (+100 bps)	43,171
Penurunan Dalam 100 Mata Asas (-100 bps)	(43,171)
2019	
Kenaikan Dalam 100 Mata Asas (+100 bps)	43,171
Penurunan Dalam 100 Mata Asas (-100 bps)	(43,171)

Pergerakan yang diandaikan dalam mata asas bagi analisa sensitiviti kadar faedah adalah berdasarkan persekitaran pasaran semasa yang boleh ditinjau.

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40. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Risiko kadar faedah (sambungan)

Kadar Faedah Dan Kematangan

Kadar faedah setahun dan kematangan deposit jangka pendek dan pinjaman bank pada 31 Disember telah didedahkan dalam Nota 17 dan Nota 21 masing-masing.

(c) Risiko kredit

Risiko kredit, atau risiko pihak lain gagal memenuhi tanggungjawabnya, dikawal menerusi pelaksanaan prosedur kelulusan dan pemantauan kredit. Akaun belum terima urus niaga bukan pertukaran dan urus niaga pertukaran 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.

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, belum terima yang telah diperuntukkan kerugian rosot nilai merupakan belum terima yang mempunyai masalah kewangan signifikan dan tidak membuat pembayaran mengikut tempoh kredit yang dibenarkan;

Belum terima yang melebihi tempoh kredit tetapi tidak diperuntukkan kerugian rosot nilai

Kumpulan dan Lembaga tidak membuat peruntukan kerugian rosot nilai bagi belum terima ini disebabkan mereka adalah syarikat-syarikat yang mempunyai rekod bayaran balik yang baik dan tiada rekod mungkir bayaran.

Belum terima yang signifikan yang belum melebihi tempoh kredit dan juga tidak diperuntukkan kerugian rosot nilai merupakan belum terima-belum terima yang biasa berurusan dengan Kumpulan dan Lembaga. Kumpulan dan Lembaga akan memantau kualiti kredit belum terima-belum terima ini melalui analisa laporan pengurusan.

Analisa pengumuran dan amaun yang dinilai mengalami penjejasan bagi belum terima urus niaga bukan pertukaran dan belum terima urus niaga pertukaran pada 31 Disember telah didedahkan dalam Nota 12 dan Nota 13 masing-masing.

Aset-aset kewangan lain, selain daripada aset kewangan sedia dijual, adalah bukan tertunggak dan bukan terjejas pada 31 Disember.

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40. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(d) 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.

Profil kematangan pinjaman bank Kumpulan telah didedahkan dalam Nota 21 manakala kematangan liabiliti kewangan lain adalah kurang daripada 12 bulan.

(e) Nilai saksama

Penentuan Nilai Saksama

Kumpulan dan Lembaga menggunakan hierarki berikut untuk menentukan dan mendedahkan nilai saksama instrumen kewangan menerusi teknik penilaian:

Tahap 1:	Tersiar (tidak diselaraskan) harga dalam pasaran aktif untuk aset atau liabiliti yang sama.
Tahap 2:	Input selain daripada tersiar harga termasuk dalam Tahap 1 yang boleh ditinjau untuk aset atau liabiliti, sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung.
Tahap 3:	Input untuk aset atau liabiliti yang tidak berdasarkan data pasaran yang boleh ditinjau (input yang tidak boleh ditinjau).

Instrumen Kewangan Di Tahap 1
Nilai saksama bagi instrumen kewangan yang diurus niagakan di pasaran aktif adalah berdasarkan harga pasaran tersiar pada tarikh lembaran imbangan. Suatu pasaran dianggap sebagai aktif jika harga tersiar adalah tersedia dan biasanya boleh didapati daripada suatu pertukaran dan harga tersebut mewakili urus niaga pasaran yang sebenar dan biasa berlaku di atas suatu asas urus niaga tulus. Ini termasuk pelaburan yang diuruskan oleh Pengurus Portfolio.

Instrumen Kewangan Di Tahap 2 dan Tahap 3
Kumpulan dan Lembaga tidak mempunyai instrumen kewangan dimana nilai saksamanya ditentukan melalui tahap 2 dan tahap 3.

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40. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(e) Nilai saksama (sambungan)

Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan dan teknik serta input penilaian yang digunakan untuk menentukan nilai saksama adalah seperti berikut:

	Jumlah RM	Tahap 1	Tahap 2	Tahap 3
Kumpulan 31.12.2020 Aset Kewangan				
Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui lebihan atau kurangan	23,288,742	23,288,742	-	-
Kumpulan 31.12.2019 Aset Kewangan				
Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui lebihan atau kurangan	40,198,366	40,198,366	-	-

Nilai Saksama Bagi Instrumen Kewangan Tidak Dibawa Pada Nilai Saksama

Amaun yang dibawa bagi Tunai dan Kesetaraan Tunai, Belum Terima dan Belum Bayar adalah anggaran yang munasabah bagi nilai saksama disebabkan sama ada ianya bersifat jangka masa pendek atau boleh dibayar balik mengikut permintaan. Nilai bawaan Pinjaman Bank juga adalah anggaran munasabah bagi nilai saksamanya berdasarkan pembayaran balik yang telah ditentukan oleh pihak bank.

41. KOMITMEN MODAL

	Lembaga	
	2020 RM	2019 RM
Perbelanjaan modal yang diluluskan tetapi belum dikontrakkan	**233,813,829**	255,112,706

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42. ASET LUAR JANGKA

	Lembaga	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Tuntutan ke atas penghutang levi yang telah di bawa ke Mahkamah	**337,616**	5,761,634

43. PELARASAN TAHUN LEPAS

Pelarasan tahun lepas Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah berkaitan dengan manfaat kakitangan yang dikira semula berdasarkan penilaian aktuari. Manfaat kakitangan ini melibatkan penambahan perbelanjaan dan pengkelasan emolumen dan ikhtisas. Manakala kerugian/keuntungan penilaian aktuari direkod kepada lebihan terkumpul. Terdapat terkurang catat urus niaga penting dengan pihak berkaitan dan juga pelarasan semula item tersebut yang melibatkan jumlah hasil dan perbelanjaan operasi langsung. Terdapat juga pengkelasan bagi belum bayar lain, perkhidmatan ikhtisas dan cukai jalan dan insuran.

	Seperti dinyatakan tahun lepas **RM**	Pelarasan tahun lepas **RM**	Seperti dinyatakan semula **RM**
Kumpulan			
Penyata perubahan dalam aset bersih			
Jumlah lebihan pendapatan bersih tahun 2017	103,170,254	(15,594,811)	87,575,443
Jumlah lebihan terkumpul pada 1 Januari 2017	875,852,779	(15,594,811)	860,257,968
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan bersih tahun 2018	(29,978,284)	(2,426,739)	(32,405,023)
Kerugian Penilaian Aktuari	-	(477,184)	(477,184)
Jumlah lebihan terkumpul pada 1 Januari 2018	978,942,033	(15,594,811)	963,347,222
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan bersih tahun 2019	(59,261,380)	(4,531,683)	(63,793,063)
Kerugian Penilaian Aktuari	-	(9,804,481)	(9,804,481)
Jumlah lebihan terkumpul pada 1 Januari 2019	948,888,749	(18,498,734)	930,390,015

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43. PELARASAN TAHUN LEPAS (SAMBUNGAN)

	Seperti dinyatakan tahun lepas RM	Pelarasan tahun lepas RM	Seperti dinyatakan semula RM
Lembaga			
Penyata perubahan dalam aset bersih			
Jumlah lebihan pendapatan bersih tahun 2017	89,273,899	(15,594,811)	73,679,088
Jumlah lebihan terkumpul pada 1 Januari 2017	826,894,129	(15,594,811)	811,299,318
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan bersih tahun 2018	(30,959,521)	(2,426,739)	(33,386,260)
Kerugian Penilaian Aktuari	-	(477,184)	(477,184)
Jumlah lebihan terkumpul pada 1 Januari 2018	916,168,028	(15,594,811)	900,573,217
Jumlah kurangan pendapatan bersih tahun 2019	(56,945,892)	(4,531,683)	(61,477,575)
Kerugian Penilaian Aktuari	-	(655,299)	(655,299)
Jumlah lebihan terkumpul pada 1 Januari 2019	885,208,507	(18,498,734)	866,709,773

	1.1.2019 Seperti dinyatakan tahun lepas RM	Pelarasan tahun lepas RM	1.1.2019 Seperti dinyatakan semula RM
Kumpulan			
Penyata prestasi kewangan			
Jumlah hasil	357,717,940	362,391	358,080,331
Perbelanjaan operasi langsung	(174,769,419)	(362,391)	(175,131,810)
Emolumen	(107,061,142)	445,864	(106,615,278)
Perkhidmatan ikhtisas	(21,389,274)	(2,872,603)	(24,261,877)
Penyata kedudukan kewangan			
Liabiliti bukan semasa			
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	(5,168,616)	(18,279,705)	(23,448,321)
Liabiliti semasa			
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	(551,108)	(219,029)	(770,137)

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 2020 (SAMBUNGAN)

43. PELARASAN TAHUN LEPAS (SAMBUNGAN)

	1.1.2019 Seperti dinyatakan tahun lepas RM	Pelarasan tahun lepas RM	1.1.2019 Seperti dinyatakan semula RM
Lembaga			
Penyata prestasi kewangan			
Emolumen	(75,168,493)	445,864	(74,722,629)
Perkhidmatan ikhtisas	(17,175,974)	(2,872,603)	(20,048,577)
Penyata kedudukan kewangan			
Liabiliti bukan semasa			
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	(3,188,895)	(18,279,705)	(21,468,600)
Liabiliti semasa			
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	(331,935)	(219,029)	(550,964)

	31.12.2019 Seperti dinyatakan tahun lepas RM	Pelarasan tahun lepas RM	31.12.2019 Seperti dinyatakan semula RM
Kumpulan			
Penyata prestasi kewangan			
Jumlah hasil	289,688,239	431,306	290,119,545
Perbelanjaan operasi langsung	(153,727,668)	(431,306)	(154,158,974)
Cukai jalan dan insuran	(714,552)	36,616	(677,936)
Emolumen	(101,771,211)	43,636	(101,727,575)
Perkhidmatan ikhtisas	(19,585,328)	(4,611,935)	(24,197,263)
Penyata kedudukan kewangan			
Liabiliti bukan semasa			
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	(5,731,211)	(32,489,371)	(38,220,582)
Liabiliti semasa			
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	(518,208)	(345,527)	(863,735)
Lembaga			
Penyata prestasi kewangan			
Emolumen	(76,495,283)	97,636	(76,397,647)
Perkhidmatan ikhtisas	(15,059,290)	(4,629,319)	(19,688,609)
Penyata kedudukan kewangan			
Liabiliti bukan semasa			
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	(3,100,708)	(23,340,189)	(26,440,897)
Liabiliti semasa			
Manfaat kakitangan jangka panjang	(342,891)	(345,527)	(688,418)

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 2020 (SAMBUNGAN)

44. ANGKA-ANGKA PERBANDINGAN

Angka-angka perbandingan adalah selaras dengan persembahan dan pengkelasan penyata kewangan tahun lepas kecuali seperti yang dinyatakan pada Nota 21, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38 dan 39 kepada penyata kewangan.

45. PENJELASAN PERALIHAN KEPADA MPSAS

Seperti yang dinyatakan di Nota 2(a), penyata kewangan ini merupakan set penyata kewangan pertama yang disediakan menurut MPSAS.

Polisi perakaunan seperti yang dinyatakan di Nota 2 telah diguna pakai dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2020, pembentangan maklumat perbandingan di dalam penyata kewangan bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2019 dan dalam penyediaan Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pembukaan MPSAS pada 1 Januari 2019 (tarikh peralihan Lembaga kepada MPSAS).

Dalam menyediakan Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pembukaan pada 1 Januari 2019, Lembaga telah menyelaraskan amaun yang dilaporkan di dalam penyata kewangan sebelum ini yang disediakan menurut Piawaian Pelaporan Entiti Persendirian Malaysia (MPERS). Penjelasan bagaimana peralihan daripada MPERS kepada MPSAS telah menjejaskan kedudukan kewangan, prestasi kewangan dan aliran tunai Kumpulan dan Lembaga dibentangkan seperti berikut:-

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 2020 (SAMBUNGAN)

45. PENJELASAN PERALIHAN KEPADA MPSAS (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Penyesuaian kedudukan kewangan

	1.1.2019			31.12.2019		
	MPERS	Kesan Peralihan	MPSAS	MPERS	Kesan Peralihan	MPSAS
Kumpulan	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
Aset bukan semasa						
Aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual	-	886,231	886,231	-	920,870	920,870
Lain-lain pelaburan	886,231	(886,231)	-	920,870	(920,870)	-
Jumlah aset bukan semasa	886,231	-	886,231	920,870	-	920,870
Aset semasa						
Belum terima urus niaga bukan pertukaran	-	47,426,649	47,426,649	-	18,493,764	18,493,764
Belum terima urus niaga pertukaran	-	15,361,620	15,361,620	-	14,728,165	14,728,165
Belum terima lain	-	32,087,886	32,087,886	-	20,909,278	20,909,278
Penghutang	51,509,723	(51,509,723)	-	24,418,941	(24,418,941)	-
Pelbagai penghutang	43,366,432	(43,366,432)	-	29,712,266	(29,712,266)	-
Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui lebihan atau kurangan	-	231,871,642	231,871,642	-	40,198,366	40,198,366
Pelaburan portfolio	231,871,642	(231,871,642)	-	40,198,366	(40,198,366)	-
Jumlah aset semasa	326,747,797	-	326,747,797	94,329,573	-	94,329,573

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020 (SAMBUNGAN)

45. PENJELASAN PERALIHAN KEPADA MPSAS (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Penyesuaian kedudukan kewangan (sambungan)

Kumpulan	1.1.2019 MPERS RM	Kesan Peralihan RM	MPSAS RM	31.12.2019 MPERS RM	Kesan Peralihan RM	MPSAS RM
ASET BERSIH						
Kumpulan wang terkumpul	930,390,015	(930,390,015)	-	856,751,220	(856,751,220)	-
Lebihan Terkumpul	-	930,390,015	930,390,015	-	856,751,220	856,751,220
Jumlah kumpulan wang	930,390,015	-	930,390,015	856,751,220	-	856,751,220
Liabiliti semasa						
Pemiutang	33,830,208	(33,830,208)	-	27,606,479	(27,606,479)	-
Belum bayar urus niaga pertukaran	-	33,830,208	33,830,208	-	27,606,479	27,606,479
Pelbagai pemiutang	43,964,882	(43,964,882)	-	38,855,374	(38,855,374)	-
Belum bayar lain	-	43,964,882	43,964,882	-	38,855,374	38,855,374
Jumlah liabiliti semasa	77,795,090	-	77,795,090	66,461,853	-	66,461,853

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020 (SAMBUNGAN)

45. PENJELASAN PERALIHAN KEPADA MPSAS (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Penyesuaian kedudukan kewangan (sambungan)

Lembaga	MPERS RM	1.1.2019 Kesan Peralihan RM	MPSAS RM	MPERS RM	31.12.2019 Kesan Peralihan RM	MPSAS RM
Aset semasa						
Belum terima urus niaga bukan pertukaran	-	47,426,649	47,426,649	-	18,493,764	18,493,764
Belum terima urus niaga pertukaran	-	9,758,290	9,758,290	-	7,093,113	7,093,113
Belum terima lain	-	26,149,509	26,149,509	-	16,003,378	16,003,378
Penghutang	47,426,649	(47,426,649)	-	18,493,764	(18,493,764)	-
Pelbagai penghutang	35,907,799	(35,907,799)	-	23,096,491	(23,096,491)	-
Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui lebihan atau kurangan	-	203,100,000	203,100,000	-	-	-
Pelaburan portfolio	203,100,000	(203,100,000)	-	-	-	-
Jumlah aset semasa	286,434,448	-	286,434,448	41,590,255	-	41,590,255
ASET BERSIH						
Kumpulan wang terkumpul	866,709,773	(866,709,773)	-	804,576,899	(804,576,899)	-
Lebihan Terkumpul	-	866,709,773	866,709,773	-	804,576,899	804,576,899
Jumlah kumpulan wang	866,709,773	-	866,709,773	804,576,899	-	804,576,899
Liabiliti semasa						
Pemiutang	25,837,895	(25,837,895)	-	22,761,456	(22,761,456)	-
Belum bayar urus niaga pertukaran	-	25,837,895	25,837,895	-	22,761,456	22,761,456
Pelbagai pemiutang	23,412,049	(23,412,049)	-	15,978,163	(15,978,163)	-
Belum bayar lain	-	23,412,049	23,412,049	-	15,978,163	15,978,163
Jumlah liabiliti semasa	49,249,944	-	49,249,944	38,739,619	-	38,739,619

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 2020 (SAMBUNGAN)

45. PENJELASAN PERALIHAN KEPADA MPSAS (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Penyesuaian prestasi kewangan

	MPERS RM	31.12.2019 Kesan Peralihan RM	MPSAS RM
Kumpulan			
Pendapatan operasi	246,950,032	(246,950,032)	-
Lain-lain pendapatan	43,169,513	(43,169,513)	-
Hasil daripada urus niaga bukan pertukaran	-	204,626,689	204,626,689
Hasil daripada urus niaga pertukaran	-	82,840,191	82,840,191
Lain-lain hasil	-	2,652,665	2,652,665
	290,119,545	-	290,119,545

	MPERS RM	31.12.2019 Kesan Peralihan RM	MPSAS RM
Lembaga			
Pendapatan operasi	216,814,015	(216,814,015)	-
Lain-lain pendapatan	39,152,054	(39,152,054)	-
Hasil daripada urus niaga bukan pertukaran	-	203,266,431	203,266,431
Hasil daripada urus niaga pertukaran	-	51,852,016	51,852,016
Lain-lain hasil	-	847,622	847,622
	255,966,069	-	255,966,069

(c) Penyesuaian aliran tunai

Tiada perbezaan ketara di antara penyata aliran tunai menggunakan MPSAS dan penyata aliran tunai menggunakan MPERS.

46. PEMBENTANGAN PENYATA KEWANGAN

Penyata kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2020 telah dibentang dan diluluskan melalui Mesyuarat Anggota Lembaga pada 09 April 2021.

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 2020 (SAMBUNGAN)

47. PERISTIWA PENTING SELEPAS TAHUN KEWANGAN

Pada 11 Mac 2020, Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia telah mengisytiharkan wabak COVID-19 sebagai pandemik. Di Malayisa, Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) telah diperkenalkan pada 18 Mac 2020 dengan langkah-langkah pencegahan bagi mengurangkan kesan pandemik kepada rakyat Malaysia.

Berdasarkan maklumat yang ada pada tarikh kebenaran penyata kewangan, tidak ada kesan penting terhadap penyata kewangan atau operasi Lembaga. Lembaga mendapat sokongan dari Anggota Lembaga untuk memenuhi keperluan kecairannya sekurang-kurangnya selama 12 bulan berikutnya setelah akhir tahun tempoh pelaporan. Lembaga akan terus memantau keperluan kewangan dan operasinya sepanjang dan setelah masa pandemik yang diperlukan.

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CERTIFICATE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Certificate on the Auditing of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have delegated to a private audit firm to audit the Financial Statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia. The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020 of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group, and the Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Net Assets, Statement of Cash Flow, and Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 3 to 81.

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 2020 and of their financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Public Sector Accounting Standards (MPSAS) and requirements of the Construction Industry Development Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520).

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted based on the Audit Act 1957 and The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions. My responsibilities are further described in the paragraph on Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements in this certificate. I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to be the basis of my opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

I am independent of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group and have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities based on The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Certificate Thereon

The Members of the Board of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia are responsible for other information in the Annual Report. My opinion on the Financial Statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group does not include other information other than the Financial Statements and the Auditors' Certificate thereon and I have not expressed any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Responsibilities of Members of the Board for the Financial Statements

The Members of the Board are responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group which provide a true and fair view in accordance with the Malaysian Public Sector Accounting Standards (MPSAS) and the requirements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520). 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' Certificate that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions will always detect significant misstatements when they exist. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material either individually or in aggregate if they could be reasonably expected to influence the economic decisions made by the users based on these financial statements.

As part of the audit in accordance with The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

a. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the Financial Statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

b. Understand relevant internal controls to design appropriate audit procedures but not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal controls of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group.

c. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures by the Members of the Board.

d. Conclude on the appropriateness of the Members of the Board’s use of going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia or the Group to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the Auditors’ Certificate to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the Auditor's 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.

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 that the subsidiaries that are not audited by me have been disclosed in Note 8 to the Financial Statements.

Other Matters

a. As disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group have adopted the Malaysian Public Sector Accounting Standards (MPSAS) beginning 1 January 2020 and 1 January 2019 with a transition date of 1 January 2019. These standards have been adopted retrospectively by the Board Members on the comparative figures in these financial statements, including the Statement of Financial Position of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group as at 31 December 2019 and the Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Net Assets, Statement of Cash Flow, and Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia for the year ended 31 December 2019 and related disclosures. I am not involved in reporting the unaudited restated comparative information. My responsibilities as part of the audit of the Financial Statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020, in these circumstances, include obtaining adequate and appropriate audit evidence that the opening balances as at 1 January 2020 does not contain material misstatements that could materially affect the financial position as at 3 December 2020 and the financial performance and cash flow for the year ended on that date.

b. This certificate is made solely for the Members of the Board based on the requirements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520) and for no other purpose. I do not assume responsibility to any other party for the content of this certificate.

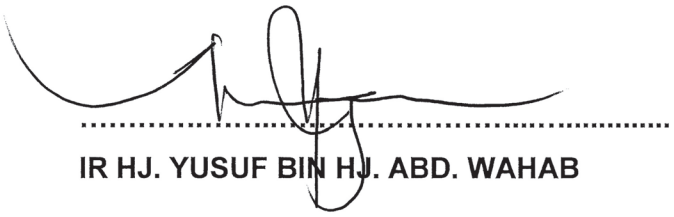
(NORLIZA BINTI MD. NURUDDIN)
for AUDITOR GENERAL MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA
29 OCTOBER 2021

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN AND A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

We, Ir Hj. Yusuf bin Hj. Abd. Wahab and Datuk Dr Syed Omar Sharifuddin bin Syed Ikhsan, being the Chairman and one of the Board Members of the 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 Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Net Assets, Statement of Cash Flow, and Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group 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 2020 and the results of its operations and changes in financial position for the year ended on that date.

For the Board

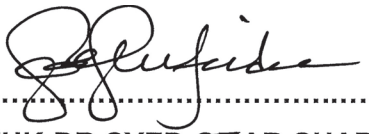


IR HJ. YUSUF BIN HJ. ABD. WAHAB

Chairman
Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia

Date: 09 APRIL 2021
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

For the Board



DATUK DR SYED OMAR SHARIFUDDIN BIN SYED IKHSAN

Member of the Board
Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia

Date: 09 APRIL 2021
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

DECLARATION BY THE OFFICER PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

I, Datuk Ir Ahmad 'Asri bin Abdul Hamid, the officer primarily responsible for the financial management and accounting records of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the following Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Net Assets, Statement of Cash Flow, and Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group 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 09 APRIL 2021) .....

Before me

PESURUHJAYA SUMPAH
W 678
KAPT (B) AFFANDI BIN AHMAD
1 JAN 2019 - 31 DIS 2021
MALAYSIA
No. 86, Jalan Putra
50350 Kuala Lumpur

.....
COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

Incorporated under the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		Group			Board		
		31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	Nota	**RM**	RM	RM	**RM**	RM	RM
			As restated	As restated		As restated	As restated
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment	4	**241,631,038**	256,825,607	245,281,805	**200,956,033**	205,088,003	191,741,746
Non-tangible assets	5	**23,793,119**	27,448,868	8,664,138	**23,656,535**	27,298,936	8,509,137
Work in progress	6	**119,159,435**	78,893,166	70,982,149	**119,159,435**	78,893,166	66,914,796
Investments in properties	7	**10,080,000**	9,751,000	9,606,000	**-**	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	8	**-**	-	-	**23,510,842**	23,510,842	23,510,842
Investments in associates	9	**118,744**	546,583	1,073,303	**-**	-	-
Financial assets available for sale	10	**11,808,030**	920,870	886,231	**-**	-	-
Total non-current assets		**406,590,366**	374,386,094	336,493,626	**367,282,845**	334,790,947	290,676,521
Current assets							
Inventories	11	**826,186**	670,974	665,815	**99,435**	77,467	91,531
Non-exchange transaction receivables	12	**27,165,940**	18,493,764	47,426,649	**27,165,940**	18,493,764	47,426,649
Exchange transaction receivables	13	**13,292,483**	14,728,165	15,361,620	**7,689,168**	7,093,113	9,758,290
Other receivables	14	**18,581,675**	20,909,278	32,087,886	**14,676,516**	16,003,378	26,149,509
Amount due from associates	15	**297,346**	554,505	184,494	**-**	-	-
Tax recoverable		**10,156,796**	8,711,861	5,098,007	**9,403,926**	8,060,077	4,060,077
Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit	16	**23,288,742**	40,198,366	231,871,642	**-**	-	203,100,000
Short term deposits	17	**448,889,865**	533,463,832	411,985,239	**422,310,000**	500,310,000	380,710,000
Cash and bank balances		**43,994,327**	33,225,883	55,187,176	**23,819,799**	16,090,894	17,357,685
Total current assets		**586,493,360**	670,956,628	799,868,528	**505,164,784**	566,128,693	688,653,741
TOTAL ASSETS		**993,083,726**	1,045,342,722	1,136,362,154	**872,447,629**	900,919,640	979,330,262

The notes on pages 13 to 81 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

Incorporated under the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

	Note	Group			Board		
		31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
		RM	RM	RM	**RM**	RM	RM
			As restated	As restated		As restated	As restated
NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES							
NET ASSETS							
Accumulated surplus		**825,603,995**	856,751,220	930,390,015	**785,084,946**	804,576,899	866,709,773
Vehicle loan fund	18	**2,000,000**	2,000,000	2,000,000	**2,000,000**	2,000,000	2,000,000
Education loan fund	19	**1,500,000**	1,500,000	1,500,000	**1,500,000**	1,500,000	1,500,000
Computer loan fund	20	**1,000,000**	1,000,000	1,000,000	**1,000,000**	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total funds		**830,103,995**	861,251,220	934,890,015	**789,584,946**	809,076,899	871,209,773
Non-controlling interest		**-**	3,035,223	6,217,370	**-**	-	-
Total net assets		**830,103,995**	864,286,443	941,107,385	**789,584,946**	809,076,899	871,209,773
LIABILITIES							
Non-current liabilities							
Bank borrowings	21	**1,777,806**	2,034,497	2,053,110	**-**	-	-
Deferred grants	22	**28,403,410**	47,329,340	79,984,166	**662,130**	1,634,785	7,612,610
Deferred tax liabilities	23	**14,198,349**	12,482,630	9,768,972	**13,727,873**	11,814,258	9,009,181
Long term employee benefits	24	**45,020,462**	38,220,582	23,448,321	**31,074,737**	26,440,897	21,468,600
Total non-current liabilities		**89,400,027**	100,067,049	115,254,569	**45,464,740**	39,889,940	38,090,391
Current liabilities							
Exchange transaction payables	25	**28,208,885**	27,606,479	33,830,208	**23,755,128**	22,761,456	25,837,895
Other payables	26	**29,939,536**	38,855,374	43,964,882	**9,606,721**	15,978,163	23,412,049
Amount due to subsidiaries	27	**-**	-	-	**2,697,664**	5,359,739	14,689,764
Amount due to sub-subsidiaries	28	**-**	-	-	**826,242**	7,165,025	5,539,426
Bank borrowings	21	**1,032,737**	1,031,519	1,149,263	**-**	-	-
Deferred grants	22	**13,689,327**	12,553,925	-	**-**	-	-
Tax provision		**197,031**	78,198	285,710	**-**	-	-
Short term employee benefits	24	**512,188**	863,735	770,137	**512,188**	688,418	550,964
Total current liabilities		**73,579,704**	80,989,230	80,000,200	**37,397,943**	51,952,801	70,030,098
Total liabilities		**162,979,731**	181,056,279	195,254,769	**82,862,683**	91,842,741	108,120,489
TOTAL NET ASSETS/LIABILITIES		**993,083,726**	1,045,342,722	1,136,362,154	**872,447,629**	900,919,640	979,330,262

The notes on pages 13 to 81 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

Incorporated under the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		Group		Board	
		2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	Nota	**RM**	RM As restated	**RM**	RM As restated
Revenue					
Revenue from non-exchange transactions	29	**196,488,757**	204,626,689	**191,811,545**	203,266,431
Revenue from exchange transactions	30	**58,563,802**	82,840,191	**35,579,951**	51,852,016
Other revenue	31	**20,294,276**	2,652,665	**18,613,561**	847,622
		275,346,835	290,119,545	**246,005,057**	255,966,069
Expenses					
Direct operating expenses	32	**(120,566,312)**	(154,158,974)	**(121,737,877)**	(166,944,508)
Management expenses	33	**(20,941,950)**	(29,231,682)	**(13,876,133)**	(19,584,617)
Other operating expenses	34	**(158,713,612)**	(166,186,876)	**(123,220,048)**	(128,090,764)
Finance cost	35	**(162,159)**	(242,330)	**-**	-
Income deficit for the financial year		**(25,037,198)**	(59,700,317)	**(12,829,001)**	(58,653,820)
Share of profits from associates		**(427,839)**	(526,720)	**-**	-
Net income deficit before tax and zakat		**(25,465,037)**	(60,227,037)	**(12,829,001)**	(58,653,820)
Taxation	36	**(4,914,586)**	(3,522,369)	**(4,509,688)**	(2,805,077)
Zakat		**(424,701)**	(285,027)	**(220,096)**	(18,678)
Total net income deficit for the financial year		**(30,804,324)**	(64,034,433)	**(17,558,785)**	(61,477,575)
Total net income deficit distributed to:					
Board owners		**(30,804,324)**	(63,793,063)		
Non-controlling interest		**-**	(241,370)		
		(30,804,324)	(64,034,433)		

The notes on pages 13 to 81 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

Incorporated under the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	Accumulated Surplus	Vehicle Loan Fund	Education Loan Fund	Computer Loan Fund	Amount Distributable to Board Owners	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Net Assets
		RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
Group								
At 1 January 2019								
As stated previously		948,888,749	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	953,388,749	6,217,370	959,606,119
Prior year adjustments	43	(18,021,550)	-	-	-	(18,021,550)	-	(18,021,550)
Actuarial valuation loss	43	(477,184)	-	-	-	(477,184)	-	(477,184)
Restated		930,390,015	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	934,890,015	6,217,370	941,107,385
Total net income deficit for the financial year		(59,261,380)	-	-	-	(59,261,380)	(241,370)	- (59,502,750)
Prior year adjustments	43	(4,531,683)	-	-	-	(4,531,683)	-	(4,531,683)
Actuarial valuation loss	43	(9,804,481)	-	-	-	(9,804,481)	-	(9,804,481)
Dividends paid to non-controlling stakeholders		(41,251)	-	-	-	(41,251)	(2,940,777)	(2,982,028)
At 31 December 2019 (Restated)		856,751,220	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	861,251,220	3,035,223	864,286,443
At 1 January 2020								
As stated previously		889,586,118	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	894,086,118	3,035,223	897,121,341
Prior year adjustments	43	(32,834,898)	-	-	-	(32,834,898)	-	(32,834,898)
Restated		856,751,220	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	861,251,220	3,035,223	864,286,443
Total net income deficit for the financial year		(30,804,324)	-	-	-	(30,804,324)	-	(30,804,324)
Actuarial valuation loss		(2,802,700)	-	-	-	(2,802,700)	-	(2,802,700)
Effect of increase of holdings in subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	(575,424)	(575,424)
Capital equity derivatives from liquidation of holdings in subsidiaries		2,459,799	-	-	-	2,459,799	(2,459,799)	- -
At 31 December 2020		**825,603,995**	**2,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**1,000,000**	**830,103,995**	**-**	**830,103,995**

The notes on pages 13 to 81 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

Incorporated under the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

	Note	Accumulated Surplus RM	Vehicle Loan Fund RM	Education Loan Fund RM	Computer Loan Fund RM	Total Net Assets RM
Board						
At 1 January 2019						
As stated previously		885,208,507	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	889,708,507
Prior year adjustments	43	(18,021,550)	-	-	-	(18,021,550)
Actuarial valuation loss	43	(477,184)	-	-	-	(477,184)
Restated		866,709,773	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	871,209,773
Total income deficit for the financial year		(56,945,892)	-	-	-	(56,945,892)
Prior year adjustments	43	(4,531,683)	-	-	-	(4,531,683)
Actuarial valuation loss	43	(655,299)	-	-	-	(655,299)
At 31 December 2019 (Restated)		804,576,899	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	809,076,899
At 1 January 2020						
As stated previously		828,262,615	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	832,762,615
Prior year adjustments	43	(23,685,716)	-	-	-	(23,685,716)
Restated		804,576,899	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	809,076,899
Total income deficit for the financial year		(17,558,785)	-	-	-	(17,558,785)
Actuarial valuation loss		(1,933,168)	-	-	-	(1,933,168)
At 31 December 2020		**785,084,946**	**2,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**1,000,000**	**789,584,946**

The notes on pages 13 to 81 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
Incorporated under the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Group		Board	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
		As restated		As restated
Cash Flows From Operating Activities				
Net income deficit before tax and zakat	**(25,465,037)**	(60,227,037)	**(12,829,001)**	(58,653,820)
Adjustments for:				
Share of profits in associates	**427,839**	526,720	**-**	-
Interest expenses	**162,159**	242,330	**-**	-
Hibah received	**(276,133)**	(101,271)	**(207,546)**	(31,942)
Bad debts allowances	**898,808**	774,482	**898,808**	728,367
Expense off assets written off	**1,104,566**	-	**-**	-
Property, plant and equipment written off	**9,322**	1,069	**4,141**	1,069
Bad debts written off	**-**	50,093	**-**	-
Levy debtors written off	**110,759**	-	**110,759**	-
Other receivables written off	**18,891**	-	**18,891**	-
Inventories written off	**-**	38,024	**-**	38,024
(Reversal)/Impairment of financial assets available for sale	**12,840**	(34,639)	**-**	-
Impairment of exchange transaction receivables	**-**	39,689	**-**	-
Gain from fair value of property investments	**(329,000)**	(145,000)	**-**	-
Gain from purchase of sub-subsidiaries shares	**(175,424)**	(822,527)	**-**	-
Gain from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(257,693)**	(112,467)	**(88,913)**	(83,068)
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**19,837**	38,130	**-**	-
Dividend income	**(1,092,813)**	(9,473,272)	**(190,750)**	(8,420,427)
Interest income from vehicle loans	**(1,733)**	(3,275)	**(1,733)**	(3,275)
Interest income from fixed deposits	**(15,844,053)**	(13,296,679)	**(15,153,383)**	(12,293,498)
Income and amortisation of grants	**(83,590,909)**	(104,610,430)	**(12,473,003)**	(13,775,753)
Provision for employee benefits	**4,578,923**	6,028,518	**3,212,860**	5,005,416
Amortisation of intangible assets	**6,882,122**	3,159,521	**6,838,774**	3,119,952
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**24,186,397**	26,134,633	**9,307,353**	9,240,417
Loss from operations before changes in working capital	**(88,620,332)**	(151,793,388)	**(20,552,743)**	(75,128,538)

The notes on pages 13 to 81 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
Incorporated under the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

	Group		Board	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
		As restated		As restated
Cash Flows From Operating Activities				
Changes in working capital:				
Inventories	**(155,212)**	(43,183)	**(21,968)**	(23,960)
Non-exchange transaction receivables	**(9,681,743)**	28,204,518	**(9,681,743)**	28,204,518
Exchange transaction receivables	**1,561,436**	497,558	**(596,055)**	2,665,177
Other receivables	**2,308,712**	11,178,608	**1,307,971**	10,146,131
Amount due to associates	**257,159**	(370,011)	**-**	-
Exchange transaction payables	**602,406**	(6,223,729)	**993,672**	(3,076,439)
Other payables	**(8,915,838)**	(5,106,708)	**(6,371,442)**	(7,433,886)
Amount due (to)/from subsidiaries	**-**	-	**(2,662,075)**	(9,330,025)
Amount due (to)/from sub-subsidiaries	**-**	-	**(6,338,783)**	1,625,599
	(14,023,080)	28,137,053	**(23,370,423)**	22,777,115
Dividends received	**479,176**	8,714,206	**190,750**	8,420,427
Dividends paid to holders of sub-subsidiaries	**-**	(41,251)	**-**	-
Interest received	**15,845,786**	13,299,954	**15,155,116**	12,296,773
Interest paid	**(157,396)**	(235,748)	**-**	-
Hibah received	**276,133**	101,271	**207,546**	31,942
Tax paid	**(5,353,862)**	(5,373,598)	**(4,404,551)**	(4,000,000)
Tax refunded	**828,893**	743,521	**464,629**	-
Employee benefits paid	**(933,290)**	(967,140)	**(688,418)**	(550,964)
Zakat paid	**(424,701)**	(287,827)	**(220,096)**	(18,678)
	10,560,739	15,953,388	**10,704,976**	16,179,500
Cash used in operating activities	**(92,082,673)**	(107,702,947)	**(33,218,190)**	(36,171,923)

The notes on pages 13 to 81 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
Incorporated under the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

	Group		Board	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
		As restated		As restated
Cash Flows From Investing Activities				
Purchase of additional shares in sub-subsidiaries	**(400,000)**	(2,118,250)	**-**	-
Work in progress	**(40,266,269)**	(7,911,017)	**(40,266,269)**	(11,978,370)
Purchase of intangible assets	**(3,226,373)**	(21,944,251)	**(3,196,373)**	(21,909,751)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(8,132,597)**	(32,802,763)	**(5,312,457)**	(22,605,319)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit	**17,392,744**	203,100,000	**-**	203,100,000
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit	**-**	(10,674,240)	**-**	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**460,288**	170,045	**221,846**	100,644
Purchase of financial assets available for sale	**(10,900,000)**	-	**-**	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities	**(45,072,207)**	127,819,524	**(48,553,253)**	146,707,204
Cash Flows From Financing Activities				
Grants received	**79,553,812**	83,149,204	**11,940,348**	7,897,946
Grants returned	**(15,335,982)**	(2,338,844)	**(440,000)**	(100,018)
Repayment of bank borrowings	**(868,473)**	(1,409,637)	**-**	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	**63,349,357**	79,400,723	**11,500,348**	7,797,928
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(73,805,523)**	99,517,300	**(70,271,095)**	118,333,209
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	**566,689,715**	467,172,415	**516,400,894**	398,067,685
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**492,884,192**	566,689,715	**446,129,799**	516,400,894
Cash and cash equivalents analysis consist of:				
Cash and bank balances	**43,994,327**	33,225,883	**23,819,799**	16,090,894
Short term deposits	**448,889,865**	533,463,832	**422,310,000**	500,310,000
	492,884,192	566,689,715	**446,129,799**	516,400,894

The notes on pages 13 to 81 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

Incorporated under the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia Act 1994 (Act 520)

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Budget Amount		Actual Amount on a Comparable Basis	Difference: Final Budget vs Actual	Variance
	Original	Final			
	RM	RM	RM	RM	%
Board					
RECEIPTS					
Non-Exchange Transactions	234,739,000	184,590,000	191,811,545	(7,221,545)	(3.91)
Exchange Transactions	58,613,500	29,818,700	35,579,951	(5,761,251)	(19.32)
Other Revenue	410,500	5,187,800	18,613,561	(13,425,761)	(258.79)
Budget Revisions	-	74,166,500	-	74,166,500	100.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	**293,763,000**	**293,763,000**	**246,005,057**	**47,757,943**	**16.26**
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Management Expenses	22,800,000	14,200,000	13,876,133	323,867	2.28
Other Operating Expenses	128,455,000	129,345,800	123,220,048	6,125,752	4.74
Budget Revisions	-	7,709,200	-	7,709,200	100.00
Total Operating Expenses	**151,255,000**	**151,255,000**	**137,096,181**	**14,158,819**	**9.36**
INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMME EXPENSES					
Industrial Programme Expenses	135,415,200	114,796,800	109,264,874	5,531,926	4.82
Grant Expenses	13,089,800	13,089,800	12,473,003	616,797	4.71
Budget Revisions	-	20,618,400	-	20,618,400	100.00
Total Industrial Programme Expenses	**148,505,000**	**148,505,000**	**121,737,877**	**26,767,123**	**18.02**
CAPITAL EXPENSES					
Capital Assets	61,690,000	53,771,600	48,561,477	5,210,123	9.69
Budget Revisions	-	7,918,400	-	7,918,400	100.00
Total Capital Expenses	**61,690,000**	**61,690,000**	**48,561,477**	**13,128,523**	**21.28**
TOTAL PAYMENT	**361,450,000**	**361,450,000**	**307,395,535**	**54,054,465**	**14.95**
NET RECEIPTS/(PAYMENT	**(67,687,000)**	**(67,687,000)**	**(61,390,478)**	**(6,296,522)**	

Notes to the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts:-

1. The Board budget has been approved and presented on a cash basis. The approved budget covers the financial period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 involving all Responsibility Centres (PTJ) in the Board.

2. The original budget of the Board was tabled and approved during the Board meeting No. 5/2019 on 18 October 2019. The original budget was raised for the approval of the Minister of Works in accordance with Section 18 of the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board Act 1994 (Act 520) and was approved by the Minister of Works on 19 November 2019.

The notes on pages 13 to 81 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
Incorporated under the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board Act 1994 (Act 520)

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

Notes to the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts:- (cont'd)

3. The Board uses different accounting basis in the preparation of budgets and financial statements. The budgets are prepared on a cash basis while the financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis. However, the presentation of budget items in the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts is the same as that shown in the Statement of Financial Performance to facilitate comparison of budget amount and actual expenditure.

4. The budget variance as shown in the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts refers to the difference between the final budget amount and the actual amount.

5. The difference between the original budget value and the final budget value is due to the revision of the 2020 budget for the preparation of programmes planning which are developed in line with the new norms based on three strategies namely Technology, Employment and Services.

6. The reduction in overall actual receipts over the final budget of 14% was due to the reduction in levy revenue from mega projects and private projects that were delayed due to the pandemic.

7. The 9% shortfall in the actual expenses of the operating expenditure in the final budget allocated was due to a reduction in travel allowances, staff training courses and supplies. The shortfall in actual expenditure for industrial programme expenditure of 18% in the final budget allocated was due to a number of programmes that could not be implemented. The shortfall in actual expenditure on capital expenditure of 21% of the final budget allocated was due to delays in work in progress. The reduction is due to the value for money measures implemented by the Board and the effect of the nationwide Movement Control Order (MCO) to curb the spread of COVID-19 infection in Malaysia.

The notes on pages 13 to 81 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
Incorporated under the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board Act 1994 (Act 520)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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, encouraging and enhancing the construction industry.

The functions of the Board in accordance with Act 520 are as follows:

(a) to promote and stimulate the development, improvement and expansion of the construction industry;

(b) to advise and make recommendations to the Federal and State Governments on matters affecting or relating to the construction industry;

(c) to develop, stimulate and undertake research on any matter relating to the construction industry;

(d) to promote, stimulate and assist in the export of services relating to the construction industry;

(e) to provide consultancy and advisory services in respect of the construction industry;

(f) to promote and encourage quality assurance in the construction industry;

(g) to regulate compliance of the standards for construction workmanship and materials;

(h) to obtain, publish, initiate and maintain information relating to the construction industry including the establishment of a construction industry information systems;

(i) to provide, develop, review and coordinate training in the construction industry;

(j) to register and accredit contractors, impose any conditions on the registration and accreditation of contractors and revoke, suspend or reinstate their registration and accreditation;

(k) to register, accredit and certify construction personnel and revoke, suspend or reinstate their registration, accreditation and certification;

(l) to regulate the implementation of quality and safe construction work;

(m) to regulate the implementation of the Industrialised Building System in the construction industry and manage any complaints or reports made in respect of any failure of construction work or completed construction work that affects public safety and take appropriate action to address it.

The Board's Headquarters is located at Level 10, Menara Dato' Onn, World Trade Centre Kuala Lumpur (WTCKL), No. 45, Jalan Tun Ismail, 50480 Kuala Lumpur. The Board has 14 state offices and 5 branch offices throughout Malaysia.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of accounting

The Board has adopted then accrual basis from the Malaysian Public Sector Accounting Standards (MPSAS) on 1 January 2020 and the financial statements of the Group and the Board have been prepared in accordance with the MPSAS and the Malaysian Construction Industry Development Board Act 1994 (Act 520). These are the first financial statements of the Group and the Board prepared in accordance with MPSAS standards.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise stated in the significant accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements that comply with MPSAS requires the use of critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the amount of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. It also requires Board Members to exercise their judgment in the process of adopting the accounting policies. Although these estimates and judgments are based on the Board Members' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ. Areas that require high and complex level of valuations or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

(b) Basis of consolidation of accounts

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Board and its subsidiaries and associates through equity accounting, prepared up to 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 that entity and also benefits from its activities.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control is transferred to the Group. It will be separated on the date the control is revoked. Business consolidations are prepared using the 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 net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, they are recognised as goodwill. If the surplus is negative, it will continue to be recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Basis of consolidation of accounts (cont'd)

(i) Subsidiaries (cont'd)

Intercompany transactions, balances of the statement of financial performance and unrealised losses on transactions between subsidiaries within the Group are eliminated. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as net asset transactions. Any differences between the fair value of any consideration paid and the related portion obtained for the carrying amount of the net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in net assets. Gains or losses on disposal of non-controlling interests are also recorded in net assets.

When the Group ceases to control a subsidiary, the difference between the proceeds from the disposal of the subsidiary and the carrying amount at the date that control is lost is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as gain or loss on disposal of the subsidiary. The carrying amount of any equity interest in the former subsidiary at the date of loss of control is considered as initial recognition cost of subsequent accounting as a financial instrument, investment in an associate or joint venture depending on the degree of influence retained.

(ii) Associates

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant but non-controlling influence on monetory and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, investments are initially recognised at transaction price plus transaction costs and subsequently adjusted to reflect the Group's holding in post-acquisition profit and surplus or deficit and changes in other net assets through the associate's equity until the date that significant influence ceases.

Gains and losses arising from 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 shows evidence of impairment in the value of the asset transferred. The accounting policies of the associates have been amended where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Basis of consolidation of accounts (cont'd)

(ii) Associates (cont'd)

When the losses shared by the Group in an associate are equal to or exceed its interest in the associate, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred a legal or constructive obligation or made payments on behalf of the associate.

When the Group no longer has significant influence over the associate, any interest remaining in the former associate at the date significant influence is lost is measured at fair value and this amount is considered as the initial carrying amount of the financial asset. The difference between the fair value of any retention interest plus gain resulting from the disposal of the interest and the carrying value of investment at the date equity interest ceases is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

(c) 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 for a property, plant and equipment is initially recognised including the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition required for it to operate in the manner recommended by the management.

Additional costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. When significant portions of a property, plant and equipment need to be replaced at certain times, the Group recognises those portions as individual assets with certain useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Similarly, when a thorough inspection is performed, the cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment involved as a replacement if the recognition criteria are met. All repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in the Statement of Financial Performance in the financial period in which they occur.

When significant parts of a property, plant and equipment have different useful life, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of the property, plant and equipment.

If an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction where the consideration is nil or at nominal value, the asset is initially measured at fair value.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(c) Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

(ii) Depreciation and impairment losses

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold land is depreciated based on the lease period. Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis to allocate costs less residual value over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Group	Board
Lease land	Based on lease period	Based on lease period
Buildings and renovations	5 – 99 years	30 years
Vehicles and machineries	4 – 20 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	2 – 10 years	5 years
Office equipment and tools	2 – 10 years	5 years
Computer	2 – 5 years	5 years

If there are indications that there has been a significant change since the previous reporting date in the pattern by which the Group expects to derive future economic benefits of the assets, the Group will review its current estimates. If the current period is different, the Group will amend the residual value, amortisation method or useful life to reflect the new pattern of deriving future economic benefits of the assets.

(iii) Derecognition

The carrying amount of an asset is reduced immediately to the recoverable amount, or the recoverable service amount, if the carrying amount of the asset is greater than the estimated recoverable amount or recoverable service amount.

The Group derecognises items of property and equipment and/or any significant portion of an asset in the event of disposal or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be derived from its continued use. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognised net in the Statement of Financial Performance.

(d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. The cost of an intangible asset acquired in a non-exchange transaction is its fair value at the date of exchange.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(d) Intangible assets (cont'd)

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenses are reflected in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which the expenses are incurred.

The life span of intangible assets is assessed whether it is finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite life span are amortised over their useful life:

	Group	Board
Computer software	3 – 5 years	5 years
Licence	3 – 5 years	5 years

Intangible assets with finite life span are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

The amortisation period and amortisation method for intangible assets with finite life span are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected life span or patterns of expected use of assets future economic benefits are considered as a change to the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite life span is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as a category of expense that is consistent with the nature of the intangible asset.

The gain or loss arising on the derecognition of an intangible asset is measured from the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the asset is derecognised.

(e) Work in progress

Work in progress represents construction or development work that is in progress and is expected to be fully completed within a normal cycle period. Work in progress is stated at costs and progress payments. Costs include land costs and other direct expenses as well as overhead expenses.

(f) Investments in properties

Investments in properties are initially measured at cost which includes related transaction costs. The carrying amount includes component replacement costs for existing investment properties at the time the costs are incurred if the recognition criteria have been met and excludes daily maintenance costs for the investment properties.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(f) Investments in properties (cont'd)

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value. The fair values of investment properties are based on valuations done by registered independent valuers who have appropriate recognised professional qualifications and up to date experience relating to the location and category of the properties being valued. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are recognised in surplus or deficit in the financial year in which they arise.

If the Group determines that the fair value of an investment property under construction cannot be reliably determined but expects the fair value of the property to be reliably determined when construction is completed, the Group shall measure the investment property under construction at cost until either its fair value can be reliably determined or construction is fully completed (whichever comes first). When the Group can reliably measure the fair value of an investment property under construction which has previously been measured at cost, the Group shall measure the property at its fair value.

Subsequent expenses are capitalised to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expense will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are incurred as they occur. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are not in permanent use and when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be derived from their continued use. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the investment property and are recognised net in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Investment properties will be reclassified as property and equipment when the use of the property changes from investment property to owner occupied. Its fair value at the date of the reclassification will become the cost for subsequent accounting purposes.

(g) 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 Financial Performance.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(h) Investments in associates

In the Board's separate financial statements, investments in associates are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. On disposal of an investment in an associate, the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

(i) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is measured using the average balance method after deducting provisions for impairment losses. The Group uses a first in first out method for its inventory management.

(j) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

(i) Cash Generating Assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indications exist, impairment is calculated by comparing the asset's carrying amount with its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

To determine the value in use, future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market value of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Meanwhile to determine the fair value less the costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if any. If no recent market transactions take place, an appropriate valuation model will be used.

An impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance immediately when the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, unless the asset is carried at revaluation amount. Any impairment loss on a revalued asset is reduced to the extent of the revaluation surplus that has not yet been used to the same asset.

(ii) Non-Cash Generating Assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that non-cash generating assets are likely to be impaired. If such indications exist, the Group and the Board will make an estimate of the asset's recoverable service amount. The asset's recoverable service amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance immediately when the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(j) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets (cont'd)

(ii) Non-Cash Generating Assets (cont'd)

In determining the value in use, the Group adopts the depreciated cost of replacement approach. Under this approach, the present value of the remaining potential service of the asset is determined as the replacement cost of the depreciated asset. Depreciated cost of replacement is measured by taking into account the asset's replacement cost less accumulated depreciation calculated on that cost to reflect the service potential of the asset that has been used or has expired.

To determine the fair value less costs to sell, the price of the asset in a binding agreement is adjusted to determine the disposal price of the asset. If there is no binding agreement but the asset is actively traded on the market, then the fair value less costs to sell is determined by referring to the current market value less costs to dispose of. In the absence of a binding sale agreement or an active market for the asset, the Group and the Board determine the fair value less costs to sell based on the best available information.

For each asset, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that a previously recognised impairment loss may no longer exist or has decreased. If such indications exist, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable service amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable service amount since the last recognised impairment loss was recognised. Reversals are limited to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the recoverable service amount or does not exceed the probable carrying amount after accumulated depreciation as though no impairment loss was recognised for the asset in the previous year. The reversal is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

(k) Financial instruments

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset for one entity and a 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.

On initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value, including transaction costs for financial assets which are not measured at fair value through surplus or deficit, which are directly attributable to recognising the financial asset.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(k) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial Assets (cont'd)

(i) Initial recognition (cont'd)

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of the assets within a period of time specified by regulations or conventions in the market are recognised on the date the transaction is made, which is the date on which the Group commits to buy or sell the assets.

The Group's financial assets include: cash and short term deposits; loans and other receivables; quoted and unquoted financial instruments.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are classified into one of four categories of financial assets namely financial assets measured at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held to maturity investments and financial assets available for sale.

The Group only has the following categories of financial assets:

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, the financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discounts or premiums on the purchase of the asset and fees or costs that form part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Surplus or Deficit

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial assets held for sale and financial assets at initial recognition that are stated at fair value through surplus and deficit. Financial assets are classified as held for sale if they are acquired for sale or repurchase in the near future. Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised as surplus or deficit.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(k) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial Assets (cont'd)

(ii) Subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Financial Assets Available for Sale

The Group classifies financial assets available for sale as non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or not classified as loans and receivables held to maturity or financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit.

After initial measurement, financial investments available for sale are subsequently measured at fair value with the gain or loss recognised directly in net assets through the statement of changes in net assets until the financial asset is derecognised where the accumulated gain or loss is recognised in surplus or deficit. If a financial investment available for sale does not have an active market, it is measured at cost less accumulated impairment, if any.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Other than financial assets measured at fair value through the Statement of Financial Performance, all other financial assets are subject to impairment review. At the end of each reporting period, the Group examines whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset exhibited one or more events that have a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset. Evidence of impairment of an asset may include the following indications:

- Significant financial difficulties by debtors;
- Overdue payments;
- The possibility that the debtor will go bankrupt; or
- Surveyable data indicates a measurable reduction in estimated future cash flows (example: changes in arrears or economic conditions that contributed to the default).

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when it occurs.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(k) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial Assets (cont'd)

(ii) Subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Impairment of Financial Assets (cont'd)

Impairment losses on instruments measured at amortised cost are assessed from the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated discounted future cash flows at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of assets is reduced through the use of an allowance account. Impairment losses relating to unquoted equity instruments stated at cost less impairment are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the best estimate of the amount that the entity would receive for the asset if it were sold at the reporting date.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the reduction can be objectively attributed to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed, to the extent that the carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount if the impairment is not recognised on the date the impairment is reversed. The reversal amount is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

(iii) Derecognition

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 all the risks and rewards of ownership.

On derecognition of a financial asset as a whole, the difference between the carrying amount and the amount of consideration received is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of derecognition.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition

Financial liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at fair value, including the transaction costs for financial liabilities not measured at fair value through surplus or deficit, which are directly attributable to recognising the financial liability.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(k) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial Liabilities (cont'd)

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified into one of two categories of financial liabilities namely financial liabilities measured at fair value through surplus or deficit and loans payable. The Group has the following categories of financial liabilities:

Loans and Payables

Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and payables are measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Method. Gains or losses are recognised in surplus or deficit when the financial liability is derecognised or impaired.

The effective interest method is a method for calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and for allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the discount rate of an accurate estimate of future cash payments through the life span of the financial liability or, when appropriate, a shorter period, by the carrying value of the financial liability.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligations specified in the contract are discharged, cancelled or expired. Any difference between the carrying amount of the derecognised financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of derecognition.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

The statement of cash flow is prepared using the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and bank balances as well as highly liquid short term deposits with maturity period not exceeding twelve months from the date of commencement of holding and readily convertible into cash with a low risk of changes in value.

(m) Finance leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group has significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(m) Finance leases (cont'd)

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the finance charges to achieve a fixed interest rate on the balance of the liability. The related rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other long term payables. The interest element of finance costs is charged to the Statement of Financial Performance over the term of the lease to produce a fixed periodic rate of interest on the remaining liabilities for each period. Property, plant and equipment purchased under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter life of the asset and the lease period.

The initial direct costs incurred by the Group in negotiating and arranging finance leases are added to the carrying amount of the lease assets and are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance over the term of the lease on the same basis as the lease expenses.

(n) Provision for liabilities

Provision for liabilities is recognised when the Group has a 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 can be made for the amount. Provisions will be reviewed at each Statement of Financial Position date and adjusted to best reflect current estimates. Where the effect of the time value of money is significant, the amount of the provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

(o) Deferred grants

Deferred grants are recognised as follows:

(i) Grants that do not impose certain future performance conditions on recipients are recognised in revenue when the grants are received.

(ii) Grants that impose certain future performance conditions on recipients are recognised in revenue only when the performance conditions are met.

(iii) Assistance received before the revenue recognition criteria occurred is recognised as a liability.

Deferred grants are measured at the fair value of the assets received or receivable.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(p) Tax

Income tax expense for the current period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable out of current year profit or loss, using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially 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 recognised if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination and at the same time the transaction does not affect accounting profit or taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the relevant 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 deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses or unused tax credits.

Deferred tax, income tax assets and liabilities are 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 taxable entities where there is a purpose to settle the balance on a net basis.

(q) 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 employees of the Group. Short term accumulated compensated leave such as paid annual leave are accounted for when the services rendered by employees increase their entitlement to future compensated leave. Short term non-accumulating compensated leave, such as sick leave, are accounted for when the leave occurs.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(q) Employee benefits (cont'd)

(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 contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period to which they relate. For Government employees seconded to the Group and the Board, the compulsory contribution plan is under the Retirement Trust Fund Pension Scheme.

(iii) Post-retirement benefits

Other post-retirement benefits of the Group include post-retirement health benefits to eligible retirees and dependents and the payment of end of service ex-gratia to members of the Group.

Eligibility for these benefits is usually conditional on employees who remain in service until retirement age and meet the minimum period of service. The estimated cost of these benefits is accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting method as used for determined retirement benefit plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in net assets in the period in which they arise.

These obligations are assessed annually by a certified independent actuary. The main assumptions used in the calculation of the actuarial method are:
- Medical cost inflation rate of 10% per annum; and
- Discount rate of 3.19% - 4.07% per annum

For the value of employee benefits in respect of payment of end of service ex-gratia is based on the entitlement of benefits to permanent employees determined by taking into account the period of service with the Group, grade of service and final salary.

(iv) Cash Award in Lieu of Accumulated Leave (GCR)

For permanent employees of the Group who meet the prescribed qualifications; whether they choose a pension scheme or the EPF, they will receive Cash Award in Lieu of Accumulated Leave (GCR) when they reach retirement age. The compensation is based on length of service with the Group, age and final salary.

The calculation of post-retirement benefits and vacation leave replacement is based on the actuarial valuation method conducted every (3) year. Gains or losses on actuarial valuations are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets in the financial period in which they arise.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(r) Financial costs

Finance costs are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which the finance costs are incurred.

(s) Revenue recognition

(i) Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions

Contract levy

A contract levy is a levy imposed on a contractor with new projects. The rate is 0.125% of the total construction contract awarded to the contractor.

The value of the levy will be adjusted if:
1) There is a change in the contract price (change in scope of work, change in the price of goods, etc.)
2) Termination of contractor and appointment of new contractor
3) The client does not proceed with the project
4) Adjustment for concession work (for long term maintenance work)

Registration

Registration of contractors and construction personnel is a registration fee charged to contractors and construction personnel who are required to be registered. The registration fee is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the accounting period when the right of receipt can be ascertained or determined.

Compounds and penalties

Compounds and penalties are payments of fines and other penalties imposed for breach of law or for failure to meet contractual obligations whether in relation to specifications or time including warrants, legal costs, compounds and other enforcement costs.

Revenue for compounds and penalties is recognised after payment is received because based on experience there is uncertainty in collecting the proceeds of fines and penalties, and once payment is received, only then the right of receipt can be ascertained or determined.

Government Grants

Government grants relate to derivative assets when the government awards assistance grants to enable the Board to acquire, own or build a long term assets.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(s) Revenue recognition (cont'd)

(i) Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions (cont'd)

Government Grants (cont'd)

Revenue from Government grants is measured at fair value and is recognised when control of an asset (cash) is acquired free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the Board and can be measured reliably.

(ii) Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Interest revenue on fixed deposits

Interest revenue on fixed deposits from licenced financial institutions is accrued using the effective yield method. The effective revenue discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial asset up to the net carrying amount of the asset. This method is applied to the principal balance to determine the interest revenue for each period.

Course fees

Course fees are revenue from courses conducted such as courses for Contractor, Construction Personnel, Business/Economics, International, Technology, Safety Health Environment Quality (SHEQ) and other courses. Course fees are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the right of receipt can be ascertained or determined.

Services and service charges

Services and Services Charges involve all receipts in respect of services provided by the Group including payment for services, consultancy, project management, certifications, skills assessment, material verifications and other services. This revenue is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the right of receipt can be ascertained or determined.

Rentals

Rental revenue is the rental charged for the rental of offices, premises, etc. in accordance with the terms of the rental agreement and is recognised when the bill is issued except rental without agreement which is recognised when payment is received.

Dividends

Dividend revenue from investments is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the right of receipt is ascertained or determined.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(t) Contingent liabilities

Where there is no possibility that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position and are disclosed as contingent liabilities, unless the probability of an outflow of economic benefits is slim. The existence of a liability which will only be confirmed based on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, is also expressed as a contingent liability unless the possibility of an outflow of economic benefits is slim.

(u) Contingent assets

When an inflow of economic benefits of an asset is 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 assets. When inflows of economic benefits are certain, then the related asset is recognised.

(v) 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 foreign currency function and the Board's presentation.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates in force at the date of the transaction or valuation at which the goods are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the settlement of a transaction and from the conversion of exchange rates for financial assets and liabilities at the end of the year in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are not reconverted at the end of the reporting date, unless those measured at fair value are reconverted to the functional currency at the exchange rates at the date the fair value was determined.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ASSESSMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements requires the Board to make assessments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, where applicable. In addition, the Board also needs to exercise judgments during the process of adopting accounting policies. While the 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 evaluated on an ongoing basis by the Board and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events believed to be reasonable in the circumstances. The estimates and judgments that affect the application of the accounting policies of the Group and the Board and the disclosures, and have risks that could result in a material adjustment to the financial statements are as follows:

(a) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets

The cost of property, plant and equipment is depreciated and the cost of intangible assets is amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the asset. Changes in the expected level of use can affect the economic life and residual value of the asset, so future depreciation and amortisation charges can be reviewed.

The Group and the Board anticipate that the residual values of their property, plant and equipment and intangible assets will become less significant. As a result, residual values are not taken into account for the calculation of depreciation and amortisation amounts.

(b) Impairments

(i) Financial assets

An impairment loss is recognised when there is objective evidence that financial assets are impaired. Criteria used to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment of financial assets such as significant financial difficulties of receivables and failure or significant delay in payments. The categories of financial assets that are assessed as not being impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis based on similar risk characteristics.

If there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. If expectations differ from estimates, these differences will affect the carrying amount of the receivables.

(ii) Inventories

Revisions will be made from time to time by the management on damaged, obsolete and slow moving inventories. Such revisions require judegements and estimates. Possible changes in these estimates could result in amendments to the inventory valuation.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ASSESSMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONT'D)

(c) Income tax

There are some transactions and calculations where final tax determination may differ from the initial estimate. The Group and the Board recognise a tax liability based on an estimate of whether the tax will become payable in the ordinary business operations and its understanding of current tax laws. If the outcome of these matters differs from the initial amount recognised, the difference will affect the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which the determination is made.

(d) Post-retirement employee benefits

(i) Post-retirement medical benefits

Post-retirement medical benefits to eligible retirees and dependents depend on a number of factors determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. Assumptions are used to determine net medical costs after retirement including the discount rate and the expected medical cost rate. Any change in the assumptions will affect the carrying amount of the obligation after the retirement of medical benefits.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate when the actuarial valuation is performed. The latest actuarial valuation was performed in 2020. This discount rate has been used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows required to settle post-retirement medical benefit obligations.

To determine the appropriate discount rate, the Group takes into account the interest rates of high quality corporate bonds which are denominated in the currency in which the benefits are to be paid and have maturities that approximate the terms of the relevant liabilities.

The medical cost rate is based on the average historical cost incurred by the Group.

(ii) Post-retirement reward benefits

Post-retirement reward benefits to retirees depend on a number of factors determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost of post-retirement benefits include the discount rate, the expected annual salary increase and the salary revision rate. Any change in the assumptions will affect the carrying amount of the post-retirement benefits obligation.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ASSESSMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONT'D)

(d) Post-retirement employee benefits (cont'd)

(ii) Post-retirement reward benefits (cont'd)

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate when the actuarial valuation is performed. The latest actuarial valuation was performed in 2020. This discount rate has been used to determine the present value of expected future cash outflows required to settle post-retirement benefit obligations.

To determine the appropriate discount rate, the Group takes into account the interest rates of high quality corporate bonds which are denominated in the currency in which the benefits are to be paid and have maturities that approximate the terms of the relevant liabilities.

The annual salary increment rate is based on the average salary increment of the previous year incurred by the Group.

(e) Estimated fair values of 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 significant components of fair value measurement are determined using verifiable objective evidence, the amount of change in fair value is different if the Group uses different valuation methods. Any changes in the fair values of such assets and liabilities will affect profit and/or equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group	Land and leasehold land	Buildings and renovations	Vehicles and machineries	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment and tools	Computer	Total
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
Cost							
At 01.01.2020	96,872,111	306,397,770	30,316,670	6,215,617	95,412,327	19,572,056	554,786,551
Additions	2,187,943	2,027,518	1,446,396	123,114	3,316,446	1,226,731	10,328,148
Disposals	-	(57,693)	(1,180,665)	(2,537,295)	(9,537,000)	(1,146,970)	(14,459,623)
Adjustments	117,629	67,296	-	-	-	(962,984)	(778,059)
At 31.12.2020	99,177,683	308,434,891	30,582,401	3,801,436	89,191,773	18,688,833	549,877,017
Accumulated depreciation							
At 01.01.2020	11,975,099	189,555,209	22,654,917	3,980,506	55,690,285	14,104,928	297,960,944
Current depreciation	927,201	5,624,352	3,261,258	270,370	12,144,223	1,958,993	24,186,397
Disposals	-	(26,331)	(1,170,393)	(1,762,795)	(9,237,802)	(1,058,911)	(13,256,232)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(645,130)	(645,130)
At 31.12.2020	12,902,300	195,153,230	24,745,782	2,488,081	58,596,706	14,359,880	308,245,979
Carrying value							
At 31.12.2020	**86,275,383**	**113,281,661**	**5,836,619**	**1,313,355**	**30,595,067**	**4,328,953**	**241,631,038**
At 31.12.2019	84,897,012	116,842,561	7,661,753	2,235,111	39,722,042	5,467,128	256,825,607

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

Board	Land and leasehold land	Buildings and renovations	Vehicles and machineries	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment and tools	Computer	Total
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
Cost							
At 01.01.2020	96,872,111	295,446,799	18,971,919	1,261,651	15,588,516	10,186,773	438,327,769
Additions	2,187,943	1,540,694	335,602	101,762	251,368	895,088	5,312,457
Disposals	-	-	(461,163)	(23,300)	(6,354,980)	(43,232)	(6,882,675)
Adjustments	117,629	67,296	-	-	-	(962,984)	(778,059)
At 31.12.2020	99,177,683	297,054,789	18,846,358	1,340,113	9,484,904	10,075,645	435,979,492
Accumulated depreciation							
At 01.01.2020	11,975,099	185,530,327	14,887,466	1,067,965	12,428,194	7,350,715	233,239,766
Current depreciation	927,201	4,770,829	1,847,259	88,580	892,732	780,752	9,307,353
Disposals	-	-	(461,160)	(22,963)	(6,353,050)	(41,357)	(6,878,530)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(645,130)	(645,130)
At 31.12.2020	12,902,300	190,301,156	16,273,565	1,133,582	6,967,876	7,444,980	235,023,459
Carrying value							
At 31.12.2020	**86,275,383**	**106,753,633**	**2,572,793**	**206,531**	**2,517,028**	**2,630,665**	**200,956,033**
At 31.12.2019	84,897,012	109,916,472	4,084,453	193,686	3,160,322	2,836,058	205,088,003

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4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

Included in the additions/purchases of property, plant and equipment of the Group and the Board are assets purchased under finance lease and long term loan financing, grants received and also cash as follows:

	Group		Board	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Cash	**8,051,905**	32,802,763	**5,231,765**	22,605,319
Finance lease financing	**613,000**	1,273,280	**-**	-
Grants	**1,582,551**	3,699,169	**-**	-
Gifts	**80,692**	-	**80,692**	-
	10,328,148	37,775,212	**5,312,457**	22,605,319

Included in property, plant and equipment are buildings and renovations built on land owned by the Ministry of Works amounting to RM39,909,192 (2019: RM42,011,000)

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Group	Computer Software	Licence	Total
	RM	RM	RM
Cost			
At 01.01.2020	41,721,354	1,938,715	43,660,069
Additions	1,728,465	33,502	1,761,967
Adjustments/Reclassifications	1,266,722	842,814	2,109,536
At 31.12.2020	44,716,541	2,815,031	47,531,572
Accumulated Amortisation			
At 01.01.2020	15,652,283	558,918	16,211,201
Amortisation for the financial year	6,550,829	331,293	6,882,122
Adjustments/Reclassifications	120,162	524,968	645,130
At 31.12.2020	22,323,274	1,415,179	23,738,453
Carrying value			
At 31.12.2020	**22,393,267**	**1,399,852**	**23,793,119**
At 31.12.2019	26,069,071	1,379,797	27,448,868

Board	Computer Software	Licence	Total
	RM	RM	RM
Cost			
At 01.01.2020	41,463,854	1,938,715	43,402,569
Additions	1,708,465	33,502	1,741,967
Adjustments/Reclassifications	1,256,722	842,814	2,099,536
At 31.12.2020	44,429,041	2,815,031	47,244,072
Accumulated Amortisation			
At 01.01.2020	15,544,715	558,918	16,103,633
Amortisation for the financial year	6,507,481	331,293	6,838,774
Adjustments/Reclassifications	120,162	524,968	645,130
At 31.12.2020	22,172,358	1,415,179	23,587,537
Carrying value			
At 31.12.2020	**22,256,683**	**1,399,852**	**23,656,535**
At 31.12.2019	25,919,139	1,379,797	27,298,936

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

6. WORK IN PROGRESS

Group	Lands	Buildings	Computer System	Tools	Total
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
2020					
Cost					
At 01.01.2020	117,629	77,638,985	1,136,552	-	78,893,166
Additions	-	40,912,183	675,563	-	41,587,746
Reclassifications / Adjustments	(117,629)	(67,296)	(1,136,552)	-	(1,321,477)
At 31.12.2020	-	118,483,872	675,563	-	119,159,435
2019					
Cost					
At 01.01.2019	-	51,504,661	15,410,135	4,067,353	70,982,149
Additions	117,629	26,818,985	661,691	-	27,598,305
Reclassifications / Adjustments	-	(684,661)	(14,935,274)	(4,067,353)	(19,687,288)
At 31.12.2019	117,629	77,638,985	1,136,552	-	78,893,166

Board	Lands	Buildings	Computer System	Tools	Total
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
2020					
Cost					
At 01.01.2020	117,629	77,638,985	1,136,552	-	78,893,166
Additions	-	40,912,183	675,563	-	41,587,746
Reclassifications / Adjustments	(117,629)	(67,296)	(1,136,552)	-	(1,321,477)
At 31.12.2020	-	118,483,872	675,563	-	119,159,435
2019					
Cost					
At 01.01.2019	-	51,504,661	15,410,135	-	66,914,796
Additions	117,629	26,818,985	661,691	-	27,598,305
Reclassifications / Adjustments	-	(684,661)	(14,935,274)	-	(15,619,935)
At 31.12.2019	117,629	77,638,985	1,136,552	-	78,893,166

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

7. INVESTMENTS IN PROPERTIES

Group	Lands RM	Buildings RM	Total RM
At 01.01.2020	7,245,000	2,506,000	9,751,000
Fair value adjustments	-	329,000	329,000
At 31.12.2020	7,245,000	2,835,000	10,080,000
At 01.01.2019	7,100,000	2,506,000	9,606,000
Fair value adjustments	145,000	-	145,000
At 31.12.2019	7,245,000	2,506,000	9,751,000

(a) Investments in properties in the Group amounting to RM10,080,000 (2019: RM9,751,000) have been pledged as security for bank borrowings (Note 21). The Group has no contractual obligations either to purchase, build or develop the investment properties or to repair, maintain and upgrade such properties.

(b) Investments in properties have been valued using the Comparative Method. The method involves reviewing recent transactions by reviewing prices for similar properties in and around it and making adjustments on any factors that may affect the value; such as location, zoning, planning, approval, accessibility, market situation, shape and surface of the land, tenure period and restrictions if any, occupancy status, built-up area, building construction, finishing and services, age and other relevant characteristics.

(c) The fair value of the Group's investment properties is determined by valuations conducted by IPC Island Property Consultants Sdn. Bhd., an independent professional valuer with recognised relevant professional qualifications and up to date experience in valuing properties in relevant locations.

8. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Board	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Unquoted shares, in Malaysia		
At cost		
CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.	19,075,000	19,075,000
CIDB E-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd.	4,435,842	4,435,842
	23,510,842	23,510,842

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

8. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Details of the subsidiaries and equity interests in them are as follows:

Company name	Equity interest 2020 %	Equity interest 2019 %	Principal activities
CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.*	**100**	100	Investment and services related to construction industry.
CIDB E-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd.**	**100**	100	Carrying out services related to information communication technology.
Construction Research Institute of Malaysia ***	**100**	100	Carrying out research and development (R&D) related to construction industry.
Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad ****	**100**	100	Bringing in, distributing and renewing work permits for Foreign Construction Workers.
Subsidiaries of CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.:			
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Selangor) Sdn. Bhd.	**100**	100	Provides training and courses to construction workers and supervisors.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd.	**100**	100	Provides training and courses to construction workers and supervisors.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Terengganu) Sdn. Bhd.	**100**	91.7	Provides training and courses to construction workers and supervisors.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Utara) Sdn. Bhd.	**100**	100	Provides training and courses to construction workers and supervisors.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Sabah) Sdn. Bhd.	**100**	100	Provides training and courses to construction workers and supervisors.
Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Sarawak) Sdn. Bhd.	**100**	100	Provides training and courses to construction workers and supervisors.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

8. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Company name	Equity interest 2020 %	Equity interest 2019 %	Principal activities
Subsidiary of CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.:			
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 testing, IBS related factories and installations.
Holdings through CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd. and subsidiaries:			
CIDB Technologies Sdn. Bhd. (Formerly known as CIDB Events Management Sdn. Bhd.)	**40**	100	Provides training and courses to construction workers and supervisors.
Subsidiary of Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd.:			
ABM Management Services Sdn. Bhd.	**100**	100	Trainer and consultant for matters related to the construction industry and other related activities.

* The subsidiary was incorporated in Malaysia and was audited by Messrs. Azhar Norisa Zainuddin
** The subsidiary was incorporated in Malaysia and was audited by Messrs. Afrisan Tarmili Khairul Azhar
*** The subsidiary was incorporated in Malaysia and was audited by Messrs. Ismawadee & Co.
**** The subsidiary was incorporated in Malaysia and was audited by Messrs. A.Razak & Co.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

9. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

	Group	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Unquoted shares, in Malaysia		
At cost	**50,000**	50,000
Post-acquisition share of reserves	**68,744**	496,583
	118,744	546,583
The Group's investments in associates include:		
Portion of net assets	**111,267**	539,106
Portion of goodwill in associates	**7,477**	7,477
	118,744	546,583

Details of the associate and equity interest in it are as follows:

Company name	**Equity interest**		**Principal activities**
	2020	2019	
	%	%	
TWI-ABM Training and Certification Sdn. Bhd.	**50**	50	Operates as a trainer or a training centre for contractors and subcontractors.

The associate company of Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd. was incorporated in Malaysia and was audited by Messrs. Jamal Amin & Partners.

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10. FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR SALE

	Group		
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM
		As restated	
Unquoted shares, in Malaysia, as cost	**920,870**	886,231	961,350
Additions	**10,900,000**	-	-
Add: Impairment Asjustments	-	34,639	-
Less: Impairment	**(12,840)**	-	(75,119)
	11,808,030	920,870	886,231

11. INVENTORIES

	Group		Board	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
At cost and net realisable value:				
Inventories	**826,186**	670,974	**99,435**	77,467

12. NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTION RECEIVABLES

	Group and Board		
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM
		As restated	As restated
Contract levy debtors	**37,405,632**	30,767,509	63,073,408
Less: Impairment loss provision	**(10,128,933)**	(12,273,745)	(15,646,759)
Levy debtors written off	**(110,759)**	-	-
	27,165,940	18,493,764	47,426,649
Movements in allowance for impairment losses			
At 1 January	**12,273,745**	15,646,759	14,682,297
Current year impairment allowance	**898,808**	728,367	1,084,868
Impairment allowance no longer required	**(3,043,620)**	(4,101,381)	(120,406)
At 31 December	**10,128,933**	12,273,745	15,646,759

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12. NON- EXCHANGE TRANSACTION RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

Aging Analysis

The aging analysis of the non-exchange transaction receivables for the Group and the Board at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	Gross Total	Individual Impairment	Carrying Value
	RM	RM	RM
Group and Board 31.12.2020			
Within credit period	4,691,145	-	4,691,145
After credit period:			
- Less than 6 months	11,085,078	-	11,085,078
- 6 to 12 months	1,484,335	-	1,484,335
- More than 12 months	20,145,074	(10,239,692)	9,905,382
	37,405,632	(10,239,692)	27,165,940
Group and Board 31.12.2019			
Within credit period	5,508,372	-	5,508,372
After credit period:			
- Less than 6 months	4,984,321	-	4,984,321
- 6 to 12 months	3,621,918	-	3,621,918
- More than 12 months	16,652,898	(12,273,745)	4,379,153
	30,767,509	(12,273,745)	18,493,764
Group and Board 1.1.2019			
Within credit period	15,660,821	-	15,660,821
After 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
	63,073,408	(15,646,759)	47,426,649

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13. EXCHANGE TRANSACTION RECEIVABLES

	Group			Board		
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM As restated	RM As restated	**RM**	RM As restated	RM As restated
Trade receivables	**3,899,321**	6,296,683	4,294,161	**-**	-	-
Deposits	**4,769,466**	4,784,424	4,579,484	**3,148,448**	3,124,454	3,035,477
Dividend receivables	**184,614**	(23,751)	786,817	**-**	-	810,568
Interest receivables	**4,448,967**	4,022,006	5,833,173	**4,445,801**	3,929,350	5,833,173
Invoice debtors	**150,079**	98,469	148,300	**150,079**	98,469	148,300
	13,452,447	15,177,831	15,641,935	**7,744,328**	7,152,273	9,827,518
Less:						
Impairment losses allowances	**(159,964)**	(399,573)	(162,993)	**(55,160)**	(59,160)	(65,060)
Exhange transaction receivables written off	**-**	-	(4,168)	**-**	-	(4,168)
Bad debts written off	**-**	(50,093)	(90,550)	**-**	-	-
Impairment	**-**	-	(22,604)	**-**	-	-
	13,292,483	14,728,165	15,361,620	**7,689,168**	7,093,113	9,758,290
Movements in allowance for impairment losses						
At 1 January	**399,573**	162,993	338,749	**59,160**	65,060	240,816
Current year impairment allowances	**(239,609)**	242,480	-	**-**	-	-
Impairment losses allowances no longer required	**-**	(5,900)	(175,756)	**(4,000)**	(5,900)	(175,756)
At 31 December	**159,964**	399,573	162,993	**55,160**	59,160	65,060

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13. EXCHANGE TRANSACTION RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

Aging Analysis

The aging analysis of the exchange transaction receivables for the Group and the Board at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	Gross Total	Individual Impairment	Carrying Value
	RM	RM	RM
Group			
31.12.2020			
Within credit period	6,515,728	-	6,515,728
After credit period:			
- Less than 6 months	947,543	-	947,543
- 6 to 12 months	3,261,976	-	3,261,976
- More than 12 months	2,727,200	(159,964)	2,567,236
	13,452,447	(159,964)	13,292,483
Group			
31.12.2020			
Within credit period	5,488,243	-	5,488,243
After credit period:			
- Less than 6 months	2,812,341	-	2,812,341
- 6 to 12 months	1,914,078	-	1,914,078
- More than 12 months	4,963,169	(449,666)	4,513,503
	15,177,831	(449,666)	14,728,165
Group			
1.1.2019			
Within credit period	3,315,061	-	3,315,061
After credit period:			
- Less than 6 months	1,495,154	-	1,495,154
- 6 to 12 months	6,400,641	-	6,400,641
- More than 12 months	4,431,079	(280,315)	4,150,764
	15,641,935	(280,315)	15,361,620

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13. EXCHANGE TRANSACTION RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

Aging analysis (cont'd)

	Gross Total	Individual Impairment	Carrying Value
	RM	RM	RM
Board			
31.12.2020			
Within credit period	4,513,501	-	4,513,501
After credit period:			
- Less than 6 months	357,294	-	357,294
- 6 to 12 months	2,039,100	-	2,039,100
- More than 12 months	834,433	(55,160)	779,273
	7,744,328	(55,160)	7,689,168
Board			
31.12.2019			
Within credit period	3,929,350	-	3,929,350
After credit period:			
- Less than 6 months	72,585	-	72,585
- 6 to 12 months	39,610	-	39,610
- More than 12 months	3,110,728	(59,160)	3,051,568
	7,152,273	(59,160)	7,093,113
Board			
1.1.2019			
Within credit period	40,594	-	40,594
After credit period:			
- Less than 6 months	1,100,086	-	1,100,086
- 6 to 12 months	5,971,372	-	5,971,372
- More than 12 months	2,715,466	(69,228)	2,646,238
	9,827,518	(69,228)	9,758,290

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14. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group			Board		
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM	**RM**	RM	RM
		As restated	As restated		As restated	As restated
Prepayments	**3,273,928**	3,914,346	4,474,993	**4,517**	4,556	25,891
GST debtors	**14,518,368**	15,735,792	25,759,449	**14,490,753**	15,708,178	25,647,417
Vehicle debtors	**32,194**	58,172	122,052	**32,194**	58,172	122,052
Staff debtors	**290,709**	510,629	423,848	**-**	68,378	120,020
Education loans	**223,702**	289,638	350,033	**149,052**	189,902	252,480
Miscellaneous receivables	**242,774**	426,509	981,159	**-**	-	-
Cheques returned	**-**	-	4,713	**-**	-	4,713
Uncredited receipts	**18,891**	5,798	88,533	**18,891**	5,798	88,533
	18,600,566	20,940,884	32,204,780	**14,695,407**	16,034,984	26,261,106
Less:						
Impairment losses allowances	**-**	(31,606)	(109,683)	**-**	(31,606)	(104,386)
Other receivables written off	**(18,891)**	-	(7,211)	**(18,891)**	-	(7,211)
	18,581,675	20,909,278	32,087,886	**14,676,516**	16,003,378	26,149,509
Movements in allowance for impairment losses						
At 1 January	**31,606**	109,683	219,737	**31,606**	104,386	214,440
Current year impairment losses allowances	**-**	(5,297)	104,386	**-**	-	104,386
Impairment losses allowance no longer required	**(31,606)**	(72,780)	(214,440)	**(31,606)**	(72,780)	(214,440)
At 31 December	**-**	31,606	109,683	**-**	31,606	104,386

15. AMOUNT DUE FROM ASSOCIATES

Amount due from associates comprises interest free unsecured advances and are repayable based on payment instructions.

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16. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH SURPLUS OR DEFICIT

	Group			Board		
	31.12.2020 RM	31.12.2019 RM	1.1.2019 RM	**31.12.2020 RM**	31.12.2019 RM	1.1.2019 RM
Portfolio investments, in Malaysia						
RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.	**17,117,227**	32,315,037	153,300,485	**-**	-	132,100,000
TA Investment Berhad	**-**	-	50,000,000	**-**	-	50,000,000
Permodalan BSN Berhad	**-**	-	21,000,000	**-**	-	21,000,000
Amanah Raya JMF Management	**5,471,515**	7,733,479	7,421,307	**-**	-	-
ASBI Dana Al-Fakhim BIMB	**700,000**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Am Investment	**-**	149,850	149,850	**-**	-	-
	23,288,742	40,198,366	231,871,642	**-**	**-**	203,100,000

17. SHORT TERM DEPOSITS

	Group		Board	
	2020 RM	2019 RM	**2020 RM**	2019 RM
Fixed deposits in banks and licenced institutions	**448,889,865**	533,463,832	**422,310,000**	500,310,000

The deposit interest rate during the financial year for the Group and the Board was 2.05% - 4.00% (2019: 2.90% - 4.40%) per annum and the maturity period of the deposit was 1 - 366 days (2019: 1-365 days).

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18. VEHICLE LOAN FUND

	Group and Board	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
1 January/31 December	**2,000,000**	2,000,000
Movement in loan receivable balance:		
At 1 January	**58,172**	122,052
Additional loans	**-**	-
Loan repayments	**(25,978)**	(63,880)
At 31 December	**32,194**	58,172

The fund is to provide vehicle loans to staff subject to the conditions set. The loan repayment period is 108 months. Repayment of financing including profit rate is made by staff in installments through salary deduction on a monthly basis as per the Agreement.

19. EDUCATION LOAN FUND

	Group and Board	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
At 1 January/31 December	**1,500,000**	1,500,000
Movement in loan receivable balance:		
At 1 January	**189,902**	252,480
Additional loans	**36,866**	49,891
Loan repayments	**(77,716)**	(112,469)
At 31 December	**149,052**	189,902

The fund is to provide education loans to staff subject to the conditions set. The loan repayment period is 60 months. Repayment of financing without profit rate is made by staff upon graduation in installments through salary deduction on a monthly basis as per the Agreement. Employees are eligible for variable funding if they meet the eligibility requirements.

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20. COMPUTER LOAN FUND

	Group and Board	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
At 1 January/31 December	**1,000,000**	1,000,000

The fund is to provide computer loans to staff subject to the conditions set. The loan repayment period is 48 months. Repayment of financing including profit rate is made by employees in installments through salary deduction on a monthly basis as per the Agreement.

21. BANK BORROWINGS

	Group	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Term loans	**891,877**	1,105,776
Finance lease payables	**1,918,666**	1,960,240
	2,810,543	3,066,016
Analysed as:		
Repayment in 12 months	**1,032,737**	1,031,519
Repayment after 12 months and not exceeding 5 years	**1,341,245**	1,631,560
Repayment after 5 years	**436,561**	402,937
	2,810,543	3,066,016

(a) Term Loan

(i) The term loan for Islamic Variable Financing (BBA TF) amounting to RM3,641,544 is part of the financing for the purchase of 15 units of completed shop offices in Taman Tasik Utama, Ayer Keroh, Melaka and a piece of commercial land held under HSM 4918 Lot No. PT 19403, Mukim Bukit Katil, Melaka Tengah. The loan repayment amount is RM900 to RM18,787 for a period of 120 monthly installments including interest.

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21. BANK BORROWINGS (CONT'D)

(a) Term Loan (cont'd)

(ii) The term loan amounting to RM675,580 obtained from a licenced bank is to finance the purchase of a single storey shop office under Sharia principles in Pusat Bandar Bertam Perdana, Kepala Batas, Penang. The loan repayment amount is RM5,544 for a period of 180 monthly installments including profit.

	Group	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Term loan maturity:		
Repayment within 12 months	**238,836**	238,836
Repayment after 12 months and not more than 5 years	**271,529**	464,003
Repayment after 5 years	**381,512**	402,937
	891,877	1,105,776

(b) Finance Lease Payables

	Group	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
		As restated
Minimum payment of financing		
Repayment within 12 months	**930,990**	911,521
Repayment after 12 months and not more than 5 years	**1,251,770**	1,312,886
	2,182,760	2,224,407
Less: Financing charges payable	**(264,094)**	(264,167)
Current value of financing liabilities	**1,918,666**	1,960,240
Current value of financing liabilities		
Repayment within 12 months	**793,901**	792,683
Repayment after 12 months and not more than 5 years	**1,069,716**	1,167,557
Repayment after 5 years	**55,049**	-
	1,918,666	1,960,240

The interest rates for finance lease range from 2.31% to 6.54% per annum (2019: 2.40% to 6.54%).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

22. DEFERRED GRANTS

	Group		Board	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
At 1 January	**59,883,265**	79,984,166	**1,634,785**	7,612,610
Grants received during the financial year:				
Grants (related to cash contributions)	**78,376,864**	80,950,777	**11,175,000**	7,370,000
Grants (related to asset expenditure contributions)	**411,600**	1,670,481	**-**	-
Grants (related to assets contributions)	**1,582,551**	3,699,169	**-**	-
Grant repayments	**(15,335,982)**	(2,338,844)	**(440,000)**	(100,018)
Grant adjustments	**765,348**	527,946	**765,348**	527,946
	65,800,381	84,509,529	**11,500,348**	7,797,928
Accounted for in the Statement of Financial Performance				
Used for related expenses	**(70,784,439)**	(90,362,396)	**(12,473,003)**	(13,775,753)
Used for assets acquisitions	**(8,169,723)**	(7,660,314)	**-**	-
Used for assets expenses	**(287,236)**	-	**-**	-
Used for Management Fees	**(4,015,410)**	(2,231,504)	**-**	-
Distribution to subsidiaries	**(334,101)**	(4,356,216)	**-**	-
	(83,590,909)	(104,610,430)	**(12,473,003)**	(13,775,753)
At 31 December	**42,092,737**	59,883,265	**662,130**	1,634,785
Analysed as:				
Expenditure related grants	**16,416,590**	26,176,092	**662,130**	1,634,785
Asset related grants	**25,676,147**	33,707,173	**-**	-
	42,092,737	59,883,265	**662,130**	1,634,785
Analysed as:				
Within 12 months	**13,689,327**	12,553,925	**-**	-
After 12 months	**28,403,410**	47,329,340	**662,130**	1,634,785
	42,092,737	59,883,265	**662,130**	1,634,785

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23. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

	Group		Board	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
At 1 January	**12,482,630**	9,768,972	**11,814,258**	9,009,181
Transferred to statement of financial performance (Note 36)	**1,715,719**	2,713,658	**1,913,615**	2,805,077
At 31 December	**14,198,349**	12,482,630	**13,727,873**	11,814,258

24. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM
		As restated	As restated
Group			
Provision for retirees medical benefits	**27,835,907**	23,250,436	18,607,555
Analysed as:			
Matured within 12 months	**279,736**	163,010	99,059
Matured after 12 months	**27,556,171**	23,087,426	18,508,496
Provision for end of service ex-gratia	**13,934,437**	11,955,002	2,198,894
Analysed as:			
Matured within 12 months	**-**	175,317	219,173
Matured after 12 months	**13,934,437**	11,779,685	1,979,721
Provision for vacation leave replacement	**3,762,306**	3,878,879	3,412,009
Analysed as:			
Matured within 12 months	**232,452**	525,408	451,905
Matured after 12 months	**3,529,854**	3,353,471	2,960,104
Provision for employee benefits	**45,532,650**	39,084,317	24,218,458
Analysed as:			
Matured within 12 months	**512,188**	863,735	770,137
Matured after 12 months	**45,020,462**	38,220,582	23,448,321
	45,532,650	**39,084,317**	**24,218,458**

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24. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONT'D)

	31.12.2020 RM	31.12.2019 RM As restated	1.1.2019 RM As restated
Board			
Provision for retirees medical benefits	**27,835,907**	23,250,436	18,607,555
Analysed as:			
Matured in 12 months	**279,736**	163,010	99,059
Matured after 12 months	**27,556,171**	23,087,426	18,508,496
Provision for end of service ex-gratia	**-**	-	-
Analysed as:			
Matured in 12 months	**-**	-	-
Matured after 12 months	**-**	-	-
Provision for vacation leave replacement	**3,751,018**	3,878,879	3,412,009
Analysed as:			
Matured in 12 months	**232,452**	525,408	451,905
Matured after 12 months	**3,518,566**	3,353,471	2,960,104
Provision for employee benefits	**31,586,925**	27,129,315	22,019,564
Analysed as:			
Matured in 12 months	**512,188**	688,418	550,964
Matured after 12 months	**31,074,737**	26,440,897	21,468,600
	31,586,925	**27,129,315**	**22,019,564**

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24. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONT'D)

Provision for Retirees Medical Benefits

(a) The movements in the provision for medical benefits for retirees of the Group and the Board are as follows:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM
		As restated	As restated
Group and Board			
At 1 January	**23,250,436**	18,607,555	16,367,912
Current service cost	**2,059,434**	3,733,977	1,440,136
Interest costs	**872,727**	987,923	869,014
Net Actuarial Losses/(Profits)	**1,816,320**	20,040	(32,247)
Benefits paid	**(163,010)**	(99,059)	(37,260)
At 31 December	**27,835,907**	23,250,436	18,607,555

(b) Actuarial Assumptions

The key actuarial assumptions used at the reporting date are as follows:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	%	%	%
		As restated	As restated
Group and Board			
Discount rate	**3.59**	3.59	3.59
Medical cost inflation rate	**10.00**	10.00	10.00

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24. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONT'D)

Provision for End of Service Ex-Gratia

(a) The movements in the provision for the Group's termination consolation remuneration are as follows:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM
		As restated	As restated
Group			
At 1 January	**11,955,002**	2,198,894	-
Current service costs	**879,700**	1,023,102	2,557,492
Interest cost	**510,360**	-	-
Net actuarial losses/(profits)	**866,590**	-	-
Benefits paid	**(244,872)**	(416,176)	(358,598)
Methodology changes	**(32,343)**	9,149,182	-
At 31 December	**13,934,437**	11,955,002	2,198,894

(b) Actuarial Assumptions

The key actuarial assumptions used at the reporting date are as follows:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	%	%	%
		As restated	As restated
Group			
Discount rate	**3.19 - 4.07**	3.19 - 4.07	3.19 - 4.07
Salary increment rate	**5.00 - 6.00**	5.00 - 6.00	5.00 - 6.00

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24. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONT'D)

Provision for Vacation Leave Replacement

(a) The movements in the provision for vacation leave replacement of the Group and the Board are as follows:

	31.12.2020 RM	31.12.2019 RM As restated	1.1.2019 RM As restated
Group			
At 1 January	**3,878,879**	3,412,009	3,001,332
Current Service Cost	**174,579**	145,376	127,878
Interest Cost	**114,466**	138,140	121,513
Net Actuarial Losses/(Profits)	**119,790**	635,259	509,431
Benefits paid	**(525,408)**	(451,905)	(348,145)
At 31 December	**3,762,306**	3,878,879	3,412,009

	31.12.2020 RM	31.12.2019 RM As restated	1.1.2019 RM As restated
Board			
At 1 January	**3,878,879**	3,412,009	3,001,332
Current Service Cost	**169,263**	145,376	127,878
Interest Cost	**111,436**	138,140	121,513
Net Actuarial Losses/(Profits)	**116,848**	635,259	509,431
Benefits paid	**(525,408)**	(451,905)	(348,145)
At 31 December	**3,751,018**	3,878,879	3,412,009

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24. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONT'D)

Provision for Vacation Leave Replacement (cont'd)

(b) Actuarial Assumptions

The key actuarial assumptions used at the reporting date are as follows:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	%	%	%
		As restated	As restated
Group			
Discount rate	**3.59 - 4.07**	3.59 - 4.07	3.59 - 4.07
Salary increment rate	**6.00**	6.00	6.00
Board			
Discount rate	**3.59**	3.59	3.59
Salary increment rate	**6.00**	6.00	6.00

25. EXCHANGE TRANSACTION PAYABLES

The typical trade credit terms for exchange transaction payables of the Group and the Board are 14 to 90 days (2019: 14 to 90 days).

Aging Analysis

The aging analysis for exchange transaction payables of the Group and the Board at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM
Group			
Within credit period	**24,329,828**	25,740,577	24,150,372
After credit period			
- Less than 6 months	**2,978,019**	1,314,112	6,380,593
- 6 to 12 months	**759,156**	358,780	2,873,249
- More than 12 months	**141,882**	193,010	425,994
	28,208,885	27,606,479	33,830,208
Board			
Within credit period	**21,968,003**	22,752,448	21,634,822
After credit period			
- Less than 6 months	**1,787,125**	(16,234)	4,201,572
- 6 to 12 months	**-**	25,356	-
- More than 12 months	**-**	(114)	1,501
	23,755,128	22,761,456	25,837,895

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26. OTHER PAYABLES

	Group			Board		
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	1.1.2019	**31.12.2020**	31.12.2019	1.1.2019
	RM	RM	RM	**RM**	RM	RM
		As restated	As restated			
Staff incentives	**9,054,282**	18,377,249	20,036,787	**7,200,000**	14,003,288	15,130,274
Non-trade creditors	**670,332**	213,004	-	**670,332**	213,004	-
Performance bond	**2,655,704**	2,355,448	1,021,561	**420,000**	300,900	302,400
Board's Incentive/ Allowance	**1,669,433**	1,891,330	2,016,232	**400,000**	496,712	569,726
Accruals	**1,244,432**	787,795	1,076,022	**244,401**	59,546	52,131
Retentian sum	**199,738**	85,758	912,857	**199,738**	85,758	912,857
Online creditors	**168,672**	575,120	-	**168,672**	575,120	-
Other creditors	**12,364,049**	11,958,043	17,366,297	**152,075**	-	5,321,969
Staf creditors	**801,269**	1,648,264	1,691,135	**138,023**	229,219	451,253
Salary creditors	**13,480**	14,616	-	**13,480**	14,616	-
GST/SST creditors	**1,098,145**	948,747	(827,448)	**-**	-	-
EFT/Unpresented cheques	**-**	-	54,510	**-**	-	54,510
Unrecorded revenue	**-**	-	616,929	**-**	-	616,929
	29,939,536	38,855,374	43,964,882	**9,606,721**	15,978,163	23,412,049

27. AMOUNT DUE TO SUBSIDIARIES

The amount due to subsidiaries comprises interest free unsecured advances and will be repaid based on payment instructions.

28. AMOUNT DUE TO SUB-SUBSIDIARIES

The amount due to sub-subsidiaries comprises interest free unsecured advances and will be repaid based on payment instructions.

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29. REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

	Group		Board	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
		As restated		As restated
Contract levy	**115,126,937**	126,946,440	**115,126,937**	126,946,440
Registration fees	**59,098,135**	56,553,815	**59,098,135**	56,553,815
Compounds and penalties	**5,113,470**	5,990,423	**5,113,470**	5,990,423
Other non-exchange transactions	**2,174,200**	-	**-**	-
Government grants	**14,976,015**	15,136,011	**12,473,003**	13,775,753
	196,488,757	204,626,689	**191,811,545**	203,266,431

30. REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

	Group		Board	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
		As restated		As restated
Skills evaluation fees	**6,373,679**	9,754,210	**5,975,270**	8,573,850
Course fees	**14,932,309**	22,873,134	**4,733,962**	10,754,811
Rental revenue	**1,601,779**	2,726,239	**1,460,772**	1,809,404
Consulting, certification, and registration project management fees	**7,135,630**	8,345,357	**-**	-
Other exchange transactions	**4,037,897**	6,867,683	**656,489**	593,938
Dividends	**1,092,813**	9,473,272	**190,750**	8,420,427
Fixed deposits interest	**15,844,053**	13,296,679	**15,153,383**	12,293,498
Hibah	**276,133**	101,271	**207,546**	31,942
Material verifications	**7,108,700**	9,164,800	**7,108,700**	9,164,800
Sales of documents	**160,809**	237,546	**93,079**	209,346
	58,563,802	82,840,191	**35,579,951**	51,852,016

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31. OTHER REVENUE

	Group		Board	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
		As restated		As restated
Vehicle loan interest	**1,733**	3,275	**1,733**	3,275
Grant repayments	**17,432,715**	153,760	**17,432,715**	153,760
Doubtful debts income	**663,994**	293,802	**620,075**	256,213
Mudharabah profits	**234,388**	20,502	**219,002**	-
Miscellaneous income	**1,049,329**	1,066,693	**251,123**	351,306
Gain from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**257,693**	112,467	**88,913**	83,068
Gain on acquisition of sub-subsidiari	**175,424**	822,527	**-**	-
Gain on fair value of property investments	**329,000**	145,000	**-**	-
Gain on writing off of subsidiaries investments	**150,000**	-	**-**	-
Reversal of financial assets available for sale	**-**	34,639	**-**	-
	20,294,276	2,652,665	**18,613,561**	847,622

32. DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSES

	Group		Board	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
		As restated		
Construction industry financing programmes	**107,993,465**	139,894,456	**121,737,877**	166,944,508
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**12,559,430**	14,264,518	**-**	-
Loss on property, plant and equipment	**13,417**	-	**-**	-
	120,566,312	154,158,974	**121,737,877**	166,944,508

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33. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

	Group		Board	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Supplies	**3,156,409**	4,810,642	**2,095,957**	4,163,951
Travelling allowances	**2,739,388**	6,923,925	**1,587,895**	4,472,012
Staff courses and trainings	**1,068,526**	3,529,971	**867,865**	3,135,214
Maintenance	**9,033,609**	8,276,898	**6,687,248**	5,555,210
Communication and utilities	**4,788,795**	5,510,859	**2,637,168**	2,258,230
Office expenses	**55,124**	49,669	**-**	-
Other expenses	**100,099**	129,718	**-**	-
	20,941,950	29,231,682	**13,876,133**	19,584,617

34. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	Group		Board	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
		As restated		As restated
Road tax and insurance	**623,313**	677,936	**284,126**	326,989
Other receivables written off	**18,891**	-	**18,891**	-
Levy debtors written off	**110,759**	-	**110,759**	-
Impairment losses provisions	**898,808**	774,482	**898,808**	728,367
Emoluments	**96,060,050**	101,727,575	**71,208,100**	76,397,647
Property, plant, and equipment written off	**9,322**	1,069	**4,141**	1,069
Inventories written off	**-**	38,024	**-**	38,024
Bad debts written off	**-**	50,093	**-**	-
Impairment of financial assets available for sale	**12,840**	-	**-**	-
Impairment of exchange transaction receivables	**-**	39,689	**-**	-
Entertainment	**589,131**	1,249,964	**-**	-
Advertisements and promotions	**425,751**	1,318,032	**-**	-
Professional services	**20,879,554**	24,197,263	**16,660,656**	19,688,609
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**6,420**	38,130	**-**	-
Rentals	**20,569,684**	21,044,983	**17,888,440**	18,549,690
Amortisation of intangible assets	**6,882,122**	3,159,521	**6,838,774**	3,119,952
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**11,626,967**	11,870,115	**9,307,353**	9,240,417
	158,713,612	166,186,876	**123,220,048**	128,090,764

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35. FINANCE COSTS

	Group	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Interest expenses on bank borrowings	**162,159**	242,330

36. TAXATION

	Group		Board	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
Tax expenses for the financial year:				
- Current year tax provision	**3,126,881**	824,655	**2,596,073**	-
- Associates' portion of tax	**-**	-	**-**	-
- Under/(Over) provision of prior year tax	**71,986**	(15,944)	**-**	-
	3,198,867	808,711	**2,596,073**	-
Origination and reversal of temporary differences				
- Recognised in current year tax statement (Note 23)	**1,685,171**	2,613,058	**1,883,067**	2,704,477
- Under provision of prior year deferred tax (Note 23)	**30,548**	100,600	**30,548**	100,600
	1,715,719	2,713,658	**1,913,615**	2,805,077
	4,914,586	3,522,369	**4,509,688**	2,805,077

The Group's and the Board's income tax is calculated at the statutory rate of 24% (2019: 24%) of the taxable profits. Reconciliation for income tax expense in respect of sales profit before tax at the statutory income tax rate to tax expense at the effective income tax rate is as follows:

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36. TAXATION (CONT'D)

	Group		Board	
	2020 RM	2019 RM As restated	**2020 RM**	2019 RM As restated
Income deficit before tax	**(25,465,037)**	(60,227,037)	**(12,829,001)**	(58,653,820)
Tax at 24% (2019: 24%)	**(6,111,609)**	(14,454,489)	**(3,078,960)**	(14,076,917)
Income not subject to tax	**(16,225,410)**	(14,322,877)	**(1,319,532)**	4,703,091
Non-allowable expenses	**23,509,996**	26,243,336	**6,509,320**	5,827,109
Effect on utilising unabsorbed losses and capital allowances	**3,940,641**	6,255,806	**2,363,351**	6,235,713
Reversal of deferred tax due to disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(51,792)**	8,309	**4,961**	15,481
Deferred tax asset not recognised	**(249,774)**	(292,372)	**-**	-
(Over)/Under provision of tax in prior year	**71,986**	(15,944)	**-**	-
Under provision of deferred tax in prior year	**30,548**	100,600	**30,548**	100,600
Tax for the financial year	**4,914,586**	3,522,369	**4,509,688**	2,805,077

37. STAFF COST

	Group		Board	
	2020 RM	2019 RM As restated	**2020 RM**	2019 RM As restated
Salaries and allowances	**83,824,171**	80,078,727	**63,060,095**	61,357,144
Annual incentives	**8,227,104**	16,764,784	**7,200,000**	13,930,000
Staff costs	**92,051,275**	96,843,511	**70,260,095**	75,287,144

The number of employees of the Group and the Board at the end of the current financial year was 1,699 and 1,014 respectively (2019: 1,674 and 1,023).

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38. SENIOR MANAGEMENT STAFF BENEFITS

	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
	RM	RM	**RM**	RM
		As restated		
Short term benefits	**4,008,775**	4,884,064	**948,005**	1,110,503
	4,008,775	4,884,064	**948,005**	1,110,503

The number of Board Members of the Group and the Board at the end of the current financial year was 98 and 11 (2019: 89 and 11) respectively.

39. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

	Board	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
		As restated
Subsidiaries dan sub-subsidiaries		
Paid and unpaid construction industry financing programmes	**81,913,567**	114,260,201
Paid and unpaid sales costs	**267,507**	431,306
Paid and unpaid utilities	**78,726**	159,416
Rental income	**1,450,472**	1,169,798
Dividend received	**190,750**	237,150

40. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial risk management policies and objectives

The Group's and the Board's financial risk management policies ensure that sufficient financial resources are available for the development of the Board's business in addition to managing interest rate risks (both value and cash flow), liquidity risks and credit risks. Board Members of the Group and the Board review and agree on policies to manage each risk.

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40. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(b) Interest rate risks

Interest rate risks are the risk of changes in the value of financial instruments due to their sensitivity to changes in current interest rates. This risks are limited to short term investments with licenced financial institutions, investments managed by Portfolio Managers and bank borrowings.

The following table shows the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group and the Board and the carrying amounts that are exposed to interest rate risks, analysed based on the revaluation of interest value or maturity date whichever is earlier.

	Up to 1 month RM	1 - 3 months RM	3 - 12 months RM	1 - 5 years RM	> 5 years RM	Total RM
31.12.2020 Group						
Current assets						
Financial assets through surplus or deficit	20,458,035	-	-	-	2,830,707	23,288,742
Short term deposits	5,233,063	2,302,622	441,354,180	-	-	448,889,865
Cash and bank balances	43,994,327	-	-	-	-	43,994,327
Non-current liabilities						
Bank borrowings	-	-	-	1,341,245	436,561	1,777,806
Current liabilities						
Bank borrowings	25,251	270,830	736,656	-	-	1,032,737
31.12.2020 Board						
Current assets						
Short term deposits	3,000,000	-	419,310,000	-	-	422,310,000
Cash and bank balances	23,819,799	-	-	-	-	23,819,799

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40. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(b) Interest rate risks (cont'd)

	Up to 1 month RM	1 - 3 months RM	3 - 12 months RM	1 - 5 years RM	> 5 years RM	Total RM
31.12.2019						
Group						
Current assets						
Financial assets through surplus or deficit	32,315,037	-	149,850	7,733,479	-	40,198,366
Short term deposits	262,020,234	3,566,065	267,877,533	-	-	533,463,832
Cash and bank balances	33,225,883	-	-	-	-	33,225,883
Non-current liabilities						
Bank borrowings	-	-	-	1,631,560	402,937	2,034,497
Current liabilities						
Bank borrowings	9,391	109,436	912,692	-	-	1,031,519
31.12.2020						
Board						
Current assets						
Short term deposits	261,000,000	-	239,310,000	-	-	500,310,000
Cash and bank balances	16,090,894	-	-	-	-	16,090,894

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table shows the sensitivity to possible changes in interest rates on borrowings. With all other variables fixed, the table below summarises the Group's exposure to interest rate risks on floating rate borrowings.

	Effect on reserve RM
2020	
Increase in 100 Basis Points (+100 bps)	43,171
Decrease in 100 Basis Points (-100 bps)	(43,171)
2019	
Increase in 100 Base Points (+100 bps)	43,171
Decrease in 100 Base Points (-100 bps)	(43,171)

The movements assumed in the basis points for interest rate sensitivity analysis are based on the current surveyable market environment.

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40. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(b) Interest rate risks (cont'd)

Interest Rates and Maturity

The interest rates per annum and the maturities of short term deposits and bank borrowings as at 31 December is disclosed in Note 17 and Note 21 respectively.

(c) Credit risks

Credit risks, or the risks of other parties' failure to meet their obligations, are controlled through the implementation of credit approval and monitoring procedures. Accounts receivable of non-exchange transactions and exchange transactions are monitored from time to time through the Group's and the Board's management reporting procedures. The Group and the Board do not have any significant exposure to any individual customers or other parties and do not have a concentration of credit in relation to any financial instruments.

As the Group and the Board do not hold any collaterals, the highest exposure to credit risks is represented by the carrying amount of financial assets at the end of the reporting period.

At the end of the reporting period, receivables that have been provided for impairment losses are receivables that have significant financial difficulties and have not made payments within the credit period allowed;

Receivables that exceed the credit term but are not provided for for impairment losses

The Group and the Board do not provide for impairment losses for these receivables as they are companies with a good track record of repayment and no record of default.

Significant receivables that have not exceeded the credit period and are not provided for impairment losses are receivables that have a long history of dealing with the Group and the Board. The Group and the Board will monitor the credit quality of these receivables through analysis of management reports.

An analysis of the aging and impaired amounts of non-exchange transaction receivables and exchange transaction receivables as at 31 December are disclosed in Note 12 and Note 13 respectively.

Other financial assets, other than available-for-sale financial assets, are neither outstanding nor impaired as at 31 December.

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40. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(d) Liquidity risks

The Group and the Board actively manage the debt maturity profiles, operating cash flows and funding availability to ensure all refinancing, repayment and funding requirements are met. As part of its overall liquidity management, the Group and the Board maintain sufficient cash or cash convertible instruments to meet its working capital requirements.

The maturity profile of the Group's bank borrowings is disclosed in Note 21 while the maturity of other financial liabilities is less than 12 months.

(e) Fair value

Determination of Fair Value

The Group and the Board use the following hierarchy to determine and disclose the fair value of financial instruments through valuation techniques:

Level 1:	Published (unadjusted) prices in active markets for the same asset or liability.
Level 2:	Inputs other than quoted prices are included in Level 1 that can be reviewed for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3:	Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on surveyable market data (non-surveyable inputs).

Financial Instruments at Level 1
The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is considered active if the quoted price is available and normally available from an exchange and the price represents actual and ordinary market transactions occurring on a sincere transaction basis. This includes investments managed by the Portfolio Manager.

Financial Instruments at Level 2 and Level 3
The Group and the Board do not have financial instruments which fair value is determined through level 2 and level 3.

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40. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(e) Fair value (cont'd)

The fair values of financial instruments and techniques as well as valuation inputs used to determine fair value are as follows:

	Total RM	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Group				
31.12.2020				
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit	23,288,742	23,288,742	-	-
Group				
31.12.2019				
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit	40,198,366	40,198,366	-	-

Fair Value of Financial Instruments Not Carried at Fair Value

The carrying amounts of Cash and Cash Equivalents, Receivables and Payables are reasonable estimates of fair value due to whether they are short term in nature or are repayable on demand. The carrying value of the Bank Borrowings is also a reasonable estimate of its fair value based on the repayments determined by the bank.

41. CAPITAL COMMITTMENTS

	Board	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Capital expenditure approved but not contracted for	**233,813,829**	255,112,706

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42. CONTINGENCY ASSETS

	Board	
	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Claims against levy debtors brought to Court	**337,616**	5,761,634

43. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

The Group's and the Board's prior year adjustments relate to employee benefits which are recalculated based on actuarial valuations. The employee benefits involve increased expenses and classification of emoluments and professions. Actuarial gains or losses recognised directly in net assets in accumulated surpluses or deficits.. There is understatement of significant transactions with related parties and readjustments of those items involving total revenue and direct operating expenses. There is also a classification for other payables, professional services and, road tax and insurance.

	As stated last year **RM**	Prior year adjustments **RM**	As restated **RM**
Group			
Statement of changes in net assets			
Total net income surplus in 2017	103,170,254	(15,594,811)	87,575,443
Total accumulated surplus at 1 January 2017	875,852,779	(15,594,811)	860,257,968
Total net income deficit in 2018	(29,978,284)	(2,426,739)	(32,405,023)
Actuarial Valuation Loss	-	(477,184)	(477,184)
Total accumulated surplus at 1 January 2018	978,942,033	(15,594,811)	963,347,222
Total net income deficit in 2019	(59,261,380)	(4,531,683)	(63,793,063)
Actuarial Valuation Loss	-	(9,804,481)	(9,804,481)
Total accumulated surplus at 1 January 2019	948,888,749	(18,498,734)	930,390,015

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43. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS (CONT'D)

	As stated last year RM	Prior year adjustments RM	as restated RM
Board			
Statement of changes in net assets			
Total net income surplus in 2017	89,273,899	(15,594,811)	73,679,088
Total accumulated surplus at 1 January 2017	826,894,129	(15,594,811)	811,299,318
Total net income deficit in 2018	(30,959,521)	(2,426,739)	(33,386,260)
Actuarial Valuation Loss	-	(477,184)	(477,184)
Total accumulated surplus at 1 January 2018	916,168,028	(15,594,811)	900,573,217
Total net income deficit in 2019	(56,945,892)	(4,531,683)	(61,477,575)
Actuarial Valuation Loss	-	(655,299)	(655,299)
Total accumulated surplus at 1 January 2019	885,208,507	(18,498,734)	866,709,773

	1.1.2019 As stated last year RM	Prior year adjustment RM	1.1.2019 As restated RM
Group			
Statement of financial performance			
Total revenue	357,717,940	362,391	358,080,331
Direct operating expenses	(174,769,419)	(362,391)	(175,131,810)
Emoluments	(107,061,142)	445,864	(106,615,278)
Professional services	(21,389,274)	(2,872,603)	(24,261,877)
Statement of financial position			
Non-current liabilities			
Long term employee benefits	(5,168,616)	(18,279,705)	(23,448,321)
Current liabilities			
Long term employee benefits	(551,108)	(219,029)	(770,137)

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43. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS (CONT'D)

	1.1.2019 As stated last year RM	Prior year adjustment RM	1.1.2019 As restated RM
Board			
Statement of financial performance			
Emoluments	(75,168,493)	445,864	(74,722,629)
Professional services	(17,175,974)	(2,872,603)	(20,048,577)
Statement of financial position			
Non-current liabilities			
Long term employee benefits	(3,188,895)	(18,279,705)	(21,468,600)
Current liabilities			
Long term employee benefits	(331,935)	(219,029)	(550,964)

	31.12.2019 As stated last year RM	Prior year adjustment RM	31.12.2019 As restated RM
Group			
Statement of financial position			
Total revenue	289,688,239	431,306	290,119,545
Direct operating expenses	(153,727,668)	(431,306)	(154,158,974)
Road tax and insurance	(714,552)	36,616	(677,936)
Emoluments	(101,771,211)	43,636	(101,727,575)
Professional services	(19,585,328)	(4,611,935)	(24,197,263)
Statement of financial position			
Non-current liabilities			
Long term employee benefits	(5,731,211)	(32,489,371)	(38,220,582)
Current liabilities			
Long term employee benefits	(518,208)	(345,527)	(863,735)
Board			
Statement of financial position			
Emoluments	(76,495,283)	97,636	(76,397,647)
Professional services	(15,059,290)	(4,629,319)	(19,688,609)
Statement of financial position			
Non-current liabilities			
Long term employee benefits	(3,100,708)	(23,340,189)	(26,440,897)
Current liabilities			
Long term employee benefits	(342,891)	(345,527)	(688,418)

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

44. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The comparative figures are consistent with the presentation and classification of last year's financial statements except as disclosed in Notes 21, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38 and 39 to the financial statements.

45. EXPLANATION ON TRANSITION TO MPSAS

As disclosed in Note 2 (a), these financial statements are the first set of financial statements prepared in accordance with MPSAS.

The accounting policies as set out in Note 2 have been applied in the preparation of the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020, the presentation of comparative information in the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 and in the preparation of the opening Statement of Financial Position of MPSAS on 1 January 2019 (date of transition of the Board to MPSAS).

In preparing the opening Statement of Financial Position on 1 January 2019, the Board has adjusted the amounts reported in the previous financial statements which were prepared in accordance with the Malaysian Private Entity Reporting Standards (MPERS). An explanation on how the transition from MPERS to MPSAS affected the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Group and the Board is presented as follows:-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

45. EXPLANATION ON TRANSITION TO MPSAS (CONT'D)

(a) Financial position reconciliation

	1.1.2019			31.12.2019		
	MPERS RM	Transition Effect RM	MPSAS RM	MPERS RM	Transition Effect RM	MPSAS RM
Group						
Non-current assets						
Financial assets available for sale	-	886,231	886,231	-	920,870	920,870
Other investments	886,231	(886,231)	-	920,870	(920,870)	-
Total non-current assets	886,231	-	886,231	920,870	-	920,870
Current assets						
Non-exchange transaction receivables	-	47,426,649	47,426,649	-	18,493,764	18,493,764
Exchange transaction receivables	-	15,361,620	15,361,620	-	14,728,165	14,728,165
Other receivables	-	32,087,886	32,087,886	-	20,909,278	20,909,278
Debtors	51,509,723	(51,509,723)	-	24,418,941	(24,418,941)	-
Miscellaneous debtors	43,366,432	(43,366,432)	-	29,712,266	(29,712,266)	-
Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit	-	231,871,642	231,871,642	-	40,198,366	40,198,366
Portfolio investments	231,871,642	(231,871,642)	-	40,198,366	(40,198,366)	-
Total current assets	326,747,797	-	326,747,797	94,329,573	-	94,329,573

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

45. EXPLANATION ON TRANSITION TO MPSAS (CONT'D)

(a) Financial position reconciliation (cont'd)

	1.1.2019			31.12.2019		
	MPERS RM	Transition Effect RM	MPSAS RM	MPERS RM	Transition Effect RM	MPSAS RM
Group						
NET ASSETS						
Accumulated funds	930,390,015	(930,390,015)	-	856,751,220	(856,751,220)	-
Accumulated surplus	-	930,390,015	930,390,015	-	856,751,220	856,751,220
Total funds	930,390,015	-	930,390,015	856,751,220	-	856,751,220
Current laibilities						
Creditors	33,830,208	(33,830,208)	-	27,606,479	(27,606,479)	-
Exchange transaction payables	-	33,830,208	33,830,208	-	27,606,479	27,606,479
Miscellaneous creditors	43,964,882	(43,964,882)	-	38,855,374	(38,855,374)	-
Other payables	-	43,964,882	43,964,882	-	38,855,374	38,855,374
Total current liabilities	77,795,090	-	77,795,090	66,461,853	-	66,461,853

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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45. EXPLANATION ON TRANSITION TO MPSAS (CONT'D)

(a) Reconciliation of financial position (cont'd)

	1.1.2019			31.12.2019		
	MPERS RM	Transition Effect RM	MPSAS RM	MPERS RM	Transition Effect RM	MPSAS RM
Board						
Current assets						
Non-exchange transaction receivables	-	47,426,649	47,426,649	-	18,493,764	18,493,764
Exchange transaction receivables	-	9,758,290	9,758,290	-	7,093,113	7,093,113
Other receivables	-	26,149,509	26,149,509	-	16,003,378	16,003,378
Debtors	47,426,649	(47,426,649)	-	18,493,764	(18,493,764)	-
Miscellaneous debtors	35,907,799	(35,907,799)	-	23,096,491	(23,096,491)	-
Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit	-	203,100,000	203,100,000	-	-	-
Portfolio investments	203,100,000	(203,100,000)	-	-	-	-
Total current assets	286,434,448	-	286,434,448	41,590,255	-	41,590,255
NET ASSETS						
Accumulated funds	866,709,773	(866,709,773)	-	804,576,899	(804,576,899)	-
Accumulated surplus	-	866,709,773	866,709,773	-	804,576,899	804,576,899
Total funds	866,709,773	-	866,709,773	804,576,899	-	804,576,899
Current liabilities						
Creditors	25,837,895	(25,837,895)	-	22,761,456	(22,761,456)	-
Exchange transaction payables	-	25,837,895	25,837,895	-	22,761,456	22,761,456
Miscellaneous creditors	23,412,049	(23,412,049)	-	15,978,163	(15,978,163)	-
Other payables	-	23,412,049	23,412,049	-	15,978,163	15,978,163
Total current liabilities	49,249,944	-	49,249,944	38,739,619	-	38,739,619

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45. EXPLANATION ON TRANSITION TO MPSAS (CONT'D)

(b) Reconciliation of financial performance

	MPERS RM	31.12.2019 Transition Effect RM	MPSAS RM
Group			
Operating income	246,950,032	(246,950,032)	-
Other income	43,169,513	(43,169,513)	-
Revenue from non-exchange transactions	-	204,626,689	204,626,689
Revenue from exchange transactions	-	82,840,191	82,840,191
Other revenue	-	2,652,665	2,652,665
	290,119,545	-	290,119,545

	MPERS RM	31.12.2019 Transition Effect RM	MPSAS RM
Board			
Operating income	216,814,015	(216,814,015)	-
Other income	39,152,054	(39,152,054)	-
Revenue from non-exchange transactions	-	203,266,431	203,266,431
Revenue from exchange transactions	-	51,852,016	51,852,016
Other revenue	-	847,622	847,622
	255,966,069	-	255,966,069

(c) Cash flow reconciliation

There is no significant difference between the cash flow statement using MPSAS and the cash flow statement using MPERS.

46. PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 were tabled and approved via the Board Meeting held on 09 April 2021.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONT'D)

47. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE FINANCIAL YEAR

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 epidemic as a pandemic. In Malaysia, the Movement Control Order (MCO) was introduced on 18 March 2020 with preventive measures to reduce the impact of the pandemic on Malaysians.

Based on the information available at the date of approval of the financial statements, there is no material effect on the financial statements or operations of the Board. The Board receives support from Board Members to meet its liquidity requirements for at least the next 12 months following the end of the reporting period. The Board will continue to monitor its financial and operational needs throughout and after the pandemic period.

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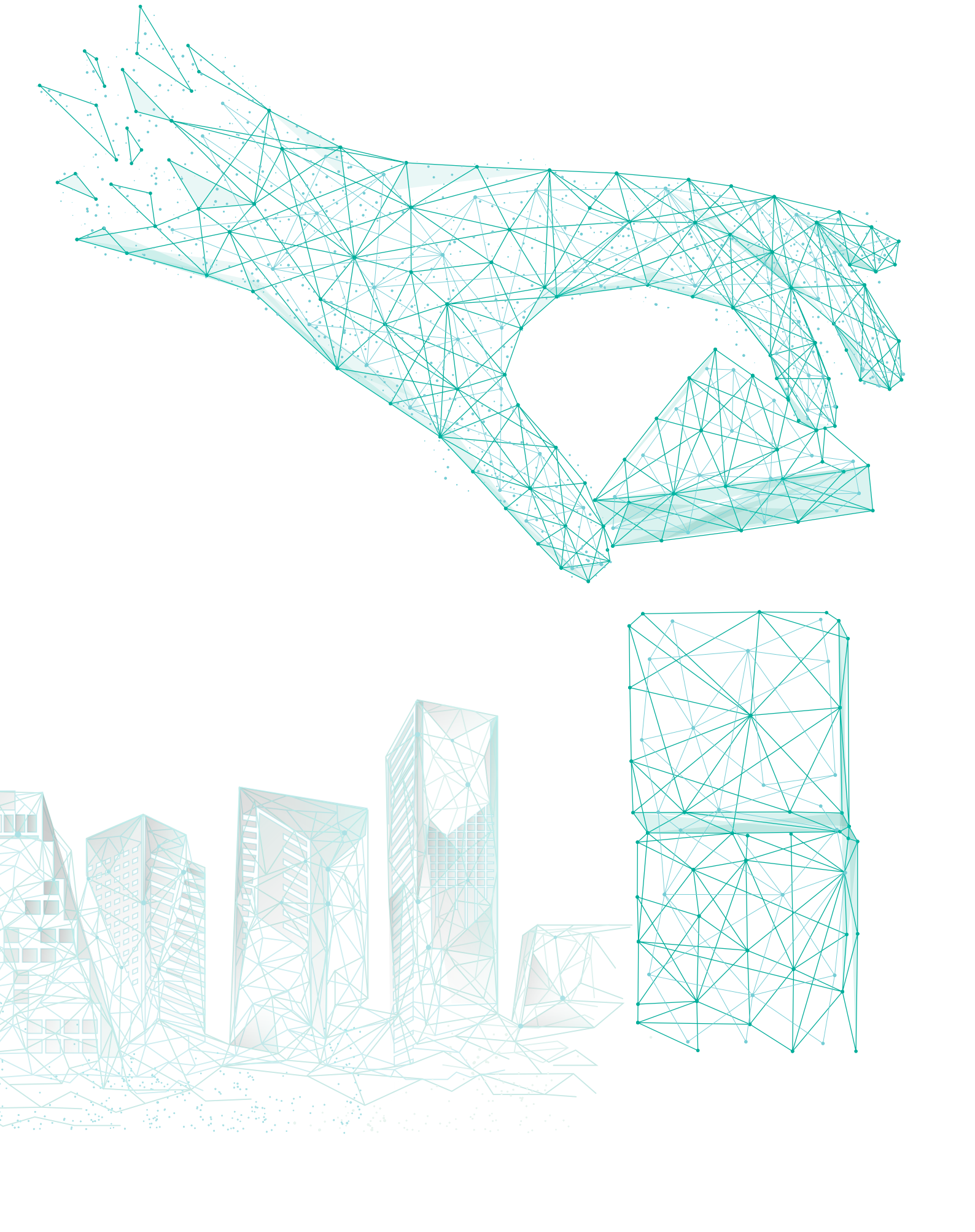

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA (CIDB)

Tingkat 10, Menara Dato' Onn,
Pusat Dagangan Dunia,
No.45, Jalan Tun Ismail,
50480 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Tel: +603-4047 7000
CIDB Careline: +603-5567 3300
Faks: +603-4047 7070

WWW.CIDB.GOV.MY