



MENINGKATKAN PRODUKTIVITI - MENGURUS KEMAMPANAN

Menurut Laporan Produktiviti Malaysia 2013 – 2104, produktiviti buruh sektor pembinaan berkembang sebanyak 5.2% untuk menghasilkan *output* produktiviti per pekerja sektor pembinaan bagi tahun 2013 sebanyak RM23,975 (tahun 2012, RM22,799). Angka petunjuk ini amat kurang berbanding *output* produktiviti sektor pembuatan di tahap RM88,389 dan output produktiviti seluruh negara pada tahap RM60,447. *Output* produktiviti sektor pembinaan yang rendah jelas menunjukkan terdapat beberapa amalan di tapak kerja yang masih memerlukan input buruh yang tinggi dan kurangnya penggunaan mekanisasi, automasi dan kaedah-kaedah pembinaan lebih maju. Potensi sektor pembinaan untuk meningkatkan produktiviti amat cerah dan kaedah terbaik ialah dengan meningkatkan kemahiran pekerja binaan di bidang-bidang yang diperlukan dan menerimapi teknologi pembinaan moden seperti *Industrialised Building System (IBS)*. Kajian penggunaan IBS untuk projek-projek swasta di Lembah Klang jelas menunjukkan projek IBS mampu disiapkan dengan lebih cepat dengan kualiti yang lebih terjamin.

Penggunaan IBS bukan setakat dapat menyiapkan kerja berkualiti yang lebih cepat, ia juga mampu mengurangkan penggunaan sumber termasuk pekerja dan juga tenaga. Di samping itu, IBS juga mampu menghasilkan sisa buangan yang minima, satu isu yang telah melanda industri sejak sekian lama. Industri pembinaan merupakan antara industri pengguna tenaga dan sumber-sumber asli yang paling banyak dan menjadi penyumbang utama kepada kelestarian persekitaran. Mengurus aspek sustainabiliti dalam pembinaan adalah kunci kepada pembinaan mampan dan sektor pembinaan berada di posisi yang amat baik untuk mempromosi dan mengurus pembinaan mampan.

Sekarang ialah masa yang sesuai untuk Malaysia mengimbas kembali prestasi sektor ini dan menilai semula amalan terdahulu dalam perancangan, rekabentuk, pembinaan dan operasi sesuatu bangunan, kemudahan dan lain-lain infrastruktur. Berhadapan dengan cabaran ekonomi global dan keperluan untuk mengimbangi pembangunan sosio-ekonomi dan kelestarian alam sekitar, sumbangan dari semua penggiat industri dikehendaki untuk melaksanakan satu agenda nasional bagi pembinaan dan pembangunan mampan.

ENHANCING PRODUCTIVITY – MANAGING SUSTAINABILITY

According to the Malaysian Productivity Report 2013 - 2104, construction sector labour productivity expanded by 5.2% to bring output productivity per employee to RM23,975 (2012, RM22,799). This output is low compared to output productivity of manufacturing sector at RM88,389 and the national output productivity which currently stands at RM60,447 per employee. The low productivity of the construction sector clearly shows that there are still practices at the construction sites which demand substantial labour input and that the sector has been relatively slow in adopting mechanization, automation and other advanced methods of construction. The potential of increasing productivity in the construction industry is very promising and the most practical way of achieving this is through enhancing the competency and skill of the workers and through wider adoption of modern construction methods such as the Industrialized Building System (IBS). A recently concluded study to determine degree of usage of IBS in the private sector projects located within the Klang Valley revealed that IBS projects could in fact be completed faster at a consistently better quality.

The use of IBS does not just results in a faster and better quality job, it is proven to utilize lesser resources such as manpower and energy. Additionally, IBS also reduces construction waste to a minimum, an issue that has been plaguing the industry for a long time. Construction industry is among those industries, which consume the most energy and raw resources. It is also the industry that contributes the most to environmental degradation. Managing the sustainability aspect of construction is key to achieving sustainable construction and the construction sector is in the right position to promote and manage sustainable construction and development.

Now is the right time for Malaysia to review past performances of the sector and re-evaluate earlier practices in planning, design, construction and operation of building, facility and other infrastructure. In a challenging global economy and the need to strike a balance between socio-economic development and environmental resiliency, contribution from all industry stakeholders are required to advance a national agenda for sustainable construction and development.

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MAKLUMAT KORPORAT
CORPORATE INFO

MAKLUMAT KORPORAT CORPORATE INFO

Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan adalah sebuah Badan Berkanun Persekutuan di bawah Kementerian Kerja Raya yang telah ditubuhkan menerusi Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan 1994 (Akta 520) untuk membangun, mengawalselia, menguatkuasa dan lain-lain tugas berkaitan dengan industri pembinaan. Pada tahun 2012, Akta ini telah dipinda untuk memantapkan lagi peranan CIDB dalam menguatkuasaan peraturan-peraturan yang dapat menjamin kualiti dan pembinaan yang selamat di samping meningkatkan amalan terbaik dalam industri pembinaan. Fungsi-fungsi ini adalah seperti berikut;

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

Construction Industry Development Board is a federal statutory body under the Ministry of Works which was established under the Construction Industry Development Board Act (Act 520) to develop, regulate, enforce and other tasks related to the construction industry. In 2012, the Act was amended to strengthen CIDB's roles in enforcing safe and quality construction and at the same time enhance the adoption of best practices in construction. Functions of CIDB are as follows;

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

MISI dan VISI

MISSION and VISION

MISI

Untuk membangunkan industri pembinaan Malaysia.

KENYATAAN MISI

Untuk meningkatkan daya saing industri pembinaan Malaysia.

VISI

CIDB sebagai organisasi terunggul dalam membangunkan industri pembinaan bertaraf dunia

OBJEKTIF

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

MISSION

To develop the Malaysian construction industry.

MISSION STATEMENT

To enhance the competitiveness of the Malaysian construction industry

VISSION

CIDB to be a distinguished organisation in developing a world-class construction industry.

OBJECTIVE

To develop the capacity and capability of the construction industry through the enhancement of quality and productivity with emphasis on professionalism, innovation and knowledge in the endeavor to improve the quality of life.



NILAI MURNI CIDB CIDB CORE VALUES



C

- **COHESIVENESS (PERSEPAKATAN)**

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



I

- **INTEGRITY (INTEGRITI)**

Kami berpegang kepada prinsip integriti
We uphold integrity



D

- **DISCIPLINED (DISIPLIN)**

Kami berdisiplin tinggi
We are highly disciplined



B

- **BEST (TERBAIK)**

Kami memberi yang terbaik
We deliver the best



M

- **MOTIVATED (MOTIVASI)**

Kami bermotivasi tinggi
We are highly motivated

PIAGAM PELANGGAN CIDB

CIDB CUSTOMER CHARTER

A. PENDAFTARAN KONTRAKTOR TEMPATAN

- Permohonan baru, pembaharuan dan kenaikan gred/tambah kategori & pengkhususan kontraktor akan disiapkan dalam tempoh 10 hari bekerja dari tarikh penjanaan nombor permohonan.
- Permohonan perubahan butiran pendaftaran akan disiapkan dalam tempoh tiga hari bekerja.
- Sijil Perakuan Pendaftaran akan disiapkan pada hari yang sama jika berurusan di kaunter dan tiga hari bekerja jika menerusi pos.

B. PENDAFTARAN PERSONEL BINAAN

- Kad Pendaftaran Personel Binaan (Kad Hijau) akan disiapkan dalam tempoh 10 hari bekerja dari tarikh penerimaan borang yang lengkap.

C. PUNGUTAN LEVI

- Pengenaan levi dibuat dalam tempoh 7 hari bekerja dari tarikh penerimaan borang yang lengkap.

A. LOCAL CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION

- New applications, renewal and upgrading/additional categories & contractor specialization will be completed within 10 working days from the date of application.
- Application for change in details of registration will be completed within three working days.
- Certificate of Registration will be completed on the same day, if application is submitted via the counter, and within 3 working days if submitted by post.

B. CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL REGISTRATION

- The Construction Personnel Registration card (Green Card) will be ready within 10 working days from the date of receiving the completed application.

C. LEVY COLLECTION

- Levy will be imposed within 7 working days from the date of receiving the completed forms.

IBU PEJABAT & PEJABAT NEGERI HEAD OFFICE & STATE OFFICES

Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Construction Industry Development Board

Tingkat 10, Menara Dato' Onn,
Pusat Dagangan Dunia Putra,
No 45, Jalan Tun Ismail,
50480 Kuala Lumpur.

Telefon/Telephone : 03 - 4047 7000
Faks/Fax : 03 - 4047 7070
Laman Web/Website : www.cidb.gov.my

CIDB Johor/Johor CIDB

Lot 2067, Batu 3,
Jalan Tampoi,
81200 Johor Bahru,
Johor.

Telefon/Telephone : 07 - 234 4808
Faks/Fax : 07 - 234 4807

CIDB Kedah/Perlis Kedah/Perlis CIDB

Lot 1-4, Tingkat 11, City Plaza,
Jalan Tunku Ibrahim,
05000 Alor Setar,
Kedah.

Telefon/Telephone : 04 - 733 1243
Faks/Fax : 04 - 733 1175

CIDB Kelantan/Kelantan CIDB

No. U7.2, Tingkat 7, Menara Perbadanan,
Jalan Tengku Petra, Semerak,
15000 Kota Bharu,
Kelantan.

Telefon/Telephone : 09 - 743 5311
Faks/Fax : 09 - 744 4311

CIDB Melaka/Malacca CIDB

M1/3/40, Tingkat 2,
Bangunan Kota Cemerlang,
Lebuh Ayer Keroh,
75450 Ayer Keroh,
Melaka.

Telefon/Telephone : 06 - 232 8895
Faks/Fax : 06 - 232 8950

CIDB Pahang/Pahang CIDB

A1, Tingkat Bawah,
Jalan Seri Kuantan 2,
Seri Kuantan Square,
25050 Kuantan,
Pahang.

Telefon/Telephone : 09 - 517 8734
Faks/Fax : 09 - 517 8751

CIDB Perak/Perak CIDB

Lot 5.02, Tingkat 5,
Bangunan KWSP, Jalan Greentown,
30450 Ipoh,
Perak.

Telefon/Telephone : 05 - 242 3488
Faks/Fax : 05 - 255 5488

CIDB Pulau Pinang/ Penang CIDB

Lot 9.01, Tingkat 9, Bangunan KWSP No. 3009,
Off Lebuh Tenggiri 2,
Bandar Seberang Jaya,
13700 Seberang Jaya,
Pulau Pinang.

Telefon/Telephone : 04 - 390 2448
Faks/Fax : 04 - 390 7448

CIDB Sabah/Sabah CIDB

Tingkat 4, Blok A, Bangunan KUWASA,
88100 Kota Kinabalu,
Sabah.

Telefon/Telephone : 088 - 235 060 / 236 623
Faks/Fax : 088 - 242 481

CIDB Sarawak/Sarawak CIDB

Tingkat 1, Blok A, Kompleks CIDB,
Jalan Sultan Tengah,
93050 Kuching,
Sarawak.

Telefon/Telephone : 082 - 445 833 / 446 833
Faks/Fax : 082 - 447 833

CIDB Selangor/Selangor CIDB

Tingkat 5, Wisma PKPS,
Persiaran Perbandaran, Seksyen 14,
40675 Shah Alam,
Selangor.

Telefon/Telephone : 03 - 5512 8600
Faks/Fax : 03 - 5512 8620

CIDB Terengganu/Terengganu CIDB

Tingkat 7, Menara Yayasan Islam Terengganu,
Jalan Sultan Omar,
20300 Kuala Terengganu,
Terengganu.

Telefon/Telephone : 09 - 624 5311 / 6238977
Faks/Fax : 09 - 623 8973

CIDB Wilayah Persekutuan/Federal Territory CIDB

Tingkat 9, Menara Dato' Onn,
Pusat Dagangan Dunia Putra,
No 45, Jalan Tun Ismail,
50480 Kuala Lumpur.

Telefon/Telephone : 03 - 4045 3800
Faks/Fax : 03 - 4045 3858

CIDB Cawangan Miri/ Miri Branch CIDB

Kompleks Perdagangan Saberkas,
Jalan Miri-Lutong,
98000 Miri,
Sarawak.

Telefon/Telephone : 085 - 417 431
Faks/Fax : 085 - 417 432

CIDB Cawangan Tawau/ Tawau Branch CIDB

TB306, Tingkat 12, Blok 35,
Kompleks Perdagangan Fajar,
Jalan Hj Karim,
Beg Berkunci No. 7,
91009 Tawau,
Sabah.

Telefon/Telephone : 089 - 777 841 / 842
Faks/Fax : 089 - 777 840

SENARAI ANGGOTA LEMBAGA LIST OF BOARD MEMBERS



• DATUK HIMMAT SINGH

• DATO' Ir. Dr. JOHARI
BASRI

• DATO' SRI Ir. Dr. JUDIN ABDUL KARIM

• DATO' HASHMUDDIN
MOHAMMAD

PENGERUSI / CHAIRMAN:
• DATUK Ir. HAMZAH HASAN



• DATO' HAJI MOKHTAR SAMAD

• TUAN HJ ALHADI IBRAHIM
bermula 2 Ogos 2013 /
commencing 2 August 2013

• DATUK AG BUHTAMAM AG MAHMUN
bermula 10 Sept 2013 /
commencing 10 Sept 2013

• DATUK NG SEING LIONG J.P.

• MATTHEW TEE KAI WOON
bermula 2 Ogos 2013 /
commencing 2 August 2013

ANGGOTA LEMBAGA YANG TAMAT KEANGGOTAAN / BOARD MEMBERS WHOSE MEMBERSHIP HAS ENDED



• TAN SRI A.K NATHAN
sehingga 31 Mei 2013 /
until 31 May 2013



• EN. KWAN FOH KWAI
sehingga 13 Julai 2013 /
until 13 July 2013



• TAN SRI GAN THIAN LEONG
sehingga 31 Mei 2013 /
until 31 May 2013



• DATO' Dr. Ir. HAJI RASHID MAIDIN
sehingga 31 Mei 2013 /
until 31 May 2013

PROFIL ANGGOTA LEMBAGA BOARD MEMBER'S PROFILE



Datuk Ir. Hamzah Hassan

Datuk Ir. Hamzah memulakan kerjaya sebagai Jurutera Awam di Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR) dari tahun 1975 untuk tempoh selama 23 tahun dalam berbagai jawatan. Beliau merupakan Pengarah Binaan di K.L International Airport Berhad (KLIAB). Datuk Ir. Hamzah menyertai Ahmad Zaki Resources Berhad (AZRB), sebelum beliau dilantik sebagai Ketua Eksekutif CIDB pada tahun 2003 hingga 31 Disember 2010 apabila perkhidmatan beliau diteruskan sebagai Pengerusi CIDB.

Datuk Ir. Hamzah Hasan started his career as a Civil Engineer in JKR from 1975 and served the Department for 23 in various capacities. He served as Construction Director for K.L International Airport Berhad (KLIAB). Datuk Ir Hamzah joined Ahmad Zaki Resources Berhad (AZRB), prior to his appointment as the Chief Executive of CIDB from 2003 until 31 Dis 2010 when he was elevated as Chairman of CIDB.

Datuk Himmat Singh

Datuk Himmat Singh mula berkhidmat dalam sektor awam pada tahun 1981 di Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Alam Sekitar. Untuk hampir tiga puluh tahun berikutnya, beliau diberi kepercayaan untuk menjawat beberapa jawatan penting di Kementerian dan agensi kerajaan yang lain. Beliau adalah Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Unit Perancangan Ekonomi, sebelum dilantik sebagai Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Kerja Raya pada Oktober 2011.

Datuk Himmat Singh mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Kewangan, Akaun dan Pelaburan di peringkat Lembaga. Beliau juga ialah Ahli Lembaga CIDB Holdings Sdn Bhd. dan Ahli Lembaga Suruhanjaya Pengangkutan Awam Darat (SPAD)

Datuk Himmat Singh began his civil service career in 1981 in the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. For the next thirty years, he was entrusted with a number of important positions in key Ministries and Agencies. He was the Deputy Director General of EPU, before he was appointed as the Secretary General of the Ministry of Works on October 2011.

At CIDB, Datuk Himmat Singh chairs the CIDB Board's Finance, Accounts and Investment Committee. He is also a Board Member of CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd. and a Board Member of Suruhanjaya Pengangkutan Awam Darat (SPAD).



Dato' Sri Ir. Dr. Judin Abdul Karim

Dato' Sri Ir. Dr. Judin ialah Ketua Pengarah JKR sebelum beliau dilantik sebagai Ketua Eksekutif CIDB pada Ogos 2011. Beliau turut menyandang beberapa jawatan penting seperti Presiden Lembaga Jurutera Malaysia (BEM), Presiden Persatuan Jurutera Jalan Raya Asia dan Australia (REAAA) dan Pengerusi Persatuan Jalan Raya Sedunia (PIARC) bagi Pertukaran Teknologi dan Pentauliahan Pembangunan. Beliau juga merupakan Felo Institute of Structural Engineers, UK, Felo IEM dan Felo Akademi Sains, Malaysia

Dato' Sri Ir. Dr. Judin was the Director General of JKR before being appointed as the Chief Executive of CIDB on August 2011. He served in a number of important positions which include the President of the Board of Engineers Malaysia (BEM), President of the Road Engineering Association of Asia and Australasia (REAAA) and Chairman of the World Road Association (PIARC) for Technology Exchange and Development Commission. He is also a Fellow of Institute of Structural Engineers, UK, a Fellow of IEM and a Fellow of the Academy of Science, Malaysia.

Dato' Ir. Dr. Johari Basri

Dato' Ir. Dr. Johari Basri ialah Ketua Pengarah, Jabatan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (DOSH), Malaysia. Beliau juga pernah menyandang jawatan Pengarah Eksekutif Institut Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Nasional (NIOSH) Malaysia dari tahun 2000 – 2002 dan 2004 – 2007 dan Pengarah Eksekutif ASEAN OSHNET, dari tahun 2004 hingga 2008. Dato' Ir. Dr. Johari memperoleh ijazah PhD dari Sheffield University. Di CIDB, Dato' Ir. Dr. Johari Basri ialah Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Sumber Manusia dan menjadi ahli Jawatankuasa Kewangan, Akaun dan Pelaburan. Beliau juga Ahli Lembaga NIOSH, BEM dan Standard Council & Accreditation Malaysia (MSDAM).

Dato' Ir. Dr. Johari Basri is the Director General, Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH), Malaysia. He was formerly the Executive Director of National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Malaysia from 2000-2002 and 2004-2007. He has also served as the Executive Director of ASEAN OSHNET, from 2004 to 2008. Dato Ir Dr Johari obtained his PhD from the University of Sheffield.

In CIDB, he is the Chairman of CIDB Human Resource Development Committee and a Committee Member of CIDB Finance, Accounts and Investment Committee. He is also a Board Member of NIOSH, BEM and Standard Council & Accreditation Malaysia (MSDAM).



Dato' Hashmuddin Mohammad

Dato' Hashmuddin Mohammad merupakan Timbalan Setiausaha (Dasar dan Khidmat Perunding), Bahagian Perolehan Kerajaan Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia sejak tahun 2010. Beliau mewakili Kementerian Kewangan dan negara dalam Mesyuarat Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Government Procurement Experts Group dan merupakan Timbalan Ketua Perunding bagi rundingan FTA Malaysia-USA, Malaysia-EU FTA, Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA) berkaitan Perolehan Kerajaan.

Di peringkat Lembaga beliau mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Audit dan menjadi ahli Jawatankuasa Kewangan, Akaun dan Pelaburan.

Dato' Hashmuddin Mohammad is Division Deputy Secretary (Policy and Consultative Service), Government Procurement Division at the Ministry of Finance Malaysia since 2010. He represented the Ministry of Finance and the nation in Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Meeting (APEC) for Government Procurement Experts Group and was the Deputy Head Negotiator for FTA Malaysia-USA, Malaysia-EU FTA, Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA) Malaysia-EU FTA, Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA) negotiation in relation to Government Procurement.

At Board level, he is the Chairman of Audit Committee and a member of Finance, Account and Investment Committee.

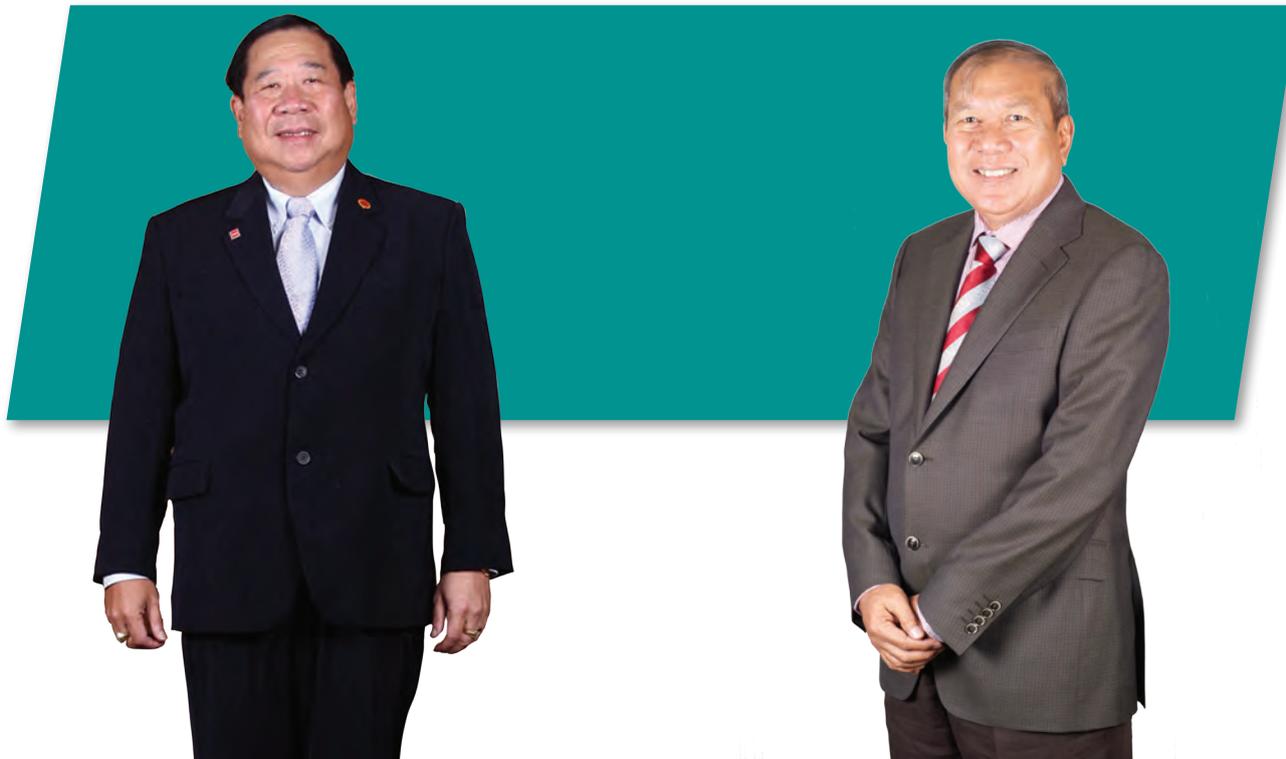
Dato' Haji Mokhtar Samad

Dato' Haji Mokhtar Samad ialah Presiden Persatuan Kontraktor Melayu Malaysia dan Pengerusi Eksekutif bagi Konsortium Melayu Sdn Bhd. Beliau bergiat aktif sebagai ahli Majlis Penasihat, Dewan Perniagaan Melayu Malaysia dan Timbalan Pengerusi bagi Majlis Pembangunan Usahawan Wilayah Persekutuan. Selain itu, Dato' Haji Mokhtar Samad juga merupakan Ahli Jawatankuasa Kewangan bagi Majlis Tindakan Ekonomi Melayu Bersatu Berhad.

Di peringkat Lembaga beliau mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Kontraktor dan ahli Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Sumber Manusia.

Dato' Haji Mokhtar Samad is the President of Malay Contractors Association Malaysia and Executive Director of Konsortium Melayu Sdn Bhd. He's actively involved as a member of Advisory Council, Malay Chamber of Commerce Malaysia and as Deputy Chairman for the Federal Territory Entrepreneur Development Council. In addition, Dato' Haji Mokhtar Samad also a Finance Committee Member for Majlis Tindakan Ekonomi Melayu Bersatu Berhad.

At Board level, he is the Chairman of Contractor Development Committee and a Member of Human Resource Development Committee.



Datuk Ng Seing Liong J.P.

Datuk Ng Seing Liong J.P adalah seorang akauntan bertauliah dan merupakan Pengarah Urusan sebuah syarikat pemaju perumahan, Kota Kelang Development Sdn. Bhd. Beliau terlibat dalam Persatuan Pemaju Hartanah dan Perumahan Malaysia (REHDA) sejak tahun 1977, berkesudahan dengan beliau dilantik sebagai Presiden REHDA bagi penggal 2006 – 2010. Beliau juga merupakan Ahli Tribunal bagi Lembaga Disiplin Majlis Peguam, ahli Majlis Tindakan Ekonomi Nasional dan berkhidmat sebagai penasihat bagi beberapa persatuan.

Di peringkat Lembaga, Datuk Ng Seing Liong menganggotai Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Sumber Manusia dan Jawatankuasa Kewangan, Akaun dan Pelaburan CIDB.

A qualified accountant by profession, Datuk Ng Seing Liong is the Managing Director of Kota Kelang Development Sdn. Bhd., a housing developer. He has been involved in the Real Estate and Housing Developers' Association Malaysia (REHDA) since 1977 and ultimately was appointed its President for the 2006-2010 term. He is also a Tribunal Member for the Disciplinary Board of The Bar Council, a member of the National Economic Action Council and serve as an advisor to several associations.

In the Board of CIDB, Ng Seing Liong sits in the Human Resource Development Committee and CIDB Finance, Accounts and Investment Committee as a member.

Ir. Alhadi Ibrahim

Ir. Alhadi Ibrahim ialah seorang rakan kongsi Konsortium Malaysia dan telah berkhidmat dengan Konsortium sejak 1981. Dia memperolehi Sarjana Muda Kejuruteraan Awam daripada Brighton Polytechnic (sekarang University of Brighton) pada tahun 1978. Ir Alhadi telah merekabentuk dan mengurus tidak kurang daripada 80 projek-projek bangunan dan infrastruktur, kebanyakan daripadanya di Negeri Sarawak. Ir. Alhadi ialah seorang Ahli Institution of Engineers Malaysia dan seorang Jurutera Professional berdaftar dengan Lembaga Jurutera Malaysia.

Ir Alhadi Ibrahim is a partner of Konsortium Malaysia and has been with the consortium since 1981. He graduated from Brighton Polytechnic (now University of Brighton) in 1978 with a degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering. Ir. Alhadi has designed and managed no less than 80 building and infrastructure projects, most of which are in Sarawak. Ir. Alhadi is a Member of the Institution of Engineers Malaysia and a registered Professional Engineer with the Board of Engineers Malaysia.



Matthew Tee Kai Woon

Matthew Tee Kai Woon ialah Pengarah Eksekutif Kumpulan sebuah syarikat awam tersenarai di Bursa Malaysia, Bina Puri Holdings Berhad. Beliau telah menjadi Ahli Majlis dan aktif dalam Master Builder Association Malaysia sejak 2002, dan pada 2012 telah dipilih sebagai Presidennya. Matthew Tee Kai Woon ialah seorang Akauntan Bertauliah dan seorang ahli Institut Akauntan Malaysia. Beliau juga merupakan Certified Financial Planner dan Certified Practicing Accountant, Australia. Matthew Tee Kai Woon ialah seorang Ahli Lembaga Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad (CLAB) dan memegang jawatan Honorary Treasurer General dengan Steel Structural Association Malaysia.

Matthew Tee Kai Woon is Group Executive Director of a public listed company, Bina Puri Holdings Berhad. He has been an active Council Member of the Master Builder Association since 2002, and in 2012 was elected its President. Matthew Tee Kai Woon is a Chartered Accountant and a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants. He is also a Certified Financial Planner and a Certified Practicing Accountant, Australia. He sits on the board of Construction Labour Exchange Centre Berhad (CLAB) and holds the Honorary Treasurer-General post with the Malaysian Steel Structural Association.

Datuk Ag. Buhtamam Ag. Mahmud

Datuk AG. Buhtamam merupakan Pengerusi Eksekutif Syarikat Sedafiat Sdn Bhd di samping menjadi Pengerusi Eksekutif Kumpulan Syarikat One Holdings Sdn Bhd dan Nicaris Sdn Bhd. Beliau memperoleh Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains dari Universiti of Wisconsin, USA. Datuk AG. Buhtamam aktif dalam bisnes dan kegiatan sosial. Selain menjadi Naib Presiden Dewan Perniagaan Melayu Malaysia dan Yang Di Pertua Dewan Perniagaan Melayu Malaysia (SABAH), Datuk AG. Buhtamam juga merupakan Ahli Lembaga dan Ahli Jawatankuasa beberapa badan dan syarikat penting di peringkat negeri dan persekutuan.

Datuk AG. Buhtamam is Executive Chairman of Sedafiat Sdn Bhd. At the same time, he is also Group Executive Chairman for Syarikat One Holdings Sdn Bhd and Nicaris Sdn Bhd. He obtains a Bachelor of Science degree from University of Wisconsin, USA. Datuk AG. Buhtamam is active in business and social activities. Besides being a Vice President of Malay Chamber of Commerce Malaysia and President of Malay Chamber of Commerce Malaysia (SABAH), Datuk AG. Buhtamam is also a Board Member and a Committee Member of a number of agencies and businesses at both the state and federal levels.

TADBIR URUS KORPORAT CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Lembaga telah ditadbir berdasarkan prinsip Tadbir Urus Korporat, rujukan dan panduan kepada Akta 520 Lembaga Pembinaan Industri Pembinaan serta pematuhan kepada arahan dan Peraturan kerajaan selaras dengan fungsi dan tanggungjawab ke arah membangunkan industri pembinaan negara.

Anggota Lembaga

Anggota Lembaga telah diamanahkan dengan tanggungjawab untuk membimbing dan memberi garis panduan kepada Pengurusan bagi menjaga kepentingan kerajaan dan "stakeholder".

Komposisi Anggota Lembaga

Lembaga adalah terdiri daripada anggota-anggota seperti berikut :

- i. Pengerusi
- ii. Enam wakil dari sektor swasta; dan
- iii. Empat wakil yang memegang jawatan dalam perkhidmatan awam
- iv. Ketua Eksekutif

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

i. Jawatankuasa Kewangan, Akaun dan Pelaburan (JKKAP)

Ahli :

1. YBhg. Datuk Himmat Singh – Pengerusi
2. YBhg. Dato' Ir. Gan Thian Leong
3. YBhg. Dato' Ir. Dr. Johari Basri
4. YBhg. Datuk Ng Seing Liong, J.P.
5. YBhg. Dato' Hashmuddin Mohammad

Terma Rujukan:

- Memberi nasihat dan garis panduan untuk peningkatan pengurusan kewangan Lembaga
- Menentukan dasar, peraturan dan khidmat nasihat berkaitan dengan pelaburan Lembaga.
- Menimbang dan memperakukan peralihan pengurus portfolio dan pakar perunding berkaitan dengan pelaburan Lembaga
- Menimbang dan memperakukan mengenai perolehan hartanah.

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

Members of the Board

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

Composition of the Board

The board consist of the following members :

- i. Chairman
- ii. Six representatives from the private sector; and
- iii. Four representatives who shall hold office in the public services
- iv. Chief Executive

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

i. The Finance, Accounts and Investment Committee

Members :

1. YBhg. Datuk Himmat Singh – Chairman
2. YBhg. Dato' Ir. Gan Thian Leong
3. YBhg. Dato' Ir. Dr. Johari Basri
4. YBhg. Datuk Ng Seing Liong, J.P.
5. YBhg. Dato' Hashmuddin Mohammad

Terms of reference :

- Provide advice and guidelines to enhance the Board's financial management.
- Determine policies, regulations and provide consultation services with regards to investments by the Board.
- Deliberate and certify the appointment of portfolio managers as well as consultants who would be in charge of Board investments.
- Deliberate and certify matters relating to property acquisitions.

ii. Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Sumber Manusia (JSM)

Ahli :

1. YBhg. Dato' Ir. Dr. Johari Basri – Pengerusi
2. YBhg. Dato' Mokhtar Samad
3. YBhg. Tan Sri A.K. Nathan
4. YBhg. Datuk Ng Seing Liong, J. P

Terma rujukan :

- Memberi pandangan berkaitan keperluan industri dari segi pasaran tenaga kerja bagi menentukan halatuju dan polisi pembangunan sumber manusia dalam industri pembinaan negara.
- Memberi maklumbalas dari segi bidang latihan samada berbentuk kemahiran, teknikal, pengurusan dan sebagainya yang diperlukan mengikut keutamaan bagi pembangunan sumber manusia dalam industri pembinaan negara.
- Memberi maklumbalas mengenai pakar-pakar bagi bidang berkaitan dengan industri pembinaan.
- Memberi pandangan berkenaan laporan berkaitan dengan pembangunan sumber manusia dalam industri pembinaan negara.

iii. Jawatankuasa Audit (JA)

Ahli :

1. YBhg. Dato' Hashmuddin Mohammad – Pengerusi
2. YBhg. Dato' Ir. Dr. Johari Basri
3. YBhg. Dato' Dr. Ir. Hj. Abdul Rashid Maidin
4. YBhg. Tan Sri A.K. Nathan

Terma rujukan :

- Memantau sistem pengurusan dan kewangan Lembaga
- Mengemukakan pandangan ke arah penambahbaikan sistem penyampaian serta prosedur kewangan. Mengkaji lapaoran audit dalam dan luar dan memperakukan tindakan susulan yang perlu diambil oleh Lembaga.
- Mengkaji dan menasihati Lembaga berhubung dengan penyata kewangan, prospektus dan laporan kewangan yang dikeluarkan.
- Mengkaji dan menasihati Lembaga berhubung dengan maklumat prestasi secara kuantitatif.
- Mengesan dan memantau pematuhan kepada peraturan serta tadbir urus.

ii. The Manpower Development Committee

Members :

1. YBhg. Dato' Ir. Dr. Johari Basri – Chairman
2. YBhg. Dato' Mokhtar Samad
3. YBhg. Tan Sri A.K. Nathan
4. YBhg. Datuk Ng Seing Liong, JP

Terms of reference :

- Provide insights related to the needs of the industry in terms of the work force in order to determine the directions and policies of human resource development for the nation's construction industry.
- Provide feedback with regards to areas of training in the area of skills, technical, management as well as other related areas, to be addressed in terms of priority for the purpose of human resource development within the nation's construction industry.
- Provide feedback with regards to the specialists relevant to the construction industry.
- Provide opinions on reports related to human resource development within the nation's construction industry.

iii. The Audit Committee (AC)

Members :

1. Dato' Hashmuddin Mohammad – Chairman
2. YBhg. Dato' Ir. Dr. Johari Basri
3. YBhg. Dato' Dr. Ir. Hj. Abdul Rashid Maidin
4. YBhg. Tan Sri A.K. Nathan

Terms of reference :

- Monitor the management and financial systems of the Board.
- Provide guidelines towards the improvement of the delivery systems as well as its financial procedures.
- Review internal and external audit reports as well as certify follow up action plans to be taken by the Board.
- Review and advise the Board in matters relating to financial statements, prospectus and financial reports issued.
- Review and advice the Board on matters related to performance information in a quantitative manner. Monitor compliance to the regulations and governance.

iv. Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Kontraktor (JPK)**Ahli :**

1. YBhg. Dato' Mokhtar Samad – Pengerusi
2. YBhg. Tan Sri A.K. Nathan
3. YBhg. Dato' Dr. Ir. Hj. Abdul Rashid Maidin
4. YBhg. Dato' Ir. Gan Thian Leong
5. En. Kwan Foh Kwai
6. YBhg Dato' Sri Sufri Hj Mohd Zain
7. YBhg Datuk Ahmad Azizi bin Ali
8. En. Tan Lai Seng
9. En. Azhar Basirun
10. Mejar (B) Kamarudin Mohd Salleh
11. En. Wan Fakhrol Wan Zakaria
12. YBhg Wan Hashimi Albakri
13. Puan Sariah Abu Hassan
14. En. N.Gopal Krishnan

Terma rujukan :

- Memberi pandangan mengenai keperluan industri berkaitan pembangunan kontraktor berdasarkan keperluan industri dan negara;
- Memberi pandangan berkaitan dengan bidang-bidang keutamaan dalam usaha membangunkan kapasiti kontraktor.
- Memberi garis panduan mengenai keperluan pembangunan kapasiti dan kapabiliti kontraktor.
- Menerima dan mengesahkan pembangunan standard ketrampilan kontraktor bagi tujuan latihan berterusan.

Di peringkat organisasi perancangan dan pelaksanaan program industri dikawal dan dikawalselia menerusi Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Tertinggi (JPT), Jawatankuasa Kewangan dan Akaun (JKKA), Jawatankuasa Perolehan, Jawatankuasa Sumber Manusia, Jawatankuasa Kualiti dan Jawatankuasa Penerbitan.

Pelaksanaan program peningkatan kualiti telah diamalkan menerusi pelaksanaan Sistem Pengurusan Kualiti MS ISO9001:2000 yang merangkumi aktiviti utama seperti pendaftaran, levi dan kad hijau.

Pengurusan keselamatan dan kesihatan juga telah dilaksanakan menerusi persijilan OHSAS 18001:2007/ MS1722 Part 1:2005 bermula 18 Julai 2008 yang melibatkan aktiviti-aktiviti di Sektor Pejabat Ketua Eksekutif/Korporat dan Unit Standard dan Kualiti. Satu Jawatankuasa Keselamatan dan Kesihatan telah ditubuhkan bagi memantau aspek keselamatan dan kesihatan di tempat kerja.

iv. The Contractor Development Committee**Members :**

1. YBhg. Dato' Mokhtar Samad – Chairman
2. YBhg. Tan Sri A.K. Nathan
3. YBhg. Dato' Dr. Ir. Hj. Abdul Rashid Maidin
4. YBhg. Dato' Ir. Gan Thian Leong
5. Mr. Kwan Foh Kwai
6. YBhg Dato' Sri Sufri Hj Mohd Zain
7. YBhg Datuk Ahmad Azizi Ali
8. En. Tan Lai Seng
9. En Azhar Basirun
10. Mejar (B) Kamarudin Mohd Salleh
11. En. Wan Fakhrol Wan Zakaria
12. YBhg Wan Hashimi Albakri
13. Puan Sariah Abu Hassan
14. En. N.Gopal Krishnan

Terms of reference :

- Provide advice relating to needs for contractor development based on industry and nation demands;
- Provide opinions related to priority areas in the effort to develop contractor capacity.
- Provide guidelines relating to the need for capacity development and contractors capabilities.
- Receive and certify contractors efficiency standards for the purpose of continuous training.

At the organization level, the planning and implementation of industry programme is being controlled and regulated through various committee such as The Top Management Committee, Finance and Accounts Committee, Procurement Committee, Human Resource Committee, Quality Committee as well as Publications Committee.

The management implemented the quality improvement programme through the implementation of Quality Management Systems MS ISO9001:2000 involving main activities such as registration, levy collection as well as the green card.

CIDB has also embarked on safety and health management through certification of OHSAS 18001:2007/ MS1722 Part1:2005 from 18 July 2008 covers activities at Chief Executive Office/Corporate and Standard & Quality Unit. The Safety and Health Committee was also established to monitor safety and health aspects at the workplace.

TANGGUNGJAWAB SOSIAL KORPORAT

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

CIDB telah memulakan enam inisiatif CSR untuk meningkatkan imej organisasi serta penggiat industri. Inisiatif melibatkan tiga bidang iaitu tadbir urus, pembangunan talent akan datang dan projek komuniti.

1.0 Tadbir Urus

Pada tahun 2013, CIDB sebagai peneraju industri pembinaan menjadi antara badan berkanun terawal menandatangani Integrity Pledge dengan Malaysian Anti Corruption Commission (SPRM). Komitmen ini jelas menunjukkan tanggungjawab korporat dalam merintis jalan untuk meningkatkan ketelusan industri pembinaan.

2.0 Pembangunan talent masa depan

Untuk menggalakkan kreativiti dan pembangunan bakat baru dalam industri pembinaan, CIDB menganjur bersama dan menyokong Open Ideas Competition 2013 dengan Structural Steel Association Malaysia dan Nippon Young Designers Awards, yang dianjurkan oleh Nippon Paint Sdn Bhd.

- **Pertandingan idea terbuka 2013**
Di Pertandingan Idea Terbuka, pelajar kejuruteraan dan seni bina dari 11 universiti awam mengambil cabaran mereka-bentuk kemudahan sukan - Pusat Berbasikal dan Rekreasi Langkawi. Pasukan dari Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) memenangi hadiah pertama dan kedua – masing-masing RM10,000 dan RM7,000. Pasukan dari Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) meraih hadiah ketiga bernilai RM5,000.
- **Anugerah Pereka-pereka Muda Nippon**
Nippon Young Designers Awards ialah satu platform mendorong rekaan dalaman dan pelajar-pelajar seni bina menghasilkan reka bentuk inovatif dan kreatif. NYPDA 2013 bertemakan "Re: Think. Re: Create" dan dibuka kepada semua universiti dan kolej di Malaysia, dan berjaya merekod 657 entri. Pemenang emas untuk Kategori Rekaan Dalaman dan "Best Colour Choice" ialah Heah Chee Shean dari Universiti Teknologi Kreatif Limkokwing. Abdullah Mustaffar Razali dari Politeknik Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah adalah pemenang kategori Gold Award for Architecture. Kedua-dua pemenang-pemenang ini akan mewakili Malaysia di peringkat serantau, di mana mereka akan menandingi peserta dari Singapura, China, Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam dan Jepun.

3.0 Projek berasaskan komuniti

The Build Brigade: CSR CIDB dan Industri Pembinaan untuk komuniti

Pada 2013, CIDB memperkenalkan Build Brigade, sebagai lambang program CSR untuk CIDB dan industri pembinaan. Dengan slogan, "Kita boleh membina kelainan", Build Brigade menjadi satu platform bagi CIDB, subsidiarinya, Akademi Binaan Malaysia dan penggiat industri bergabung sumber untuk membina, memperbaharui atau membaiki kemudahan awam bagi masyarakat yang memerlukannya. Platform ini

CIDB has embarked on six CSR initiatives to enhance the image of the organisation as well as industry players. The initiatives fall under three different areas of governance, development of future talents and community projects.

1.0 Governance

In 2013, CIDB as the leader of the construction industry became among the earliest statutory body to sign an Integrity Pledge with the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC). This commitment clearly shows CIDB corporate responsibility in setting the stage for a more transparent construction industry.

2.0 Development for future Talents

To promote creativity and the development of new talents in the construction industry, CIDB co-organised and supported the Open Ideas Competition 2013 with the Malaysian Structural Steel Association (MSSA) and the Nippon Young Designers Awards, which was organised by Nippon Paint (M) Sdn Bhd.

- **Open Ideas Competition 2013**
In the Open Ideas Competition, architectural and engineering students from 11 public universities responded to the challenge of designing a sports facility – The Langkawi Cycling and Recreational Centre. The teams from Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) grabbed the first and second prizes – RM10,000 and RM7,000 respectively. The team from Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) took the RM5,000 third prize.
- **Nippon Young Designers Awards**
The Nippon Young Designers Awards (NYPDA) was a platform to inspire interior design and architectural students to produce creative and innovative designs. The NYPDA 2013 was themed "Re: Think. Re: Create" was opened to all university and colleges in Malaysia, and recorded a commendable 657 entries. The Gold Winner for the Interior Design Category and "Best Colour Choice" was Heah Chee Shean from Limkokwing University of Creative Technology. Abdullah Mustaffar Razali from Politeknik Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah received the Gold Award for Architecture category. Both these winners will represent Malaysia at the regional level, where they will compete with contestants from Singapore, China, Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam and Japan.

3.0 Community based projects

The Build Brigade: CIDB and Construction Industry CSR for the Community

In 2013, CIDB introduced the Build Brigade, as the flagship CSR programme for the CIDB and the construction industry. With the tagline, "We Can Build A Difference", the Build Brigade becomes a platform for CIDB, its subsidiary Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM) and industry players to pool their resources together to build, refurbish or repair common facilities for communities which are in need. It provides an opportunity for the industry to give back

menyediakan satu peluang bagi industri mengembalikan semula dan menyumbang kepada komuniti.

Sepanjang tahun 2013, Build Brigade telah memulakan empat projek.

- Long Keluan
 - o Membina sebuah pusat komuniti
 - o Membaiki Rumah Kampung

Long Keluan terletak di daerah pedalaman, memerlukan pemanduan lima jam melalui jalan pembalakan dari Miri. Komuniti ini mendapat faedah daripada Program Pemakanan Jabatan Kesihatan, untuk memastikan kanak-kanak Long Keluan menerima pemakanan yang mencukupi. Bagaimanapun, disebabkan oleh kekurangan kemudahan, setiap sesi pemberian makanan perlu dijalankan di bawah rumah usang bertiang kayu. Build Brigade melihat satu peluang menyumbang kepada komuniti dengan membina sebuah pusat komuniti menggunakan bahan-bahan IBS. Projek telah dijayakan hasil sumbangan daripada syarikat-syarikat berikut: Iris Koto(M) Sdn Bhd, Samling Resources Sdn Bhd, Akademi Binaan Malaysia Sarawak dan Antraputra Sdn Bhd.

Selain membina balai raya, CIDB dan Akademi Binaan Malaysia turut membantu dalam membaiki 10 buah rumah kampung bersama dengan Kementerian Kebajikan, Wanita dan Pembangunan Keluarga Sarawak).

- Sungai Berua, Hulu Terengganu
 - Pembaharuan pusat komuniti Kampung Orang Asli
- Gua Musang, Kelantan
 - Bangunan Pra sekolah (Tabika), Kampung Orang Asli, Pos Brooke

Pembaharuan Balai Raya di Sungai Berua Orang Asli Village, Hulu Terengganu dilaksanakan oleh CIDB, Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM) Timur dan Persatuan Kontraktor Melayu Malaysia (PKMM) Terengganu. Di Kelantan, pembaikan bangunan Pra Sekolah di Kampung Orang Asli, Pos Brooke, Gua Musang, Kelantan dijalankan oleh CIDB, ABM Timur dan Brickwell Kejuruteraan Sdn Bhd.

and contribute to the community.

During the year under review, the Build Brigade had embarked on four projects.

- Long Keluan
 - o Building a Community Centre
 - o Repair Village Homes

Long Keluan is located in the hinterlands, some five-hours drive via logging roads, from Miri. The community is the beneficiary of the Health Department's Feeding Program, to ensure the children of Long Keluan receive adequate nutrition. However, because of the lack of facilities, each feeding session had to be conducted under a dilapidated stilt house. The Build Brigade saw an opportunity to contribute to the community by building a community centre using IBS materials. The project was made possible with the contributions from the following companies: Iris Koto (M) Sdn Bhd, Samling Resources Sdn Bhd, Akademi Binaan Malaysia Sarawak and Antraputra Sdn Bhd.

Apart from building the community centre, CIDB and Akademi Binaan Malaysia have also assisted in reparations of 10 village houses together with the Ministry of Welfare, Women and Family Development Sarawak (Kementerian Kebajikan, Wanita dan Pembangunan Keluarga Sarawak).

- Sungai Berua, Hulu Terengganu
 - Refurbishment of Orang Asli Village Community Centre,
- Gua Musang, Kelantan
 - Pre-school (Kindergarten) at Orang Asli Village Pos Brooke

The refurbishment of the Community Centre in Sungai Berua Orang Asli Village, Hulu Terengganu was conducted by CIDB, Akademi Binaan Malaysia (ABM) Timur and Persatuan Kontraktor Melayu Malaysia (PKMM) Terengganu. In Kelantan, the refurbishment of the Orang Asli Village Pre-School (Tabika) in Pos Brooke, Gua Musang, was conducted by CIDB, ABM Timur and Brickwell Engineering Sdn Bhd.

ANAK SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARIES

Sepanjang tahun 2013 anak syarikat milik CIDB telah bergiat aktif dalam menyokong pelaksanaan program CIDB. Anak-anak syarikat ini adalah seperti berikut:-

- i. CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.
Syarikat induk dalam menyelaras pelaksanaan program bisnes dan latihan kepada semua anak syarikatnya.
- ii. CIDB e-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd.
Mengendalikan pelaksanaan program pementapan ICT dalam industri pembinaan.

Enam (6) anak syarikat CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd, yang mengendalikan aktiviti latihan dan akreditasi kemahiran industri pembinaan adalah seperti berikut:-

- Akademi Binaan Malaysia Wilayah Tengah
Bidang kepakaran yang difokuskan adalah Teknologi Pembinaan Baru
- Akademi Binaan Malaysia Wilayah Utara
Bidang kepakaran yang difokuskan adalah Perkhidmatan Mekanikal & Elektrikal
- Akademi Binaan Malaysia Wilayah Timur
Bidang kepakaran yang difokuskan adalah Perkhidmatan berkaitan minyak dan gas
- Akademi Binaan Malaysia Wilayah Selatan
Bidang kepakaran yang difokuskan adalah Teknologi Kimpalan dan Fabrikasi Logam
- Akademi Binaan Malaysia Sabah
Bidang kepakaran yang difokuskan adalah Perkhidmatan berkaitan minyak dan gas
- Akademi Binaan Malaysia Sarawak
Bidang kepakaran yang difokuskan adalah pembangunan infrastruktur mampan

Alamat anak syarikat adalah seperti berikut ;

CIDB Holding Sdn Bhd
Tingkat 22, Menara Dato' Onn
Pusat Dagangan Dunia Putra (PWTC)
Jalan Tun Ismail 50480 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03 - 4042 8880
Fax : 03 - 4042 2880

CIDB E-Construct Services Sdn Bhd
Suite 10.5.1, Tingkat 10
Grand Seasons Avenue
No. 72, Jalan Pahang
53000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03 - 2698 7751
Fax : 03 - 2698 7761

Throughout 2013, CIDB's subsidiaries have been actively involved in supporting the programs implementation. They are as follows:-

- i. CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd.
Holding company involved in coordinating business and training programme to all subsidiaries
- ii. CIDB e-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd.
Undertakes ICT enhancement implementation program for the construction industry.

Six (6) subsidiaries under CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd. to undertake construction industry skills training and accreditation programs are follows:

- Akademi Binaan Malaysia Central Region
Focus area of specialisation is new construction technology
- Akademi Binaan Malaysia Northern Region
Focus area of specialisation is mechanical & electrical services
- Akademi Binaan Malaysia Eastern Region
Focus area of specialisation is Oil & Gas related services
- Akademi Binaan Malaysia Southern Region
Focus area of specialisation is Welding & Metal Fabrication Technology
- Akademi Binaan Malaysia Sabah
Focus area of specialisation is Oil & Gas related services
- Akademi Binaan Malaysia Sarawak
Focus area of specialisation is Sustainable Infrastructure Development

Address of the two subsidiaries are as follows ;

CIDB Holdings Sdn Bhd
Tingkat 22, Menara Dato' Onn
Pusat Dagangan Dunia Putra (PWTC)
Jalan Tun Ismail 50480 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03 - 4042 8880
Fax : 03 - 4042 2880

CIDB E-Construct Sdn Bhd
Suite 10.5.1, Tingkat 10
Grand Seasons Avenue
No. 72, Jalan Pahang
53000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03 - 2698 7751
Fax : 03 - 2698 7761

KUMPULAN PENGURUSAN MANAGEMENT TEAM



Dato' Sri. Ir. Dr. Judin Abdul Karim

Ketua Eksekutif
Chief Executive

PENGURUS BESAR KANAN • SENIOR GENERAL MANAGERS



Sariah Abd. Karib

Sektor Korporat & Bisnes
Corporate & Business
Sector



**Megat Kamil Azmi
Megat Rus Kamarani**

Sektor Operasi
Operation Sector



Ir. Elias Ismail

Sektor Pengurusan
Management Sector



Ir. Ahmad 'Asri Abdul Hamid

Sektor Pembangunan
Development Sector

PENGURUS BESAR • GENERAL MANAGERS



Mohd Nazli Ahmad Mahyadin
Bahagian Penguatkuasaan & Tatatertib Sektor Operasi
Enforcement & Discipline Division
Operation Sector



Dato' Ir. Rohaizi Mohd. Jusoh
Bahagian Personel Binaan Sektor Pembangunan
Construction Personnel Division
Development Sector



Ir. Noraini Bahri
Bahagian Teknologi Sektor Pembangunan
Technology Division
Development Sector



Sr. Ida Zuraida Mohd Yusoff
Bahagian Pendaftaran & Levi Sektor Operasi
Registration & Levi Division
Operation Sector



Ir. Mukhtar Che Ali
Bahagian Bahan Binaan Sektor Operasi
Building Material Division
Operation Sector



Sr. Noridah Shafii
Bahagian Bisnes Sektor Korporat & Bisnes
Business Division
Corporate & Business Sector



Zainora Zainal
Bahagian Antarabangsa Sektor Korporat & Bisnes
International Division
Corporate & Business Sector



Asnawi Alias
Bahagian Pentadbiran & Pembangunan Sumber Manusia
Sektor Pengurusan
Administration & Human Resource Dev. Division
Management Sector



Saad Osman
Bahagian Pengurusan Maklumat
Sektor Pengurusan
Information Management Division
Management Sector



Siti Fatimah Abu Idrus
Bahagian Perancangan & Koordinasi
Sektor Pengurusan
Planning & Coordination Division
Management Sector



Abdul Razak Husin
Unit Undang-Undang
Legal Unit



Razman Mohamed
Unit Audit Dalam
Internal Audit Unit

PENGURUS BESAR • GENERAL MANAGERS



Zulkifli Don

Bahagian Kewangan & Akaun
Sektor Pengurusan
Account & Finance Division
Management Sector

PENGURUS KANAN • SENIOR MANAGERS



Sr. Azidah Mohd Yusoff

Bahagian Latihan Industri
Sektor Pembangunan
Industry Training Division
Development Sector



Sazali Che Amat

Bahagian Teknologi
Sektor Pembangunan
Technology Division
Development Sector



Ir. Ramuseren a/l Muthu

Bahagian Bisnes
Sektor Korporat & Bisnes
Business Division
Corporate & Business Sector



Dr Gerald a/l Sundaraj

Bahagian Perancangan &
Koordinasi
Sektor Pengurusan
Planning &
Coordination Division
Management Sector



Fadliah Hamed

Bahagian Kewangan & Akaun
Sektor Pengurusan
Account & Finance Division
Management Sector



Abd. Jaiz Abd Aziz

Bahagian Pendaftaran & Levi
Sektor Operasi
Registration & Levi Division
Operation Sector



Mohd Noor Ab Rahman

Bahagian Pendaftaran & Levi
Sektor Operasi
Registration & Levi Division
Operation Sector



Annis Othman

Bahagian Bahan Binaan
Sektor Operasi
Building Materials Division
Operation Sector

PENGURUS KANAN • SENIOR MANAGERS



Ibrahim Mohammad Yusoff

Bahagian Teknologi
Sektor Pembangunan
Technology Division
Development Sector



Hil Me Hj Md Isa

Bahagian Latihan Industri
Sektor Pembangunan
Industry Training
Division
Development Sector



Ahmad Ridzuan Ismail

Bahagian Penguatkuasaan
& Tatatertib
Sektor Operasi
Enforcement & Discipline
Division
Operation Sector



Marina Puteh

Bahagian Pentadbiran &
Pembangunan Sumber
Manusia Sektor Pengurusan
Administration & Human
Resource Dev. Division
Management Sector



Noryani Ismail

Unit Komunikasi Korporat
Sektor Korporat & Bisnes
Corporate
Communication Unit
Corporate & Business Sector



Siti Aminah Abdul Manaf

Unit Tadbir Urus
Sektor Korporat & Bisnes
Corporate Governance Unit
Corporate & Business Sector



Naidatul Mazidah Latif

Bahagian Pembangunan &
Pengurusan Aset
Sektor Pengurusan
Asset Development &
Management Division
Management Sector



Mohd Harris Mohd Ismail

Bahagian Pengurusan
Maklumat
Sektor Pengurusan
Information
Management Division
Management Sector



Haniza Soid Hamidi

Bahagian Latihan
Industri
Sektor Pembangunan
Industry Training
Division Development Sector



Mohd Idrus Din

Bahagian Teknologi
(Pusat IBS)
Sektor Pembangunan
Technology Division
(IBS Centre)
Development Sector



Refizlan Ahmad

Bahagian Teknologi
Sektor Pembangunan
Technology Division
Development Sector



Ismalia Ismail

Bahagian Pentadbiran &
Pembangunan Sumber
Manusia Sektor Pengurusan
Administration & Human
Resource Dev. Division
Management Sector

PENGARAH NEGERI & PENGURUS CAWANGAN
STATE DIRECTORS & BRANCH MANAGERS



Dato' Othman Razali
CIDB Wilayah
Persekutuan



Sr. Mohd Zaid Zakaria
CIDB Selangor



Zaini Jalil
CIDB Johor



Ir. Sharifudin Che Omar
CIDB Kedah/Perlis



Ir. Raslim Salleh
CIDB Pulau Pinang



Ismail Mat Nor
CIDB Perak



Jasmi Mohd Salleh
CIDB Kelantan



Suhaimi Mansor
CIDB Pahang



Ahmad Farrin Mokhtar
CIDB Terengganu



Othman Safar
CIDB Sabah



Norlida Nabil
CIDB Melaka/
Negeri Sembilan



Mohd Merzan Hashim
CIDB Sarawak



PENGURUS CAWANGAN
BRANCH MANAGERS

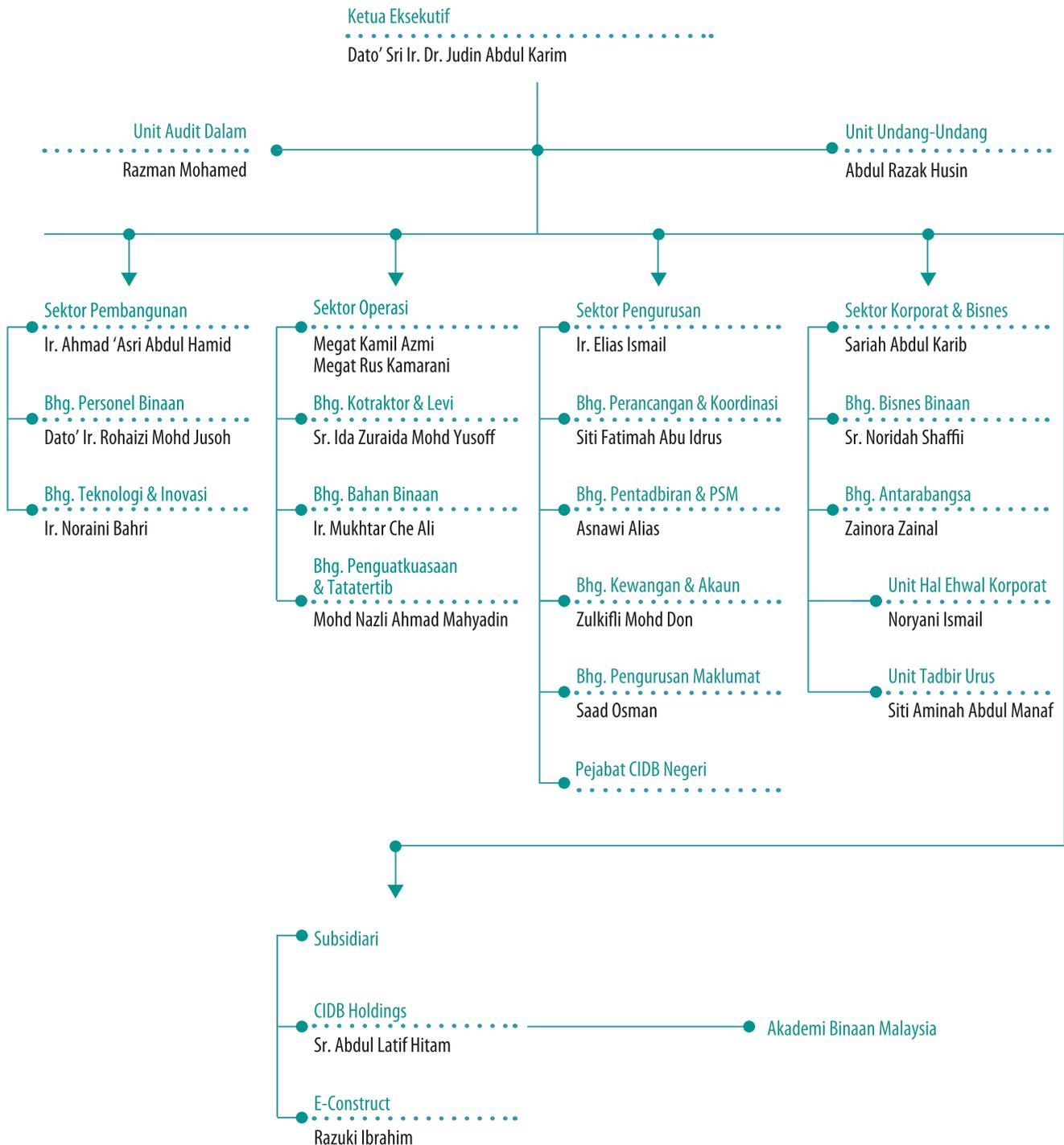
Rozaiman Hassan
CIDB Cawangan
Tawau



Muhammad Rizuan Hamzah
CIDB Cawangan Miri

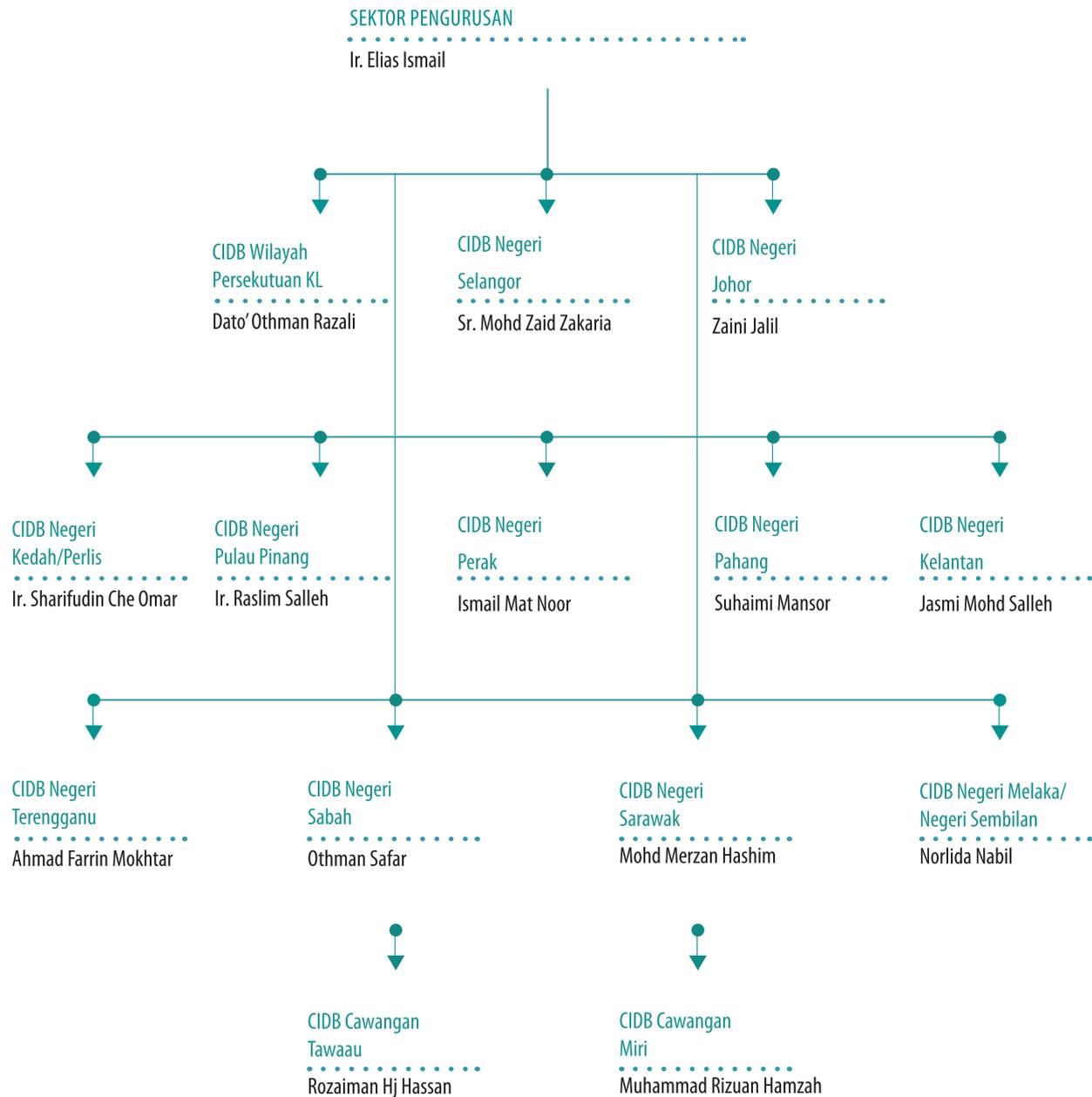
CARTA ORGANISASI ORGANISATION CHART

CARTA ORGANISASI IBU PEJABAT/ORGANIZATION CHART CIDB HEADQUARTERS



CARTA ORGANISASI ORGANISATION CHART

CARTA ORGANISASI CIDB NEGERI/CIDB STATES ORGANIZATION CHART



STATISTIK SEPINTAS LALU

67,030

Bilangan Kontraktor Yang Berdaftar



4.7% KDNK Keseluruhan / 15.99% KDNK disumbangkan oleh Sektor Pembinaan

15,900 orang pengunjung ICW2013

PROJEK LUAR NEGARA

RM 8.32 juta siap pada 2013 | RM 1.62 billion projek semasa pada 2013



2,282 kontraktor berjaya dinilai dengan menggunakan SCORE

STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

67,030

Number of Registered Contractors



4.7%

Overall GDP

Contributed by
Construction Sector

15.99%

15,900 visitors to
ICW2013

OVERSEAS PROJECTS

RM 8.32 million

completed as of 2013

RM 1.62 billion

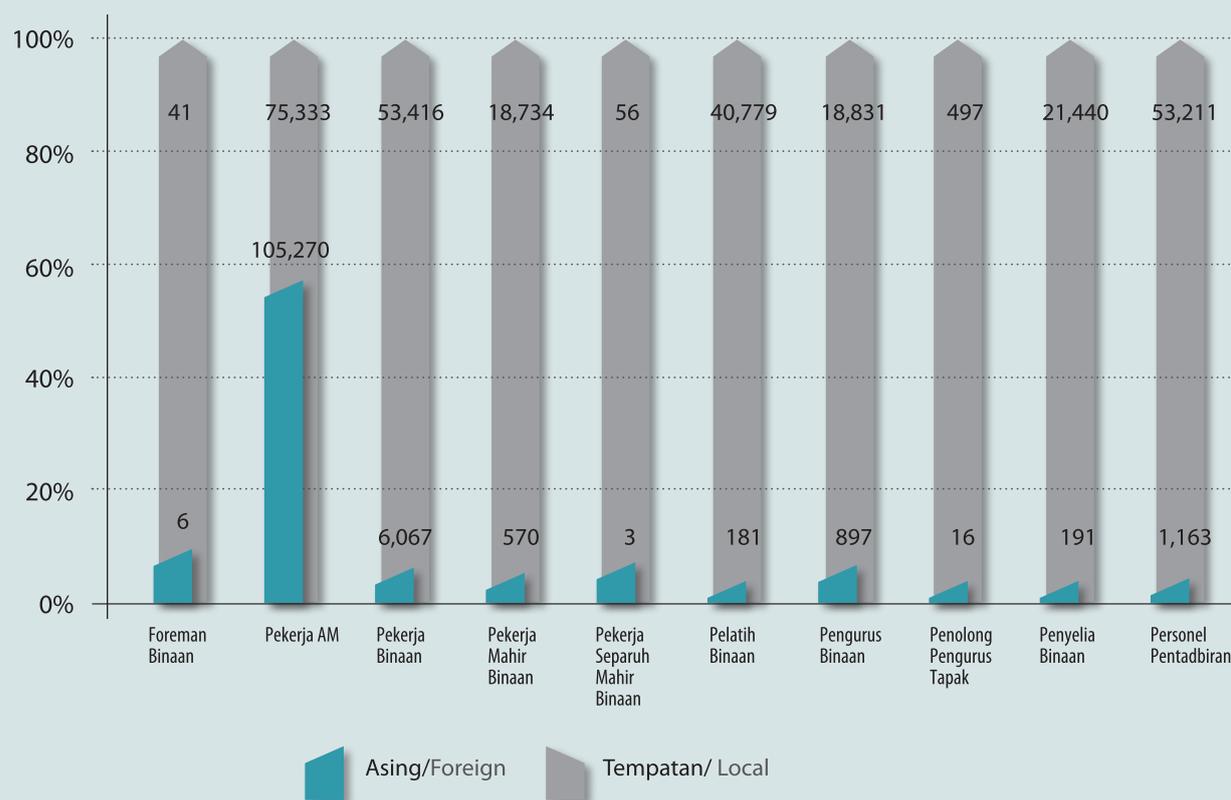
current projects as of 2013



2,282 contractors
successfully evaluated
using **SCORE**

STATISTIK UTAMA MAIN STATISTICS

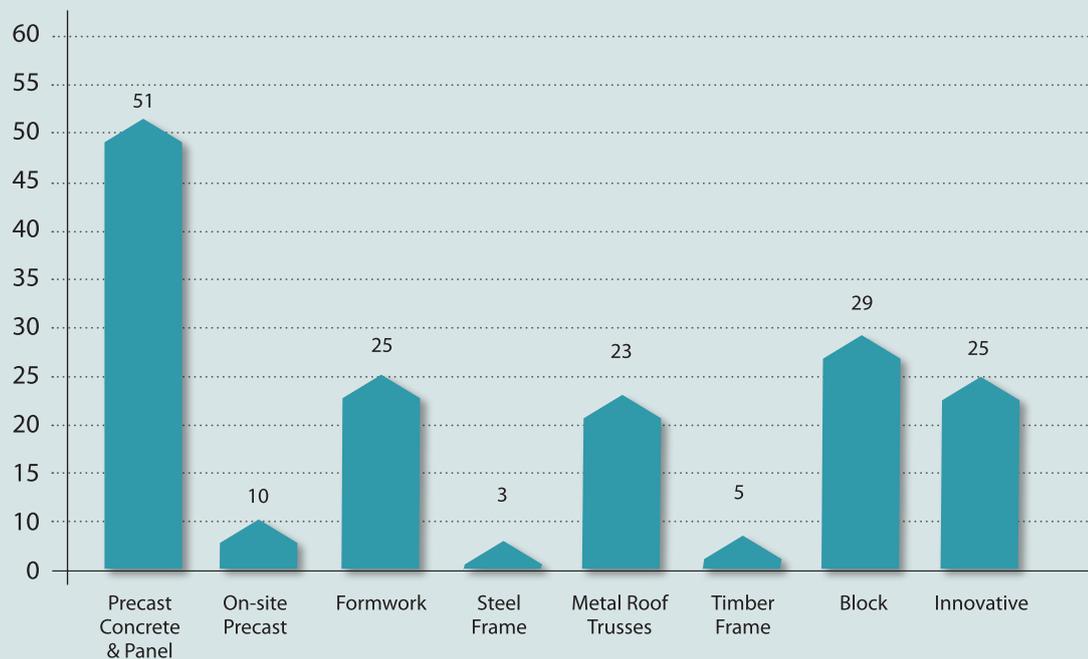
Bilangan Pendaftaran Personal Binaan / Number of Construction Personnel Registered



Program Latihan Kemahiran Personel Binaan dan Belia/Construction Personnel And Youth Skills Training Programme

| Tahun/Year | Personel Binaan/Construction Personnel | Belia/Youth |
|----------------------|--|---------------|
| 2008 | 7,848 | 7,854 |
| 2009 | 18,758 | 9,117 |
| 2010 | 20,259 | 4,366 |
| 2011 | 17,752 | 4,106 |
| 2012 | 15,330 | 4,409 |
| 2013 | 36,991 | 6,716 |
| JUMLAH /TOTAL | 116,938 | 36,568 |

Bilangan Syarikat Pengeluar IBS dan Komponen IBS Mengikut Sistem Sehingga 31 Disember 2013 /
Number of IBS Suppliers & IBS Component Manufacturers By System As of 31 December 2013



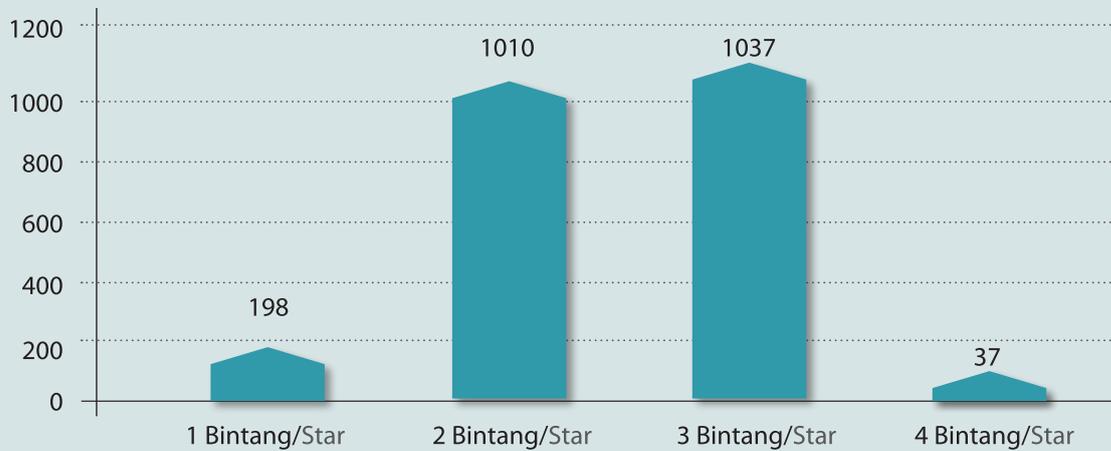
Bilangan Kontraktor Mengikut Gred/Number of Registered Contractors

| Tahun/Year | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| G1 | 32,567 | 32,050 | 32,363 | 35,923 | 34,436 |
| G2 | 7,755 | 7,518 | 7,679 | 8,443 | 9,463 |
| G3 | 9,307 | 9,001 | 8,888 | 9,455 | 8,888 |
| G4 | 2,872 | 2,971 | 2,756 | 2,945 | 3,096 |
| G5 | 4,165 | 4,225 | 3,995 | 4,178 | 4,171 |
| G6 | 1,692 | 1,677 | 1,576 | 1,666 | 1,599 |
| G7 | 5,181 | 5,165 | 4,958 | 5,213 | 5,377 |
| JUMLAH /TOTAL | | | | | 67,030 |

KDNK Keseluruhan dan Pertumbuhan Pembinaan 2009 - 2013 / Overall GDP and Construction Growth 2009 - 2013

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| KDNK Keseluruhan (%) / Overall GDP (%) | -1.5% | 7.4% | 5.1% | 5.6% | 4.7% |
| KDN Sektor Pembinaan (%) / Construction Sector GDP (%) | 6.2% | 11.4% | 4.7% | 18.1% | 10.9% |

Taburan Perolehan Bintang - SCORE/ Distribution Of SCORE Rating



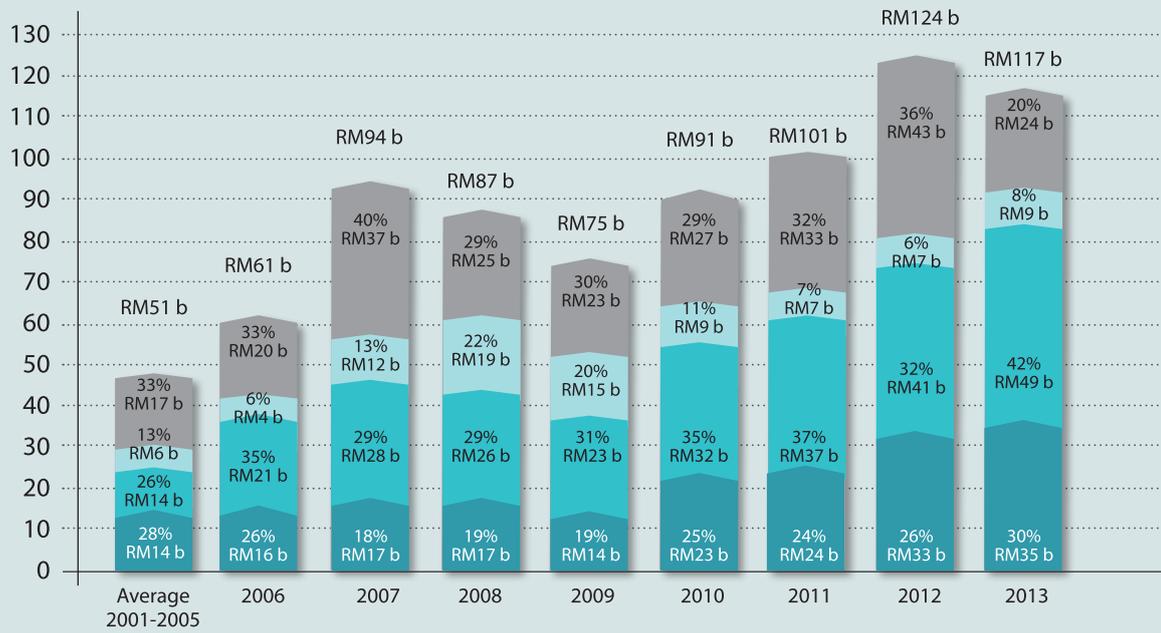
Statistik Projek-projek Luar Negara yang telah Dianugerah Mengikut Tahun / Overseas Projects Statistics by Year Awarded

| Status / Status | Bil / Nos | Nilai (RM juta) / Value (RM million) |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Siap pada 2013 / Completed as of 2013 | 3 | 8.32 |
| Projek-projek Semasa pada 2013 / Current Projects as of 2013 | 7 | 1,619.71 |
| Jumlah / Total | 10 | 1628.03 |

Statistik Projek-projek Luar Negara Mengikut Wilayah dalam Tahun 2013 / Overseas Projects Statistics by Region in Year 2013

| Wilayah/Region | Bil. Projek/No. of Projects | Nilai Projek/Project Value (RM Million) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| ASEAN/ASEAN | 7 | 183.87 |
| Timur Tengah/Middle East | 2 | 1,360.00 |
| Lain-lain/Others | 1 | 84.16 |
| JUMLAH /TOTAL | 10 | 1,628.03 |

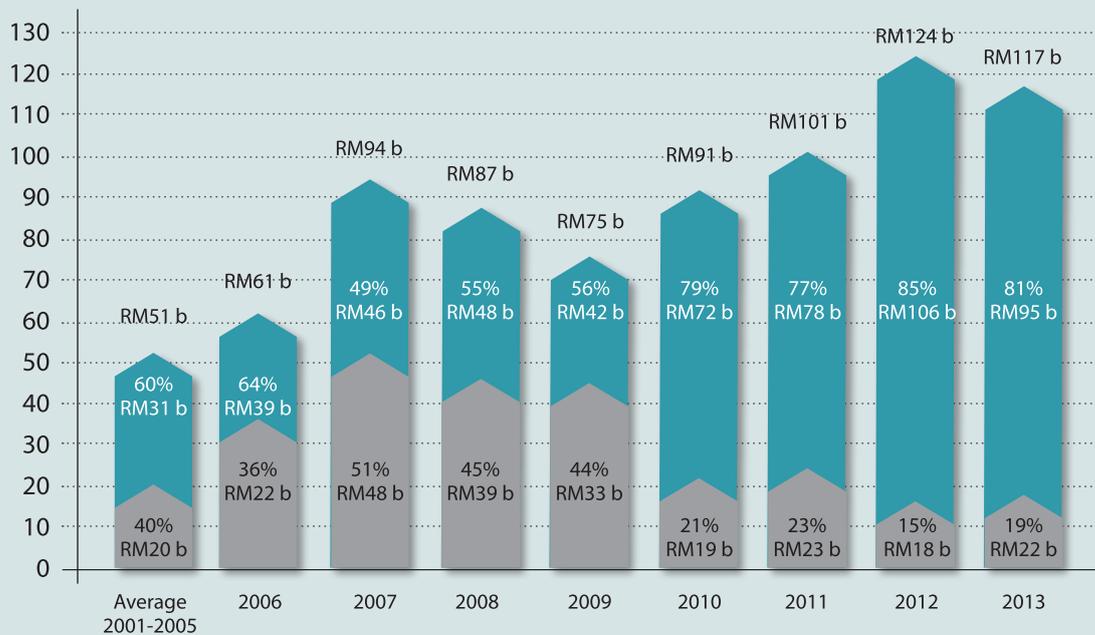
Projek-projek Mengikut Kategori / Projects By Category



Kategori Projek / Project Category

- Infrastruktur/Infrastructure
- Kemudahan Awam/Social Amenities
- Bukan Kediaman/Non Residential
- Kediaman/Residential

Projek-projek Mengikut Sektor / Project By Sectors



Sektor / Sector

- Swasta / Private
- Awam / Public

12 Projek Nilai Tertinggi 2013
Top 12 Projects in Value for 2013

| Bil. Nos. | Nama Kontraktor Name of Contractor | Tajuk Projek Project Title | Tarikh Anugerah Date of Award |
|-----------|--|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. | CONSORTIUM OF JGC CORPORATION AND JGC MALAYSIA SDN. BHD. | Contract For The Engineering, Design, Procurement, Construction And Commissioning Of Train 9, Sarawak | 7/3/2013 |
| 2. | SAMSUNG ENGINEERING CO.LTD AND SAMSUNG ENGINEERING (M) SDN.BHD. | ("EPCC") Of Onshore Terengganu Gas Terminal ("TGAST") Development Project, Mukim Kerteh, Daerah Kemaman, Terengganu | 11/15/2013 |
| 3. | TNB NORTHERN ENERGY BERHAD | The Engineering, Procurement & Construction Of The 1071.43MW Gas Fired Independent Power Plant In Seberang Perai Tengah, Pulau Pinang | 4/3/2013 |
| 4. | SINOHYDRO CORPORATION (M) SDN. BHD. | EPC Contract - Ferroalloy Project Samalaju Industrial Park, Bintulu, Sarawak | 15/01/2013 |
| 5. | UEMB - NAJCOM JV | Design, Construction, Completion, Testing And Commissioning Of The Women And Children Hospital, Kuala Lumpur | 4/3/2013 |
| 6. | EKOVEST CONSTRUCTION SDN. BHD. | Design, Construction & Completion Of The Building Works, Mechanical & Electrical Services, External Infrastructure Works & Other Associated Works For Prop Commercial Development, Kuala Lumpur | 6/24/2013 |
| 7. | PERBADANAN PERWIRA HARTA MALAYSIA | The Proposed Design, Construction And Completion On A Turnkey Basis For The Development Of Pangkalan Udara Sendayan, Negeri Sembilan | 11/3/2013 |
| 8. | INAI KIARA SDN. BHD. | The Proposed Construction And Completion Of Breakwater For The New Deep Water Terminal At Kuantan Port, Pahang | 19/03/2013 |
| 9. | SINOHYDRO CORPORATION LTD & SINOHYDRO CORPORATION (M) S/B CONSORTIUM | TNB, 350MW Combined Cycle Replacement Capacity Project At Connaught Bridge Power Station, Kuala Lumpur | 2/5/2013 |
| 10. | PERBADANAN PERWIRA HARTA MALAYSIA | The Proposed Design, Construction & Completion On A Turnkey Basis For The Development Of Pangkalan Udara Subang, Selangor | 11/3/2013 |
| 11. | WCT CONSTRUCTION SDN. BHD. | Pembangunan Perdagangan 6 Tingkat Kompleks Membeli Belah, 2 Tingkat Apartment Servis (8 Unit), Kemudahan dan 2 Tingkat Tempat Letak Kenderaan, 17 tingkat Menara B- Hotel (278 Unit) Di Jalan Mewah Ria 2, Taman Bukit Mewah, Johor | 11/27/2013 |
| 12. | AL-AMBIA SDN. BHD. | Pembangunan Perniagaan Yang Mengandungi Sebuah Kompleks Perniagaan 4 Tingkat, Sepang Selangor | 1/4/2013 |

SUMBER TENAGA MANUSIA HUMAN RESOURCE

Sepanjang tahun 2013, sejumlah 760 kakitangan yang terdiri daripada kalangan profesional dan sokongan telah berkhidmat di ibu pejabat CIDB dan 13 pejabat negeri dan cawangan. Pecahan komposisi perjawatan bagi tahun 2013 adalah seperti berikut:-

During the year 2013, a total of 760 personnel comprising of professionals and supporting staff were employed at CIDB's head office and 13 state and branch offices. The personnel composition for 2013 is as follows:-

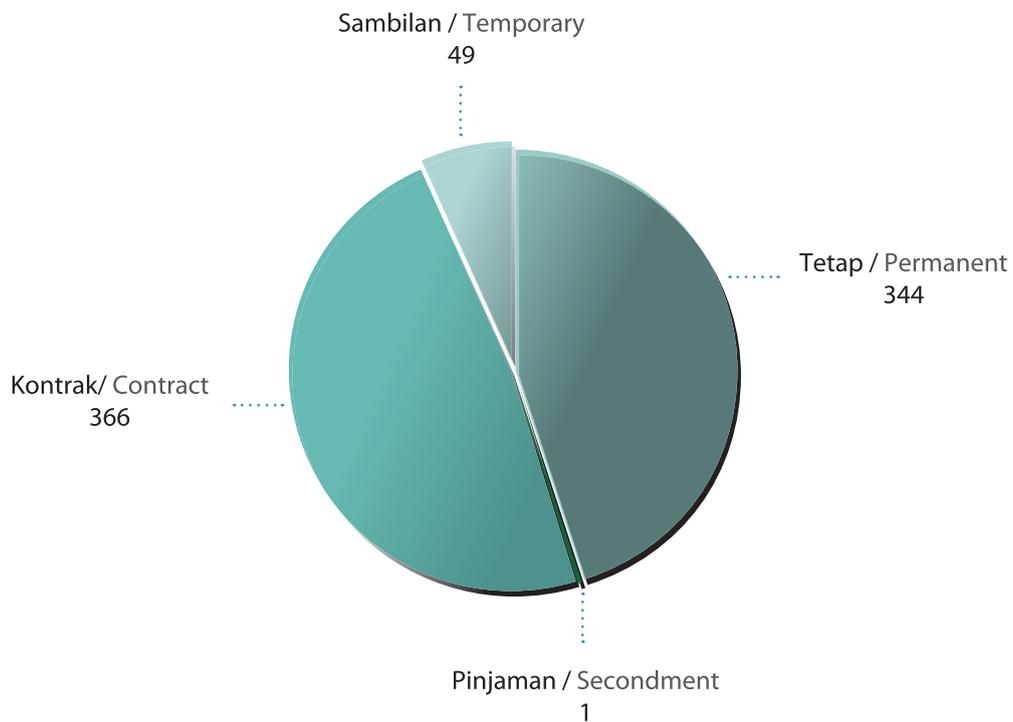
Bilangan Perjawatan CIDB /Number of Posts in CIDB

| Kumpulan Jawatan / Taraf Jawatan Group Positions / Status of Positions | Jumlah Jawatan / Number of Posts | Pengisian / Engagement | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Tetap / Permanent | Pinjaman / Secondment | Kontrak / Contract | Sambilan / Temporary | Jumlah / Total |
| Turus / TLM | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Jusa / TLM | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Pengurusan & Profesional / Management & Professional | 83 | 77 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 128 |
| Sokongan / Support | 286 | 263 | 0 | 315 | 49 | 627 |
| JUMLAH / TOTAL | 374 | 344 | 1 | 366 | 49 | 760 |

Nisbah kakitangan profesional dan pengurusan dengan kakitangan sokongan ialah lebih kurang 1:3.23. Untuk menjalankan fungsinya yang meliputi tugas-tugas membangun, menganalisa, merancang, menyelaras, menyelidik dan lain-lain tugas bercorak berpengetahuan. Nisbah ini hampir sama dengan nisbah tahun lepas di tahap 1:3.25. CIDB memerlukan lebih ramai kakitangan dalam kumpulan jawatan Pengurusan dan Profesional. Dari Jadual di atas juga, ternyata bilangan pengisian melebihi bilangan perjawatan sebenar. Untuk memenuhi keperluan ini, hampir 55% kakitangan terdiri daripada kakitangan kontrak dan sambilan. Keadaan ini telah menjadikan proses membangun perancang sumber manusia amat mencabar. Kakitangan kontrak dan sambilan akan berhijrah ke tempat lain yang mampu menawarkan perkhidmatan yang tetap.

Ratio professional and management staff with support personnel are approximately 1:3.23. To carry out its function which development, analysis, planning, coordinating, investigating and other knowledge intensive tasks. This ratio is almost similar to 2012 ratio at 1:3.25. CIDB requires many more employees in professional and management group. The above schedule also shows that the number of employees engaged far exceeds the approved post. To meet this requirement, it has necessitated that almost 55% of CIDB employees are engaged on contract basis. This has complicated the effort of coming up with a sustainable human resource planning and development. Contract staff will migrate to other places, which can offer permanent posting.

Bilangan Pengisian Mengikut Taraf/ Number of Position Filled According to Status



Komposisi Perjawatan CIDB / Compositions of CIDB Posts

| Kumpulan Jawatan / Taraf Jawatan Group Positions/Status of Positions | Ibu Pejabat / Head Office | Pejabat Negeri / State Office | Jumlah / Total |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Turus / TLM | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Jusa / TLM | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Pengurusan & Profesional / Management & Professional | 99 | 29 | 128 |
| Sokongan / Support | 213 | 414 | 627 |
| Jumlah / Total | 317 | 443 | 760 |

Jadual di atas jelas menunjukkan perbezaan jenis kerja yang dilakukan di peringkat ibu pejabat dan negeri. Kebanyakan kerja-kerja perancangan, pembangunan latihan, perumusan polisi dan prosidur dilaksanakan di ibu pejabat sementara kerja operasi dan menterjemahkan polisi dan prosidur dilaksanakan di negeri.

The above schedule clearly shows the different nature of work carried out in headquarters and the states. Most planning works, training development, policy and procedure formulation are carried in headquarters while the bulk of day-to-day operations and execution of policies and procedures are carried out in the states.

PRESTASI KEWANGAN FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

PRESTASI KEWANGAN

Untuk tahun kewangan 2013 dan buat kali keduanya, bajet CIDB diasaskan kepada Bidang - bidang Keutamaan yang telah dibangunkan untuk mentransformasikan industri pembinaan ke arah lebih produktif, berkualiti dengan ciri-ciri keselamatan dan kesihatan yang tinggi dan peka kepada kelestarian alam sekitar.

PENDAPATAN

Berdasarkan Penyata Kewangan Teraudit 2013, jumlah pendapatan yang diterima di peringkat CIDB sehingga 31 Disember 2013 adalah sebanyak RM231 juta. Secara keseluruhannya, pendapatan CIDB 2013 meningkat sebanyak RM23 juta (11%) berbanding pendapatan tahun 2012 yang berjumlah RM207 juta. Kutipan levi masih kekal sebagai penyumbang utama pendapatan CIDB iaitu sebanyak RM167 juta atau 73% daripada jumlah keseluruhan pendapatan. Di samping itu, pendapatan daripada sumber lain termasuklah yuran pendaftaran dan akreditasi sebanyak RM36 juta (15%), faedah dan dividen sebanyak RM20 juta (9%), yuran kursus sebanyak RM3 juta (1%) dan lain-lain pendapatan sebanyak RM5 juta (2%).

PERBELANJAAN

Di peringkat CIDB, perbelanjaan keseluruhan telah meningkat sebanyak 22% (RM42 juta) daripada RM188 juta untuk tahun 2012 kepada RM230 juta pada tahun 2013. Perbelanjaan belanja mengurus pula menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 17% (RM16 juta) daripada RM93 juta untuk tahun 2012 kepada RM109 juta pada tahun 2013. Program pembangunan industri pembinaan meningkat 53% (RM40 juta) kepada RM115 juta berbanding RM75 juta pada tahun 2012.

KEUNTUNGAN TERKUMPUL

Keuntungan terkumpul bersih di peringkat CIDB meningkat sebanyak RM1 juta, iaitu daripada RM760 juta (seperti dinyatakan semula) pada tahun 2012 kepada RM761 juta pada tahun 2013.

Sementara itu kedudukan keuntungan terkumpul bersih di peringkat Kumpulan juga meningkat sebanyak RM3 juta daripada RM778 juta (seperti dinyatakan semula) pada tahun 2012 kepada RM781 juta pada tahun 2013.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the year 2013 and for the second time, CIDB budget is based on the Priority Areas which have been established to transform the construction industry for higher quality and productivity, safer and healthier as well as sensitive to environmental sustainability.

INCOME

Based on Audited Financial Report 2013, total income received by CIDB as at 31 December 2013 stood at RM231 million. Overall, it shows an increase of RM23 million (11%) in income compared to 2012 amounting to RM207 million. The levy collection remains as the main source of income totaling RM167 million (73%) from total income. Other income includes RM36 million (15%) for registration and accreditation fees, RM20 million (9%) for interest and dividend, RM3 million (1%) for training fees and other income RM5 million (2%).

EXPENDITURE

At CIDB level, total expenditure increased 22% (RM42 million) from RM188 million in 2012 to RM230 million in 2013. The management expenditure shows an increase of 17% (RM16 million) from RM93 million in 2012 to RM109 million in 2013. The industry development program increased 53% (RM40 million) to RM115 million compared to RM75 million in 2012.

ACCUMULATED PROFIT

The total accumulated income at CIDB level shows RM1 million increase from RM 760 million in 2012 to RM761 million in 2013.

At the Group level, total accumulated income also increased RM3 million from RM778 million in 2012 to RM781 million in 2013.

KENYATAAN PENGERUSI CHAIRMAN STATEMENT

Saya bagi pihak Anggota Lembaga dengan sukacitanya membentangkan Laporan Tahunan dan Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan (CIDB) Malaysia untuk tempoh tahun kewangan 2013.

Seperti tahun 2012, tahun 2013 juga merupakan tahun kejayaan CIDB dalam melaksanakan tugas dan tanggungjawab yang dimeteraikan dalam 6 Bidang Keutamaannya. Kebanyakan petunjuk prestasi dan petunjuk prestasi utama melebihi sasaran yang telah ditetapkan. Pihak pengurusan telah mengambil beberapa langkah bijak untuk memastikan prestasi tahun 2014 dan seterusnya akan terus ditingkatkan. Kejayaan ini tidak mungkin tercapai tanpa kerjasama dan sokongan padu dari semua pihak, terutamanya daripada penggiat industri yang telah banyak membantu memastikan perkembangan industri pembinaan, dalam persekitaran ekonomi dunia yang terus mencabar. Sumbangan wargakerja CIDB dalam menjayakan program-program yang telah dirancang harus diberi pengiktirafan sewajarnya. Telah terbukti terdapat komitmen yang tinggi untuk memastikan sasaran-sasaran yang telah ditetapkan dicapai. YB Menteri dan Kementerian Kerja Raya turut memainkan peranan sewajarnya membimbing CIDB dan industri ke arah menjadikan industri pembinaan negara lebih efisien dan produktif dalam menyumbang kepada pembangunan negara.

On behalf of the Board, I am pleased to present the Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) Malaysia for the financial year 2013.

2013 marks another successful year for CIDB in implementing tasks and responsibilities assigned to CIDB in the 6 Priority Areas. Most of the Performance Indicators and Key Performance Indicators exceeded the target. Management has taken a number of initiatives designed to ensure 2014 performance will continue to be enhanced. This success is not likely to be achieved without cooperation and solid support from all quarters, especially from industry players who have contributed to the development of the industry, amidst the challenges faced by the world economy. The contribution from CIDB staff in executing the programs is duly recognized. It is proven that there is huge commitment among the staff in ensuring that targets set are met or, in some instances, exceeded. YB Minister and Ministry of Works also play crucial role in inspiring CIDB and the industry to sustain its efficiency and productivity to enable it to contribute to the development of the nation.



Dalam keadaan ekonomi dunia yang tidak menentu, Malaysia masih boleh mencapai pertumbuhan ekonomi sebanyak 4.7% (5.6% tahun 2012). Pertumbuhan ini dipacu sebahagian besarnya oleh pertumbuhan permintaan domestik sebanyak 7.6%. Produktiviti buruh keseluruhan berkembang sebanyak 2.3%, sekaligus meningkatkan output produktiviti kepada RM60,437 (RM59,064 ada tahun 2012). Peningkatan permintaan domestik berjaya mengatasi impak negatif dari persekitaran luaran yang lembab. Pada tahun 2013 juga, landskap ekonomi antarabangsa terus mencabar walaupun ada petunjuk yang meramalkan ekonomi dunia akan mula pulih menjelang awal 2014. Kadar KDNK global berada di tahap 2.4% dan dijangka meningkat kepada 3.2% pada tahun 2014. Pertumbuhan ekonomi global akan terus di pacu oleh negara – negara sedang membangun seperti Angola, China dan India.

KDNK sektor pembinaan berkembang pada tahap 10.9% pada tahun 2013, menyumbang sebanyak RM28.3 bilion kepada KDNK negara. Pertumbuhan ini, walaupun tidak sebaik 18.1% yang dicapai pada tahun 2012, masih boleh dibanggakan. Projek yang diawad sepanjang tahun 2013 melebihi RM110 billion, 69% daripadanya dibiayai oleh pihak swasta. Produktiviti buruh sektor pembinaan berkembang sebanyak 5.2% sahaja berbanding 15% pada tahun 2012, meningkatkan output produktiviti sektor pembinaan kepada RM23,975 berbanding RM22,799 pada tahun 2012. Hampir 1.1 juta personel terlibat secara langsung dan tidak langsung dalam sektor pembinaan yang telah mengeluarkan output pembinaan sebenar hampir RM90 billion. Beberapa projek besar yang telah bermula serta diteruskan pada tahun ini seperti MY Rapid Transit, Refinery and Petrochemical Integrated Processing (RAPID), Lebuh raya Pantai Timur dan sebagainya berjaya memberi impak besar terhadap pertumbuhan sektor pembinaan. Lain-lain projek di bawah Program Transformasi Kerajaan (GTP), Program Transformasi Ekonomi (ETP) dan juga Rancangan Malaysia ke Sepuluh turut menyumbangkan kepada pertumbuhan industri pembinaan.

Tahun 2013 mencatatkan beberapa peristiwa penting bagi CIDB dan industri pembinaan. Pendaftaran kontraktor melalui Sistem Satu Pendaftaran Kontraktor (1 Registration of Contractor, 1RoC), berjalan lancar walaupun ianya melibatkan pertambahan skop dan beban kerja CIDB. Kini pendaftaran kontraktor dipusatkan di CIDB sahaja. Ini sekaligus dapat menambahbaik sistem penyampaian Kerajaan. Ianya juga dilihat dapat memperkasakan kontraktor tempatan amnya dan kontraktor perolehan Kerajaan khususnya dalam mempersiapkan kontraktor menghadapi saingan globalisasi. Untuk tujuan perolehan Kerajaan, CIDB telah mengeluarkan sijil berasingan yang dikenali sebagai Sijil Perolehan Kerja Kerajaan (SPKK) kepada kontraktor berkaitan. Hingga hujung tahun 2013, CIDB telah mengeluarkan SPKK kepada 44,872 syarikat.

Sementara itu usaha untuk mewujudkan gandingan tiga mekanisma penyelesaian pertikaian iaitu, adjudikasi, timbang tara dan Mahkamah Pembinaan tercapai apabila dua buah Mahkamah Pembinaan berjaya ditubuhkan iaitu Mahkamah Pembinaan Kuala Lumpur dan Mahkamah Pembinaan Shah Alam yang mula beroperasi pada 1 April 2013. Ini menjadikan Malaysia negara kedua selepas United Kingdom mempunyai Mahkamah Pembinaan. Sehingga hujung 2013, kedua-dua Mahkamah Pembinaan berjaya mendengar dan menyelesaikan sebanyak 126 kes.

Despite an uncertain world economic situation, Malaysia could still manage a credible economic growth of 4.7% (5.6% year 2012). This growth is driven mostly by the 7.6% increase in domestic demand. Overall labour productivity increased slightly to 2.3%, raising the output productivity to RM60,437 (RM59,064 for 2012). The increase in domestic demands successfully overcomes the negative impact from the slow external environment. The year 2013 also sees continuous challenges in the international economic landscape though there are early indications that the world economy will begin to recover in the early parts of 2014. Global GDP growth currently stands at 2.4% and is expected to increase to 3.2% in 2014. Global economic growth will continue in driven by developing countries like Angola, China and India.

Construction sector GDP grew at 10.9% in 2013, contributing about RM28.3 billion to national GDP. This growth, although less than 18.1% achieved in 2012, can still be regarded as exemplary. Projects awarded during the year exceeded the forecasted RM110 billion, with 69% of the funding coming from the private sector. Construction sector labour productivity moderated to 5.2% compared to 15% in 2012. This still managed to increase output productivity to RM23,975 from RM22,799 achieved in 2012. Almost 1.1 million personnel were directly or indirectly involved in construction sector that had laboured to produce almost RM90 billion construction output. Several big projects that have started earlier and continued in 2013 like MY Rapid Transit, Refinery and Petrochemical Integrated Processing (RAPID), East Coast Expressway East etc contribution to the construction sector growth. Other projects under the Government Transformation Programme (GTP), Economic Transformation Programme (ETP) and the Tenth Malaysia Plan have also contributed to the industry growth.

Year 2013 recorded a number of significant events for CIDB and the construction industry. Contractor registration through Sistem Satu Pendaftaran Kontraktor (1 Registration of Contractor, 1RoC), progresses smoothly despite involving additional work load for CIDB. Contractor registration will now be handled solely by CIDB. This new arrangement is set to improve the government delivery system. It is also expected to further strengthen local contractors especially contractors involved in government procurement in facing globalization. To facilitate government procurement, CIDB has issued a separate certificate known as Sijil Perolehan Kerja Kerajaan (SPKK) to contractors. Till the end of the year, CIDB has issued 44,872 SPKK to contracting companies.

Meanwhile, the effort to create a combination of three mechanisms for dispute resolution namely, adjudication, arbitration and construction court bore fruit when two construction courts were successfully established. The Construction Court Kuala Lumpur and Construction Court Shah Alam started their operation on 1 April 2013. This makes Malaysia the second country in the world, after United Kingdom that had established construction courts. Until end of 2013, the two construction courts had successfully deliberated and decided on a total of 126 cases.

Tahun 2013 juga melihat perkembangan positif kepada usaha mewujudkan satu generasi kontraktor yang khusus melaksanakan kerja-kerja pengubahsuaian dan renovasi bangunan kediaman. Ini terhasil apabila Kementerian Kesejahteraan Bandar, Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT) telah mengeluarkan pekeliling kepada semua Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan, mensyaratkan kerja-kerja pengubahsuaian bangunan kediaman dilaksanakan oleh kontraktor berdaftar dengan CIDB di bawah pengkhusuan B28 (kerja ubahsuai). Selain membuka peluang perniagaan yang lebih besar kepada kontraktor berdaftar, inisiatif ini dapat menjamin penyiapan kerja ubahsuai yang lebih berkualiti, cepat dan dengan harga yang lebih munasabah.

Untuk meningkatkan tahap kepakaran personel binaan, CIDB telah memulakan latihan dalam beberapa tred bernilai tinggi. Setakat ini sejumlah 10 tred telah dikenalpasti sebagai bernilai tinggi dan mendapat permintaan besar daripada industri. Sejumlah 11,952 belia dan personel binaan telah berjaya dilatih dalam tred bernilai tinggi ini. Memandangkan personel terlatih dalam tred seumpama ini mampu meraih pendapatan yang lumayan, CIDB akan terus mempergiatkan usaha menambah bilangan tred dan menarik lebih banyak peserta ke latihan tred bernilai tinggi ini.

Di samping melatih personel dalam tred bernilai tinggi, usaha yang lebih gigih telah dilakukan untuk membangun modul latihan, melatih, mengakredit serta meningkatkan infrastruktur latihan di seluruh Negara. Bagi tahun 2013 sahaja, sejumlah 21,511 personel binaan telah mengikuti latihan kemahiran dalam pelbagai bidang dan menjadikan jumlah keseluruhan personel terlatih sejak 1997 kepada 139,923. Bilangan ini tidak termasuk sejumlah 83,434 belia yang telah dilatih untuk memasuki industri pembinaan sejak 1997. Pada tahun 2013 juga, jumlah personel yang telah diakredit ialah 42,952, sekaligus menjadikan tahun ini tahun terbaik dalam akreditasi pekerja mahir. Tahun ini juga melihat CIDB menempah kejayaan besar apabila lima kursus untuk melatih pekerja, mendapat pengiktirafan antarabangsa. Bidang kursus ini termasuklah welding, safety & health dan juga non-destructive testing.

Beberapa program telah dilaksanakan bagi meningkatkan produktiviti, daya maju dan daya saing industri pembinaan. Di samping 1RoC, SCORE yang merupakan sistem menilai prestasi kontraktor yang dibangunkan dengan usahasama SME Corporation, mula mendapat perhatian di kalangan kontraktor Malaysia. Tahun ini, CIDB berjaya melaksanakan SCORE terhadap 2,282 kontraktor, satu pencapaian yang besar berbanding tahun lepas, di mana hanya 1,392 kontraktor dapat dinilai. Hampir 90% kontraktor berjaya memperolehi dua dan tiga bintang. 92% kontraktor yang menerima empat bintang berada dalam gred G7. Keputusan juga menunjukkan, kebanyakan kontraktor yang menerima skor bertaraf satu bintang terdiri daripada kontraktor-kontraktor gred G3, G2 dan G1.

Usaha-usaha untuk menggalakkan penggunaan mekanisasi dalam pembinaan terus dipergiatkan. Untuk tujuan ini sebanyak 6 seminar dan 3 forum penggiat industri IBS telah diadakan di seluruh negara dengan penyertaan lebih 1,400 peserta. Di seminar IBS, beberapa pembentangan dalam topik berkaitan IBS telah disediakan. Juga dibincangkan ialah peluang-peluang projek pembinaan dan tawaran kewangan dan syarat-syarat yang diperlukan untuk setiap permohonan kewangan oleh pengusaha IBS. Di forum IBS, isu-isu dan cabaran yang dihadapi oleh pen-

Year 2013 also saw positive development in the effort to create a special generation of contractors who are competent to undertake house refurbishment and renovation works. This came about when Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government (KPKT), issued a circular to all the Local Authorities, stating the requirement for all house renovation works to be undertaken by CIDB registered contractors with B28 (renovation works) specialization. This ruling opens wider opportunity for CIDB registered contractors who are specialized in house renovation and at the same time ensures that renovation works are completed on time, with the quality and price that are acceptable to both parties.

In an attempt to enhance expertise of construction personnels, CIDB had initiated trainings in a number of high value trades. So far a total of 10 trades have been identified as high-value and highly demanded by the industry. A total of 11,952 youths and construction personnel have been successfully trained in these high-value trades. As personnel trained in these trades are able to command higher salaries, CIDB will continue to allocate resources to add to the number of high value-trades and attract more participants to these trainings.

Besides training personnel in high-value trades, more determined effort was done to develop training modules, train, accredit and enhance training infrastructure all over the country. In the year under review, a total of 21,511 construction personnel have been trained in various fields and the total personnel trained so far from 1997 is 139,923. This number does not include a total of 83,434 youths who have been prepared for entry in the construction industry since 1997. In 2013 too, 42,952 personnel have been accredited and that makes 2013 as the best year in personnel accreditation. This year also, CIDB chalks another success when five of its courses received international recognition. These include courses in welding, safety & health and non-destructive testing.

A number of programs have been implemented to further improve productivity, viability and competitiveness of the construction industry. Besides 1RoC, SCORE, a system for evaluating the performance of a contractor, jointly developed by CIDB and SME Corporation, has started to gain acceptance among Malaysian contractors. This year, CIDB successfully evaluated 2,282 contractors using SCORE. This is a huge improvement compared to last year when CIDB only managed to evaluate 1,392 contractors. Almost 90% of the contractors secured two or three stars. 92% of the contractors who received four stars are in grade G7. The results also showed that the contractors obtaining one star are the smaller contractors in grades G3, G2 and G1.

Efforts for a wider adoption of mechanisation in construction continued to be given priority. For this purpose, a total of 6 seminars and 3 forums for IBS industry players were held nationwide with an active participation of more than 1,400 people. In the IBS seminars, talks on topics related to IBS were given. Also shared were project opportunities and financial offers and conditions needed for financial application by IBS entrepreneurs. In the IBS forums, issues and challenges faced by IBS manufacturers were discussed and deliberated. Also

geluar IBS telah dibincangkan. Turut dilaksanakan pada tahun 2013 ialah kajian peratus penggunaan IBS untuk projek-projek swasta di Lembah Kelang. Hasil kajian ini akan digunakan untuk membangun beberapa pelan tindakan bagi meningkatkan lagi penggunaan IBS di negara ini. Untuk memudahkan pihak pemaju yang ingin memulakan pembinaan bangunan berasaskan IBS, satu garis panduan, Manual Panduan IBS untuk Pemaju telah dibangunkan dengan kerjasama Malaysian Productivity Corporation (MPC).

Sementara itu, penggunaan Quality Assessment System in Construction (QLASSIC) dan Safety and Health Assessment System in Construction (SHASSIC) sebagai alat pengukur kualiti hasil kerja dan tahap kesihatan dan keselamatan di tapak terus digalakkan. Bilangan projek yang dinilai dengan QLASSIC terus meningkat apabila 202 projek berjaya dinilai. Purata skor QLASSIC ialah 72, 0.6% lebih tinggi daripada purata skor tahun 2012. Hampir 67% projek yang dinilai berada dalam kategori landed property. Ini diikuti dengan kategori bangunan awam (24%) dan perumahan berstrata (9%). Sementara itu bilangan projek yang dinilai dengan SHASSIC juga terus meningkat dengan penilaian sebanyak 88 projek. Bilangan ini hampir 6 kali ganda projek dinilai pada tahun 2012, sebanyak 15 projek. Hampir 56% projek memperoleh empat dan lima bintang menjadikan pencapaian keseluruhan tahun ini melebihi tiga bintang. Ini lebih baik daripada tahun 2012 di mana purata skor ialah pada tahap 3 bintang sahaja.

Memandangkan pentingnya usaha mengekalkan kelestarian alam sekitar dan kecekapan penggunaan sumber, CIDB terus bekerjasama dengan industri dan agensi-agensi lain untuk menggalakkan penggunaan Teknologi Hijau dalam pembinaan dan inisiatif-inisiatif lain untuk menghasilkan pembinaan mampan. Salah satu inisiatif utama ialah pembangunan Sistem Penilaian Bangunan Hijau Kebangsaan. Sistem ini terhasil menerusi gabungan di antara sistem penilaian yang dibangunkan oleh CIDB iaitu Green Performance Assessment System in Construction (GreenPASS) dan Penarafan Hijau JKR (pH JKR) yang dibangunkan oleh JKR. Sistem ini merupakan sebuah sistem pengukur yang bertujuan untuk mengira dan menentukan kesan pembinaan bangunan terhadap alam sekitar dalam bentuk pembebasan gas karbon. Sistem ini dijangka dapat digunakan pada tahun 2014.

Tugas untuk memperkasa industri pembinaan terus dilaksanakan melalui program promosi. Minggu Pembinaan Antarabangsa yang kedua belas telah diadakan pada 26 – 28 Mac 2013. Acara yang dirasmikan oleh YB. Timbalan Menteri Kerja Raya berjaya menarik minat lebih daripada 15,900 pengunjung ke beberapa seminar, persidangan dan pameran yang dianjurkan sempena minggu tersebut. Penganugerahan kecemerlangan industri pembinaan, The Malaysian Construction Industry Excellence Award yang diadakan sempena ICW 2103, turut dihadiri oleh YBhg. Ketua Setiausaha Negara sebagai tetamu kehormat. Selain daripada itu, beberapa misi lawatan perniagaan syarikat pembinaan Malaysia ke luar negara turut dilaksanakan untuk meninjau peluang perniagaan dan mempromosi syarikat-syarikat pembinaan Malaysia di peringkat antarabangsa. Antara negara yang dilawati termasuklah Myanmar, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka dan Afrika Selatan.

executed in 2013 is a study to determine the extend of IBS usage in private sector projects in the Klang Valley. The result of this study will be used to develop a number of action plans to further improve adoption of IBS in this country. To facilitate the developers aiming to start projects using IBS, a guideline manual for IBS developers has been developed with the cooperation of the Malaysian Productivity Corporation (MPC).

Meanwhile, the use of Quality Assessment System in Construction (QLASSIC) and Safety and Health Assessment System in Construction (SHASSIC) to gauge work quality and level of health and safety of a construction site continued to be encouraged. Number of project assessed with QLASSIC continued to increase when 202 projects were assessed. QLASSIC average score was 72, 0.6% higher than average score for 2012. Almost 67% of the projects assessed are in the Landed Property category. This is followed by public building and stratified housing categories. Meanwhile projects assessed with SHASSIC also continued to increase with an evaluation of 88 projects. This number is almost 6 times the number of projects assessed in 2012, with 15 projects. Almost 56% of the projects obtained four and five stars thus average rating for this year is more than three stars. This is an improvement compared to 2012 where average rating was 3 stars only.

Due to the importance of ensuring sustainability of the environment and efficient use of resources, CIDB will continue to engage with the stakeholders and the relevant agencies to encourage the adoption of green technology in construction and other initiatives to achieve sustainable construction and development. One of the major initiatives taken is the development of the National Green Building Assessment System. This system resulted from the merger of CIDB's Green Performance Assessment System in Construction (GreenPASS) and Penarafan Hijau JKR (pH JKR) developed by JKR. This is a measurement system that computes and determines the effect of building construction on the environment in the form of carbon emission. The system is expected to be used in 2014.

Efforts to strengthen the construction industry continued to be implemented through a number of promotional programs. The twelfth International Construction Week was held on 26 - 28 March 2013. YB. Deputy Works Minister launched the event, which attracted a total of 15,900 visitors to the various seminars, conferences and exhibitions organised in conjunction with the Week. The Malaysian Construction Industry Excellence Award (MCIEA) was held as part of ICW 2103, with YBhg. Chief Secretary to the Government as the guest of honour. Apart from that, a number of missions overseas, involving Malaysian construction companies were organised to evaluate potential business opportunities and promote Malaysian construction companies in the overseas market. Among the countries visited include Myanmar, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and South Africa

Prospek industri pembinaan negara diramalkan terus cerah dengan penerusan beberapa projek mega di bawah Program Transformasi Ekonomi. Di samping beberapa projek mega yang telah dinyatakan di atas, projek-projek lain seperti Loji Rawatan Air Langat 2, Menara Warisan Merdeka dan Bandar Kwasa Damansara dijangka akan menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan industri pembinaan. Penganalisis telah meramalkan pertumbuhan ekonomi sebanyak 5.%, manakala sektor pembinaan dijangka berkembang sebanyak 9.5% pada tahun 2014. CIDB dan industri akan terus meningkatkan usaha untuk memenuhi permintaan baru yang dibuat ke atas industri pembinaan, khususnya bagi memenuhi keperluan sumber manusia dan produk serta bahan binaan. Kemampanan alam sekitar, kecekapan penggunaan tenaga dan pengurangan sisa buangan adalah isu-isu yang perlu ditangani melalui kerjasama dengan penggiat utama industri dan agensi-agensi lain, termasuk pihak antarabangsa.

Beberapa peraturan sedang digubal untuk melaksanakan pindaan kepada AKTA CIDB 520. Hasrat CIDB ialah penguatkuasaan yang cekap dan kawalan industri yang menjurus kepada "self regulating". Ini hanya tercapai dengan bekerjasama yang erat dan ikhlas dengan pihak-pihak berkepentingan dalam industri untuk bersama-sama membangun industri yang produktif, peka kepada alam sekitar, sihat, selamat dan berkualiti. Sesungguhnya, CIDB menghargai sumbangan, sokongan dan maklum balas daripada semua pihak, terutamanya mereka yang berkepentingan dalam industri pembinaan Malaysia yang telah membantu CIDB dalam menyediakan industri ini untuk menyumbang kepada pembangunan negara. Industri pembinaan akan terus menjadi pemangkin kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi negara dan industri yang sihat dan robust sahaja yang dapat menyediakan infrastruktur dan kemudahan yang diperlukan untuk kelestarian pembangunan ekonomi.

DATUK Ir. HAMZAH HASAN
PENGERUSI CIDB

Business prospect of the industry continues to be bright with the continuation of mega projects under the Economic Transformation Programs. Apart from mega projects mentioned earlier, other projects like the Langat 2 water treatment plant, Warisan Merdeka Tower and Bandar Kwasa Damansara are expected to contribute to construction industry growth. Analyst had predicted economic growth of 5.0%, while construction sector is expected to achieve a commendable growth of 9.5% in 2014. CIDB and the industry will collaborate to ensure that new demands made on the industry are met, especially in the areas of skilled workforce and construction products and materials. Environment sustainability, efficient use of energy and reduction in construction wastes are some of the pressing issues that will need to be addressed through collaboration with the relevant parties, including those from overseas.

A number of regulations are being drafted to enable amendments to CIDB Act 520 to be enforced and implemented. CIDB aims for an efficient enforcement and a self regulating industry. This can only be achieved when relevant parties work closely and sincerely together in continuously developing an industry that is productive, sensitive to environment, safe and healthy and with quality. Indeed, CIDB values the contribution, support and feedback from all parties, especially those stakeholders who have continuously assisted CIDB in facilitating the industry's contribution to nation building. Malaysian construction industry will continue to be the enabler to the economic growth of the country and it is when the industry is robust and healthy will it be able to deliver the infrastructure and facilities needed for the sustainability of the economy.

DATUK Ir. HAMZAH HASAN
CHAIRMAN CIDB

DIARI CIDB CIDB DIARY



14 Jan 2013
Majlis Amanat Tahun Baru CIDB 2013



14 Feb 2013
Majlis Menandatangani Ikrar Integriti Korporat CIDB Malaysia Bersama Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM)

21 Feb 2013
Majlis Menandatangani Memorandum Persefahaman Antara CIDB Malaysia Dengan MRT Corp Dalam Bidang Latihan Kemahiran Serta Program Shassic

- 14 Jan 2013
CIDB's New Year Message 2013
- 14 Feb 2013
Signing Ceremony Of Corporate Integrity Pledge For CIDB Malaysia With Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC)
- 21 Feb 2013
Mou Between CIDB Malaysia And MRT Corp For Skill Training And Shassic Program



28 Feb 2013
Mesyuarat Panel Hakim Anugerah Kecemerlangan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia (MCIEA) 2012



13 Mac 2013
Majlis Graduasi Akademi Binaan Malaysia Wilayah Sabah



21 Mac 2013
Majlis Penyampaian Cek Sumbangan Kutipan Tabung Lahad Datu



- 21 Mac 2013
Cheque Presentation Ceremony For Contribution To Lahad Datu Fundraising

- 28 Feb 2013
Panel Of Judges Meeting For The Construction Industry Excellence Awards Malaysia (MCIEA) 2012
- 13 Mac 2013
The Graduation Ceremony For Construction Academy Malaysia Sabah Region



26 Mac 2013
Minggu Pembinaan Antarabangsa (ICW) 2013
International Construction Week

26 Mac 2013
Majlis Menandatangani Memorandum Persefahaman
Antara CIDB Dengan Bayer Dalam Bidang Latihan Dan
Pembangunan Perumahan Lestari



28 Mac 2013
Gala Malaysian Construction Industry Excellence Award (MCIEA) 2012
• MCIEA Awards Night

- 26 Mac 2013
MoU Between CIDB And Bayer In The Areas Of
Training And Sustainable Housing Development



28 Mac 2013
Majlis Menandatangani Memorandum Persefahaman Antara CIDB Dengan Perbadanan Tabung Pembangunan Kemahiran (PTPK) Dalam Bidang Latihan Kemahiran Personel Binaan



4 April 2013
Lawatan Delegasi Dari British Institute Of Facility Management, United Kingdom Ke CIDB



11 April 2013
Sesi Dialog CIDB Bersama Master Builder Association Malaysia (MBAM)

- 28 Mac 2013
MoU Between CIDB And Skills Development Fund Corporation (PTPK) In Skill Training For Construction Personnel
- 4 April 2013
Visit Of Delegates From The British Institute Of Facility Management, United Kingdom To CIDB
- 11 April 2013
Dialogue Session With Master Builder Association Malaysia





17 April 2013
Lawatan Teknikal The Sustainable Development Association Of The Governorate Of Sfax, Tunisia Ke CIBB



• 17 April 2013
Technical Visit Of The Sustainable Development Association Of The Governorate Of Sfax, Tunisia To CIBB



17 April 2013
Taklimat Kerjasama Pelaksanaan Kerja-Kerja Fizikal di Antara Agensi Kerajaan di Selangor dengan CIBB Selangor



• 17 April 2013
Briefing For Physical Work Implementation Cooperation Between Government Agencies In Selangor And CIBB Selangor



9 Mei 2013
Seminar Pegawai Kanan CIBB 2013
• Senior Officer Seminar CIBB 2013





8 Jun 2013
Karnival Sukan CIDB Malaysia
• CIDB Sports Carnival



- 22 May 2013
Memorandum Of Cooperation Agreement (MOCA) Between CIDB And Export-Import Bank Of Malaysia Berhad (Exim Bank) & Multimedia Development Corporation (MDEC) In The Areas Of Training, R&D And Information Sharing
- 23 May 2013
Minister & Deputy Minister Of Works Working Visit To CIDB



22 Mei 2013
Memorandum Perjanjian Kerjasama (MOCA) Antara CIDB dengan Export-Import Bank Of Malaysia Berhad (Exim Bank) & Multimedia Development Corporation (MDEC) Dalam Bidang Latihan, R&D Dan Perkongsian Maklumat



23 Mei 2013
Lawatan Kerja Menteri & Timbalan Menteri Kerja Raya Ke CIDB Malaysia

DIARI CIDB CIDB DIARY



14 Jun 2013
Lawatan Delegasi National Construction Authority Of Kenya Ke CIDB



26 Jun 2013
Memorandum Persefahaman Antara Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Dan CIDB Malaysia Dalam Bidang Perangkaan Industri Pembinaan

- 14 June 2013
Delegation From The National Construction Authority Of Kenya Visit To CIDB
- 26 June 2013
MoU Between The Department Of Statistics And CIDB Malaysia In The Area Of Construction Industry Statistics
- 29 Aug 2013
CSR Program To Build Community Center For A Penan Village In Long Keluan Penan Miri, Sarawak
- 5 Sept 2013
'Aidil Fitri Celebration By CIDB And Subsidiaries With The Minister Of Works 2013



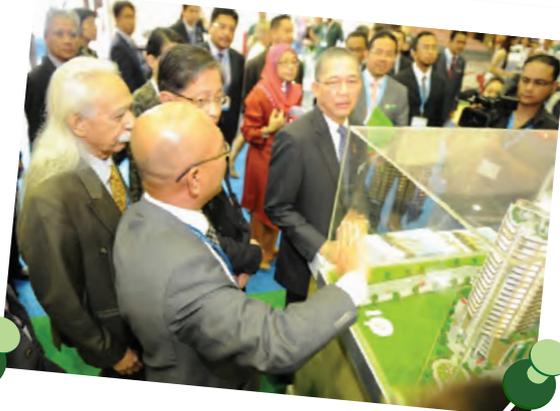
29 Ogos 2013
CSR Projek Membina Pusat Komuniti Perkampungan Kaum Penan Di Long Keluan Miri, Sarawak



5 Sept 2013
Sambutan Hari Raya CIDB Dan Anak-Anak Syarikat Bersama Menteri Kerja Raya 2013



17 Sept 2013
International Sustainable Infrastructure And Built Environment Conference 2013 - ECOBUILD



19 Sept 2013
Operasi Penguatkuasaan Bersepadu CIDB Selangor



- 19 Sep 2013
Integrated Enforcement Operation By CIDB Selangor
- 17 Oct 2013
'Korban' Ceremony For CIDB And Subsidiaries
- 23 Oct 2013
Visits By Minister Of Urban Welfare, Housing And Local Government To CIDB IBS Center



17 Okt 2013
Majlis Ibadah Korban CIDB Dan Anak Syarikat



23 Okt 2013
Lawatan Menteri Kesejahteraan Bandar, Perumahan Dan Kerajaan Tempatan Ke Pusat IBS CIDB



7 Nov 2013
Seminar Regulating Construction Materials & Product In Malaysia



- 12 Nov 2013
CSR Program For The Refurbishment Of Tabika In Kampung Sangwai, Gua Musang, Kelantan
- 25 Nov 2013
The Delegation From The Parliament Of The United Republic Of Tanzania Visit To CIDB



12 Nov 2013
CSR Membaikpulih Tabika Di Kampung Sangwai, Gua Musang, Kelantan



25 Nov 2013
Lawatan Delegasi The Parliament Of The United Republic Of Tanzania Ke CIDB





25 Nov 2013
Majlis Penghargaan Industri & Pelancaran Build Brigade

- 25 Nov 2013
Industry Appreciation Night & Launch Of The Build Brigade
- 27 Nov 2013
MoU Between CIDB And Lafarge In Areas Of Training And Use Of Cement & Concrete
- 10 Dec 2013
CSR Program For The Refurbishment Of A Community Hall In Kampung Berua Kuala Berang, Terengganu

- 16 Dec 2013
Visit By Delegation From Indonesian Association Of Energy Technique To CIDB
- 17 Dec 2013
Briefing On The Implementation Of Government Service Tax (GST) And Its Impact On The Construction Industry



27 Nov 2013
Majlis Menandatangani Memorandum Persefahaman Antara CIDB Dengan Lafarge Dalam Bidang Latihan Dan Penggunaan Simen & Konkrit



10 Dis 2013
CSR Membaikpulih Balairaya Di Kampung Berua Kuala Berang, Terengganu



17 Dis 2013
Taklimat Pelaksanaan Government Service Tax (GST) Dan Impak Pada Industri Pembinaan



16 Dis 2013
Lawatan Delegasi Asosiasi Tenaga Teknik Indonesia Ke CIDB

BIDANG KEUTAMAAN CIDB PRIORITY AREAS

BIDANG KEUTAMAAN CIDB 2013



Bidang Keutamaan 1 : PENGANGKATAN SUMBER MANUSIA INDUSTRI BINAAN

Bidang Keutamaan ini akan memfokuskan kepada penyediaan dan pembangunan program latihan sumber manusia dalam industri binaan Malaysia. Antara program-program yang diperkenalkan ialah seperti :-

| NO. PETUNJUK PRESTASI | KPI/PI | BAHAGIAN BERKAITAN |
|--|--------|--------------------|
| 1. 4,000 bilangan pekerja yang dilatih dalam tempoh tiga tahun (dari nilai awal) | KPI | Pemandu Binaan |
| 2. 75% jumlah latihan yang dilatih dibekalkan dalam industri binaan (12 bulan) | KPI | |
| 3. 27,424 bilangan pekerja yang dilatih | KPI | |
| 4. 1 bilangan bidang latihan yang dilatih di peringkat antarabangsa | PI | |
| 5. 10 modul latihan dibekalkan dalam bahasa asing | PI | |
| 6. 15 K200 dibekalkan | PI | |
| 7. 10 COE dibekalkan | PI | |
| 8. 25 Modul Latihan dibekalkan | PI | |
| 9. 200 tenaga pengajar profesional dibekalkan | PI | |
| 10. 18,740 modul latihan yang dihasilkan dan diperkenalkan | PI | |



BIDANG KEUTAMAAN 2 : PENGALAKAN TEKNOLOGI & INOVASI

Selaras dengan rancangan negara, CIDB menggalakan inovasi dan menggunakan teknologi, CIDB akan memperkasakan aktiviti inovasi melalui kaedah pemantauan di dalam industri pembinaan. Antara program yang diwujudkan adalah :-

| NO. PETUNJUK PRESTASI | KPI/PI | BAHAGIAN BERKAITAN |
|---|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Peningkatan penggunaan komputer 100 dalam projek pembinaan | PI (Baseline) | Sistem dan Inovasi |
| 2. 1 projek baru R & D | PI | |

Bidang Keutamaan 3 : PENGANGKATAN SYARIKAT INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN

Dalam rangka ke arah realisasi negara maju, CIDB menggalakan langkah bagi memperkasakan pembangunan syarikat industri pembinaan dengan M&A terbantu. Antara langkah-langkah yang diwujudkan di bawah Program Bantuan Syarikat Industri Pembinaan adalah seperti :-

| NO. PETUNJUK PRESTASI | KPI/PI | BAHAGIAN BERKAITAN |
|---|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. 1,200 kontraktor yang dilatih berdasarkan penilaian SCORE | KPI | Kewangan & Lain |
| 2. 10 modul latihan kontraktor dibekalkan | PI | |
| 3. 100 tenaga pengajar profesional dibekalkan | PI | |
| 4. 4,000 kontraktor mengikut latihan kursus reguler dan kod etika | PI | |
| 5. 1,000 modul latihan yang dihasilkan dan diperkenalkan | PI | |
| 6. Pelaksanaan Pendaftaran Kontraktor Pendaftaran Keahlian | PI (Baseline) | |
| 7. Bilangan kontraktor Bumiputera (B) membolehkan kerja-kerja subkontraktor | PI (Baseline) | |

Bidang Keutamaan 4 : PENINGKATAN PEMBINAAN MAMPAK

Di dalam rangka CIDB memperkasakan pembinaan mampan, beberapa program telah dirangka bagi meningkatkan usaha ini yaitu :-

| NO. PETUNJUK PRESTASI | KPI/PI | BAHAGIAN BERKAITAN |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1. 200 projek dalam menggunakan penilaian QUASCO | KPI | SRIQ |
| 2. 5 projek yang telah menggunakan penilaian Green PASS | PI | |
| 3. 70 kontraktor yang telah menggunakan penilaian QUASCO | PI | |
| 4. 2 standard Malaysia dibekalkan | PI | |
| 5. 70% bilangan berkecuali projek yang ditaja di kepada adabulqad | PI | Binaan Binaan |
| 6. 100% laporan tahunan kepada pemilik dan pengiraan dan penilaian dibekalkan | PI | |
| 7. 5 projek kerja kerja kejuruteraan awam B dalam sektor awam yang menggunakan M&A/CPM | PI | |
| 8. 100% laporan tahunan kepada pejabat latihan binaan dan sumber manusia dibekalkan | PI | |
| 9. 5 modul latihan dibekalkan | PI | |
| 10. Kajian Industri Pembinaan dibekalkan pada November 2013 | KPI | Perancangan dan Koordinasi |
| 11. Perancangan data yang lengkap untuk meningkatkan Indeks Prestasi (Index) | PI (Baseline) | |
| 12. 80% laporan Prestasi (PI) dibekalkan dan diutamakan mengikut masa yang ditetapkan | PI | |
| 13. 100% laporan tahunan M&A di Bidang Keutamaan dibekalkan dan diutamakan mengikut jadual yang ditetapkan | PI | |



Bidang Keutamaan 5 : PENGUATKUASAAN AKTA 520 CIDB

Bagi tahun 2013 juga, CIDB akan memfokuskan bagi memastikan penerapan sebagai dasar regulasi dengan mengemulakan Pengukuasaan Akta 520 CIDB Tahun 2011. Antara program yang akan dilaksanakan ialah seperti :-

| NO. PETUNJUK PRESTASI | KPI/PI | BAHAGIAN BERKAITAN |
|---|---------|----------------------------|
| 1. RM125 juta nilai ke- yang dibekalkan | KPI | Kewangan & Lain |
| 2. 40% pengiraan nilai yang terunggul | KPI | |
| 3. 80,000 bilangan pekerja m&A dibekalkan | KPI | Pemandu Binaan |
| 4. 20,000 perubahan dalam perolehan binaan | PI | |
| 5. 150,000 perubahan perolehan perolehan binaan | PI | Binaan Binaan |
| 6. 40% Certificate of Approval (COA) diproses dalam masa 3 hari bekerja | Laporan | |
| 7. 1,000 Bilangan Certificate of Approval (COA) dibekalkan | PI | |
| 8. 1,000 Bilangan pengukuasaan ke- bagi binaan | KPI | Pengukuasaan & Tatalaksana |



Bidang Keutamaan 6 : MEMPROMOSIKAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN

Pelbagai program industri telah dilaksanakan oleh CIDB dalam usaha membangunkan industri pembinaan negara. Peringkat tertinggi perolehan yang paling dalam ber-tindak sebagai media perhubungan antara CIDB dengan pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan.

| NO. PETUNJUK PRESTASI | KPI/PI | BAHAGIAN BERKAITAN |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 4 projek CSR dibekalkan | KPI | Unit Komunikasi Korporat |
| 2. 100 perhubungan awam (PR Value) di capaian media | PI (Baseline) | |
| 3. 100 projek projek industri pembinaan dibekalkan | PI (Baseline) | |
| 4. 12,000 pengiraan yang mengemudi COE | KPI | Unit Labor Usus |
| 5. Laporan tahunan dibekalkan mengikut masa yang ditetapkan | KPI | |
| 6. 5 modul latihan Pengiraan COE dibekalkan | PI | Analisis |
| 7. 4 Laporan Kajian Luar Negara (Market Intelligence Report) dibekalkan | PI | |
| 8. 5 projek antarabangsa dibekalkan | PI | |



PETUNJUK PRESTASI SOKONGAN

Berhubung kepada Bidang Keutamaan yang telah dinyatakan, terdapat juga petunjuk prestasi lain yang mempunyai status tidak langsung terhadap bidang keutamaan tersebut. Antaranya ialah :-

| NO. PETUNJUK PRESTASI | KPI/PI | BAHAGIAN BERKAITAN |
|---|--------|--|
| 1. CIDB mendapat keupayaan/kuasa pengiraan daripada agensi kerajaan | KPI | 20 November 2013 |
| 2. 100% nilai projek latihan yang berkeseluruhan dengan kecekapan kompetensi binaan hingga pada tahun 2013 | KPI | |
| 3. 100% permohonan tender dibekalkan dalam masa 15 hari | PI | Perencanaan dan Pengiraan Sumber Manusia |
| 4. 100% permohonan tender dibekalkan dalam masa 40 hari | PI | |
| 5. 100% permohonan tender dibekalkan dalam masa 30 hari | PI | PI (Baseline) |
| 6. 2 Kajian/RSK keupayaan selenggara dibekalkan | PI | |
| 7. 100% pengiraan akaun yang disetujui mengikut masa yang ditetapkan | PI | Kewangan dan Perolehan |
| 8. 100% pengiraan akaun yang disetujui mengikut masa yang ditetapkan | PI | |
| 9. 90% laporan ke-availability and up time | KPI | Pengiraan Pelaksanaan |
| 10. 100% perolehan nilai COE adalah sama pelbagai bagi Proses (dalam bentuk Sistem Pendaftaran dan Kewangan, Sistem Perolehan Binaan dan Sistem Latihan pada November 2013) | KPI | |
| 11. 100% ke-availability di makmal dalam masa 2 bulan | PI | Unit Undang-Undang |
| 12. 100% modul latihan (sahaja) nilai dibekalkan dalam tempoh 2 bulan | PI | |
| 13. 1,000 modul latihan yang dihasilkan dalam masa 3 bulan | PI | Unit Audit |
| 14. 4 laporan audit dibekalkan dalam tempoh mengikut masa yang ditetapkan | PI | |

BIDANG KEUTAMAAN CIBD CIBD PRIORITY AREAS

Berikutan kejayaan yang dicapai pada tahun 2012, CIDB terus mengorak langkah memenuhi peranan dan tanggungjawab yang diberikan untuk membangun dan mengawalselia industri pembinaan. 2013 merupakan tahun kedua CIDB mengurus dan memantau kemajuan program dan aktiviti yang dilaksanakan menerusi satu set petunjuk prestasi yang telah dibangunkan dengan matlamat yang lebih luas untuk meningkatkan prestasi dan produktiviti industri pembinaan negara.

Following a successful year in 2012, CIDB continues the momentum to fulfill its role and responsibility to develop and regulate the construction industry. 2013 is the second year where CIDB implements and monitors the agency's programs through a set of performance indicators. These indicators have been carefully crafted to help achieve the wider construction industry vision of a high performing industry in terms of productivity and competitiveness.

Pengalaman dan pengajaran tahun 2012 menyumbang kepada keputusan strategik untuk memberi fokus kepada 6 bidang utama. Perancangan sumber manusia dan peruntukan bajet 2013 diagih dengan teliti untuk memastikan kelancaran dan kejayaan program dan aktiviti bagi 6 bidang utama ini. Bidang-bidang ini adalah seperti berikut;

Experience and lessons learnt from 2012 performance management contributed to the strategic decision to give greater focus on 6 major and key areas. Human resource planning and budget allocation for 2013 was allocated to ensure success of the programs and activities of these six key areas. These areas are as follows;

1. Pembangunan Sumber Manusia Industri Binaan
2. Penggalakkan Teknologi & Inovasi dalam Industri Binaan
3. Pembangunan Syarikat Industri Pembinaan
4. Peningkatan Pembinaan mampan
5. Penguatkuasaan Akta 520 CIDB (Pindaan 2011)
6. Mempromosikan Industri Pembinaan

1. Human Resource Development for the Construction Industry
2. Encouraging adoption of Technology & Innovation in Construction Industry
3. Development of Construction Industry Company
4. Enhancing Sustainable Construction
5. Enforcing CIDB Act 520 (Revised 2011)
6. Promoting Construction Industry

BIDANG KEUTAMAAN CIDB 2013

Bidang Keutamaan 1 : PEMBANGUNAN SUMBER MANUSIA INDUSTRI BINAAN

Bidang keutamaan ini akan memfokuskan kepada perancangan dan pembangunan program latihan sumber manusia didalam industri binaan Malaysia. Antara program-program yang diperkenalkan ialah seperti :-

Petunjuk Prestasi (PI) yang menyokong kepada bidang keutamaan ini adalah seperti berikut :-

| NO | PETUNJUK PRESTASI | KPI/PI | BAHAGIAN BERTANGGUNGJAWAB |
|----|--|--------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 6,000 bilangan peserta yang dilatih didalam trend nilai tambah tinggi (high value trade) | KPI | Personel Binaan |
| 2 | 75% personel binaan yang dilatih disediakan didalam industri binaan (12 bulan) | PI | |
| 3 | 27,424 bilangan peserta yang dilatih | KPI | |
| 4 | 5 bilangan bidang latihan yang dilatih di peringkat antarabangsa | PI | |
| 5 | 10 modul latihan ditanganlkan dalam bentuk video | PI | |
| 6 | 15 MOES dibangunkan | PI | |
| 7 | 15 CIDB dibangunkan | PI | |
| 8 | 25 Model Latihan dibangunkan | PI | |
| 9 | 200 tenaga pengajar personel binaan dilatih | PI | |
| 10 | 18,760 menghadiri kursus latihan penyediaan dan pengurusan | PI | |

Bidang Keutamaan 4 : PENINGKATAN PEMBINAAN MAMPAN

Di dalam aspek CIDB, mesor regulasi pembinaan mampan, beberapa program telah dirangka bagi mengorak usaha ini ialah :-

Di antara Petunjuk Prestasi (PI) yang menyokong kepada bidang keutamaan ini adalah seperti :-

| NO | PETUNJUK PRESTASI | KPI/PI | BAHAGIAN BERTANGGUNGJAWAB |
|----|---|--------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 200 projek dirangka menggunakan penilaian QASIS | KPI | SHEQ |
| 2 | 5 projek yang dirangka menggunakan penilaian Green PASIS | PI | |
| 3 | 70 kontraktor yang dirangka menggunakan penilaian SMOSSIC | PI | |
| 4 | 2 standard Malaysia dibangunkan | PI | |
| 5 | 70% keayatan berhemah perkhidmatan yang dirangka disesuaikan | PI | Bisnes Binaan |
| 6 | 100% laporan ramalan berkala untuk pemantauan dan pengurusan pembinaan diterbitkan | PI | |
| 7 | 5 projek kerja-kerja keselamatan anaman di dalam sektor anaman yang menggunakan MxSDM | PI | |
| 8 | 100% Laporan tinjauan sukatan keupayaan bahan binaan dan sumber manusia diterbitkan | PI | |
| 9 | 100% Kes Binaan diterbitkan | PI | |
| 10 | Kajian Industri Pembinaan ditujukan pada November 2013 | KPI | Perancangan dan Koordinasi |
| 11 | Peraturan data yang diumpul untuk menyokong Indeks Petunjuk Prestasi Utama (Baseline) | PI | |
| 12 | 100% laporan Petunjuk Prestasi (PI) disedia dan diterbitkan mengikut masa yang ditetapkan | PI | |
| 13 | 100% laporan sukatan (MSA) 6 Bidang Keutamaan disediakan dan dilaporkan mengikut jadual yang ditetapkan | PI | |

Bidang Keutamaan 6 : MEMPROSOSKAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN

Petunjuk prestasi ini akan memfokuskan kepada pelaksanaan dan pemantauan program-program pembangunan antara CIDB dengan pihak yang berkepentingan. Promosi memaikan peranan yang penting dalam berhubung sebagai media perhubungan antara CIDB dengan pihak yang berkepentingan.

Di antara Petunjuk Prestasi (PI) yang menyokong kepada bidang keutamaan ini adalah seperti :-

| NO | PETUNJUK PRESTASI | KPI/PI | BAHAGIAN BERTANGGUNGJAWAB |
|----|--|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 6 projek CSR dijalankan | KPI | Unit Komunikasi Korporat (Baseline) |
| 2 | Nilai perhubungan awam (PI Value) di capaian media | PI | |
| 3 | Audit perancang pengikut media pembinaan dijalankan | PI | |
| 4 | 12,000 pengembara yang memprediksi ICI | KPI | Unit Tabir Uru |
| 5 | Laporan tahunan disediakan mengikut masa yang ditetapkan | KPI | |
| 6 | 6 mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah CIDB dijalankan | PI | |
| 7 | 4 Laporan Kajian Luar Negara (Market Intelligence Report) disediakan | PI | Antarabangsa |
| 8 | 5 projek antarabangsa ditanganlkan | PI | |

Bidang Keutamaan 2 : PENGALAKAN TEKNOLOGI & INOVASI

Selaras dengan hala tuju Negara ke arah budidaya inovasi dan meningkatkan produktiviti, CIDB akan mengemulakan aktiviti inovasi menerusi kaedah mekanisasi di dalam industri pembinaan. Antara program yang dirancangan adalah :-

Di antara Petunjuk Prestasi (PI) yang menyokong kepada bidang keutamaan ini adalah seperti :-

| NO | PETUNJUK PRESTASI | KPI/PI | BAHAGIAN BERTANGGUNGJAWAB |
|----|--|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Peratus penggunaan komponen BEI dalam projek pembinaan | PI (Baseline) | Teknologi dan Inovasi |
| 2 | 1 projek baru R&D | PI | |

Bidang Keutamaan 3 : PEMBANGUNAN SYARIKAT INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN

Dalam menyokong ke arah mampan negara maju, CIDB memberi tumpuan bagi mempromosikan pembangunan syarikat industri pembinaan dengan lebih terancang. Antara langkah-langkah yang diambil di bawah Pembangunan Syarikat Industri Pembinaan adalah seperti :-

Di antara Petunjuk Prestasi (PI) yang menyokong kepada bidang keutamaan ini adalah seperti :-

| NO | PETUNJUK PRESTASI | KPI/PI | BAHAGIAN BERTANGGUNGJAWAB |
|----|--|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 1,200 kontraktor yang dirangka berdasarkan penilaian SCORE | KPI | Kontraktor & Lini |
| 2 | 10 modul latihan kontraktor dibangunkan | PI | |
| 3 | 100 tenaga pengajar kontraktor dilatih | PI | |
| 4 | 4,000 kontraktor menghadiri latihan kursus integrasi dan kod etika | PI | |
| 5 | 3,000 kontraktor menghadiri latihan kontraktor pakar | PI | |
| 6 | Pelaksanaan Pendaftaran Kontraktor Perolehan Kerjasama | PI (Baseline) | |
| 7 | Bilangan kontraktor Bumiputera GI menjalankan kerja-kerja ubahsuai | PI (Baseline) | Bisnes Bisnes |

Bidang Keutamaan 5 : PENGUATKUASAAN AKTA 520 CIDB

Bagi tahun 2013 juga, CIDB akan memberi tumpuan penuh pemantauan bagi memastikan perantaraan sebagai badan regulator dengan memperkatakan Penguatkuasaan Akta 520 CIDB Pindaan 2011. Antara program yang akan dilaksanakan ialah seperti :-

Di antara Petunjuk Prestasi (PI) yang menyokong kepada bidang keutamaan ini adalah seperti :-

| NO | PETUNJUK PRESTASI | KPI/PI | BAHAGIAN BERTANGGUNGJAWAB |
|----|--|---------|---------------------------|
| 1 | RM113 juta nilai levi yang dilemparkan | KPI | Kontraktor & Lini |
| 2 | 40% pengurangan levi yang tertunggak | PI | |
| 3 | 30,000 bilangan peserta malar diakreditasi | KPI | Personel Binaan |
| 4 | 230,000 pendaftaran baru personel binaan | PI | |
| 5 | 170,000 pembaharuan pendaftaran personel binaan | PI | |
| 6 | 80% Certificate of Approval (COA) diproses dalam masa 3 hari bekerja | Laporan | Bahan Binaan |
| 7 | 3,000 bilangan Certificate of Approval (COA) dikeluarkan | PI | |
| 8 | 6,000 lautan penguatkuasaan ke tapak binaan | KPI | Penguatkuasaan & Taster/b |

PETUNJUK PRESTASI SOKONGAN

Berdasarkan kepada Bidang Keutamaan yang telah dibincangkan, terdapat juga petunjuk-petunjuk prestasi lain yang menyokong secara tidak langsung terhadap bidang keutamaan tersebut. Antaranya ialah :-

| NO | PETUNJUK PRESTASI | KPI/PI | BAHAGIAN BERTANGGUNGJAWAB |
|----|--|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | CIDB mengedepi keputusan/keputusan pengesanan daripada kabinet sebelum 30 November 2013 | KPI | Personel Binaan |
| 2 | 100% staf mengikuti latihan yang berkeseluruhan dengan keperluan kompetensi bidang bagi pada tahun 2013 | PI | |
| 3 | 100% permohonan tender diumumkan dalam masa 55 hari | PI | |
| 4 | 100% permohonan sebarang diumumkan dalam masa 40 hari | PI | |
| 5 | 100% permohonan perkhidmatan terow diumumkan dalam masa 20 hari | PI | |
| 6 | 2 Kapsel/kit keperluan pelanggan diumumkan | PI (Baseline) | |
| 7 | 100% pelaporan akaun yang disedia mengikut masa yang ditetapkan | PI | Keuangan dan Akaun |
| 8 | 100% pembayaran disetorkan dalam masa 14 hari | PI | |
| 9 | 99% Network availability and up time | KPI | Pengurusan Maklumat |
| 10 | 100% pemeliharaan sistem CIDB adalah memra pelanggan bagi Proses Utama ialah Sistem Pendaftaran Kontraktor, Sistem Personel Binaan dan Sistem Latihan pada November 2013 | PI | |
| 11 | 100% kes ditanganlkan di mahkamah dalam masa 2 bulan | PI | |
| 12 | 100% nota nasihat (advisory notes) dipaparkan dalam tempoh 2 bulan | PI | |
| 13 | 100% MOI serta kontrak ditanganlkan dalam masa 3 bulan | PI | |
| 14 | 6 laporan audit disediakan dalam setahun mengikut masa yang ditetapkan | PI | Unit Audit Dalam |

Untuk Petarungan, Sila Hubungi: **BAHAGIAN PERANCANGAN & KOORDINASI** Tel: 03 4047 7000
 Fungsia 24, Menara Star, One
 Pusat Dagangan, Tingkat 45, No. 45, Jalan Tasik Emas
 50400 Kuala Lumpur Fax: 03 4047 7140

Terdapat satu lagi bidang yang tidak kurang pentingnya yang menjadi tunggak kejayaan pencapaian petunjuk prestasi bidang utama iaitu Aktiviti Sokongan. Terdapat beberapa Bahagian/Unit di CIDB yang terlibat secara langsung dengan pemberian perkhidmatan kepada pelanggan dalaman dan juga luaran dalam memenuhi sasaran prestasi bidang utama yang telah ditentukan. Perkhidmatan ini termasuklah Pengurusan Maklumat, Pentadbiran & Akaun, Kewangan dan Audit Dalam.

Pencapaian Prestasi Umum Bidang Keutamaan

Carta 1 menunjukkan purata peratus pencapaian prestasi enam bidang Keutamaan dan Aktiviti Sokongan

Dari carta di atas lima bidang utama mendapat purata melebihi 100% dan satu bidang utama serta Aktiviti Sokongan mendapat purata kurang daripada 100%. Purata keseluruhan 111.2, menggambarkan satu set pencapaian yang membanggakan. Ternyata di CIDB terdapat kecekapan dan kemahiran dalam proses pembangunan, termasuk pembangunan kontraktor dan juga pembangunan personel binaan. Kedua-dua program ini merupakan program utama CIDB yang telah dimulakan sejak CIDB mula ditubuhkan pada tahun 1996.

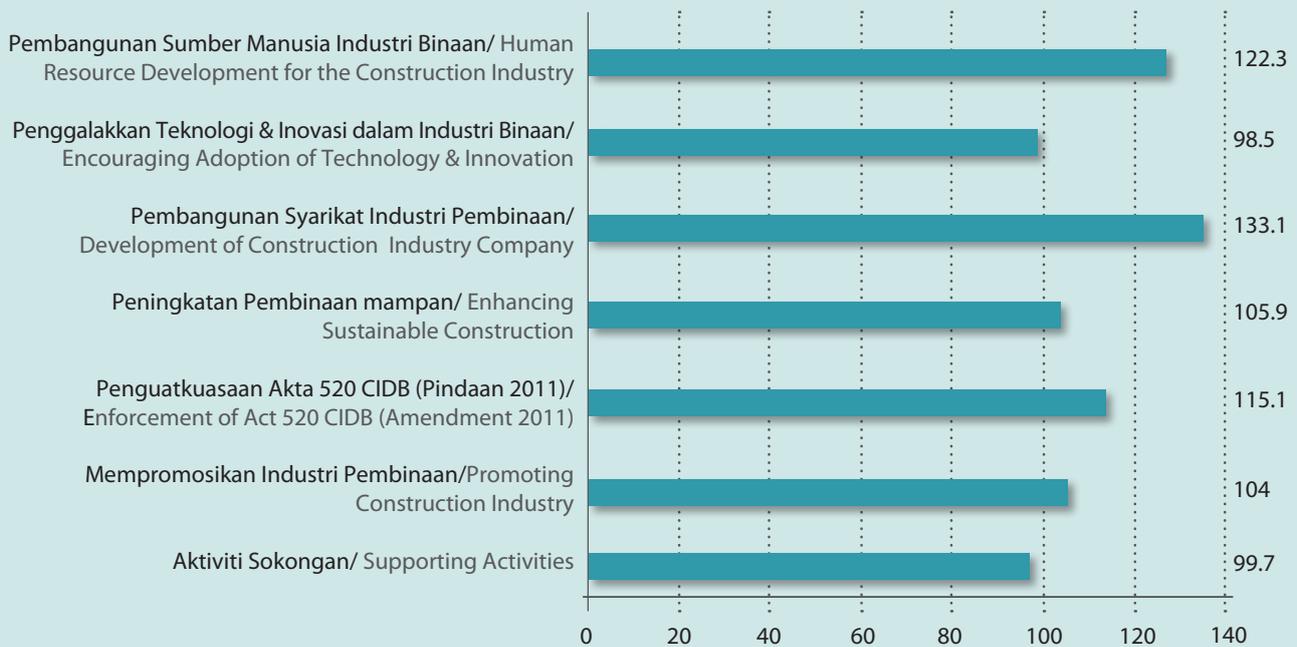
Of equal importance is another area that contributes to the continued success of the programs and activities in the six priority areas, namely Supporting Activities. There are several Divisions / Units in CIDB that provide the needed supporting services to both internal and external customers to help in achieving the targets set in the six priority areas. These Divisions and Units are Information Management, Account and Administration, Finance and Internal Audit.

General achievement of Priority Areas

Chart 1 shows the average percentage performance achieved by the six priority areas and Supporting Activities.

From the chart, five priority areas achieved an average percentage of over 100% and one priority area together with Supporting Activity secured an average of less than 100%. Overall average of performance percentage is 111.2, a high level performance that should be maintained. Obviously there is efficiency and expertise within CIDB in the areas of development for both for contractors and construction personnel. CIDB has had these two major programs ever since it began operation in 1996.

Carta 1 : Purata Peratus Pencapaian Prestasi / Chart 1: Average Performance Percentage



Pencapaian petunjuk prestasi setiap bidang

Jadual 1 pula, menunjukkan pencapaian petunjuk prestasi bagi setiap Bidang Keutamaan dan juga Aktiviti Sokongan. 30% petunjuk melebihi sasaran sementara 60% menepati sasaran. Hanya 10% tidak memenuhi sasaran yang telah ditetapkan.

Bidang Pembangunan Kontraktor mencatat prestasi terbaik dengan purata peratus pencapaian sebanyak 133.1. dengan 62.5% daripada petunjuk melebihi sasaran. Prestasi kedua terbaik terdapat di bidang Pembangunan Sumber Manusia dengan 50%

Achievement of indicators for each priority area

Table 1 on the other hand, displays performance achieved by each priority areas and the Supporting Activity. 30% of the programs exceeded the target while 60% complied. The balance 10% failed to meet the target specified.

Contractor Development recorded the best performance with average percentage achievement of 133.1, with a massive 62.5% of the indicators exceeded the target. Second best performance exists in Human Resource Development where 50%

kejayaan melebihi sasaran dan puratus pencapaian ialah 122.5. Prestasi terendah terdapat di Bidang Penggalakkan Teknologi dan Inovasi di mana 50% petunjuk tidak mencapai sasaran. Hanya terdapat dua petunjuk untuk bidang ini. Kedua terendah ialah Aktiviti Sokongan dengan dua petunjuk tidak menepati sasaran. Walau bagaimanapun, Aktiviti Sokongan dipertanggungjawabkan dengan petunjuk terbanyak sebanyak 16.

of the programs surpasses the target and average percentage achievement is 122.5. The area with the lowest achievement is Enhancing adoption of Technology & Innovation where 50% of the programs fall short of the target. This programs however, only has two indicators. Second lowest is Supporting Activity where two of the programs fail to achieve the target. However, it must be noted that Supporting Activity is responsible for the most number of performance indicators.

Jadual 1 : Pencapaian Prestasi Enam Bidang Keutamaan dan Aktiviti Sokongan/
Table 1 : Average Performance Percentage Achieved by the Six Priority Areas and Supporting Activities

| Bidang/Area | Bilangan Petunjuk/ Number of Indicators | Petunjuk Tidak mencapai sasaran/ Indicators Not achieve the target | Petunjuk mencapai Sasaran/ Indicators meets the target | Petunjuk melebihi sasaran/ Indicators Exceeded the Target | Purata Peratus pencapaian/ Average Percentage Performance |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| BK1 - Pembangunan Sumber Manusia/ Human Resource Development for the Construction Industry | 10 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 122.3 |
| BK2 - Penggalakkan Teknologi & Inovasi/ Encouraging Adoption of Technology & Innovation | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 98.5 |
| BK3 - Pembangunan Syarikat Industri Pembinaan/ Development of Construction Industry Company | 8 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 133.1 |
| BK4 - Peningkatan Pembinaan mampan/ Enhancing Sustainable Construction | 12 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 105.9 |
| BK5 - Penguatkuasaan Akta 520 CIDB (Pindaan 2011)/ Enforcement of Act 520 CIDB (Amendment 2011) | 8 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 115 |
| BK6 - Mempromosikan Industri Pembinaan/ Promoting Construction Industry | 8 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 104 |
| Aktiviti Sokongan/ Supporting Activities | 16 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 99.7 |
| JUMLAH / TOTAL | 64 | 6 | 38 | 19 | 111.2 |

Tiga petunjuk terbaik

Tiga petunjuk terbaik adalah seperti di Jadual 2;

Ketiga-tiga petunjuk ini terdapat di Bidang Pembangunan Sumber Manusia Industri Binaan. Kejayaan ini mengesahkan kepakaran CIDB dalam pembangunan sumber manusia, di mana program-program yang dijalankan bukan sahaja dapat dilaksanakan dengan cekap tetapi CIDB juga berjaya menarik minat personel dan belia yang ingin menceburi industri pembinaan. Kejayaan bidang ini mungkin boleh dijadikan model untuk pelaksanaan lain-lain program di CIDB.

Top three indicators

The top three program achievers are as listed in Table 2;

All the three form part of Development of Construction Industry Human Resource Development priority area. The success, confirms the presence of expertise in Human Resource development within CIDB, where not only can the programs be successfully implemented, CIDB was also able to attract sizeable construction personnel and youths aspiring to develop a career in the construction industry. The other priority areas could replicate the success model of this area.

Jadual 2 : Tiga petunjuk prestasi terbaik 2013/ Table 2 : Top three indicators of 2013

| Program/ Programme | KPI/PI | % Pencapaian |
|--|--------|--------------|
| 18,740 mengikuti kursus latihan penyeliaan dan pengurusan/ pursue supervisory and management training | PI | 168 |
| 27,424 Bilangan pekerja dilatih/ Number of workers trained | KPI | 163 |
| 6,000 pekerja dilatih dalam tred bertambah nilai yang tinggi/ workers were trained in the trade of high value-added | KPI | 162 |

Dua petunjuk terendah

Dua prestasi terendah terdapat di bidang Penguatkuasaan Akta 520 CIDB (Pindaan 2011). Program mengutip 40% levi tertunggak (RM22.6 Juta) berjaya mengumpul RM18.33 juta dengan pencapaian 81% sementara program mencapai 230,000 pendaftaran baru personel binaan berjaya mendaftarkan 193,283 personel dengan kejayaan 84%. Program mengutip levi tertunggak mula dilakukan secara meluas dan terancang sejak tahun 2012 dan memerlukan masa dan pengalaman untuk meningkatkan prestasi. Program pendaftaran baru personel binaan banyak bergantung kepada permintaan pasaran tenaga buruh dan ini memberi kesan kepada pencapaian prestasi program ini.

Bottom two indicators

Two of the lowest performances exist in Enforcing CIDB Act 520 (Revised 2011) where a program for a 40% reduction in outstanding levy managed to collect RM18.33 million with an achievement rate 81%. The program to register 230,000 new personnel successfully registered 193,283 personnel giving a success rate of 84%. The move to collect outstanding levy has been intensified since the Revised Act came into force in 2012 and time and experience are needed to ensure optimum collection and enhance its performance. Registration of new personnel is very much governed by the demand and supply of the labour market and this will have an impact on the performance of this program.

Peruntukan kewangan

Dari segi peruntukan kewangan, Sektor Pembangunan mendapat peruntukan tertinggi diikuti dengan Sektor Korporat dan Bisnes dan Sektor Pengurusan. Sektor Operasi mendapat peruntukan yang paling rendah.

Financial allocation

In terms of financial allocation, the Development Sector has been allocated the most funds followed by the Corporate and Business Sector and Management Sector. The Operational Sector received the least fund.

Seperti diketahui umum, bidang keutamaan sesebuah organisasi berubah dari semasa ke semasa bergantung kepada isu dan cabaran yang dihadapi dan keadaan persekitaran di mana organisasi beroperasi. Berpandukan prestasi tahun 2012, prestasi CIDB pada tahun 2013 adalah cemerlang. Terdapat beberapa bidang yang memerlukan peningkatan, terutama bidang Penguatkuasaan Akta CIDB 520. Bidang ini melaksanakan beberapa program penting seperti pungutan levi, memperakukan bahan-bahan impot dan lawatan ke tapak kerja untuk tujuan penguatkuasaan. Sebagai langkah seterusnya CIDB perlu mengimbas kembali prestasi tahun ini dan tahun-tahun sebelumnya dan mengambil langkah-langkah pembaikan yang bersesuaian.

As normally is the case, priority areas of an organization change over time depending on issues and challenges that the organization face and the environment within which the organization operates. Based on the previous performance, 2013 achievement can be considered as excellent. Obviously, there are areas requiring improvement, especially in the area of Enforcing CIDB Act 520 (Revised 2011). This area implements a number of important programs like levy collection, recommending imported materials and performing visits to worksite for enforcement purposes. The way forward is to review this year and previous years performance and take the necessary measures for performance enhancement.

BIDANG KEUTAMAAN 1 -

Pembangunan Sumber Manusia Industri Binaan

PRIORITY AREA 1 -

Human Resource Development for the Construction Industry

Sebagai sebuah agensi yang dipertanggungjawabkan oleh Kerajaan untuk membangunkan industri pembinaan Negara selaras dengan peruntukan dalam Akta penubuhannya, CIDB sentiasa peka untuk mempertingkatkan kemahiran sumber manusia industri pembinaan Negara supaya mereka boleh menyumbang ke arah peningkatan daya saing industri.

Pembangunan sumber manusia memfokuskan kepada perancangan dan pembangunan program latihan sumber manusia dalam industri binaan Malaysia. Program-program latihan direka untuk melahirkan pekerja binaan yang mahir yang berupaya menghasilkan kerja berkualiti. Antara program terpenting termasuklah, latihan pekerja dalam tred bernilai tinggi, latihan kemahiran personel binaan, dan pembangunan modul-modul latihan.

Juga diberi penekanan ialah latihan belia yang diharap dapat mengurangkan penggantungan kepada tenaga kerja asing. Latihan belia juga memberi peluang kepada belia tempatan menceburi industri pembinaan dengan kemahiran yang berupaya menjana pendapatan yang lumayan.

As an agency responsible for the development of the nation's construction industry in accordance with the provision of the establishment of CIDB (Act 520), CIDB is always committed to enhancing the construction industry human resource skill to enable them to contribute efficiently to the competitiveness of the industry.

Human resource development focuses on the planning and development of human resource training programs in the Malaysian construction industry. Training programs are designed to produce skilled construction workers who are able to deliver quality output. Among the most important programs include, training of staff in high-value trades, personnel skills training and development of training modules.

Also emphasized is youth training which is expected to contribute in reducing the engagement of foreign labour. Youth training also provides opportunity for local youths to participate in the construction industry and gaining skills which could generate attractive income for them.

Latihan Personel / Personnel Training

- 9,721 pekerja dilatih dalam tred bernilai tinggi / workers trained in high value trades
- 44,596 personel dilatih / personnel trained
- 31,403 personel menjalani latihan penyeliaan dan pengurusan / personnel trained in supervision and management

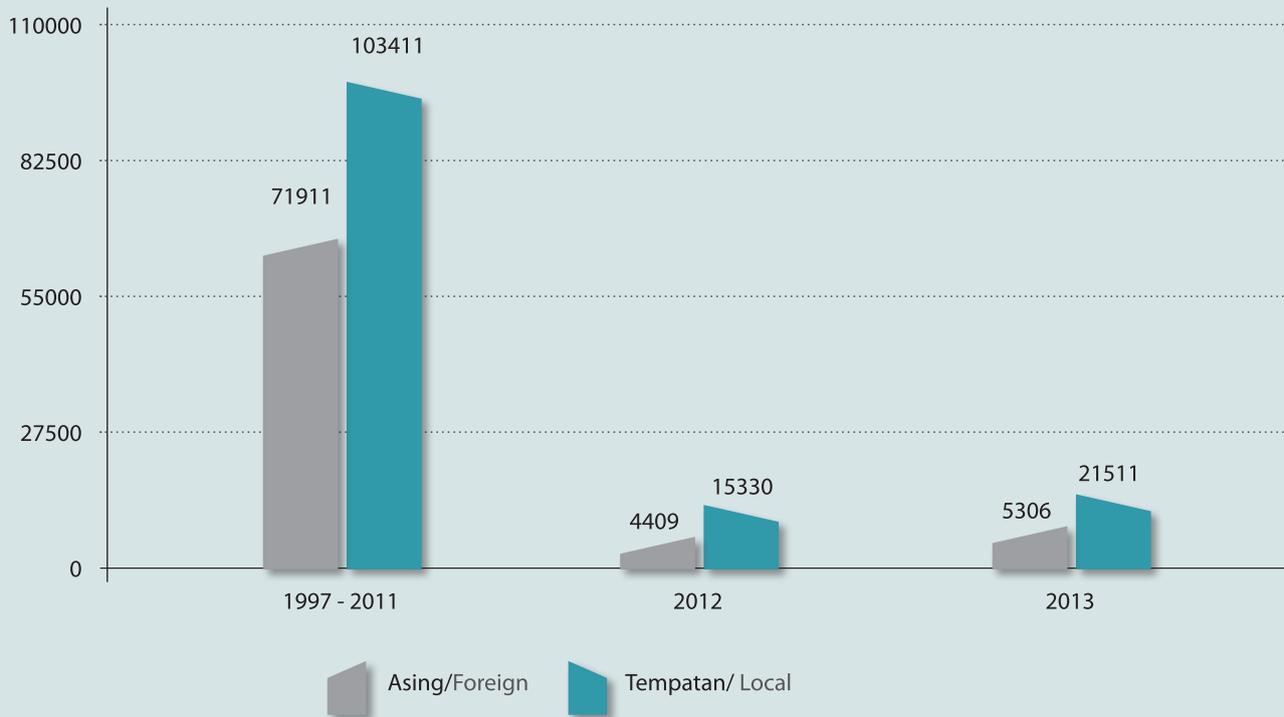
1.0 Latihan Personel Binaan

Kebanyakan personel binaan di Negara ini menerima latihan mereka di enam Akademi Latihan Malaysia (ABM) dan di Pusat Latihan Bertauliah Kebangsaan (PLBK) yang berdaftar dengan CIDB. Selain melatih personel binaan, ABM juga dipertanggungjawabkan untuk melatih belia-belia yang ingin menceburi bidang pembinaan. Pada tahun 2013, seramai 5,306 belia dan 21,511 personel binaan telah dilatih dalam pelbagai bidang menjadikan jumlah keseluruhan yang telah dilatih sejak 1997 ialah hampir 222,000 personel binaan dan belia. Carta 1 menunjukkan bilangan personel dan belia terlatih di ABM.

1.0 Construction personnel training

The bulk of construction personnel received their training at the six Academy Binaan Malaysia. These CIDB majority-owned academies are also entrusted with preparing the youths for possible entry into the construction industry. To date the ABMs have successfully trained almost 222,000 youths and construction personnel. Chart 1 shows the total number of youths and personnel trained at ABM.

Carta 1 : Bilangan Belia dan Personal Binaan terlatih di ABM/Chart 1 : Number of Youth and Construction Personnel Trained in ABM



Untuk tahun 2013, CIDB telah mensasarkan untuk memastikan 75% personel terlatih diserap ke dalam industri, 5% lebih daripada sasaran tahun 2012. Hasilnya 94% personel terlatih berjaya memperoleh penempatan di syarikat-syarikat dan agensi berkaitan pembinaan.

For the year 2013, CIDB has set a target to ensure up to 75% trained personnel to be absorbed into the industry. This is 5% more than the last year's target of 70%. Nevertheless, in 2013, more than 94% trained personnel found employment in companies and enterprises related to the construction industry.

2.0 Latihan tred bernilai tinggi

Untuk tahun 2013, CIDB telah mula mengenalpasti beberapa tred yang boleh dikategorikan sebagai tred bernilai tinggi. Hasrat CIDB ialah melihat lebih ramai personel binaan dilatih dalam tred-tred ini yang juga merupakan tred-tred yang sentiasa dalam permintaan dan berupaya menjana pendapatan yang lumayan. Antara tred yang telah diiktiraf sebagai tred bernilai tinggi ialah;

2.0 High value trade training

Beginning 2013, CIDB has started to identify a number trades that could be categorised as high-value trades. CIDB is keen to see more construction personnel gained the required skills in these high-value trades. These trades are always in demand and can command sizeable incomes. Among the trades that have been identified as high-value trades include;

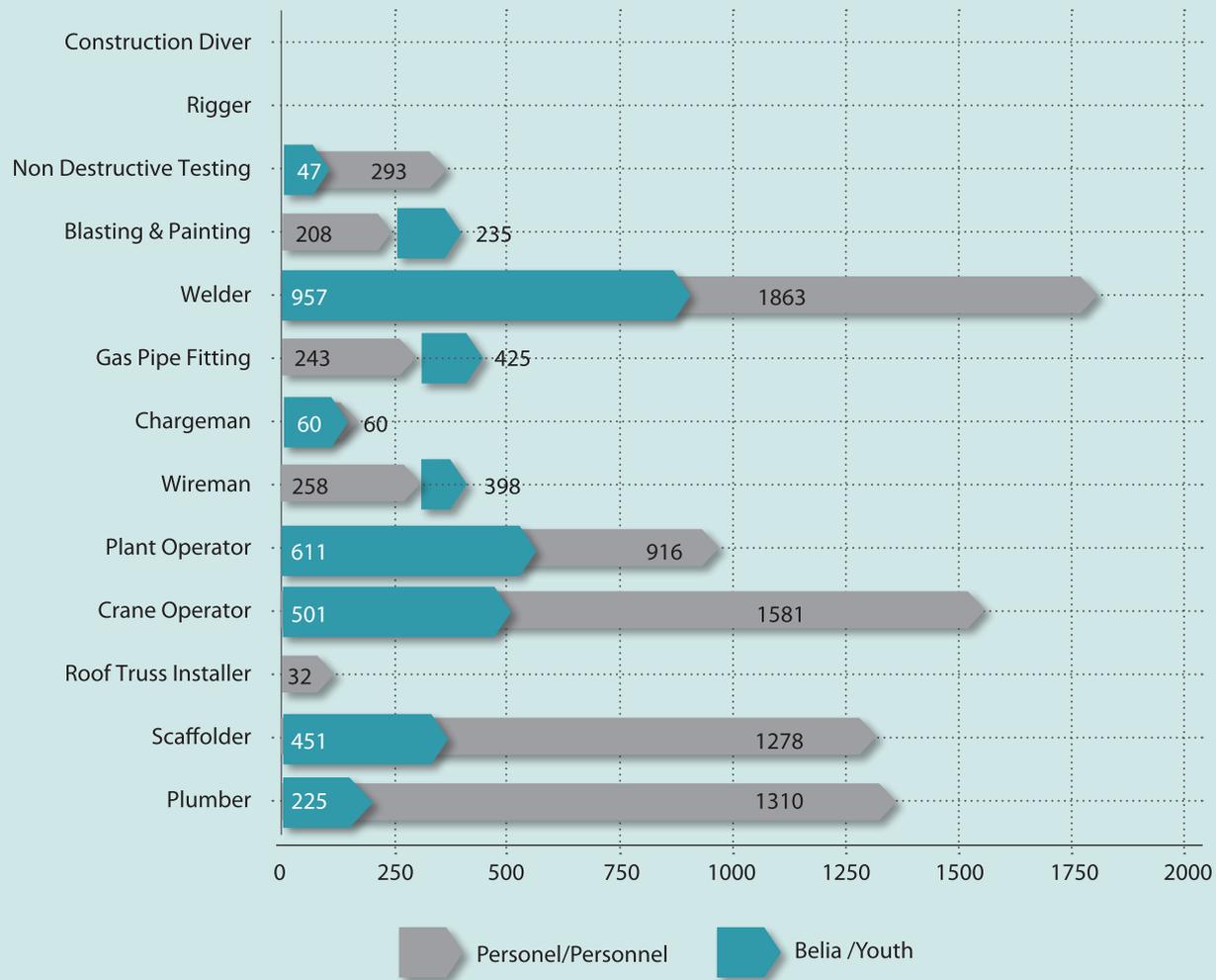
- 1. Tukang Perancah
- 2. Tukang Kimpal
- 3. Penjaga Jentera
- 4. Pendawai
- 5. Jurugegas Paip Gas
- 6. Blaster & Painter
- 7. Non Destructive Testing
- 8. Pengendali Kren
- 9. Pengendali Jentera
- 10. Tukang Paip

- 1. Scaffolder
- 2. Welders
- 3. Chargemen
- 4. Wireman
- 5. Gas Pipe fitting/insulation
- 8. Blasting & Painting
- 9. Non-destructive Testing
- 10. Crane Operator
- 11. Plant Operator
- 12. Plumber

Carta 2 mempamerkan bilangan belia dan personel yang telah mengikuti latihan bernilai tinggi pada tahun 2013. Ternyata latihan Welding, Crane Operation dan Scaffolding merupakan latihan yang paling diminati belia dan personel binaan.

Chart 2 displays the number of youths and personnel that have completed the high value trade training in 2013. The chart shows that Welding, Crane Operation and Scaffolding are most sought after by the youths and construction personnel.

Carta 2 : Belia dan Personel dilatih dalam Tred Bernilai Tinggi/ Chart 2 : Youth and Personnel Trained in High Value Trades



3.0 Latihan Penyeliaan dan Pengurusan

Latihan Penyeliaan dan Pengurusan merupakan latihan berterusan yang dijalankan oleh CIDB bertujuan meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kepakaran dalam penyeliaan dan pengurusan sesuatu projek dan syarikat pembinaan. Tahun ini program ini berjaya melatih seramai 842 Penyelia Tapak, 143 Pengurus Projek, 452 Construction Safety and Health Officer, 141 Traffic Management Officer dan 50 Penyelia Keselamatan Tapak. Di samping itu CIDB juga berjaya melatih tidak kurang daripada 29,775 personel sebagai sebahagian daripada program CPD.

3.0 Supervisory and Management Training

Trainings for supervisors and managers have been a continuous program for CIDB. They are aimed to develop the needed skill in project supervision and enhancing the capabilities of individuals to manage a project and construction company. This year the program has succeeded in training as many as 842 Site Supervisors, 143 Project Managers and 452 Construction Safety and Health Officer, 141 Traffic Management Officer and 50 Site Safety Officer. At the same time CIDB has also succeeded in training 29,775 personnel as part of CPD trainings.

4.0 Pembangunan kursus-kursus latihan personel

Sebagai satu usaha untuk meningkatkan kemahiran dan pengetahuan personel binaan dalam pengurusan dan teknologi pembinaan terkini, CIDB komited untuk memastikan bahawa industri didedahkan kepada pelbagai inovasi dan peningkatan proses pembinaan. Modul kursus disemak dan dikemaskini secara berterusan untuk mencerminkan keadaan dan persekitaran semasa.

4.0 Development of personnel training modules.

In an attempt to bring the skills and knowledge of construction personnel up-to-date with the latest managerial and technology development in the industry, CIDB is committed to ensure that the industry is exposed to the various innovation and improvement in the construction process. Course modules are continuously being revised and updated to reflect current situation and environment.

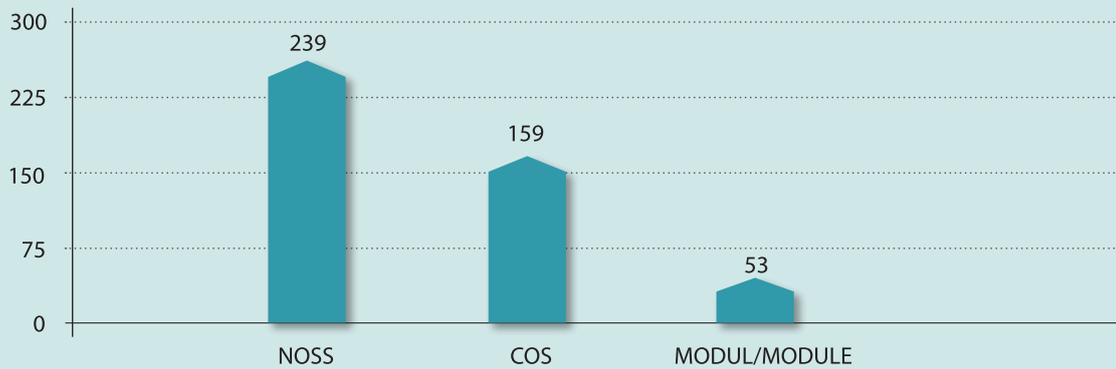
4.1 Pembangunan NOSS, COS dan Modul Latihan

Pembangunan NOSS, COS dan Modul latihan akan terus menjadi aktiviti penting CIDB dalam memastikan kursus yang dibangunkan mencapai standard yang diperlukan.

4.1 NOSS, COS and Training Modules development

Development of NOSS, COS and training Modules will continue to be an important part of CIDB training programs. This is to ensure that courses developed

Carta 3 : NOSS, COS dan Modul siap dibangunkan/Chart 3 : NOSS, COS and Module developed



Setakat ini bilangan NOSS, COS dan modul latihan yang telah dibangunkan ialah seperti di Carta 3;

attain the required standard needed. So far, the number of NOSS, COS and training modules developed are as shown in Chart 3;

4.2 Pengiktirafan Kursus di Peringkat Antarabangsa

4.2 Internationally recognized training courses
Securing international recognition is often a difficult and complicated process. Nevertheless CIDB has successfully obtained international recognition for the following five training courses;

Mendapatkan penarafan dan pengiktirafan antarabangsa juga merupakan proses yang rumit. Walau bagaimanapun CIDB berjaya mendapat penarafan antarabangsa untuk lima latihan berikut;

1. Welding
2. Safety NEBOSH (National Examination Board for Occupational Safety and Health)
3. Safety – IHRDC (International Human Resource Development Corporation)
4. Non Destructive Testing (NDT), dan
5. Technical and Further Education (TAFE)

1. Welding
2. NEBOSH Safety (National Examination Board for Occupational Safety and Health)
3. Safety – IHRDC (international Human Resource Development Corporation)
4. Non destructive testing, and
5. Technical and Further Education (TAFE)

Ini merupakan kejayaan pertama CIDB dalam memperolehi penarafan antarabangsa bagi beberapa latihan yang dibangunkan.

This is first time in its history where CIDB has managed to obtain international recognition for the courses.

4.3 Latihan berbentuk video

4.3 Video-based training

Latihan berbentuk video boleh diberi sepanjang masa di mana juga, kepada individu atau sekumpulan pelajar. Usaha ini merupakan usaha berterusan CIDB dalam membantu pelatih dan pelajar menimba ilmu dalam bidang-bidang tertentu dengan lebih mudah tanpa sekatan tempat dan masa. Untuk tahun ini CIDB telah berjaya membangun 21 latihan dalam bentuk video.

Video-based trainings allow unlimited access to the training programs from anywhere at any time, for an audience of a single person or a group of students. Success of this initiative will spur further development of the training modules on alternative media. This year CIDB has succeeded in developing 21 video-based trainings.

5.0 Felo Pembinaan 2013

5.0 Construction Fellows 2013

Program berprestij tinggi ini ialah hasil kerjasama antara CIDB dan TERAJU yang dikhususkan untuk Bumiputera dalam industri pembinaan. Program bertujuan untuk memberi pendedahan dan pengalaman serta mendidik, melatih dan membangunkan keupayaan dan kapasiti Bumiputera dalam bidang berteknologi tinggi seperti Minyak dan Gas, Tunneling, High Rise Building dan Penyelenggaraan. Seramai 120 peserta telah dikenalpasti untuk latihan selama 12 bulan di mana dua bulan daripadanya adalah pembelajaran di kelas dan selebihnya di tempat kerja. Program ini melibatkan 8 syarikat pembinaan dan disasarkan kepada kumpulan profesional, graduan, penyelia dan pekerja mahir. Setakat ini seramai 89 peserta sedang mengikuti latihan ini.

This prestigious program, which is specially targeted for Bumiputera in construction industry, is the result of close collaboration between CIDB and TERAJU. The program aims to provide exposure and experience and at the same time to educate, train and develop capacity of Bumiputera in high technology areas like Oil and Gas, Tunneling, High Rise Building and Maintenance. 120 participants have been earmarked for the 12 months training where two months will be classroom-based and remainder at the actual workplace. This program benefited from the participation of 8 constructions related companies. So far 89 participants are following this intensive program and they include the professionals, graduates, supervisors and skilled workers.

BIDANG KEUTAMAAN 2 -

Penggalakkan Teknologi dan Inovasi dalam Industri Pembinaan

PRIORITY AREA 2 -

Encouraging Adoption of Technology & Innovation

Bidang keutamaan ini memfokuskan kepada usaha-usaha untuk meningkatkan produktiviti industri binaan dengan menggalakkan inovasi dan kaedah mekanisasi industri binaan. Amalan di negara-negara maju jelas menunjukkan, lebih tinggi kadar penggunaan mekanisasi dan teknologi pembinaan moden, lebih baik prestasi produktiviti dan kecekapan sesuatu proses pembinaan.

Memandangkan program-program di bidang ini memberi impak besar ke atas produktiviti dan efisiensi industri binaan, sokongan penggiat industri amat diperlukan untuk menjayakan program ini kerana pelaksanaannya akan melibatkan kesemua rangkaian nilai dan pembekal penting dalam industri. Kerajaan sebagai salah satu klien terbesar industri pembinaan telahpun mengambil langkah positif dengan menggalakkan penggunaan Industrialised Building System (IBS) bagi projek-projek Kerajaan bernilai lebih daripada RM10 juta.

Antara program terpenting termasuklah, penggalakkan penggunaan IBS dan penyelidikan dan pembangunan yang berterusan.

1.0 Penggalakkan Penggunaan IBS

Penggunaan IBS di Malaysia terus digalakkan. Untuk pertama kalinya CIDB telah mengadakan kajian peratus penggunaan IBS untuk projek-projek di sekitar Lembah Klang. Sementara itu beberapa seminar dan forum untuk penggiat industri juga telah diadakan untuk berkongsi pengalaman dan memberi pendedahan mengenai maklumat mengenai IBS yang terkini. Di samping itu, peluang-peluang perniagaan dan implikasi kewangan untuk projek IBS juga telah dibincangkan.

1.1 Kajian Peratus Penggunaan IBS

Penggunaan IBS yang telah mula dikenalkan pada hujung tahun sembilan puluhan makin mendapat perhatian sejak Kerajaan mengeluarkan arahan supaya setiap projek bernilai lebih daripada RM10 juta hendaklah dilaksanakan menggunakan IBS, dengan skor IBS tidak kurang daripada 70%.

Kajian peratus penggunaan IBS yang dijalankan bertujuan mengetahui sejauh mana IBS digunapakai di projek-projek swasta di kawasan Lembah Klang. Analisa kajian dijalankan kepada 400 sampel projek pembinaan bangunan swasta dalam tempoh antara Januari 2012 sehingga Disember 2012. 400 sampel adalah 15% daripada jumlah keseluruhan projek swasta pada tahun 2012.

This priority area focuses on the efforts to enhance productivity of the construction industry by encouraging innovation and mechanization of the industry. Practices in developed countries have proven that higher adoption of mechanisation and use of modern construction technology often results in better productivity and efficiency for a number of construction processes.

Since the programs in this priority area will have far greater impact on productivity and efficiency of the industry, support from the industry players are vital. These programs require input and participation from the whole supply and value chain in the industry. The Government as one of the construction industry largest client has already taken a number of positive steps to enhance mechanization and innovation. Government building projects above RM10 million are mandated to adopt the Industrialised Building System (IBS) methodology in its implementation.

Among the most important programs include encouraging the use of IBS and continuous research and development.

1.0 Encouraging adoption of IBS

IBS usage in Malaysia continued to be encouraged. For the first time, CIDB has initiated a study to establish the extend of adoption of IBS in projects within and around the Klang Valley. Meanwhile several seminars and forum for industry players have also been held to share experience and provide the latest information on IBS. Additionally, business opportunities and financial implications for IBS projects were also discussed.

1.1 Percentage use of IBS Components Study

IBS usage that was first introduced in the late 90s have started to experience increasing adoption following a mandate from the Government to use IBS with no less than 70% IBS score for government projects costing more than RM10 million.

The study on IBS usage was carried out with the intention to know the extent of adoption of IBS in the private sector projects in the Klang Valley. The study analysed 400 private building construction projects constructed during the period between January 2012 until December 2012. 400 represent 15% of the total private projects in the Klang Valley in the year 2012.

Antara objektif kajian ialah;

1. Mengukur tahap penggunaan IBS bagi kerja-kerja pembinaan bangunan
2. Mengenalpasti persepsi, halangan yang wujud dan langkah yang perlu diambil dalam pelaksanaan IBS
3. Membangunkan cadangan bagi meningkatkan penggunaan IBS dan model perniagaan yang boleh dijadikan konsep untuk projek IBS di sektor swasta

Antara intipati kajian ialah;

1. 46% projek pembinaan menggunakan kaedah IBS sementara selebihnya menggunakan kaedah konvensional
2. Peratus penggunaan IBS meningkat di kawasan Kuala Lumpur berikutan pensyaran penggunaan IBS oleh DBKL melalui kelulusan plan bangunan
3. Sistem IBS yang sering digunakan dalam projek swasta adalah sistem konkrit pra-tuang (panel dan kerangka) diikuti dengan sistem lain seperti sistem blok dan sistem acuan, sistem kerangka keluli dan kerangka kayu pra-siap untuk komponen bumbung. Walau bagaimanapun, sistem berinovasi masih kurang penggunaannya di dalam projek swasta.
4. Antara sebab IBS digunakan di projek swasta ialah, tempoh pembinaan yang lebih singkat dan kualiti pembinaan yang lebih tinggi
5. Masalah kos (12-13% lebih dari kos kaedah konvensional) masih menjadi penghalang utama untuk menggunakan IBS.

Kajian ini juga telah mencadangkan beberapa strategi untuk menggalakkan lagi penggunaan IBS di Malaysia. Antaranya;

1. Memperkasa pelaksanaan IBS dengan memperkenalkan semula sistem terbuka. Ini dapat menggalakkan pertambahan bilangan penyertaan daripada pengeluar dan pembekal di pasaran
2. Mengadakan program promosi IBS dengan pihak berkuasa tempatan dan pihak pemaju swasta secara berterusan.
3. Pengurangan kos penggunaan IBS menerusi pengurangan kos acuan dan pengangkutan
4. Mensyaratkan penggunaan IBS bagi projek yang melebihi RM 100 juta
5. Menambah bilangan pengeluar dan pengedar IBS
6. Rekabentuk projek mestilah berasaskan IBS dan perlu ada penyeragaman dalam rekabentuk

Kajian ini juga telah mendapati penggunaan IBS oleh sektor swasta bergantung kepada faktor kritikal berikut:

- a. Peranan dan polisi dari pihak berkuasa tempatan dengan mewajibkan penggunaan IBS melalui proses kelulusan plan bangunan
- b. Inisiatif pihak pemaju swasta sendiri dengan mensyaratkan penggunaan IBS untuk projek mereka.

Among the objectives of the study are;

1. Establish percentage use of IBS in building construction work
2. Identifying perception and hindrance in the IBS implementation and recommend the necessary remedial steps.
3. Propose recommendation to enhance adoption of IBS and develop business models for greater adoption of IBS in the private sector projects

Among the findings of the study are;

1. 46% construction project adopt IBS while the remainder use conventional method.
2. Increasing adoption of IBS within Kuala Lumpur is largely due to the requirement by DBKL for use of IBS, enforced through the building plan approval.
3. IBS systems that are frequently used in private projects are the pre-cast concrete system (panel and framework) followed with other systems like block system and mould system, steel framework system and completed timber roof frame components. Nevertheless, adoption of innovative system is still low in the private sector projects.
4. Among the reason why IBS is preferred in the private sector projects is its faster completion time and higher quality output.
5. The issue of cost (which is 12-13% more than the cost of conventional method) is still a major obstacle in the adoption of IBS.

This study has also proposed several strategies to further encourage IBS usage in Malaysia. Among them;

1. Strengthening IBS implementation by reintroducing the 'open system'. This can encourage more participations from the manufacturers and suppliers in the market
2. Develop and continuously carry out IBS promotional programs with the Local Authorities and private developer.
3. Reduce IBS costs through systematic reduction of the costs of steel moulds and logistics.
4. Mandating the use of IBS for project exceeding RM 100 million
5. Increasing the number of IBS manufacturers and distributors.
6. Projects must be designed based on IBS specification and there must be standardization in the design

This study has also revealed that IBS usage by the private sector depends on the following critical factors:

- a. Role and policy from Local Authorities mandating the use of IBS through building plan approval process.
- b. Own Initiatives by the private developer in adopting the use of IBS for their projects.

1.2 Seminar Penggiat Industri IBS Tahun 2013

Seminar Penggiat Industri telah diadakan dengan kerjasama pejabat Negeri CIDB di 6 zon utama iaitu Zon Utara (Perak), Zon Timur (Terengganu), Zon Tengah (Selangor), Zon Sabah (Tawau) dan Zon Sarawak (Miri). Seminar ini bertujuan memberi pendedahan kepada penggiat industri terutama kontraktor, mengenai isu-isu yang berkaitan dengan bidang latihan, projek-projek pembinaan dan sumber kewangan yang disediakan untuk mereka.

Dalam seminar ini, Pusat IBS telah menjemput beberapa penceramah untuk menyampaikan ceramah dalam pelbagai topik, peluang-peluang pembinaan dan tawaran kewangan serta syarat-syarat yang diperlukan untuk setiap permohonan. Butiran seminar adalah seperti berikut:

1.2 Seminar for IBS players in 2013

IBS Seminars for the Industry Players were held with the cooperation of State CIDB offices. They were held within 6 primary zones, namely North Zone Perak, East Zone (Terengganu), Central Zone (Selangor), Sabah Zone (Tawau) and Sarawak Zone (Miri). These seminars are aimed at giving exposure to industry players especially contractor, on issues related to the areas of training, construction projects and financial resources available to them.

In this seminar, IBS Centre had invited a number of speakers to relay talks on diverse topics, construction project opportunities, and financial offers together with conditions needed for every application. Seminar details are as follows:

| Bil No | Zon & Lokasi Seminar Seminars Zone & Locations | Penyertaan Seminar Seminar Participation | Tarikh Seminar Date of Seminar |
|--------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Zon Utara / North : Ipoh, Perak | 230 orang/ people | 26 Feb 2013 |
| 2 | Zon Timur / East : Kuala Terengganu | 205 orang/ people | 9 Apr 2013 |
| 3 | Zon Selatan / South : Johor Bharu | 250 orang/ people | 16 Apr 2013 |
| 4 | Zon Sabah, Kota Kinabalu | 200 orang/ people | 9 Mei / May 2013 |
| 5 | Zon Sarawak, Miri | 200 orang/ people | 21 Mei / May 2013 |
| 6 | Zon Tengah / Central : Shah Alam | 230 orang/ people | 21 Jun / June 2013 |

1.3 Forum Penggiat Industri IBS Tahun 2013

Tujuan forum ini adalah untuk memupuk budaya inovasi di kalangan pengeluar IBS di Malaysia. Ianya mewujudkan kesedaran kepada penyelidikan dan inovasi yang akan membawa kepada peningkatan dari segi prestasi keseluruhan. Di samping itu, ia akan menjadi satu platform interaktif antara pengeluar IBS dan Pusat IBS, CIDB untuk membincangkan isu-isu dan cabaran yang dihadapi oleh pengeluar IBS. Butiran Forum adalah seperti berikut:

1.3 Forum for IBS Industry Players 2013

The purpose of this forum is to cultivate innovation culture among IBS manufacturers in Malaysia. It creates awareness on research and innovation which is expected to enhance the overall performance. At the same time, it will be an interactive platform between IBS manufacturer and IBS Centre, CIDB to discuss issues and challenges faced by IBS manufacturers. Details of Forums are as follows;

| Bil No | Zon & Lokasi Forum Forum Zone & Locations | Penyertaan Seminar Seminar Participation | Tarikh Forum Date of Forum |
|--------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Zon Utara / North : Ipoh, Perak | 30 orang/ people | 27 Feb 2013 |
| 2 | Zon Selatan / South : Johor Bharu | 30 orang/ people | 17 Apr 2013 |
| 3 | Zon Tengah / Central : Shah Alam | 30 orang/ people | 22 Jun / June 2013 |

1.4 Pembangunan Manual Panduan IBS untuk Pemaju

Manual ini bertujuan membantu industri pembinaan terutamanya pemaju yang ingin memulakan pembinaan bangunan berasaskan IBS. Garispanduan dibangun bersama Malaysian Productivity Corporation. Manual mengandungi informasi dan maklumat lengkap yang berkaitan seperti keperluan-keperluan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan yang memerlukan pemaju menggunakan kandungan IBS sebanyak 70%.

1.4 Development of IBS Guide manual for Developers

The Manual aims to assist construction industry players especially the developers who are planning to use IBS in their building or property construction. The manual is developed together with the Malaysian Productivity Corporation. It contains complete information about IBS including the requirement of the Local Authority for developers to use up to 70% IBS content.

1.5 Penambahbaikan Perisian IBS Score dari Versi 3 ke Versi 4

Penggunaan IBS Score (versi 3) secara meluas telah banyak membantu para pengamal industri dalam pengiraan IBS Skor. Namun, pihak Pusat IBS serta pengamal industri telah mengenalpasti beberapa masalah berkaitan perisian yang sediaada dan mendapati terdapat beberapa kelemahan yang perlu diperbaiki. Hal ini adalah bagi membantu mempermudah penggunaan IBS untuk menjadikannya lebih berkesan.

1.5 IBS Score software improvement from version 3 to version 4

IBS Score has been a great help to the industry practitioners as it simplifies the computation of percentage use of IBS in a particular building project. However, IBS Centre and industry practitioners have identified some weaknesses in the software that required it to be improved. The new version will remedy these weaknesses and further simplifies the computation of IBS Score.



1.6 Penilaian Pengeluar berstatus IBS

Penilaian Pengeluar berstatus IBS adalah proses penilaian yang dijalankan ke atas pengeluar produk komponen IBS. Penilaian dan Pensijilan Pengesahan AIS (Assessments For IBS Status) membolehkan para pengeluar, pemaju, Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan serta penggiat industri pembinaan mendapatkan pengesahan produk IBS yang berkualiti dan menepati piawaian. Setiap proses pengeluaran produk komponen IBS akan dinilai dengan terperinci dan diluluskan sebelum sijil Pengeluar Komponen berstatus IBS ditauliahkan kepada pengeluar yang layak.

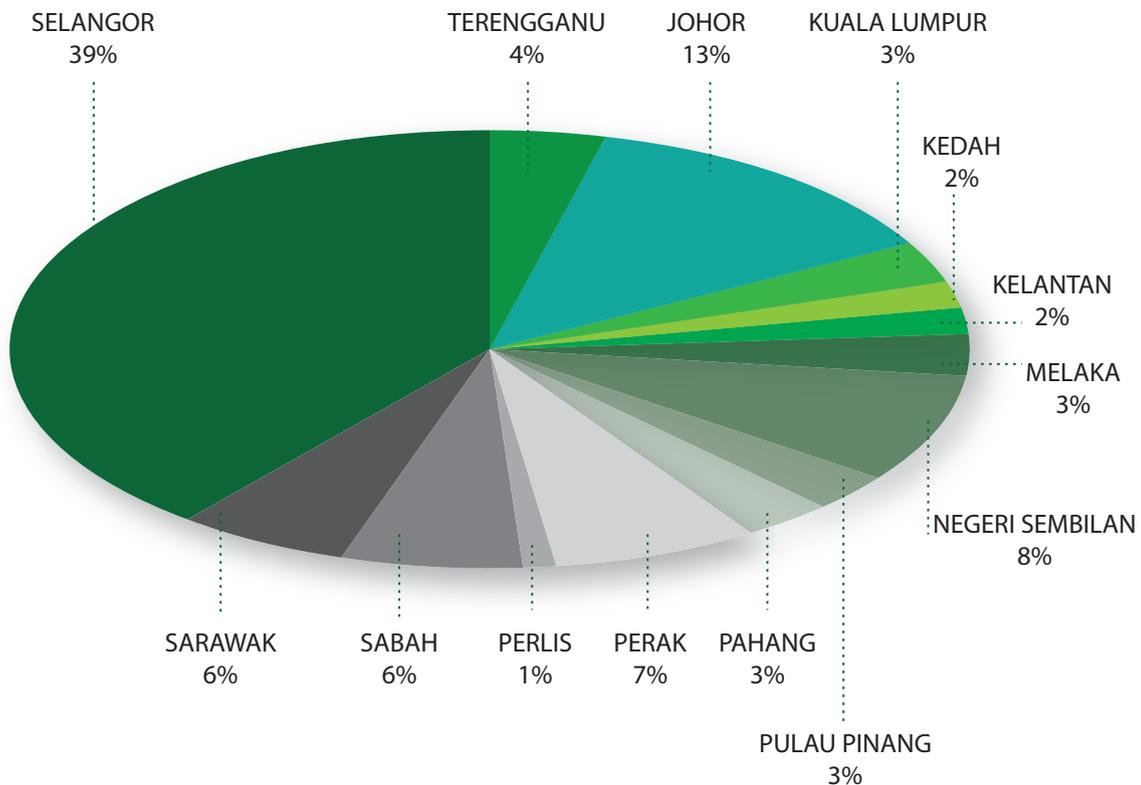
1.6 Assessment of IBS status Manufacturers

IBS Manufacture Assessment evaluation is an evaluation process carried out on IBS component products manufacturer. Assessment and Certification for AIS (Assessment for IBS Status) enable manufacturers, developer, Local Authorities and construction industry players to obtain IBS products with quality and standard compliances. Every step in manufacturing of IBS components will be assessed in detail and approved prior to the issuance of Certificate of IBS Component Manufacturers to the qualified companies.

Pensijilan Pengesahan Pengeluar berstatus IBS (AIS) dibahagikan kepada enam sistem IBS. Pemberian sistem ini berdasarkan kepada keupayaan pengeluar dalam menghasilkan komponen IBS untuk sistem tersebut. Pensijilan ini dikeluarkan untuk mewakili satu premis/ tapak bina dalam satu-satu masa. Pemohon perlu memohon untuk mendapatkan Pensijilan Pengesahan AIS di setiap premis/ tapak bina sekiranya perlu. Statistik pendaftaran pengeluar komponen IBS mengikut negeri di bawah program IBS adalah seperti dalam Carta 1;

The Certification as an IBS Manufacturer (AIS) is issued under six IBS systems. The certification is based on the manufacturers' capacity in generating IBS components. This certification is issued to a premise / site at any one time. Applicant need to apply the Certificate for additional premises / sites if necessary. Statistics for IBS component manufacturers based on states are as given in chart 1;

Carta 1 : Statistik Pendaftaran program AIS tahun 2013/Chart 1 : AIS Registration Statistics 2013



2.0 Penyelidikan & Pembangunan

Penyelidikan bidang pembinaan dijalankan secara berterusan oleh Institut Penyelidikan Pembinaan Malaysia (CREAM). Penyelidikan ini biasanya dilakukan secara kerjasama dengan beberapa institusi pengajian tinggi seperti UM, UTM, UPM dan UiTM. Tahun ini antara projek penting R&D yang telah dijalankan ialah R&D untuk Pembangunan Sustainable Village di tapak Akademi Binaan Malaysia di Sarawak.

2.1 R&D untuk pembangunan Sustainable Village

Projek R&D untuk Pembangunan Sustainable Village memerlukan perancangan yang rapi memandangkan inilah satu-satunya projek serupa ini di negara ini. Projek bertujuan mewujudkan persekitaran kehidupan alternatif berciri sifar tenaga dan menggunakan produk dan bahan tempatan yang mudah diperolehi. Model rumah yang diperbuat daripada karung pasir, buluh dan kayu telah dirancang. Rumah-rumah ini akan mempunyai ciri-ciri hijau, reka bentuk hijau pasif, bahan boleh dikitar semula dan penggunaan tenaga yang diperbaharui (panel suria).

Pengalaman dan pengajaran daripada projek ini dapat membantu usaha-usaha melaksanakan inisiatif sustainability untuk lain-lain projek di negara ini, selaras dengan amalan di negara maju di mana isu sustainability amat di ambil berat bukan sahaja oleh rakyat tetapi juga kerajaan negara-negara tersebut.

2.0 Research & Development

The Malaysian Research Institute of Malaysia (CREAM) continuously carries out construction research. These researches are often accomplished in collaboration with institutions of higher learning like UM, UTM, UPM and UiTM. This year, one of the most important researches undertaken is R&D for Sustainable Village Development to be located at the Akademi Binaan Malaysia site in Sarawak.

2.1 R&D for development of Sustainable Village

The research & development program for the Development of Sustainable Village will need further planning and closer monitoring since this is the only project of this nature in the country. The project aims at alternative zero energy village living using readily available local products and materials. Model houses made of sandbag, bamboo and timber have been planned. These houses will incorporate green features, passive green design, recyclable materials and the use of renewable energy (solar panels).

Experiences and lessons learnt from this project will be useful in implementing sustainability initiatives by to other projects, in accordance with the practices in other developed countries where sustainability issues are major concerns of not just the citizen but also the governments.

BIDANG KEUTAMAAN 3 -

Bidang Keutamaan 3 - Pembangunan Syarikat Industri Pembinaan

PRIORITY AREA 3 -

Development of Construction Industry Company

Salah satu fungsi utama dan terpenting CIDB ialah memastikan pembangunan mampan industri pembinaan yang dipacu oleh kecekapan dan kepakaran syarikat-syarikat pembinaan negara, khususnya syarikat kontraktor. Tidak hairanlah jika program pembangunan kontraktor ini merupakan program yang berterusan sejak CIDB mula beroperasi pada tahun 1996 dan akan terus menjadi program utama untuk menjamin kewujudan sekumpulan syarikat pembinaan yang mampu menyumbang ke arah menjadikan Malaysia sebuah negara maju menjelang 2020.

Program pembangunan kontraktor CIDB bermula dengan pendaftaran kontraktor. Kontraktor yang berdaftar dengan CIDB akan diterap dengan nilai-nilai murni perniagaan serta keupayaan dan kemampuan pengurusan, teknikal dan pengetahuan am. Bagi menilai keberkesanan program pembangunan tersebut, CIDB juga telah membangun satu sistem untuk menilai keupayaan dan kemampuan kontraktor melaksanakan projek pembinaan. Sistem ini bukan sekadar dapat membantu pemilik projek atau pemaju untuk mengenalpasti atau melantik kontraktor yang berkeupayaan dan berkemampuan malah sistem ini juga boleh menjadi asas kepada kontraktor untuk menilai kelemahan syarikat dan seterusnya berusaha untuk memperbaiki kelemahan tersebut agar menjadi kontraktor yang lebih maju dan berjaya.

Antara program terpenting termasuklah, pendaftaran kontraktor, pembangunan modul latihan kontraktor and menilai prestasi kontraktor menggunakan SCORE. SCORE adalah satu sistem penilaian untuk menilai prestasi pengurusan, teknikal dan kewangan kontraktor.

1.0 Pendaftaran Kontraktor

CIDB menguatkuasakan pendaftaran kontraktor pembinaan mengikut Akta 520. Sepanjang tahun 2013, bilangan tertinggi kontraktor yang telah didaftarkan oleh CIDB adalah sebanyak 66,991 syarikat. Butiran pendaftaran adalah seperti Carta 1

Apabila Sistem Satu Pendaftaran Kontraktor dikuatkuasakan pada bulan Oktober 2012, CIDB telah diberi tanggungjawab untuk mengambilalih prosidur pendaftaran kontraktor yang dilaksanakan oleh Pusat Khidmat Kontraktor (PKK). Kontraktor yang berdaftar dengan PKK adalah sebahagian daripada kontraktor yang berdaftar dengan CIDB yang dibenarkan menyertai perolehan kerajaan. CIDB telah mengeluarkan sijil berasingan yang dikenali sebagai Sijil Perolehan Kerja Kerajaan (SPKK) kepada kontraktor tersebut. Bilangan tertinggi kontraktor yang telah diberi SPKK oleh CIDB sepanjang tahun 2013 adalah sebanyak 44,872 syarikat.

Langkah kerajaan menyerahkan tanggungjawab pendaftaran kontraktor kepada CIDB adalah untuk menambahbaik sistem penyampaian kerajaan. Selain dari itu, pengambilalihan tugas tersebut juga akan dapat memperkasakan kontraktor tempatan

One of the major functions CIDB is to ensure the development of a sustainable construction industry driven by efficient, productive and profitable construction companies. To meet this end, CIDB has embarked on continuous contractor development programs, which has been initiated since CIDB started operating in 1996. The same program will continue to be the backbone of CIDB activities, allocated the necessary resources to ensure the presence of a group of contractors with the right capacity and capability to contribute towards making Malaysia a developed nation by 2020.

CIDB contractor development program starts with contractor registration. Contractor registered with CIDB will be infused and molded with ethical business values, technical and managerial capacity and capability and the relevant general knowledge. To evaluate the effectiveness of development programs, CIDB also has designed a system to assess the capacity and capability of a contractor in carrying out construction projects. This system is not just for helping project owners or developers to appoint suitable contractors but can also be used by a contractor to assess its company's weakness and consequently strive to improve to become more successful and competitive.

Among the most important programs include contractors' registration, the development of training modules for contractors and assessing contractor's performance using SCORE. SCORE is an assessment system to evaluate the technical, financial and managerial performance of a contractor.

1.0 Contractor Registration

CIDB enforces contractor registration based on CIDB Act 520. During the year 2013, the highest number of contractor registered with CIDB was 66,991 contractors. Details of registration is as in Chart 1.

When One Registration of Contractors System (1RoC) was enforced in October 2012, CIDB was given additional responsibility to take over contractor registration procedure implemented by the then Contractor Services Centre (PKK). Contractors that are registered with PKK are also contractors registered with CIDB that are allowed to participate in government procurement tenders. CIDB had issued separate certificate known as Sijil Perolehan Kerja Kerajaan (SPKK) to these contractors. The number of contractors issued with SPKK reached 44,872 in 2013.

The Government's move in consolidating the registration of contractors under CIDB is to improve the Government's delivery system. The move is also to further strengthen capacity and capability of local contractors especially those executing

amnya dan kontraktor perolehan kerajaan khasnya dari segi keupayaan dan kemampuan dan seterusnya dapat mempersiapkan mereka menghadapi saingan globalisasi.

2.0 Latihan Kontraktor

Kontraktor perlu menjalani serta lulus ujian kursus yang ditetapkan bagi mendapatkan pengkhususan tertentu di dalam Perakuan Pendaftaran Kontraktor. Untuk tujuan ini, CIDB hanya memperaku latihan yang dilaksanakan oleh Pusat Latihan dan Pengajar yang ditauliahkan oleh CIDB. Ketetapan ini merupakan peruntukan yang ditetapkan oleh Akta 520. Pentauliahkan Pusat Latihan dan Pengajar hanya akan diberi sekiranya mereka telah memenuhi syarat pengalaman dan kelayakan akademi yang ditetapkan.

Pada tahun 2013, CIDB telah berjaya mentauliahkan seramai 210 pengajar bertauliah. Satu pencapaian melangkaui sasaran yang ditetapkan iaitu seramai 200 orang. Kesan dari pencapaian sasaran tersebut, CIDB juga telah berjaya mencapai sasaran untuk melatih seramai 6,030 kontraktor dalam pelbagai bidang tred dan skop pembinaan. Sasaran yang ditetapkan kepada CIDB adalah untuk melatih seramai 3000 kontraktor bagi tahun 2013.

3.0 Sistem Penilaian Keupayaan dan Kemampuan Kontraktor (SCORE)

Sepanjang tahun 2013, CIDB telah berjaya membuat penilaian SCORE kepada 2282 kontraktor, melebihi sasaran yang ditetapkan iaitu sebanyak 1200 kontraktor. Faktor yang menyumbang kepada kejayaan ini adalah;

- a. Keperluan sijil SCORE sebagai syarat wajib untuk menyertai tender Jabatan Kerja Raya bagi projek bernilai RM 10 juta dan ke atas.
- b. Keperluan pencapaian SCORE 2 bintang sebagai syarat wajib bagi permohonan baru SPKK untuk gred G2, G3 dan G4.
- c. Keperluan pencapaian SCORE 3 bintang sebagai syarat wajib bagi permohonan baru SPKK untuk gred G5, G6 dan G7.
- d. Keperluan pencapaian SCORE 3 bintang sebagai syarat wajib bagi permohonan baru Sijil Taraf Bumiputera oleh PKK untuk gred G2 hingga G7.

Program SCORE menilai keupayaan dan kemampuan kontraktor berdasarkan kepada 7 skop penilaian berikut:

- a. Prestasi Perniagaan
- b. Keupayaan Kewangan
- c. Keupayaan teknikal
- d. Pengurusan Projek
- e. Pengurusan Perolehan
- f. Amalan Terbaik
- g. Keupayaan Pengurusan

Setiap skop penilaian di atas membawa markah tersendiri yang menggambarkan kekuatan atau kelemahan sesebuah syarikat kontraktor walau pun mereka mencapai bintang SCORE yang sama. Pemilik projek atau pemaju boleh melantik kontraktor berdasarkan kepada pencapaian bintang SCORE serta membandingkan markah bagi setiap skop penilaian mengikut keperluan dan keutamaan sesebuah projek. Kaedah pemilihan kontraktor berdasarkan kepada penilaian SCORE boleh mengurangkan risiko ketidaksempurnaan sesebuah projek kepada pemaju atau pemilik projek.

Dari penilaian yang telah dilaksanakan, hampir 90% kontraktor berjaya memperolehi 2 dan 3 bintang. 92% kontraktor yang

Government procurements and prepare them for the challenges of globalization.

2.0 Contractor Training

Contractor need to go through a fixed course and pass its assessment in order to obtain certain specialisation in the Perakuan Pendaftaran Kontraktor (PPK). For this purpose, CIDB only recognizes trainings implemented by Training Centre and Trainers authorized by CIDB. This is a requirement of CIDB Act 520. The Training Centre and Trainers are only commissioned upon meeting the necessary qualification and experience.

In the year 2013, CIDB succeeded in commissioning as many as 210 accredited instructors. This exceeded the target of 200 trainers. Upon this success, CIDB managed to train 6,030 contractors in various trades and construction scope, also exceeding the target of training 3000 contractors.

3.0 Contractor Capacity and Capability Assessment System

During the year 2013, CIDB succeeded in assessing 2282 contractors using SCORE exceeding the target of 1200 contractors. Factors contributing to the success of this large number of contractors to be assessed include;

- a. A SCORE certificate as a prerequisite for participating in Public Works Department tender for project worth RM 10 million and more.
- b. A 2-STARS SCORE achievement as a prerequisite for a new SPKK application for grade G2, G3 and G4 contractors.
- c. A 3-STARS SCORE achievement as a prerequisite for a new SPKK application for grade G5, G6 and G7 contractors.
- d. A 3-STARS SCORE achievement as prerequisite for a new application for Bumiputera Status Certificate by PKK for grade G2 to G7.

SCORE evaluates the capacity and capability of contractors based on the following 7 scopes:

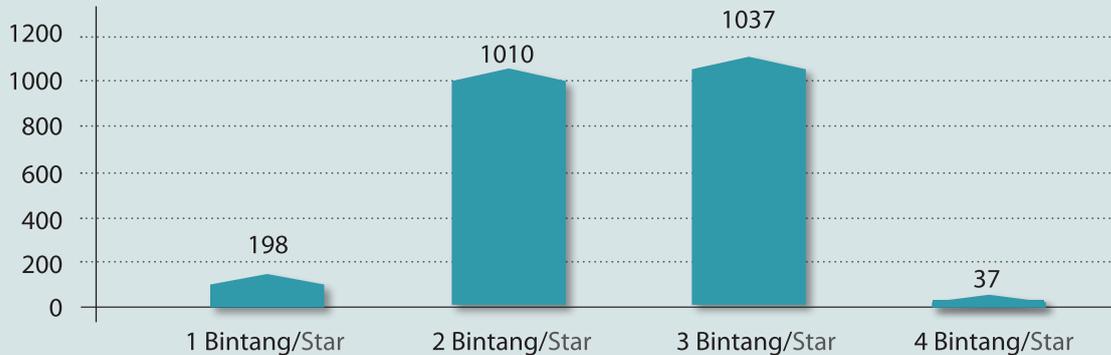
- a. Business Performance
- b. Financial capability
- c. Technical capability
- d. Project Management
- e. Procurement Management
- f. Best Practice
- g. Management Capability

Each of the above scope brings unique result portraying the strength or weakness of a contractor even though they achieve the same STAR rating. Project owners or developers could appoint contractors based on their SCORE achievement and compare total or individual scores based on the project's needs. Contractor selection based on SCORE assessment can reduce the risks of uncompleted or poor project performances.

From the assessment carried out, almost 90% of the contractors secured 2 and 3 stars. 92% of the contractors that

menerima 4 bintang berada dalam gred G7. Keputusan juga menunjukkan, kebanyakan kontraktor yang menerima skor bertaraf 1 bintang terdiri daripada kontraktor-kontraktor gred G1, G2 dan G3. Gred kontraktor yang paling banyak dinilai ialah gred G2 sebanyak 771 dan G7 sebanyak 654. Keputusan SCORE 2013 adalah seperti di Carta 1:

received 4 stars are in grade G7. Results also showed that most of the contractors that obtain scores of 1 star are mainly grade G1, G2 and G3 contractors. The grades of contractors most assessed are G2 with 771 and G7 with 654. The 2013 SCORE results are as in Chart 1



Carta 1 : Keputusan SCORE 2013/Chart 1: SCORE 2013 results

4.0 Latihan Pengurusan

Latihan Pengurusan membimbing kontraktor kepada pengurusan bisnes yang berdaya maju. Di samping itu pengurusan kontraktor juga didedahkan kepada beberapa latihan teknikal yang bersesuaian yang dapat membantu dalam menjayakan sesuatu projek pembinaan. Untuk tahun 2013, seramai 6,030 kontraktor telah menghadiri kursus pengurusan sepanjang tahun. Kursus ini dilaksanakan oleh Pusat Latihan Bertauliah Kontraktor (PLBK) yang ditauliahkan oleh CIDB. Sehingga 31 Disember 2013, CIDB telah mentauliahkan sebanyak 73 PLBK.

Di antara kursus-kursus yang dianjurkan pada tahun 2013 adalah seperti berikut:

1. Modul Pengurusan Bisnes
2. Modul Kerja Bangunan-Pengubahsuaian
3. Modul Kerja Sistem Penyamanan Udara & Pengedaran Udara
4. Modul Kerja Sistem Bekalan Air
5. Modul Kerja Pembaikan Konkrit
6. Modul Kerja Bangunan-Perumahan
7. Modul Kerja Cerucuk

Selain itu juga, CIDB menjalin kerjasama dengan agensi kerajaan lain dalam menyediakan latihan kepada kontraktor berdasarkan keperluan dan kriteria setiap agensi.

5.0 Pembangunan Modul Latihan Kontraktor

CIDB sentiasa peka dengan perkembangan dan kemajuan teknologi semasa dalam industri pembinaan. Bagi menyahut matlamat Model Ekonomi Baru iaitu ke arah ekonomi berpendapatan tinggi menjelang tahun 2020, CIDB perlu melipat gandakan usaha untuk mewujudkan kontraktor Malaysia yang berkualiti yang dapat menjana pendapatan yang tinggi. Kontraktor Malaysia perlu diberi latihan dan pendedahan kepada maklumat dan teknologi terkini industri pembinaan. Dalam perkara ini CIDB bersama-sama pihak yang terlibat dalam industri pembinaan telah menyediakan modul latihan kepada kontraktor bagi mempertingkatkan ilmu pengurusan dan teknik

4.0 Management Training

Management Training guides contractors for an efficient contracting business management. At the same time contractor management teams are also exposed to a number of relevant technical trainings that could assist the contractors in successfully completing the projects. For 2013, 6,030 contractors had attended the management courses. These courses are conducted by Pusat Latihan Bertauliah Kontraktor (PLBK) that are authorized by CIDB. Until end of 2013, CIDB has commissioned a total of 73 PLBK.

Courses organised in 2013 are as follows:

1. Business Management module
2. Renovation Building Work module
3. Air Conditioning & Distribution System Work module
4. Water Supply System Work module
5. Concrete Repair Work module
6. Housing Building Work module
7. Piling Work module

Apart from the above, CIDB works in partnership with other government agencies in providing training to contractors based on the need and criteria of the agencies.

5.0 Development of Contractor Training Modules

CIDB is always sensitive to the development and progress of current technology in the construction industry. To respond to the objectives of the New Economic Model, which is to achieve a high-income economy by 2020, CIDB needs to double its effort to create quality Malaysian contractors capable of generating high incomes from their work. Malaysian contractors need to be updated and exposed to the information and latest technology in the industry. In this regard, CIDB together with the parties involved in the construction industry has developed training modules for the contractors to increase their management knowledge and enhance construction techniques of local contractors so that

pembinaan kontraktor tempatan agar mutu kerja mereka dapat memenuhi kehendak pengguna.

Pada tahun 2013 CIDB dengan persetujuan Pusat Latihan Telekom Malaysia telah menerimapi lima (5) modul latihan Pusat tersebut untuk dijadikan sebagai syarat wajib untuk mendapatkan pengkhususan berkaitan telekomunikasi dalam Perakuan Pendaftaran Kontraktor. Modul-modul tersebut adalah;

1. Pencantuman Kabel 1
2. Sistem Telekomunikasi Dalaman Fibre
3. Sistem Telekomunikasi Luaran Fibre
4. Sistem Telekomunikasi Dalaman Kuprum
5. Sistem Telekomunikasi Luaran Kuprum

Pertambahan modul-modul di atas telah menjadikan jumlah keseluruhan modul yang dibangunkan oleh CIDB berdasarkan National Competency Standard (NCS) adalah sebanyak 54 modul.

6.0 Kursus Integriti dan Kod Etika Kontraktor
Matlamat penganjuran Kursus Integriti dan Kod Etika Kontraktor ialah untuk memberi kesedaran dan peringatan mengenai kepentingan integriti dalam melaksanakan kerja-kerja pembinaan serta kesan yang akan berlaku atas ketidakakuran kehendak kod etika. Program ini mendapat kerjasama dari Intitut Integriti Malaysia dan Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia.

CIDB mensasarkan 4000 kontraktor menghadiri Kursus Integriti dan Kod Etika Kontraktor tetapi kursus tersebut telah dihadiri oleh seramai 6386 kontraktor di sepanjang tahun 2013. Hingga kini sejumlah 40,979 kontraktor telah menghadiri kursus ini.

Sebagai langkah penambahbaikan, sesi penilaian bagi peserta akan dimulakan pada tahun 2014.

7.0 Kontraktor Ubahsuai
CIDB juga membangun dan mempromosi kerja-kerja ubahsuai terutamanya di kalangan kontraktor gred rendah. Matlamat untuk membangun kontraktor dalam bidang ini adalah:

- a. Membuka peluang kerja yang lebih luas kepada kontraktor gred rendah
- b. Mengalih fokus pencarian kerja pembinaan daripada kerajaan kepada swasta/persendirian.
- c. Menyekat penglibatan pekerja asing yang bertindak sebagai kontraktor ubahsuai.
- d. Mengurangkan masalah yang ditimbulkan oleh pekerja asing seperti pekerja asing tanpa permit, jenayah dan sebagainya.
- e. Menyekat aliran tunai keluar Negara.

Bagi menjayakan hasrat ini, CIDB telah mewujudkan modul latihan dan pengkhususan B28 untuk kerja ubahsuai. CIDB juga telah mendapatkan kerjasama daripada Kementerian Kesejahteraan Bandar, Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT) untuk menguatkuasakan perantikan kontraktor yang berdaftar dengan CIDB dibawah pengkhususan B28 (kerja ubahsuai) melalui Surat Penyeragaman Borang Permit Pembinaan Kecil, Perubahan dan Tambahan Kecil kepada semua Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan.

Kontraktor yang berdaftar dibawah pengkhususan B28 bagi tahun 2013 adalah sebanyak 3,646 syarikat.

work quality can meet the clients' needs.

In 2013, CIDB has agreed with Pusat Latihan Telekom Malaysia to adopt five (5) of the Centre's training module to be made as a prerequisite to obtain the related telecommunication specialization in the Perakuan Pendaftaran Kontraktor (PPK). The modules are;

1. Cable Jointing 1
2. Internal Fibre Telecommunication System
3. External Fibre Telecommunication System
4. Internal Copper Telecommunication System
5. External Copper Telecommunication System

With these addition, the total number of modules developed by CIDB based on the National Competency Standard (NCS) is 54.

6.0 Contractor Integrity and Code of Ethics Training
The objective of the Integrity and Code of Ethics course is to create awareness and the importance of integrity in implementing construction works and the possible effects of non-conformance to the code of ethics. This program is boosted by the continuous cooperation from the Malaysia Institute of Integrity and the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission

CIDB aims for 4000 contractors to attend the Integrity and Code of Ethics course. As it turned out, the course was attended by more than 6381 contractors, giving a grand total of 40,979 contractors who have attended this course.

In an effort to enhance the course, an evaluation session for the participants will be initiated in 2014.

7.0 Renovation Contractors
CIDB is also developing and promoting renovation works especially among the lower grade contractors. Objectives of the exercises are:

- a. Provide wider business opportunity for the lower grade contractors.
- b. Moving focus from government jobs to private works.
- c. Restricting foreign worker involvement as contractors in renovation works.
- d. Reducing problems normally associated with foreign worker such as illegal workers, crime etc.
- e. Reducing outflow of funds.

To achieve this aim, CIDB has created a training module and B28 registration specialization for renovation works. CIDB also obtained the much needed cooperation from Kementerian Kesejahteraan Bandar, Perumahan and Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT) to enforce the appointment of renovation contractors who are registered with CIDB under B28 specialization, through the issuance of the Surat Penyeragaman Borang Permit Pembinaan Kecil, Perubahan and Kecil Tambahan to all the Local Authorities.

To date, a total of 3,646 contractors have been registered under B28 specialization.

BIDANG KEUTAMAAN 4 -

Bidang Keutamaan 4 – Peningkatan Pembinaan Mampan

PRIORITY AREA 4 -

Enhancing Sustainable Construction

Pembinaan mampan merupakan cita-cita dan harapan kebanyakan negara di dunia. Dalam keresahan menghadapi akibat perubahan cuaca, penghasilan gas karbon dioksida serta amalan-amalan yang tidak mampan, industri pembinaan berada di kedudukan yang amat baik untuk menyumbang kepada usaha-usaha meningkatkan pembangunan mampan menerusi amalan-amalan pembinaan yang dapat menghasilkan jaminan kualiti yang baik, pengurangan penggunaan tenaga dan air, pengurangan pembaziran dan sisa buangan serta pemuliharaan alam sekitar. CIDB telah lama sedar perkara ini dan telah mengambil beberapa langkah positif untuk menjamin kesinambungan usaha-usaha untuk membantu pengurangan pengeluaran karbon dioksida dan pembangunan mampan keseluruhannya

Antara program terpenting termasuklah, kajian semula Industri pembinaan, penggalakkan program mesra alam, program kualiti, program untuk meningkatkan keselamatan & kesihatan dalam pembinaan dan pembangunan Piawai Malaysia untuk industri pembinaan. Termasuk dalam bidang ini ialah pewujudan dan pengedaran persekitaran bisnes yang lestari.

1.0 Kajian Semula Industri Pembinaan

Rancangan Jangka Panjang Industri Pembinaan (CIMP) 2006 – 2015 akan tamat pada tahun 2015. Sebagai kesinambungan kepada CIMP, CIDB dan pihak industri telah sepakat untuk menilai semula pencapaian CIMP dan mengkaji semula aspek-aspek pembangunan, pemantauan dan penguatkuasaan yang memerlukan peningkatan untuk memastikan hasrat untuk menjadikan Malaysia negara berpendapatan tinggi menjelang 2020 tercapai. Malaysia juga akan melaksanakan Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas (RMK11) mulai 2016 dan aspek kemampan akan menjadi salah satu teras utama rancangan tersebut. Industri pembinaan perlu bergerak sehalu dengan aspirasi negara dan menggabungkan keperluan sustainability, 'climate change', pengurangan bahan buangan dan karbon dioksida serta pemeliharaan alam sekitar.

Kajian Industri Pembinaan kini berada di peringkat mendapatkan kelulusan perolehan perkhidmatan perunding dari pihak-pihak berkuasa yang berkaitan. Kajian dijangka dapat dimulakan dan disiapkan pada tahun 2014.

2.0 Amalan Mesra Alam

Bagi menggalakkan amalan mesra alam, beberapa program telah dirangka. Antara yang penting termasuklah pembangunan Sistem Penilaian Bangunan Hijau Kebangsaan, pembangunan *Sustainable Consumption and Production* dan Program *Sustainable Infrastructure Framework*.

2.1 Penilaian Bangunan Hijau Kebangsaan

Sistem Penilaian Bangunan Hijau Kebangsaan yang merupakan gabungan di antara sistem penilaian yang

Sustainable construction is the aspiration and aims of most countries in the world. In the face of mounting challenges of climatic change, carbon dioxide emission and unsustainable practices, the construction industry is at an opportune position to contribute to efforts at enhancing sustainable development through construction practices that can reduce water and energy consumption, minimizing wastes and conserving the environment. CIDB has long been aware of the issue and has taken a number of positive steps to ensure continuous reduction in carbon emission and promoting sustainable practices in construction.

Among the most important programs include a review of the Construction Industry, programs for enhancing environmental friendly practices, quality in construction programs, programs to improve the health & safety aspects of construction and development of Malaysian Standards for the construction industry. Included in this priority area is the creation and maintaining of a sustainable business environment.

1.0 Construction Industry Review

Construction Industry Master Plan (2006 – 2015) will expire in 2015. To ensure continuous industry development, CIDB and the industry have unanimously agreed to evaluate CIMP achievement and review the development, monitoring and enforcement aspects requiring further enhancement to achieve the desired aspirations of a high-income economy by 2020. Malaysia will also be implementing the eleven Malaysian Development Plan (RMK11) beginning from 2016 and sustainability will be one of the main agenda of the plan. Construction industry need to progress in line with the nation's aspiration and incorporate sustainability need of climate change, waste and carbon dioxide reduction and environmental preservation.

The Construction Industry Review is awaiting approval for the procurement of the consulting services from the relevant authorities. It is expected that the study can begin and be completed in 2014.

2.0 Environmental Friendly Practices

To encourage environmentally friendly practices, several programs have been drafted and among the more important ones are the developments of the National Green Building Assessment System, development of Sustainable Consumption and Production and Program for Sustainable Infrastructure Framework.

2.1 National Green Building Assessment System

The National Green Building Assessment System is a

dibangunkan oleh CIDB iaitu *Green Performance Assessment System in Construction (GreenPASS)* dan Penarafan Hijau JKR (pH JKR) yang dibangunkan oleh JKR. Sistem baru ini telah siap dibangunkan pada Disember 2013. Sistem ini merupakan sebuah sistem pengukur yang bertujuan untuk mengira dan menentukan kesan pembinaan bangunan terhadap alam sekitar dalam bentuk pembebasan gas karbon. Ianya turut mengambilkira semua aspek kitaran hidup dengan mengintegrasikan aspek sosio ekonomi dan urbanisasi.

Fasa penilaian sistem ini merangkumi kesemua aspek kitaran hidup bangunan iaitu daripada peringkat perancangan (*inception*) sehinggalah peringkat perobohan (*demolition*). Namun untuk pembangunan fasa pertama ini, penilaian akan tertumpu kepada peringkat Rekabentuk, Pembinaan, Operasi dan Selenggara di mana kategori bangunan yang boleh dinilai adalah bangunan yang sedang dalam pembinaan dan juga bangunan yang telah siap diduduki.

2.2 Sustainable Infrastructure Framework

CIDB sedang dalam proses untuk membangun 'National Framework for Sustainable Infrastructure'. Rangkakerja ini bertujuan untuk menilai tahap kemampuan projek infrastruktur yang akan dibina di Malaysia. Program ini merupakan kerjasama di antara CIDB, Unit Perancang Ekonomi dan juga Akademi Sains Malaysia. Pembangunan rangkakerja ini dapat digunakan dalam merancang projek-projek infrastruktur di dalam Rancangan Malaysia ke Sebelas. Rangkakerja ini akan menggunakan juga input daripada seminar, bengkel dan persidangan seperti ICW, Ecobuild SEA 2013 dan Sustainable Infrastructure for the 11th Malaysia Plan yang dicadangkan akan diadakan pada tahun 2014. Rangkakerja kebangsaan ini dijangka dapat disiapkan pada tahun 2014.

2.3 Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)

SCP ialah suatu konsep jalan mudah yang mensasarkan untuk mencapai hasil yang lebih banyak dengan penggunaan sumber yang minima. Di masa yang sama, turut dicapai ialah pengurangan pencemaran di sepanjang kitaran hayat produk dan perkhidmatan, meningkatkan kualiti hidup dan kesejahteraan untuk semua. CIDB ialah salah satu agensi paling penting dan aktif dalam memberi input untuk SCP Framework yang mana pada masa ini dikendalikan oleh EPU, Jabatan Perdana Menteri.

2.4 Pameran Ecobuild SEA 2013

Ecobuild merupakan platform terbesar di rantau ini untuk mengemaskini penggiat industri dengan isu dan penyelesaian bagi kemampuan alam bina. Ecobuild SEA 2013 telah dianjurkan sebagai sebahagian daripada ICW 2013. Sebanyak 119 buah syarikat dari 16 buah Negara telah menyertai pameran ini. Sejumlah 5,509 pengunjung telah menghadiri Ecobuild SEA 2013 dan anggaran potensi bisnes yang dijana ialah sebanyak RM10,547,976.00.

merger of the Green Performance Assessment System in Construction (GreenPASS) developed by CIDB and Penarafan Hijau JKR (pH JKR) that was developed by JKR. The development of the merged system was completed in December. This new system is a measurement system designed to compute and establish the effects of building construction on the environment from the aspects of carbon emission. It also takes into account all life cycle aspects by integrating socio economy and urbanisation

The evaluation phase of the system incorporates all building life cycle phases from planning stage (inception) until demolition stage. However for the first phase of the development, assessment will be focused on the design, construction, operation and maintenance phase of the project. The category of buildings that can be assessed will include all building under construction and completed occupied buildings.

2.2 Sustainable Infrastructure Framework

CIDB is in the process of developing a 'National Framework for Sustainable Infrastructure'. This framework aims to assess sustainability of an infrastructure project that will be constructed in Malaysia. This program is joint effort between CIDB, the Economic Planning Unit and Akademi Sains Malaysia. The framework will be used in planning infrastructure projects in Malaysia for the 11th Malaysia Plan. Input into the framework will also be obtained from seminars, workshops and conferences like the ICW, Ecobuild SEA 2013 and Sustainable Infrastructure for the 11th Malaysian Plan seminar that is proposed will be held in 2014. The national framework is expected can be completed in 2014.

2.3 Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)

SCP is a cross-cutting concept which aims to do more with less by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along goods and services life cycle, in enhancing the quality of life and well-being for all. CIDB is one of the most important and active agency in giving input for the SCP Framework which is currently handled by the EPU, Prime Minister Office.

2.4 Ecobuild SEA 2013 Exhibition

Ecobuild is the biggest event in this region to update industry practitioners on the latest issue and solutions to the sustainability of the built environment. Ecobuild SEA 2013 was held as part of ICW 2013. A total of 119 companies from 16 countries took part in the exhibition. A record 5,509 visitors attended the Ecobuild SEA 2013 and a potential RM10,547,976 business was generated.

3.0 Kualiti dalam Pembinaan

Program untuk mencapai kualiti dalam pembinaan telah dimulakan sejak awal penubuhan CIDB pada tahun 1996. Latihan personel, pendaftaran dan pembangunan kontraktor, perkenalan sistem kualiti antarabangsa ISO, pembangunan standard dan melaksanakan usaha-usaha penyelidikan adalah antara program-program yang telah dirancang dan dilaksanakan. Untuk tahun 2013, penekanan lebih telah diberi kepada penilaian QCLASSIC dan pembangunan standard.

3.1 Penilaian QCLASSIC

QCLASSIC atau *Quality Assessment System In Construction* adalah satu sistem pengukuran atau penilaian mutu kerja suatu projek pembinaan. QCLASSIC Score pula adalah markah hasil dari penilaian ke atas satu-satu projek pembinaan. Penilaian dan kaedah pemarkahan adalah mengikut keperluan standard yang telah ditetapkan dalam Standard Industri Pembinaan CIS 7:2006.

Pencapaian projek dinilai dengan QCLASSIC membanggakan apabila 202 projek berjaya dinilai. Ini merupakan 45% pencapaian lebih baik dari tahun lepas dimana hanya 139 projek dapat dinilai. Dari 202 projek yang dinilai keputusan untuk 160 projek telah dimuktamadkan dan Qclassic Score adalah seperti di Carta 1;

3.0 Quality in Construction

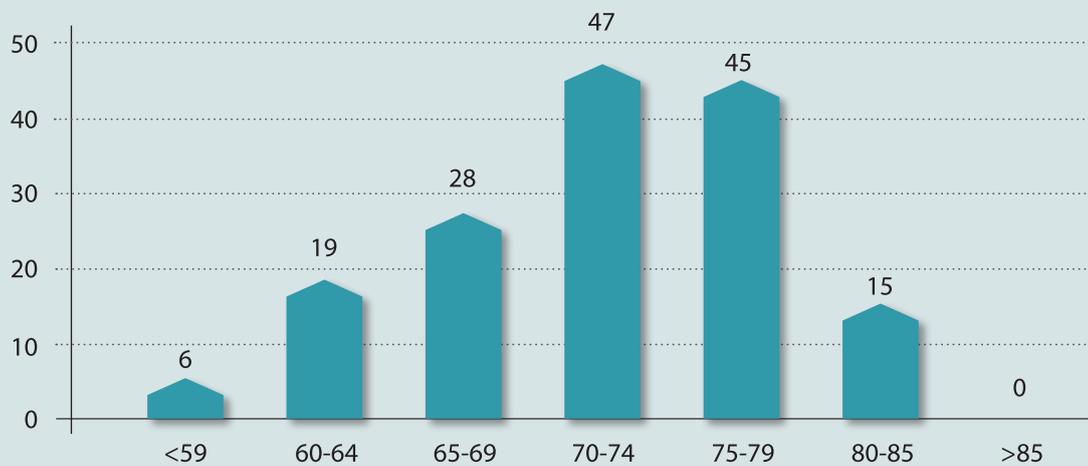
The program to achieve quality in construction has similarly been initiated since CIDB was established in 1996. Personnel training, registration and development of contractor, the adoption of International Quality System (ISO), standard development and implementation of research efforts are among the programs which have been planned and implemented. For 2013, greater emphasis has been given to QCLASSIC assessment and standard development.

3.1 QCLASSIC Assessment

QCLASSIC or *Quality Assessment System In Construction* is an assessment system for measuring the work quality of a construction project according to standards set by the Construction Industry Standards CIS 7:2006. QCLASSIC Score, on the other hand is the percentage score of the assessment, the method of which is also derived from the CIS 7:2006.

Program to evaluate projects using QCLASSIC succeeded in getting 2002 projects to be evaluated. This is a 45% improvement compared to last year when only 139 projects could be assessed. From the 202 projects evaluated, the finalized results of 160 assessed projects are as shown in Chart 1;

Carta1 : Peratus purata skor QCLASSIC 2013/ Chart 1: Average QCLASSIC 2013 score percentage



Purata QCLASSIC Score untuk 2013 ialah 72, 0.6% lebih tinggi daripada purata skor tahun 2012, 71.4. Hampir 67% projek yang dinilai berada dalam kategori Landed property. Ini diikuti dengan kategori bangunan awam (24%) dan perumahan berstrata (9%).

Average QCLASSIC score for 2013 is 72, 0.6% better than the average for 2012 at 71.4. Almost 67% of projects evaluated fall into the landed property category. The rest are public building (24%) and stratified housing (9%)

3.2 Pembangunan Standards

Tahun 2013 mensasarkan pembangunan dua standard. Standard-standard ini adalah seperti berikut;

- *Code of Practice for demolition of Buildings*, dan
- *Temporary construction site worker's amenities*

Pembangunan sesuatu piawaian Malaysia mengambil masa yang lama dan memerlukan sumber tenaga yang banyak serta kepakaran yang berkaitan. Setakat ini sejumlah 43 Piawaian Malaysia telah dapat disiapkan. Di masa yang sama CIDB dan industri juga telah berjaya membangunkan sebanyak 19 Construction Industry Standards (CIS) dimana sebahagian besarnya merangkumi penyediaan manual untuk keselamatan dan kesihatan dan kawalan kualiti bagi beberapa bahan dan kaedah pembinaan

4.0 Keselamatan & Kesihatan Pembinaan

Seperti program kualiti, program keselamatan & kesihatan pembinaan merupakan antara program terpenting CIDB. Kadar kemalangan dan kematian dalam industri pembinaan masih di peringkat yang membimbangkan dan lebih banyak usaha diperlukan untuk mewujudkan satu industri yang sihat, selamat dan berjaya untuk menarik minat lebih banyak pekerja tempatan. Antara program kesihatan & keselamatan yang telah diusahakan termasuklah pembangunan standard, penilaian SHASSIC, latihan-latihan untuk personel dan pengurusan serta pemeriksaan dan penguatkuasaan. Terbaru, CIDB telah menubuhkan beberapa Jawatankuasa pakar bertujuan menasihati industri langkah-langkah yang perlu diambil untuk meningkatkan amalan-amalan kesihatan & keselamatan di tempat kerja.

4.1 Penilaian SHASSIC

Tahap keselamatan & kesihatan industri pembinaan dijangka dapat ditingkatkan melalui peningkatan penilaian *Safety & Health Assessment System in Construction* (SHASSIC).

Untuk tahun 2013 ini, penilaian keselamatan & kesihatan projek menerusi SHASSIC membanggakan apabila 88 projek berjaya dinilai. Ini merupakan peningkatan besar dibandingkan tahun 2012 dimana hanya 15 projek berjaya dinilai. Hasil penilaian SHASSICS adalah seperti di Carta 2;

3.2 Standards Development

Year 2013 targeted the development of two standards which are as follows;

1. *Code of Practice for demolition of Buildings*, and
2. *Temporary construction site worker's amenities*

Developing a Malaysian standard is a lengthy process and requires a huge amount of resources and the required expertise. So far a total of 43 Malaysian Standard have been completed. At the same time, CIDB and the industry had also developed a total of 19 Construction Industry Standards related to the preparation of safety and health manuals and quality control for a number of construction products and materials.

4.0 Safety & Health in Construction

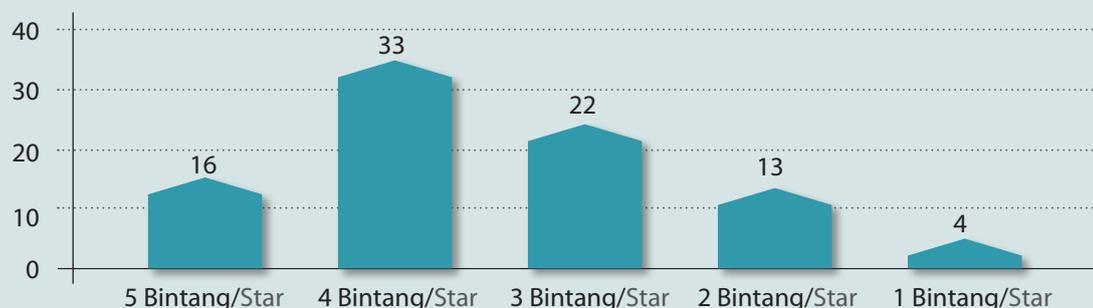
Similar to the quality in construction program, safety & health is accorded similar importance by CIDB. Death and accident rate in construction is still alarmingly high and more effort is needed to create an industry that is safe, healthy and capable of attracting the interest of domestic workers to gain employment in the industry. Among the safety & health programs undertaken include, standard development, SHASSIC assessment, trainings for personnel and management as well as inspection and enforcement. Latest, CIDB has set up several Expert Committees and Panels aimed at advising the industry on credible steps to be taken to enhance safe & healthy practices at the workplace.

4.1 SHASSIC Evaluation

The level of safety & health in the construction industry can be enhanced through the widespread use of the *Safety & Health Assessment System in Construction*.

For 2013, the number of projects assessed through SHASSIC improved radically when 88 projects were successfully assessed. This is a quantum leap compared to 2012 where only 15 projects went through the procedure. The results of SHASSICS assessment are as shown in Chart 2.

Carta 2 : Statistik Skor SHASSIC 2013/ Chart 2 : Statistics on SHASSIC 2013 Scores



Hampir 56% projects memperolehi 4 dan 5 bintang menjadikan pencapaian tahun 2013 melebihi 3 bintang. Ini lebih baik dari tahun 2012 di mana purata skor ialah 3 bintang.

Almost 56% projects scored 4 and 5 stars, giving an average score exceeding 3 stars. This is a significant improvement over 2012 where the average score was only 3 stars.

4.2 Jawatankuasa Pakar

Beberapa Jawatankuasa telah ditubuhkan bersama industri untuk mengkaji, menilai dan seterusnya mencadangkan pembaikan dalam amalan-amalan keselamatan dan kesihatan. Antara hasil yang telah dicapai termasuklah beberapa cadangan amalan baik pembinaan ekoran beberapa kemalangan di tapak bina. Juga dalam perbincangan ialah cadangan untuk menubuhkan satu agensi khusus untuk menangani keselamatan cerun. Antara Jawatankuasa ini termasuklah;

1. Jawatankuasa Pakar untuk mengkaji kegagalan tanjakan susur kedua di Jambatan Kedua Pulau Pinang. Jawatankuasa ini juga akan mencadangkan pembaikan amalan kejuruteraan dan pembinaan
2. ESCOSS – 'Expert Standing Committee on Slope Safety'. Jawatankuasa ini akan mencadangkan penubuhan agensi pusat untuk mengurus dan meningkatkan keselamatan cerun
3. CIBPAC – *Construction Industry Best Practice Advisory Committee*. Jawatankuasa ini menilai amalan baik yang perlu ditingkatkan di tapak-tapak pembinaan di seluruh negara

Keahlian kesemua Jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa ini terdiri kebanyakannya daripada penggiat dan pakar-pakar industri.

5.0 Lain-lain program kelestarian Persekitaran Bisnes

Mewujud serta mengekalkan persekitaran perniagaan yang baik adalah penting dalam memastikan kelestarian industri pembinaan itu sendiri. Industri yang mampan lebih berupaya menyumbang dengan berkesan kepada pembangunan mampan keseluruhannya.

5.1 Penubuhan Mahkamah Pembinaan

Usaha menubuhkan Mahkamah Pembinaan juga telah membuah hasil apabila Mahkamah Pembinaan Kuala Lumpur dan Mahkamah Pembinaan Shah Alam ditubuhkan. Usaha ini menjadikan Malaysia negara kedua di dunia selepas United Kingdom yang berjaya menubuhkan Mahkamah Pembinaan. Mahkamah yang dikhususkan untuk mengendalikan pertikaian dalam industri pembinaan dapat diwujudkan selepas CIDB membuat pencadangan kepada badan Kehakiman pada Januari 2013. Dengan tertubuhnya Mahkamah Pembinaan ini, lengkaplah gandingan tiga mekanisme penyelesaian pertikaian industri pembinaan. Dua mekanisme yang lain ialah adjudikasi melalui Akta Bayaran dan Adjudikasi Industri Pembinaan (CIPAA) dan timbang tara. Kini penggiat industri pembinaan mempunyai pilihan luas untuk menyelesaikan apa juga bentuk pertikaian yang dihadapi.

Untuk memastikan pelaksanaan penyelesaian pertikaian melalui Mahkamah Pembinaan yang berkesan, CIDB telah menubuhkan satu Unit untuk mengesan dan menganalisis kes-kes yang dibawa ke Mahkamah untuk mengenalpasti punca umum pertikaian di dalam industri.

Hingga akhir 2013, Mahkamah Pembinaan Kuala Lumpur telah mendengar dan menentukan 103 kes, manakala Mahkamah Shah Alam telah menentukan 23 kes.

4.2 Expert Committees and Panels

A number of expert committees have been established together with industry to study, evaluate and consequently recommend good practices in construction safety & health. Among the achievements, include a number of recommendation for enhancing site safety & health practices following a number of accidents at sites and a recommendation to establish a central agency for monitoring and managing the safety of slopes in the country. Among the committees set up include;

1. Expert Committee to study the second ramp failure at the Second Penang Bridge. This committee will eventually propose best practices for engineering design and construction.
2. ESCOSS - 'Expert Standing Committee on Slope Safety'. This committee will propose the setting up of a central agency to monitor and manage safety of slopes in the country
3. CIBPAC - Construction Industry Best Practices Advisory Committee. This committee evaluates and recommends good practices that need to be applied at construction sites nationwide

Membership all these Committees comprise of industry stakeholders and experts.

5.0 Other sustainable business environment programs

Creating and sustaining sound business environment is crucial in ensuring the sustainability of the construction industry itself. An industry that is sustainable is more likely to contribute effectively to the overall sustainable development.

5.1 Establishment of Construction Courts

The program to establish Construction Courts in Malaysia finally bore fruits when Construction Court Kuala Lumpur and Construction Court Shah Alam were set up. This makes Malaysia the second country in the world having construction courts after the United Kingdom. These specially designed courts dealing with construction disputes came into being after CIDB made a proposal to the Judiciary back in January 2013. The establishment of the Construction Courts completes the trinity mechanism for dispute resolution in construction industry. The other two mechanisms are the adjudication exercise through the Construction Industry Payment and Adjudication Act (CIPAA) and arbitration. Now the construction industry practitioners have a wider choice of methods to resolve whatever dispute that are being faced.

For an effective implementation of dispute resolution through the Construction Courts, CIDB has established a Unit to track and analyse cases brought to the construction courts to establish common causes of disputes within the industry.

Until end of 2013, the Kuala Lumpur Construction Court has heard and decided on 103 cases, while the Shah Alam Construction Court has decided on 23 cases.

5.2 Analisa Permintaan Pembinaan

Dalam memberikan khidmat nasihat yang berguna dan boleh diterima pakai, mengenai unjuran nilai kerja pembinaan, unjuran permintaan bahan binaan utama dan unjuran permintaan pekerja binaan, adalah perlu satu model unjuran yang munasabah dibangunkan. Unjuran yang dihasilkan akan membolehkan pihak pengeluar dan industri merancang pengeluaran bahan binaan dan menguruskan keperluan pekerja binaan bagi tujuan pelaksanaan projek yang lebih efisien. Tiga model unjuran permintaan pembinaan bagi kerja-kerja bangunan yang telah disiapkan adalah seperti berikut;

- Model Unjuran Permintaan Kerja-kerja Pembinaan
- Model Unjuran Permintaan Bahan Binaan bagi 8 jenis bahan binaan utama
- Model Unjuran Permintaan Pekerja Binaan bagi 7 kategori pekerja binaan

Ketiga-tiga model unjuran tersebut adalah berdasarkan kajian konstan ke atas 64 daripada 102 produk pembinaan kerja bangunan. Model unjuran tersebut akan terus diperkukuhkan dengan kajian berterusan ke atas konstan produk-produk pembinaan kerja bangunan dan kejuruteraan awam yang lain.

5.3 Penggunaan MyCESMM

Malaysia Civil Engineering Standard Method of Measurement (MyCESMM) telah dilancarkan pada tahun 2011. Penggunaan MyCESMM dalam penyediaan Senarai Kuantiti terus digalakkan di mana skim latihan MyCESMM telah dibangunkan dan latihan kepada pengguna MyCESMM diadakan secara berterusan. Antara projek-projek kejuruteraan awam yang telah menggunakan MyCESMM ialah;

- Loji Rawatan Kumbahan Serantau di Kajang 2, Selangor
- Rangkaian Paip Pembentungan di Kawasan Petaling Jaya Utara, Selangor

Adalah dijangkakan lebih banyak projek-projek kejuruteraan awam yang akan menggunakan MyCESMM dengan termeterainya perjanjian-perjanjian kerjasama pada masa akan datang.

5.4 Daftar dan Statistik Projek

Dalam memenuhi fungsi menyebarkan data dan statistik berkaitan industri pembinaan, CIDB meneruskan usaha penghasilan penerbitan yang berkenaan. Untuk tahun 2013, CIDB telah mengeluarkan 17 penerbitan meliputi penerbitan bulanan, suku tahunan dan tahunan. Penerbitan tersebut adalah:

1. Penerbitan bulanan Daftar Projek Pembinaan (12 penerbitan)
2. Penerbitan Buletin Statistik Pembinaan Suku Tahunan (4 penerbitan)
3. Penerbitan Tinjauan Ekonomi Pembinaan (1 penerbitan)

Penerbitan ini dihasilkan berdasarkan maklumat projek pembinaan yang direkodkan di pangkalan data bersepadu CIDB yang mengandungi maklumat asas projek pembinaan yang diawad di pasaran domestik, kontraktor berdaftar dan penglibatan kontraktor Malaysia di luar Negara. Penerbitan ini hanya boleh dicapai di laman sesawang CIDB; <http://www.cidb.gov.my>.

5.2 Analysis of Construction Demands

In providing advisory services that are both useful and can be accepted, the value of construction work demand projection, major building material demand projection and construction worker demand projection, a projection model that is credible need to be developed. The forecasts will enable manufacturer and industry to efficiently plan the production of building materials and manage construction worker more effectively for successful project implementation. Three construction demand projection models for building works have been completed and they are as follows;

- Construction work demand projection model
- Construction Material demand projection model for 8 types of primary materials.
- Construction workers demand projection model for 7 categories of construction personnel.

All the three projection models are based on Constant Study of 64 out of 102 materials for building works. The projection model will continue to be enhanced with continuous study on Material Constants for building and civil engineering works.

5.3 MyCESMM application

Malaysia Civil Engineering Standard Method of Measurement (MyCESMM) was launched in year 2011. MyCESMM usage in the preparation of Bills of Quantity continued to be encouraged where MyCESMM training scheme was finalized and trainings to MyCESMM users were held continuously. Among the civil engineering projects that had used MyCESMM are;

- Loji Rawatan Kumbahan Serantau di Kajang 2, Selangor
- Rangkaian Paip Pembentungan di Kawasan Petaling Jaya Utara, Selangor

It is expected that more civil engineering projects will adopt MyCESMM once collaborative agreements are sealed with potential users .

5.4 Project Register and Statistics

In meeting the function of disseminating data and statistics related to the construction industry, CIDB continues the production of the related data and information. For 2013, CIDB has issued 17 publications covering monthly, quarterly and annual reports. These publications are:

1. Monthly publication on Construction Project Registry (12 publications)
2. Publication on Construction Quarterly Statistical Bulletin (4 publications)
3. Construction Economic Review (1 publication)

The above publications are based on construction project information recorded in CIDB's integrated data base which contains basic information on construction projects awarded in the domestic market, registered contractors and involvement of Malaysian contractors overseas. These publications are only accessible through the CIDB website; <http://www.cidb.gov.my>.

BIDANG KEUTAMAAN 5 -

Penguatkuasaan Akta CIDB (Pindaan 2011)

PRIORITY AREA 5 -

Enforcement of Act 520 CIDB (Amendment 2011)

Pindaan Akta 520 yang telah diluluskan di Parlimen pada tahun 2011 bakal dikuatkuasakan dalam masa terdekat. Pindaan ini meletakkan kualiti pembinaan sebagai tanggungjawab kontraktor. Di samping itu pindaan juga memastikan penggunaan personel pembinaan yang kompeten dan berkelayakan. Di masa yang sama, pindaan juga memberi kuasa kepada CIDB untuk memastikan piawaian bahan binaan dipatuhi. Ini penting sebagai salah satu usaha untuk menghasilkan output yang selamat dan berkualiti.

Memandangkan penguatkuasaan Akta CIDB menjurus kepada pencapaian visi yang lebih besar, untuk menjadikan industri pembinaan Malaysia antara yang terunggul di dunia, adalah penting aspek-aspek pematuhan dari segala kualiti, piawaian, keselamatan dan kesihatan, pemuliharaan alam sekitar, penggunaan tenaga kerja terlatih dan penglibatan syarikat pembinaan berkelayakan dan berkebolehan diusahakan sebaik mungkin.

Antara program terpenting termasuklah, memastikan sejumlah RM135 juta levi dikenakan dan dikutip, mendaftarkan pekerja dan mengeluarkan Kad Hijau mengakreditasi pekerja mahir dan melakukan lawatan tapak bagi tujuan pemeriksaan dan penguatkuasaan.

1.0 Pengenaan dan Pengutipan Levi

Akta CIDB memberi kuasa kepada CIDB untuk mengena dan mengutip levi bagi setiap kontrak kerja bernilai lebih daripada RM500,000, pada kadar 0.125% daripada harga kontrak. Wang pungutan levi inilah yang digunakan untuk menjalankan operasi CIDB yang kebanyakannya tertumpu kepada pembangunan industri. Bagi tahun 2013, CIDB berjaya menjana pendapatan dari hasil pengenaan levi ke atas 8,888 kontrak kerja pembinaan berjumlah RM167.92 juta. Berbanding tahun 2012, hasil pengenaan levi meningkat sebanyak RM17.46 juta (11%). Bilangan projek yang dikenakan levi pada tahun 2012 ialah 7,565, peningkatan sebanyak 1,323 projek.

Tahun 2013 juga mencatatkan pengurangan amaun levi tertunggak sebanyak RM20.04 juta daripada 538 kes tertunggak. Ini merupakan 35% daripada keseluruhan amaun levi tertunggak yang terkumpul sebanyak RM56.59 juta (1,646 kes).

Kejayaan tahun 2013 terhasil dari penubuhan pasukan petugas dalam melaksanakan penguatkuasaan dan pengesanan projek-projek semasa dan terdahulu bagi mengurangkan ketirisan pengenaan levi. Pasukan petugas mengesan dan mengenal pasti projek-projek pembinaan kerajaan dan swasta melalui sumber data One Stop Centre Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan, Sistem Pelaksanaan Projek II, tender JKR, maklumat daripada agensi-agensi meliputi Telekom, TNB, PLUS, Petronas, SYABAS, IWK dan maklumat projek daripada kontraktor yang berdaftar dengan CIDB.

CIDB Act 520 (Revised 2011) was passed in Parliament in 2011 and will be enforced in the near future. This amendment places the construction quality as a contractor's responsibility. In addition, the amendment also ensures the deployment of competent and qualified personnel at the construction sites. At the same time, the amended Act empowers CIDB to ensure that relevant standards of construction materials are adhered to. This is important to guarantee a safe and quality output.

Enforcement of CIDB Act aims to achieve a wider objective of creating a vibrant industry with excellent performance, benchmarked to the best in the world. Of importance is to ensure industry compliance to aspects of quality, standards, safety & health, environmental conservation, use of trained personnel and the engagement of qualified and capable construction companies.

Among the most important programs include, ensuring a total of RM135 million levy is imposed and collected, registration of construction personnel and issuance of the Green Card for them, accreditation of skilled workers and conducting construction site visits for the purpose of inspection and enforcement.

1.0 Imposition and Collection of Levies

CIDB Act empowers CIDB to impose and collect levy from every construction contract with a value of more than RM500,000, at a rate of 0.125% of the contract value. The money collected is used to carry out CIDB operation and function, which is mainly to develop the industry. In 2013, CIDB successfully collected RM167.92 million levy from a total of 8,888 contracts. This is an increase of RM17.46 million from the amount collected in 2012. The number of contracts in 2012 was 7,565.

Year 2013 also registered a reduction in outstanding levy of RM20.04 million from 538 backlog cases. This represents 35% of the accumulated outstanding levy of RM56.59 millions (1,646 cases).

2013's success in levy collection is attributed mainly to the establishment of a special task force in enforcing and detecting current as well as earlier projects in an attempt to prevent losses in levy collection. The task force traces and identifies projects from multiple sources including One Stop Centre of The Local Authorities, Sistem Pelaksanaan Projek II, JKR tenders, information from Telekom, TNB, Petronas, SYABAS, IWK and project information from contractors registered with CIDB.

Bagi mengurangkan ketirisan kutipan levi dan mengurangkan levi tertunggak, CIDB akan terus meningkatkan kecekapan pengurusan kutipan levi melalui tindakan dan penguatkuasaan yang lebih ketat, meliputi pendaftaran kontraktor, menyenarai hitam pengarah syarikat dan tindakan tatatertib serta menyekat dan menggantung pendaftaran kontraktor.

To mitigate losses in levy collection and reduce outstanding levy, CIDB will improve the efficiency of levy collection management through stricter action and enforcement in the areas of contractor registration, blacklisting directors of the companies, initiating disciplinary actions as well as blocking and suspending the registration of contractors.

2.0 Pendaftaran dan Pembaharuan Pendaftaran Pekerja

Akta CIDB menuntut setiap pekerja yang ingin melaksanakan kerja-kerja di tapak bina perlu berdaftar dengan CIDB sebagai pekerja sah dan layak memiliki kad pengenalan pekerja – Kad Hijau. Setiap pekerja yang berdaftar akan diberi perlindungan berkelompok insurans Takaful dan diwajibkan menghadiri kursus Induksi Keselamatan dan Kesihatan untuk melengkapkan diri dengan pengetahuan dan amalan baik keselamatan di tapak kerja. Tahun ini CIDB berjaya mencatat sejumlah 193,283 pendaftaran baru. Bilangan pekerja yang memperbaharui pendaftaran pula ialah seramai 205,977. Pendaftaran pekerja melibatkan majikan yang memerlukan pekerja yang juga bergantung kepada permintaan perkhidmatan pembinaan di negara ini. Usaha CIDB menggalakkan personel binaan memperbaharui pendaftaran masing-masing harus dipuji dan diteruskan.

2.0 Registration & Renewal of Registered Workers

CIDB Act demands that every employee intending to perform any work at a construction site must be registered with CIDB and holds a valid worker registration card – the Green Card. Every holder of a Green Card is entitled to a Takaful group insurance protection and must have sat through a compulsory safety and health induction training. This year CIDB successfully registered 193,283 new registrations. The number of workers who renewed their registration totaled 205,977. Employee registration needs the involvement of employers requiring the workforce, which also reflects the labour demands of the industry. Efforts by CIDB to encourage construction personnel to renew their registration should be praised and acknowledged.

Dengan bilangan pendaftaran di atas, bilangan personel binaan aktif yang berdaftar dengan CIDB hingga akhir tahun 2013 ialah 660,224, di mana 85% daripadanya (560,496) adalah personel tempatan. Kategori Pekerja Am merupakan kategori pendaftaran yang paling banyak dengan bilangan 246,217 (37%). Carta 1 adalah statistik pendaftaran mengikut kategori.

With the above registration, active personnel who are registered with CIDB stands at 660,224 of which 85% of them are locals. General worker continues to be the highest category of personnel registered with 246,217 (37% of all personnel). Chart 1 shows the registration statistics according to category.

Carta 1 : Pendaftaran Personel Binaan Mengikut Kategori/ Chart 1 : Registration of Construction Personnel by Category



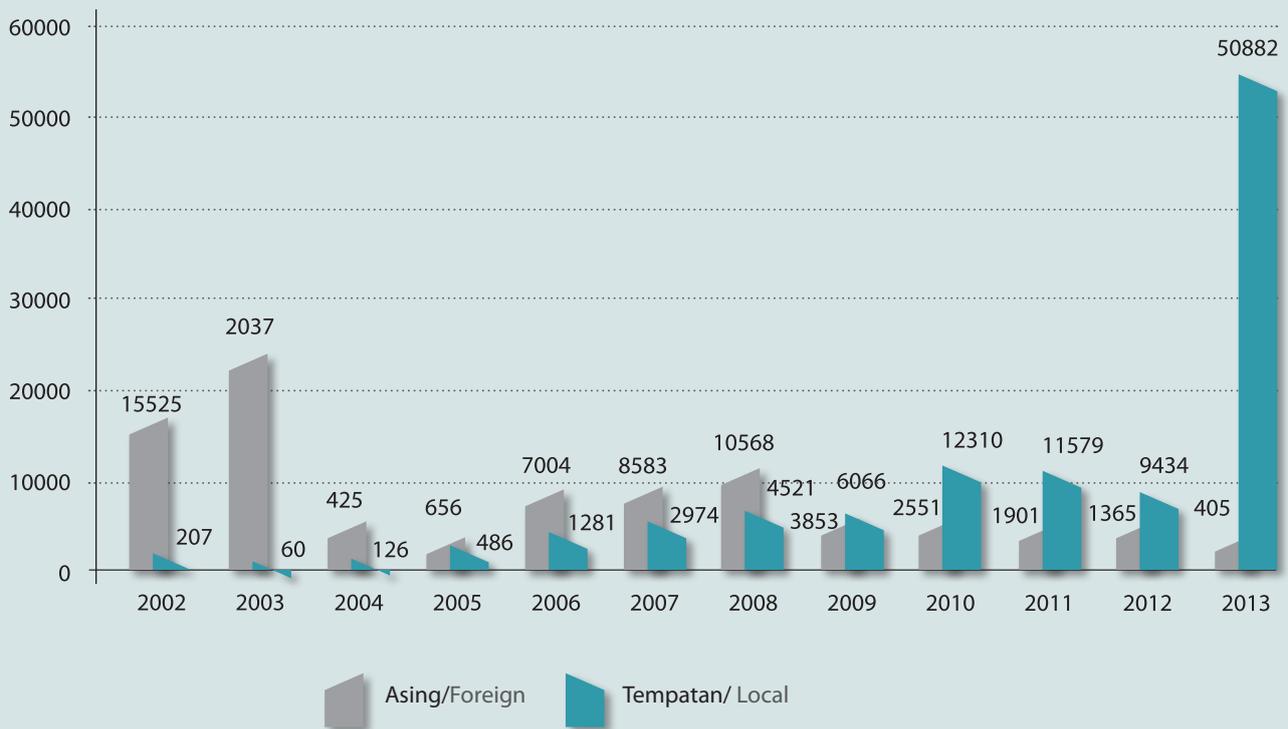
3.0 Akreditasi Pekerja Mahir

Proses akreditasi menguji dan mengesahkan kemahiran seseorang pekerja. Proses ini dijalankan dalam tiga kaedah iaitu latihan dan penilaian, penilaian sahaja dan pengiktirafan berdasarkan tahap pendidikan dan pengalaman. Peserta-peserta yang berjaya akan dianugerahkan Sijil Kecekapan Kemahiran (SKK). Untuk tahun 2013, terdapat 91 bidang kemahiran yang boleh diberikan akreditasi. Antara bidang kemahiran yang diminati pekerja mahir termasuklah Scaffolding Erection, Plumbing, Building Operation & Maintenance, Painting, Building Wiring dan Welding. Proses mengkreditasi pekerja mahir telah dimulakan lebih 10 tahun dahulu. Memandangkan peluang luas yang ditawarkan kepada pekerja mahir dan berikutan usaha gigih CIDB, pekerja tempatan mula mengambil inisiatif untuk mendapat pengiktirafan kemahiran mereka sejak tahun 2006. Bilangan 42,952 yang diakreditasi pada tahun 2013 merupakan pencapaian terbaik CIDB. Peluang terbuka luas untuk pekerja binaan meraih keuntungan kewangan daripada kemahiran yang dicapai. Carta 2 menunjukkan bilangan pekerja tempatan dan asing yang diakreditasi sejak 2002.

3.0 Worker Accreditation

An accreditation process tests and validates the skill of an employee. This process is carried out in three ways namely training and assessment, assessment only and recognition based on the levels of education and experience. Successful employee will be awarded with a Sijil Kecekapan Kemahiran (SKK). Up to 2013, there are 91 skill areas that an employee may be accredited in. Among the favoured skill areas include Scaffolding Erection, Plumbing, Building Operation & Maintenance, Painting, Building Wiring and Welding. The accreditation process has been carried out more than 10 years ago. Since 2006, there has been a significant increase in the number of local employees seeking recognition. This is due largely to better opportunities given to skilled workers and CIDB's determined effort to get the locals to be accredited. The 42,952 accredited in 2013 is CIDB best achievement. Wider opportunity to gain substantial financial gains awaits an accredited skilled construction worker. Chart 2 shows the number of local and foreign workers who are accredited since 2002.

Carta 2 : Bilangan pekerja di Akreditasi sejak 2002/Chart 2 : Number of Construction Personnel Accredited since 2002



4.0 Pendaftaran dan Akreditasi Kontraktor

Akta CIDB 520 juga mengkehendaki semua kontraktor yang melaksanakan projek pembinaan, berdaftar dengan CIDB dalam bidang dan gred yang bersesuaian dengan kebolehan dan kepakaran masing-masing. Mulai 15 Oktober 2012, kerajaan telah meluluskan penggunaan Sistem Satu Pendaftaran Kontraktor (SSPK) sebagai sistem tunggal untuk pendaftaran kontraktor di negara ini. SSPK memberi impak yang besar kepada CIDB dari segi peranan serta tanggungjawab kerana selain memproses Sijil Perakuan Pendaftaran Kontraktor (SPPK) CIDB juga perlu mengeluarkan Sijil Perolehan Kerja Kerajaan (SPKK) kepada kontraktor yang ingin menyertai perolehan Kerajaan. Ini merupakan tugas baru serta tanggungjawab tambahan bagi CIDB. Selain daripada itu, pihak CIDB juga menjadi tempat rujukan kepada pengeluar tender atau pihak klien khususnya bagi projek-projek Kerajaan dalam memberi khidmat nasihat berhubung prestasi kontraktor dan lain-lain perkara berkaitan.

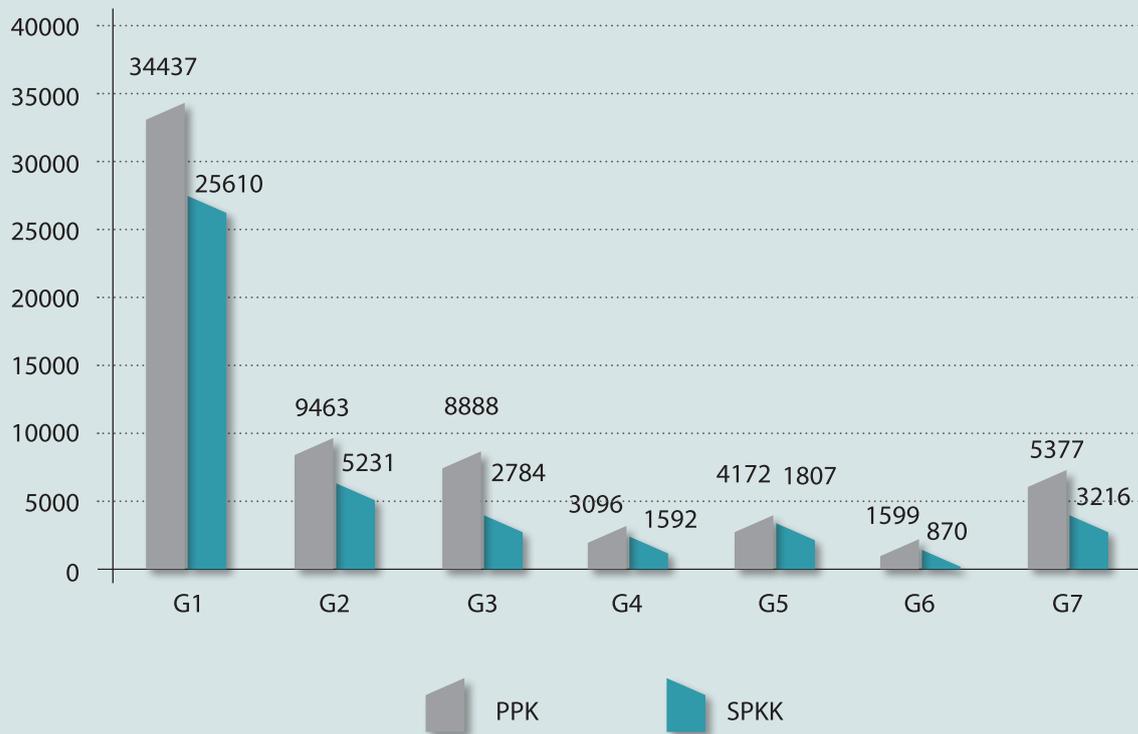
Di bawah SSPK, CIDB telah mendaftarkan sebanyak 67,033 kontraktor dengan gred seperti di carta 3. Dari jumlah ini 41,111 kontraktor layak menyertai tender perolehan kerajaan apabila diawadkan dengan SPKK.

4.0 Registration and Accreditation of Contractors

CIDB Act 520 also requires all contractors participating in construction project to be registered with CIDB in the area and grade that are suitable with their experience and expertise. From 15 October 2012, the government has introduced a single contractor registration system, Sistem Satu Pendaftaran Kontraktor (SSPK). SSPK has a big impact on the role and responsibility of CIDB which is now required to not just processing the Sijil Perakuan Pendaftaran Kontraktor (SPPK) but also to issue the Sijil Perolehan Kerja Kerajaan (SPKK) to contractors who wish to bid for government procurement. These are new assignments and additional duty for CIDB. Apart from that, CIDB is a referral centre for agencies issuing tenders and clients seeking advice on status and performance of contractors participating in tenders and related matters.

Under SSPK, CIDB has registered a total of 67,033 contractors with the grades as shown in Chart 3. From this number, 41,111 contractors qualified to participate in government procurement tender, having been awarded with a SPKK.

Carta 3 : Pendaftaran kontraktor mengikut gred/ Chart 3 : Contractor registration by grade



5.0 Pengeluaran Certificate of Approval (COA) bagi bahan-bahan impot

Pelaksanaan pematuhan Malaysia Standard (MS) ke atas pengimpotan produk atau bahan binaan dirujuk kepada Jadual Keempat Perintah Kastam (Larangan Mengenai Impot) 1998 Pindaan 2012 melalui pengeluaran Sijil Kelulusan atau 'Certificate of Approval' (CoA) oleh CIDB. Ini bermaksud semua bahan/produk binaan impot yang tersenarai dalam Jadual Keempat Perintah Kastam diwajibkan memperolehi CoA. Bahan/produk binaan yang dimaksudkan adalah seperti berikut :-

- i. Dikilangkan di negara asal dan dibawa masuk untuk kegunaan di dalam negara;
- ii. Dikilangkan oleh pengilang tempatan kemudian diekspot dan diimpot semula ke dalam negara; dan
- iii. Bahan diimpot untuk dikilangkan oleh pengilang tempatan dan produk yang dihasilkan diekspot ke luar negara.

Pada tahun 2013, sebanyak 4,219 CoA telah dikeluarkan ke atas produk atau bahan binaan dan lebih daripada 80% permohonan dapat diproses dan diluluskan dalam tempoh kurang daripada 3 hari. Ini mencerminkan kecekapan proses pengeluaran CoA oleh CIDB dalam memastikan produk atau bahan binaan yang diimpot diperakukan kualiti melalui pematuhan piawaian yang ditetapkan. Justeru itu, hanya produk atau bahan binaan yang mempunyai CoA sahaja akan dilepaskan di pintu masuk Kastam untuk diguna pakai dalam industri pembinaan. Antara produk atau bahan binaan yang disenaraikan dalam Jadual Keempat Perintah Kastam yang memerlukan CoA adalah ceramic product, iron & steel, cement, glass, insulation material, aluminium dan fibre cement.

Dalam memastikan bahan/produk tempatan juga mematuhi standard yang telah ditentukan, CIDB akan menguatkuasakan penggunaan produk atau bahan binaan dalam Jadual Keempat Akta 520 (Pindaan 2011) yang dikeluarkan oleh kilang tempatan. Seperti bahan impot juga, bahan-bahan ini perlu mendapat pemerakuan daripada CIDB terlebih dahulu sebelum boleh digunakan. Pemerakuan ini dilaksanakan bertujuan menjamin kualiti produk atau bahan binaan yang digunakan di tapak bina. Proses pemerakuan produk atau bahan binaan berkaitan adalah melalui sistem Certification of Local Products and Materials (CCPM). Oleh itu, setiap produk atau bahan binaan yang telah mendapat pemerakuan melalui CCPM akan diberikan Perakuan Pematuhan Standard (PPS).

5.0 Issuance of COA for imported products

Compliance to the relevant Malaysian Standards for imported construction products referred to the items in Jadual Keempat Perintah Kastam (Larangan Mengenai Impot) 1998 Pindaan 2012, and enforced through the issuance of 'Certificate of Approval' (CoA) by CIDB. This means all imported material / products as listed in Jadual Keempat Perintah Kastam will require CoA from CIDB. The CoA will be required for the following types of imported material / products;

- i. Manufactured in source countries and brought in for use in the country;
- ii. Manufactured by local manufacturer, exported and then imported again into the country; and
- iii. Imported materials used by local manufacturer and the manufactured products exported overseas.

In year 2013, CoAs were issued on a total of 4,219 products or building material and more than 80% of the applications have been processed and approved in less than 3-day period. This reflects CIDB efficiency in the processing of CoA and in ensuring that imported products or building materials are quality certified through the Malaysian Standards compliance. Only materials and products with CoAs are cleared at the Custom entry points to be used in the construction industry. Among products or building materials listed in Jadual Keempat Perintah Kastam which require CoA include ceramic products, iron & steel, cement, glass, insulation material, aluminum and cement fibre.

In ensuring that local materials/products also comply with the relevant Malaysian Standards, CIDB will enforce the same Jadual Keempat Akta 520 (Pindaan 2011) for products that are produced by the local manufacturers. Similar to the imported materials/products, the local materials/products will require certification by CIDB before they can be used. The certification is necessary to maintain the high degree of quality for local construction materials/products. The certification process is enforced through the issuance of Certification System for Local Products and Materials (CCPM). Every product or building material that is certified through CCPM will be issued with a Perakuan Pematuhan Standard (PPS).

Lawatan Pemeriksaan dan Penguatkuasaan/ Inspection and Enforcement Visit

- Penguatkuasaan telah mengeluarkan 4,477 notis maklumat dan kesalahan / 4,477 notices involving offence and required additional information issued
- 141 Laporan tatatertib /141 Disciplinary Reports
- 6 kontraktor di gantung pendaftaran / 6 contractors suspended
- 4 kontraktor ditarik balik pendaftaran dan 2 kontraktor akan didakwa / 4 contractors had their registration revoked and 2 contractors will be prosecuted

6.0 Lawatan Pemeriksaan dan Penguatkuasaan

Operasi-operasi penguatkuasaan yang dijalankan sepanjang tahun 2013 melibatkan beberapa kaedah utama iaitu Operasi Penguatkuasaan Rutin, Operasi Penguatkuasaan Bersama dan Operasi Penguatkuasaan Bersepadu. Operasi Penguatkuasaan Bersepadu turut melibatkan agensi-agensi penguatkuasaan yang lain terutamanya Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT), Jabatan Imigresen, Jabatan Keselamatan Dan Kesihatan Pekerja (JKKP), Jabatan Kesihatan dan sebagainya. Sebanyak 15 Operasi Penguatkuasaan Bersepadu telah berjaya dianjurkan dalam tahun 2013 dengan mendapat kerjasama yang baik dari agensi-agensi berkenaan. Tindakan terhadap ketidakpatuhan Akta 520 pula melibatkan tindakan tatatertib terhadap pendaftaran kontraktor berdasarkan Peraturan Pendaftaran Kontraktor (Industri Pembinaan) 1995 dan penyediaan Kertas Siasatan (IP) bagi tujuan pendakwaan di mahkamah berdasarkan Akta 520. Operasi-operasi penguatkuasaan yang dijalankan telah memberikan tumpuan kepada 3 skop penguatkuasaan utama iaitu pendaftaran kontraktor, pembayaran levi dan pendaftaran personel binaan.

Bagi tahun 2013, sejumlah 3,391 tapak bina, 4,793 kontraktor dan 90,984 personel binaan telah berjaya diperiksa. Sejumlah 4,477 notis yang melibatkan kesalahan dan keperluan maklumat tambahan telah dikeluarkan di tapak bina. Sebanyak 141 Laporan Tatatertib Kontraktor telah disediakan dan sejumlah 74 kontraktor telah dibawa ke Prosiding Tatatertib atas pelbagai kesalahan. 6 kontraktor telah digantung pendaftaran, 4 kontraktor ditarik balik pendaftaran, 2 kontraktor telah dipanjangkan kepada kes pendakwaan dan selebihnya telah dikenakan amaran. Sebanyak 85 Kertas Siasatan (IP) juga telah dibuka dan sejumlah 19 kontraktor telah dihadapkan ke mahkamah sepanjang tahun 2013.

6.0 Inspection and enforcement visit

Three major types of Enforcement operations carried out during 2013 were Routine Enforcement, Joint Enforcement and Integrated Enforcement Operation. Integrated Enforcement involves other enforcement agencies such as Local Authorities, Immigration Department, Department of Occupational Safety & Health and Department of Health. A total of 15 Integrated Enforcement operations were successfully conducted in 2013, with close cooperation from the other agencies. Action taken following non-compliance to the Act 520 include disciplinary actions on contractors' registration as provided for under Contractor Registration Regulation (Construction Industry) 1995 and preparation of Investigation Paper also based on the same Act. Enforcement operations carried out are focused on 3 scopes namely contractor registration, levy payment and construction personnel registration.

In 2013, a total of 3,391 work sites, 4,793 contractors and 90,984 construction personnel had been successfully inspected. A total of 4,477 notices, which involve offence and additional information requirement were also issued. 141 Contractor Disciplinary Reports were also prepared and 74 contractors have been brought to Disciplinary Proceeding for various offences. As a result, the registration of 6 contractors were suspended, 4 contractors had their registration revoked, 2 contractors will be prosecuted and the rest given warnings. 85 Investigation Papers were prepared and a total of 19 contractors have been brought to court during the year 2013.

BIDANG KEUTAMAAN 6 -

Mempromosikan Industri Pembinaan

PRIORITY AREA 6 -

Promoting Construction Industry

Mempromosi industri pembinaan, mempamerkan imej industri bersih, cekap dan efisien di persada tempatan dan global memberi impak besar dalam menjamin kelestarian industri itu sendiri. Platform utama dalam menghebahkan keupayaan industri pembinaan memenuhi keperluan pelanggan dibuat melalui acara tahunan Minggu Pembinaan Antarabangsa – *International Construction Week* (ICW). Di samping itu, CIDB juga menerajui usaha-usaha penggiat industri tempatan menimba peluang di luar negara dan usaha ini yang telah dimulakan sejak hujung tahun 90-an lagi telah membuah hasil yang membanggakan apabila sejumlah 702 projek di luar negara dengan nilai RM110.87 billion telah disiapkan atau dalam proses pembinaan oleh 113 kontraktor Malaysia. Juga, untuk julung kalinya, CIDB telah mengambil langkah penting untuk memahami persepsi penggiat industri ke atas perkhidmatan dan produk-produk yang disediakan oleh CIDB, melalui audit persepsi penggiat industri pembinaan mengenai CIDB.

Antara program terpenting termasuklah, memastikan tidak kurang daripada 12,000 pengunjung ke ICW 2012, menjalankan enam projek CSR dan menyediakan empat laporan Kajian Pasaran Luar Negara.

1.0 ICW 2013

ICW 2013 telah diadakan pada 26 hingga 28 Mac 2013 dan dirasmikan oleh YB Timbalan Menteri Kerja Raya, Dato' Yong Khoon Seng. Selain daripada *5th Malaysian Construction Summit*, Seminar dan Pameran Ecobuild, ICW 2013 juga turut menganjur Persidangan, Pameran dan Mesyuarat Majlis REAAA yang ke 14. Penceramah dan pengunjung tidak kurang dari 22 negara hadir di ICW 2013 ini.

ICW 2013 berjaya menarik sejumlah 15,900 pengunjung. Jumlah ini melebihi sasaran asal seramai 12,000. ICW 2013 mempunyai format yang berbeza dari tahun-tahun lepas di mana penekanan yang lebih diberikan kepada perkongsian pengalaman dan maklumat di bidang-bidang penting buat masa kini seperti teknologi hijau, sustainability dan mekanisasi dalam industri pembinaan.

Kemuncak ICW, ialah Malam Gala *Malaysian Construction Industry Excellent Award* (MCIEA) 2012 yang telah disempurnakan oleh YBhg. Ketua Setiausaha Negara. Awad ini dianugerah kepada syarikat dan individu yang telah mempamer dan menyumbang kepada prestasi cemerlang industri pembinaan negara. Untuk tahun ini sebanyak tiga belas kategori awad yang merangkumi Anugerah Kontraktor, Anugerah Projek, Anugerah Pencapaian Antarabangsa, Anugerah Individu dan Anugerah Khas Inovasi telah disampaikan.

Promoting the construction industry, demonstrating an industry, which is respectable, efficient and effective at the local and global market place, will be impactful in ensuring the sustainability of the industry itself. The main platform used to showcase the industry's capability and capacity in meeting customer's need is through the International Construction Week (ICW), now in its twelfth year. At the same time, CIDB is also leading the efforts to capture overseas construction businesses for the local industry players. This structured effort that has been initiated as early as the late 1990s, has produced excellent results when more than 702 projects worth more than RM110.87 were secured by 113 Malaysian contractors. Also, for the first time in its history, CIDB is taking the bold step to establish the stakeholders' perception on CIDB's products and services through a Stakeholders Perception Study.

Among the most important programs include, ensuring not less than 12,000 visitors to ICW 2012, conducting six CSR projects and publishing four Overseas market Opportunities reports.

1.0 ICW 2013

ICW 2013 was held from 26th to 28th March and officiated by the YB Deputy Minister of Works, Dato' Yong Khoon Seng. Apart from the 5th Malaysian Construction Summit, Ecobuild Seminar and Exhibition, ICW 2013 also hosted the 14th REAAA Conference, Exhibition and Council Meeting. Participants and speakers were drawn from no less than 22 countries.

This significant event drew almost 15,900 visitors, exceeding the earlier target of 12,000. The 2013 ICW format has been slightly enhanced to give greater emphasise on experience and information sharing in the highly regarded areas of green technology, sustainability and mechanization in the construction industry.

ICW finale was the grand Gala Dinner for the Malaysian Construction Industry Excellent Award (MCIEA) 2012 that was graced by the presence of YBhg. Chief Secretary to the Government who also officiated the event. MCIEA awards are annually given to companies and individuals who have demonstrated and contributed to excellent performance in nation building. This year, a total of thirteen awards were presented in the categories of Contractor Award, Project Award, International Achievement Award, Individual Award and Special Innovation Award.

2.0 Tanggungjawab Sosial

CIDB telah memulakan enam inisiatif CSR untuk meningkatkan imej organisasi serta penggiat industri. Inisiatif melibatkan tiga bidang iaitu tadbir urus, pembangunan talent akan datang dan projek komuniti.

Sila rujuk mukasurat 20 untuk laporan penuh.

3.0 Perhubungan Awam

Kejayaan usaha-usaha perhubungan awam diukur dari nilai PR yang diperolehi ekoran pendedahan aktiviti CIDB di media-media utama. Untuk tahun 2013, sejumlah 1188 artikel mengenai CIDB muncul di lima media cetak, satu siaran TV dan satu siaran radio. Ini memberikan nilai PR sebanyak RM24.315 juta, melebihi sasaran asal RM10 juta.

4.0 Audit Persepsi Penggiat Industri

Audit persepsi penggiat industri ini merupakan usaha pertama CIDB untuk mengetahui sejauh mana kejayaan usaha-usaha CIDB dalam memenuhi keperluan pelanggan. Keputusan yang diperolehi adalah berbagai-bagai dan memberangsangkan. Keputusan Audit ini akan dijadikan baseline dan juga asas kepada pembangunan Audit Persepsi seterusnya.

5.0 Mesyuarat Lembaga dan Laporan Tahunan

Lembaga CIDB bersidang sebanyak enam kali pada tahun 2013 dengan purata kehadiran ahli-ahli 80%. Sebanyak 13 kertas kerja telah dibenteng dan diluluskan.

Sementara itu penyediaan Laporan Tahunan 2012 berjalan seperti dirancang dan disiapkan dalam tempoh yang ditetapkan.

6.0 Bisnes Antarabangsa

Globalisasi telah mewujudkan pelbagai peluang serta cabaran kepada syarikat pembinaan tempatan. Di samping usaha meningkatkan penceburan syarikat pembinaan tempatan di arena global, pelbagai usaha lain telah dan sedang dilaksanakan untuk memastikan syarikat pembinaan tempatan mampu membina daya saing untuk menempuh pelbagai cabaran di peringkat domestik dan Global.

2.0 Corporate Social Responsibility

CIDB has embarked on six CSR initiatives to enhance the image of the organisation as well as industry players. The initiatives fall under three different areas of governance, development of future talents and community projects.

Please refer to page 20 for fully report.

3.0 Public Relation

Public relation success is often measured by the PR value achieved following the exposure of CIDB activities in major medias. In 2013, a total of 1188 articles on CIDB appeared in five print media, one TV show and one radio show. This gives a PR value total of RM24.315 million, exceeding the original target RM10 million.

4.0 Industry Stakeholders Perception Audit

This industry stakeholders perception audit, is CIDB's first effort in establishing the success of CIDB in meeting customer requirement. It had produced mixed but encouraging results which will be used as a baseline measure and a basis for subsequent and more comprehensive audit.

5.0 Board Meeting and Annual Report

The CIDB Board sat a total of six times in the year 2013 with members' attendance averaging about 80%. A total of 13 working paper were presented, deliberated and approved.

Meanwhile the preparation of the Annual Report for 2012 went as planned and was completed within the time frame given.

6.0 International Business

Globalisation has created various opportunities and challenges to local construction companies. Beside efforts to increase local construction company involvement in the global arena, various other efforts have and will continue to be implemented to ensure local construction companies build competitiveness to surmount various challenges at the domestic and global level.

Kejayaan syarikat pembinaan Malaysia di luar Negara/ Malaysian construction company's success abroad

- 702 bilangan projek/ 702 number of projects
- RM110.9 juta nilai projek/
RM110.9 billion value of project
- 53 buah Negara/ 53 countries
- 113 syarikat/ 113 companies

Hasil program peningkatan bisnes global terbukti berjaya apabila hingga tahun ini, 702 projek telah diperolehi dengan nilai projek berjumlah RM110.87 billion. Lebih 90% projek dengan nilai RM72.6 billion telah disiapkan dan bakinya sedang di peringkat pembinaan.

The output from global business enhancement programs proves successful when a total of 702 projects with project value amounting to RM110.87 billion were secured up to 2013. More than 90% of the projects with value RM72.6 billion have been completed and the rest are still under construction.

Program utama penggalakkan bisnes antarabangsa ialah memasarkan industri pembinaan negara dalam cara yang tertumpu di peringkat global. Antara usaha-usaha yang telah dijalankan termasuklah;

The main programme to encourage international business is to market the country's construction industry in a focused manner at the global level. Among efforts that has been executed including;

6.1 Kerjasama antarabangsa dan Liberalisasi Perdagangan

CIDB merupakan antara agensi utama yang mewakili kerajaan dan sektor pembinaan negara dalam pelbagai rundingan globalisasi yang melibatkan kerjasama antarabangsa di peringkat dua hala, pelbagai hala dan serantau serta liberalisasi perdagangan. Antara aktiviti-aktiviti yang disertai melibatkan mesyuarat/rundingan kerjasama antarabangsa dan liberalisasi perdagangan dengan negara-negara China, India, Japan, Myanmar, Indonesia, Vietnam dan Republik Afrika Selatan

6.1 International Collaboration and Trade Liberalisation

CIDB is the main agency representing the government and the construction sector in various globalisation and regional negotiation involving bilateral and multi-lateral international cooperation, regional and trade liberalisation. Among activities participated include, meeting / negotiation on international cooperation and trade liberalisation with China, India, Myanmar, Japan, Indonesia, Vietnam and the Republic of South Africa.

6.2 Kerjasama dua hala dalam pelaksanaan projek luar Negara

CIDB bertindak sebagai pemangkin kepada kontraktor-kontraktor tempatan dalam usaha memperolehi projek-projek luar negara secara rundingan terus dengan menggunakan pendekatan kerjasama antara Kerajaan dengan Kerajaan (G2G). Pendekatan ini biasanya bermula dengan pemeteraian Perjanjian Persefahaman (MOU) di antara kedua-dua negara. Sehingga akhir 2013, CIDB telah memudahcara penyertaan syarikat-syarikat pembinaan Malaysia untuk lapan (8) MOU yang telah dan akan ditandatangani oleh Malaysia dengan negara asing. Negara-negara ini termasuklah India, Bangladesh, Djibouti, Myanmar, Guinea, Tatarstan dan Qatar. Antara projek-projek yang dimudahcara termasuklah;

6.2 Bilateral Cooperation in overseas project Implementation

CIDB facilitates the local contractors in securing overseas projects through direct negotiation made possible by Government-to-Government (G2G) cooperation. This approach usually starts with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries. Till the end of 2013, CIDB has facilitated Malaysian construction companies participation through the signing of eight MOUs with foreign countries. These countries include India, Bangladesh, Djibouti, Myanmar, Guinea, Tatarstan and Qatar. Among the projects that have been facilitated include;

1. Pemberian Perkhidmatan bantuan Teknikal untuk pembangunan dan pengurusan Jalanraya di India.
2. Kerjasama dalam bidang infrastruktur di Republik Rakyat Bangladesh.
3. Kerjasama dalam bidang Infrastruktur, Minyak dan Gas di Republik Djibouti
4. Membangunkan mekanisma pelaksanaan projek-projek yang bermanfaat bagi kedua-dua kerajaan dan menjalin hubungan kerjasama jangka panjang antara Malaysia dan Myanmar
5. Pelaksanaan projek melalui pendekatan G2G dengan Guinea.
6. Projek Pembangunan Bercampur di Rayyan, Doha, Qatar

1. Provision of technical service assistance for development and management of highways in India.
2. Cooperation in the area of Infrastructure in People Republic of Bangladesh.
3. Cooperation in the areas of Infrastructure, Oil and Gas in Republic of Djibouti.
4. Developing mechanism for mutually beneficial project implementation and establishing long-term relationship between Malaysia and Myanmar
5. Project implementation through G2G approach with Guinea.
6. Mixed-development project in Rayyan, Doha, Qatar

6.3 Misi Fokus pembinaan

Pada tahun ditinjau, CIDB juga telah memperhebatkan misi meneroka pelbagai peluang yang wujud di negara sasaran serta membuka jalan kepada kontraktor-kontraktor Malaysia. CIDB telah menganjur dan mengetuai setiap misi untuk menerokai peluang-peluang di negara sasaran seperti Myanmar, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Afrika Selatan.

6.3 Construction focused missions

For the year in consideration, CIDB also has intensified overseas missions to explore various opportunities that exist in the target countries and paving the way for Malaysian contractors. CIDB organized and led every mission to explore opportunities in target countries like Myanmar, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, South Africa.

6.4 Laporan Bisnes Negara

Laporan Bisnes Negara yang disediakan merangkumi laporan berkenaan dengan sosio-ekonomi serta panduan menjalankan bisnes di negara berkenaan. Antara Laporan Bisnes Negara yang telah disediakan adalah seperti berikut;

Doing Business in Guinea
Doing Business in India
Doing Business in Indonesia
Doing Business in Myanmar
Doing Business in Nigeria

Setakat ini CIDB telah menyediakan 20 Laporan 'Doing Business' bagi negara-negara yang telah disasarkan.

Di samping program-program di atas, CIDB juga telah menyertai beberapa seminar, forum dan mesyuarat peluang perniagaan projek antarabangsa, menghadiri pameran dan forum luar Negara, menerima kunjungan hormat delegasi luar negara dan menyebarkan maklumat peluang projek dan tender luar negara. Tahun ini CIDB telah menyebarkan tidak kurang daripada 71 notis panggilan tender projek luar negara.

6.4 Country Business Reports

The Country Business Reports produced contain the socio-economic performance of a country and has a guideline on carrying out business in that country. Among Business Reports produced include;

Doing Business in Guinea
 Doing Business in India
 Doing Business in Indonesia
 Doing Business in Myanmar
 Doing Business in Nigeria

So far CIDB has prepared 20 'Doing Business' reports for countries that have been targeted.

Apart from the above programs, CIDB also had participated in several seminars, forum and meetings discussing project opportunities overseas; attending overseas exhibitions and forums, receiving courtesy calls from foreign delegation and disseminated overseas project information and tenders. This year CIDB has publicised not less than 71 notices calling for tenders in overseas projects.

AKTIVITI SOKONGAN SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

Aktiviti sokongan menyokong pencapaian program-program untuk enam Bidang Keutamaan. Kebanyakan aktiviti ini melibatkan perkhidmatan Pengurusan Maklumat, Kewangan, Akaun dan Pentadbiran, Undang-Undang dan Audit Dalam. Prestasi aktiviti sokongan samalah juga pentingnya dan seharusnya selari dan sehaluan dengan prestasi petunjuk bidang utama.

Antara program terpenting termasuklah, memperolehi skim pengasingan perkhidmatan CIDB dari pihak-pihak tertentu, memastikan perkhidmatan network dan pencapaian sistem maklumat sentiasa berada di tahap melebihi 99%, menyiapkan semua laporan audit dalam masa yang ditetapkan dan semua pembayaran diproses dan dibayar dalam tempoh 14 hari.

1.0 Skim Pengasingan Perkhidmatan CIDB

Seperti beberapa badan berkanun yang telah berjaya melalui skim pengasingan perkhidmatan seperti BSN, LTAT, LUTH, KWSP, LHDN dan PERKESO, CIDB telah mengkaji beberapa pilihan skim pengasingan yang dipercayai akan dapat mewujudkan satu agensi yang lebih berkesan dan efisien. Laporan cadangan pengasingan telahpun disediakan dan kini menunggu kelulusan pihak-pihak berwajib. Dijangka semua kelulusan yang diperlukan akan diperolehi pada tahun 2014.

2.0 Pembangunan Sumber Manusia

Usaha untuk meningkatkan kemahiran staf dilaksanakan secara berterusan sepanjang tahun. Prestasi untuk melatih 702 staf dalam bidang-bidang berkaitan amat menggalakkan. Tidak kurang daripada 99 kursus, seminar, bengkel dan persidangan telah dihadiri oleh staf dalam usaha meningkatkan kemahiran di bidang-bidang tertentu. Usaha untuk meningkatkan kepakaran dan kompetensi staf dalaman ini akan diteruskan.

3.0 Perkhidmatan Perolehan Korporat

Terdapat kecekapan yang tinggi dalam memproses permohonan tender, sebutharga dan juga pembelian terus di mana kesemua permohonan ini dapat ditimbang dan diproses dalam masa yang ditentukan. Sejumlah 3,174 permohonan tender, sebutharga dan pembelian terus berjaya diproses.

4.0 Perkhidmatan Akaun dan pemprosesan Bayaran

Semua akaun siap teraudit diperolehi pada Ogos 2013. Sementara itu untuk tahun 2013, CIDB berjaya memproses permintaan pembayaran dalam tempoh yang telah ditentukan. Dengan jumlah 9,317 bil, CIDB berjaya memproses 36 bil setiap hari bekerja.

5.0 Perkhidmatan Pengurusan Maklumat

Antara perkhidmatan terpenting bagi perkhidmatan pengurusan maklumat ialah memastikan pencapaian network dan kemudahan komputer di tahap 99%. Tahap perkhidmatan ini telah tercapai sejak beberapa tahun dahulu. Sementara itu perkhidmatan online bagi proses-proses utama juga telah beroperasi. CIDB sedang berusaha untuk memastikan lain-lain proses juga disediakan dalam talian. Ini bersesuaian dengan keperluan MAMPU yang

Supporting Activities are instrumental in ensuring the success of programs in the six key areas. Most of these activities relate to the provision of Information Management, Finance, Accounts and Administration, Legal and Internal Auditing services. As such, it is necessary that the performance of the supporting activities should match and run in parallel with the performance of the programs in the six key areas.

Among most important programs include, securing a separate service scheme for CIDB, maintaining network and computing service uptime at a minimum of 99%, completing all audit reports within the agreed time, and processing of payment invoices within 14 days

1.0 CIDB Service Separation Scheme

Like a number of statutory bodies that have gone through the service separation scheme such BSN, LTAT, LUTH, EPF, IRB and PERKESO, CIDB has made a commitment to pursue a separation scheme that will result in the creation of a more effective and efficient organization. A number of existing schemes have been reviewed and a separation recommendation report has been prepared. The report is now awaiting approval from the relevant parties. It is expected that all approvals will be acquired in 2014

2.0 Human Resource Development

The program to enhance competency of staff is done on a continuous basis. The effort to train 702 internal staff met the expectation when all 702 managed to go through 99 courses, seminars, workshops and conferences planned and identified for the staff. The program to enhance competencies of the staff will be continued.

3.0 Corporate Procurement Services

There is efficiency within CIDB in the processing of tender, quotation and direct purchasing application where all applications managed to be verified and processed within the timeframe given. A total of 3,174 tender, quotation and direct purchase application were processed.

4.0 Accounting and Payment processing services

Preparation of audited accounts has been achieved in August 2013. Meanwhile, for 2013, CIDB has also succeeded in processing payment within the stipulated time frame. With a total of 9,317 bills, CIDB processed more than 36 bills every working day.

5.0 Information Management Services

Among the most important services offered by the Information Management services is to ensure that CIDB network and computing services is made available 99% of the time. This high service level has been achieved for a number of years now. Meanwhile, online services for the major processes are already operating. CIDB is in the process of bringing more services online in response to MAMPU's requirement for 98% of services

berkehendakkan supaya 98% perkhidmatan dapat ditawarkan secara online. Di masa yang sama, prasarana ICT menggunakan kaedah Cloud tercapai apabila Pusat Data CIDB di Cyberjaya mula beroperasi. Ini membolehkan webmail dan pencarian direktori dilakukan.

5.1 Program Building Information Modeling

Menyedari kepentingan BIM dalam industri pembinaan Malaysia, CIDB telah mengambil inisiatif untuk mengadakan Seminar Kesedaran BIM pada 19 Jun 2013. Seminar ini merupakan seminar BIM yang pertama oleh CIDB dan CDIB sedang merancang beberapa seminar lagi. Seminar ini mendapat sambutan yang amat mengalakkan dimana lebih 100 peserta telah hadir.

Selain itu, CIDB juga telah mengambil inisiatif untuk menubuhkan Jawatankuasa Pemandu BIM peringkat Kebangsaan pada 24 Julai 2013. Pengerusi pertama Jawatankuasa ini adalah Dato' Salehudin (Pegawai Kanan, PROKOM JKR). Ahli-ahli jawatankuasa terdiri daripada JKR, EPU, ICU, PAM, BEM, RISM, MAPMA, MAFM, UMP, UiTM dan Sime Darby. Melalui Jawatankuasa Pemandu BIM ini, satu jawatankuasa kecil telah dibentuk, iaitu Jawatankuasa BIM Roadmap peringkat Kebangsaan bagi menyediakan pelan halatuju BIM serta bidang-bidang keutamaan yang perlu diberi fokus di dalam program BIM. Bengkel pertama Jawatankuasa kecil ini telah dijalankan pada November 2013 dan arahnya BIM akan siap menjelang tahun 2014.

6.0 Perkhidmatan Undang-Undang

Memberikan perkhidmatan undang-undang dalam kes-kes litigasi merupakan tugas yang agak rumit, memakan masa dan memerlukan kerjasama dari pelbagai pihak. Dalam kes-kes litigasi, pihak unit undang-undang telah berjaya mengambil tindakan undang-undang sebanyak 151 kes di mahkamah. Sementara itu, Unit undang-undang juga telah berjaya menderaf dan menyemak sebanyak 54 Memorandum Perjanjian dan juga Memorandum Persefahaman bagi pihak CIDB. Dalam menjalankan tugasnya juga, Unit Undang-undang telah berjaya mengeluarkan sebanyak 35 Nota Nasihat kepada pihak CIDB dan yang berkaitan dengannya.

7.0 Perkhidmatan Audit Dalaman

Dalam usaha untuk memastikan proses dan prosidur CIDB sah, tepat dan berkesan, pemeriksaan audit secara berterusan dilaksanakan. Untuk tahun 2013, sejumlah enam pemeriksaan audit berjaya disiapkan. Enam pemeriksaan ini ialah seperti berikut;

1. Audit Pengurusan Kewangan Pejabat Negeri (2 laporan),
2. Audit Pengurusan Levi,
3. Audit Pengurusan Aset,
4. Audit Pengurusan ABM (2 laporan),
5. Audit mengejut Pejabat Negeri Wilayah Persekutuan KL,
6. Self-Auditing Pejabat Negeri.

Pemeriksaan Audit telah mencadangkan beberapa pembaikan. Antaranya;

1. Mempertingkatkan pengurusan melalui kawalan dalaman.
2. Melaksanakan kawalan dokumen bagi proses-proses tertentu.
3. Memperkemaskan beberapa prosidur penting seperti kutipan levi.

to be made available online. Likewise, the provision of ICT infrastructure using Cloud technology has been successful when CIDB Data Centre at Cyberjaya began operation. This enables the webmail and directory search to be carried out.

5.1 Building Information Modeling Program

With the keen interest in BIM shown by the Malaysian construction industry, CIDB has taken the initiative to organize a BIM awareness seminar on 19th June 2013. This marked the first such seminar organized by CIDB and will be followed by other seminars. Attendance to the seminar is very encouraging with the attendance of more than 100 participants.

Apart from that, CIDB has also taken the initiative to establish National BIM Steering Committee on 24 July 2013. The first chairman of the Committee is Dato' Salehudin (Senior Director, PROKOM JKR). Committee members consist of JKR, EPU, ICU, PAM, BEM, RISM, MAPMA, MAFM, UMP, UiTM and Sime Darby. Through the BIM Steering Committee, a National BIM Roadmap Sub-Committee was also established. Among the tasks of the sub-committee is to establish BIM's way forward and identify areas to be given priority in the BIM program. The first workshop for the sub-committee was held in November 2013 where its way forward was deliberated for completion in 2014.

6.0 Legal Services

Providing legal service in litigation cases is complicated, time-consuming and requires cooperation from various parties. In the case of litigation, the Legal Unit has successfully taken 151 legal actions at the courts. Meanwhile, the Unit also successfully drafted and verified a total of 54 Memorandum of Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding on behalf of CIDB. In carrying out its function, the Legal Unit has also succeeded in issuing 35 Advise Notes to CIDB and related agencies.

7.0 Internal Auditing Services

In an effort to ensure CIDB processes and procedures are valid, correct and effective, audit examinations are continuously being carried out. In 2013, a total of six auditing exercises were completed and the following audit reports produced;

1. Financial Management Audit for State Offices (2 reports),
2. Levi Management Audit
3. Asset Management Audit
4. ABM Management Audit (2 reports)
5. Surprise Audit for CIDB Wilayah Persekutuan KL,
6. Self-Auditing for State Offices.

The audit exercises have recommended a number of improvement and enhancement as follows;

1. Enhancing Managerial procedures through internal control.
2. Adoption of document control for relevant processes.
3. Improvement to key procedures such as levy collection.



**LAPORAN KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MENGENAI PENYATA KEWANGAN
LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013**

Laporan Mengenai Penyata Kewangan

Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan Kumpulan telah diaudit oleh wakil saya yang merangkumi Lembaran Imbangan pada 31 Disember 2013 dan Penyata Pendapatan, Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti serta Penyata Aliran Tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut, ringkasan polisi perakaunan yang signifikan dan nota penjelasan lain.

Tanggungjawab Lembaga Pengarah Terhadap Penyata Kewangan

Lembaga Pengarah bertanggungjawab terhadap penyediaan dan persembahan penyata kewangan tersebut yang saksama selaras dengan piawaian pelaporan kewangan yang diluluskan di Malaysia dan Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan 1994 (Akta 520). Lembaga Pengarah juga bertanggungjawab terhadap kawalan dalaman yang ditetapkan perlu oleh pengurusan bagi membolehkan penyediaan penyata kewangan yang bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara sama ada disebabkan oleh fraud atau kesilapan.

Tanggungjawab Juruaudit

Tanggungjawab saya adalah memberi pendapat terhadap penyata kewangan tersebut berdasarkan pengauditan yang dijalankan. Pengauditan telah dilaksanakan mengikut Akta Audit 1957 dan piawaian pengauditan yang diluluskan di Malaysia. Piawaian tersebut menghendaki saya mematuhi keperluan etika serta merancang dan melaksanakan pengauditan untuk memperoleh jaminan yang munasabah sama ada penyata kewangan tersebut bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara.

Pengauditan meliputi pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit mengenai amaun dan pendedahan dalam penyata kewangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung kepada pertimbangan juruaudit, termasuk penilaian risiko salah nyata yang ketara pada penyata

kewangan sama ada disebabkan oleh fraud atau kesilapan. Dalam membuat penilaian risiko tersebut, juruaudit mempertimbangkan kawalan dalaman yang bersesuaian dengan entiti dalam penyediaan dan persembahan penyata kewangan yang memberi gambaran yang benar dan saksama bagi tujuan merangka prosedur pengauditan yang bersesuaian tetapi bukan untuk menyatakan pendapat mengenai keberkesanan kawalan dalaman entiti tersebut. Pengauditan juga termasuk menilai kesesuaian polisi perakaunan yang diguna pakai dan kemunasabahan anggaran perakaunan yang dibuat oleh pengurusan serta persembahan penyata kewangan secara menyeluruh.

Saya percaya bahawa bukti audit yang saya peroleh adalah mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk dijadikan asas bagi pendapat audit saya.

Pendapat

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 2013 dan prestasi kewangan serta aliran tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut selaras dengan piawaian pelaporan kewangan yang diluluskan di Malaysia.

Saya telah mempertimbangkan penyata kewangan dan laporan juruaudit bagi semua syarikat subsidiari yang tidak diaudit oleh saya seperti yang dinyatakan dalam nota kepada penyata kewangan. Saya berpuas hati bahawa penyata kewangan berkenaan telah disatukan dengan Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dalam bentuk dan kandungan yang sesuai dan wajar bagi tujuan penyediaan penyata kewangan. Saya juga telah menerima maklumat dan penjelasan yang memuaskan sebagaimana yang dikehendaki bagi tujuan tersebut. Laporan juruaudit mengenai penyata kewangan syarikat subsidiari berkenaan tidak mengandungi sebarang pemerhatian yang boleh menjejaskan penyata kewangan.



(DATUK HJ. ANWARI BIN SURI)
b.p. KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA
26 OGOS 2014

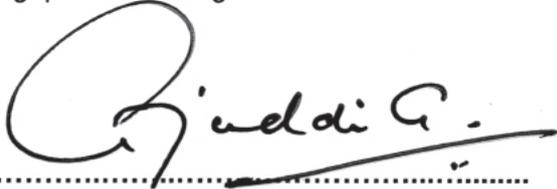


**LAPORAN KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MENGENAI PENYATA KEWANGAN
LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN
INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013**

PENYATA OLEH PENERUSI DAN SEORANG ANGGOTA LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Kami, Tan Sri Dr. Ahmad Tajuddin bin Ali dan Dato' Hashmuiddin bin Mohammad yang merupakan Pengerusi dan salah seorang anggota Lembaga Pengarah LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA dengan ini menyatakan bahawa pada pendapat Lembaga Pengarah, Penyata Pendapatan, Lembaran Imbangan, Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti dan Penyata Aliran Tunai LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA dan Kumpulan yang berikut ini berserta dengan nota-nota di dalamnya adalah disediakan untuk menunjukkan pandangan yang benar dan saksama berkenaan dengan kedudukan LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2013 dan hasil kendalian serta perubahan kedudukan kewangan LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA dan Kumpulan bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut.

Bagi pihak Lembaga



.....
TAN SRI DR. AHMAD TAJUDDIN BIN ALI
 Pengerusi,
 Lembaga Pembangunan
 Industri Pembinaan Malaysia

Tarikh: **12 AUG 2014**

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Bagi pihak Lembaga



.....
DATO' HASHMUDDIN BIN MOHAMMAD
 Pengarah,
 Lembaga Pembangunan
 Industri Pembinaan Malaysia

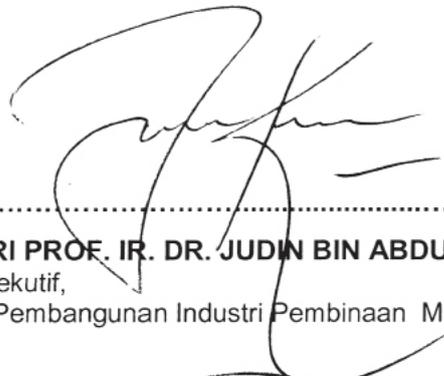
Tarikh: **12 AUG 2014**

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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

Saya, Dato' Sri Prof. Ir Dr. Judin bin Abdul Karim, pegawai utama yang bertanggungjawab ke atas pengurusan kewangan LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA, dengan ikhlasnya mengakui bahawa Penyata Pendapatan, Lembaran Imbangan, Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti dan Penyata Aliran Tunai LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA dan Kumpulan yang berikut ini berserta dengan nota-nota di dalamnya, mengikut sebaik-baik pengetahuan dan kepercayaan saya, adalah betul dan saya membuat ikrar ini dengan sebenarnya mempercayai bahawa ianya itu adalah benar dan atas kehendak-kehendak Akta Akuan Berkanun, 1960.

Sebenarnya dan sesungguhnya)
diakui oleh penama di atas di)
Kuala Lumpur pada 12 AUG 2016)



.....
DATO' SRI PROF. IR. DR. JUDIN BIN ABDUL KARIM
Ketua Eksekutif,
Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia

Di hadapan saya,



.....
PESURUHJAYA SUMPAH

No. 86, Tingkat Bawah
Jalan Putra
50350 Kuala Lumpur

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

LEMBARAN INBANGAN PADA 31 DISEMBER 2013

| | Nota | Kumpulan | | Lembaga | |
|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| | | 2013 RM | 2012 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula | 2013 RM | 2012 RM Seperti dinyatakan semula |
| Aset bukan semasa | | | | | |
| Hartanah, loji dan peralatan | 3 | 176,058,978 | 206,198,613 | 166,258,677 | 196,067,384 |
| Kerja dalam pembangunan | 4 | 29,968,857 | 26,463,236 | 29,968,857 | 26,483,236 |
| Pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari | 5 | - | - | 23,510,842 | 23,510,842 |
| Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu | 6 | 511,100 | 393,515 | - | - |
| Muhibah | 7 | 471,874 | 512,893 | - | - |
| Lain-lain pelaburan | 8 | 4,370,433 | 4,370,433 | - | - |
| | | 211,381,242 | 237,938,690 | 219,738,376 | 246,041,462 |
| Aset semasa | | | | | |
| Inventori | 9 | 538,305 | 603,374 | 224,223 | 352,585 |
| Penghutang perniagaan | 10 | 29,535,753 | 24,877,894 | 25,308,332 | 18,271,845 |
| Penghutang lain dan terimaan | 11 | 11,022,073 | 13,341,754 | 8,007,083 | 9,568,308 |
| Hutang dari syarikat subsidiari | 12 | - | - | 256,403 | 30,000 |
| Hutang dari Pengarah | 15 | - | 500 | - | - |
| Cukai baikpulih | | 249,671 | 860,026 | 83,978 | - |
| Pelaburan portfolio | 16 | 7,448,738 | 7,178,475 | - | - |
| Deposit jangka pendek | 17 | 558,505,961 | 513,835,202 | 550,521,909 | 505,933,304 |
| Tunai dan baki di bank | | 12,521,816 | 22,092,647 | 2,189,657 | 14,700,822 |
| | | 619,822,317 | 582,789,872 | 586,591,585 | 548,856,864 |
| Liabiliti semasa | | | | | |
| Pemiutang perniagaan | | 14,067,395 | 11,545,574 | 2,712,590 | 7,794,085 |
| Pemiutang lain dan akruan | 18 | 18,895,361 | 12,915,965 | 12,358,673 | 7,565,755 |
| Hutang kepada syarikat subsidiari | 12 | - | - | 1,939,726 | 1,484,023 |
| Hutang kepada syarikat sub-subsidiari | 13 | - | - | 21,172,334 | 8,975,300 |
| Hutang kepada syarikat bersekutu | 14 | 514,593 | 211,786 | - | - |
| Pinjaman bank | 19 | 815,444 | 703,336 | - | - |
| Peruntukan cukai | | 803,848 | 2,462,340 | - | 2,075,507 |
| | | 35,096,641 | 27,839,001 | 38,183,323 | 27,894,670 |

Nota-nota kepada penyata kewangan adalah merupakan sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

PENYATA PENDAPATAN LBAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013

| | Nota | Kumpulan | | Lembaga | |
|---|------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | 2013 RM | 2012 RM | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Aset semasa bersih | | 584,725,676 | 554,950,871 | 548,408,262 | 520,962,194 |
| | | 796,106,918 | 792,889,561 | 768,146,638 | 767,003,656 |
| Dibiayai oleh: | | | | | |
| Rizab dan modal | | | | | |
| Kumpulan wang terkumpul | | 776,205,805 | 772,912,863 | 756,185,413 | 754,856,499 |
| Kumpulan wang pinjaman kenderaan | 20 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Kumpulan wang pinjaman komputer | 21 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Geran Projek Sistem SAGA V | 22 | 145,704 | 194,271 | 145,704 | 194,271 |
| Jumlah kumpulan wang | | 780,851,509 | 777,607,134 | 760,831,117 | 759,550,770 |
| Kepentingan minoriti | | 3,895,781 | 3,616,202 | - | - |
| Rizab atas penyatuan | | 6,353 | 6,835 | - | - |
| Liabiliti tertanggung dan jangka panjang | | | | | |
| Pinjaman bank | 19 | 3,141,750 | 3,784,985 | - | - |
| Geran tertunda | 23 | 573,895 | - | - | - |
| Liabiliti cukai tertunda | 24 | 7,637,630 | 7,874,405 | 7,315,521 | 7,452,886 |
| | | 796,106,918 | 792,889,561 | 768,146,638 | 767,003,656 |

Nota-nota kepada penyata kewangan adalah merupakan sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

PENYATA PENDAPATAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013

| Nota | Kumpulan | | Lembaga | |
|--|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Pendapatan | | | | |
| Yuran kursus | 5,211,359 | 12,208,331 | 3,183,315 | 7,757,424 |
| Pendaftaran dan akreditasi | 38,901,572 | 34,161,851 | 35,517,103 | 31,922,495 |
| Levi kontrak | 166,754,743 | 144,529,706 | 166,754,743 | 144,529,706 |
| Pengurusan projek dan perundingan | 588,624 | 4,449,847 | - | - |
| Jualan dokumen | 258,882 | 469,338 | 258,882 | 469,338 |
| Lain-lain pendapatan | 6,573,183 | 5,387,153 | - | - |
| | 218,288,363 | 201,206,226 | 205,714,043 | 184,678,963 |
| Perbelanjaan langsung | | | | |
| Perbelanjaan kursus-kursus kontraktor | 12,443,481 | 10,568,840 | - | - |
| Program pembiayaan industri pembinaan | 61,693,732 | 36,502,046 | 114,672,574 | 75,336,527 |
| Yuran profesional | 18,870,205 | 14,226,139 | - | - |
| Susutnilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan | 398,886 | 336,409 | - | - |
| Sewa pejabat, kemudahan asas dan peralatan | 10,228,767 | 10,399,295 | - | - |
| | 103,635,071 | 72,032,729 | 114,672,574 | 75,336,527 |
| Pendapatan kasar | 114,653,292 | 129,173,497 | 91,041,469 | 109,342,436 |
| Lain-lain pendapatan | | | | |
| Dividen | 335,189 | 342,843 | 190,750 | 190,750 |
| Faedah simpanan tetap | 20,079,506 | 18,833,780 | 19,866,225 | 18,670,597 |
| Hibah | 85,130 | 67,848 | 83,745 | 66,720 |
| Lain-lain pendapatan | 6,726,507 | 3,807,649 | 5,088,879 | 3,398,048 |
| | 27,226,332 | 23,052,120 | 25,229,599 | 22,326,115 |
| Perbelanjaan pengurusan | | | | |
| Bekalan | 2,535,259 | 2,768,561 | 2,165,608 | 2,681,037 |
| Elaun perjalanan | 5,927,890 | 4,840,017 | 4,762,445 | 3,823,126 |
| Kursus dan latihan staf | 2,674,499 | 2,255,599 | 2,416,133 | 2,081,205 |
| Penyelenggaraan | 4,517,910 | 3,819,637 | 2,192,648 | 1,835,688 |
| Perbelanjaan lain-lain | 28,487 | 32,481 | - | - |
| Perbelanjaan pejabat | 57,202 | 39,593 | - | - |
| Perhubungan dan utiliti | 5,504,047 | 5,639,199 | 3,417,782 | 3,044,307 |
| | 21,245,294 | 19,395,087 | 14,954,616 | 13,465,363 |

Nota-nota kepada penyata kewangan adalah merupakan sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

PENYATA PENDAPATAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)

| Nota | Kumpulan | | Lembaga | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Lain-lain perbelanjaan operasi | | | | |
| Cukai jalan dan insuran | 310,602 | 318,506 | 188,922 | 218,206 |
| Elaun hutang ragu | 4,652,963 | 1,610,501 | 4,623,666 | 1,486,662 |
| Emolumen | 51,091,225 | 41,297,746 | 40,935,531 | 33,819,021 |
| Hartanah, loji dan peralatan dihapus kira | 621,425 | 80,616 | 621,425 | 8,816 |
| Kerja dalam pembangunan dihapus kira | 240,435 | | 240,435 | |
| Hutang lapuk dihapus kira | 33,724 | - | - | - |
| Keraian | 952,085 | 716,458 | - | - |
| Pelunasan: | | | | |
| - muhibah dan rezab atas penyatuan | 40,537 | 40,537 | - | - |
| - tanah | 27,497 | 23,358 | - | - |
| Periklanan dan promosi | 807,996 | 1,007,497 | - | - |
| Perkhidmatan ikhtisas | 8,836,594 | 6,630,394 | 7,256,564 | 4,960,865 |
| Rugi atas pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Sewa | 9,269,801 | 6,663,204 | 8,761,778 | 6,251,365 |
| Susutnilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan | 32,627,898 | 33,804,017 | 31,272,117 | 32,332,212 |
| | 109,512,783 | 92,192,835 | 93,900,438 | 79,077,147 |
| Kos kewangan | | | | |
| Belanja faedah pinjaman | 180,885 | 90,703 | - | - |
| Komisen bank | 30,454 | 27,597 | - | - |
| | 211,339 | 118,300 | - | - |
| Jumlah perbelanjaan | 130,969,416 | 111,706,222 | 108,855,054 | 92,542,510 |
| Lebihan pendapatan | 10,910,208 | 40,519,395 | 7,416,014 | 39,126,041 |
| Bahagian keputusan syarikat bersekutu | 151,647 | (66,627) | - | - |
| Lebihan pendapatan sebelum cukai dan zakat | 11,061,855 | 40,453,128 | 7,416,014 | 39,126,041 |
| Percukaian | 25 (6,173,579) | (9,561,871) | (4,826,345) | (8,933,996) |
| Zakat | (1,315,755) | (1,740,261) | (1,260,755) | (1,702,261) |
| Lebihan pendapatan selepas cukai dan zakat | 3,572,521 | 29,150,996 | 1,328,914 | 28,489,784 |
| Kepentingan minoriti | (279,579) | (107,801) | - | - |
| Lebihan pendapatan tahun semasa | 3,292,942 | 29,043,195 | 1,328,914 | 28,489,784 |

Nota-nota kepada penyata kewangan adalah merupakan sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013

| | Nota | Kumpulan wang terkumpul RM | Kumpulan wang pinjaman kenderaan RM | Kumpulan wang pinjaman komputer RM | Geran Projek Sistem SAGA V RM | Jumlah RM |
|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Kumpulan | | | | | | |
| Baki pada 1 Januari 2012 | | | | | | |
| Seperti dinyatakan tahun lepas | | 759,369,668 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 243,867 | 764,113,535 |
| Pelarasan tahun lepas | 29 | (15,500,000) | - | - | - | (15,500,000) |
| Seperti dinyatakan semula | | 743,869,668 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 243,867 | 748,613,535 |
| Perolehan tahun semasa | 22 - | - | - | (49,596) | (49,596) | |
| Lebih pendapatan tahun semasa | | 29,043,195 | - | - | | 29,043,195 |
| Baki pada 31 Disember 2012 | | 772,912,863 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 194,271 | 777,607,134 |
| Baki pada 1 Januari 2013 | | 772,912,863 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 194,271 | 777,607,134 |
| Perolehan tahun semasa | 22 | - | - | - | (48,567) | (48,567) |
| Lebih pendapatan tahun semasa | | 3,292,942 | - | - | - | 3,292,942 |
| Baki pada 31 Disember 2013 | | 776,205,805 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 145,704 | 780,851,509 |
| Lembaga | | | | | | |
| Baki pada 1 Januari 2012 | | | | | | |
| Seperti dinyatakan tahun lepas | | 741,866,715 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 243,867 | 746,610,582 |
| Pelarasan tahun lepas | 29 | (15,000,000) | - | - | - | (15,500,000) |
| Seperti dinyatakan semula | | 726,366,715 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 243,867 | 731,110,582 |
| Perolehan tahun semasa | 22 | - | - | - | (49,596) | (49,596) |
| Lebih pendapatan tahun semasa | | 28,489,784 | - | - | - | 28,489,784 |
| Baki pada 31 Disember 2012 | | 754,856,499 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 194,271 | 759,550,770 |
| Baki pada 1 Januari 2013 | | 754,856,499 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 194,271 | 759,550,770 |
| Perolehan tahun semasa | 22 | - | - | - | (48,567) | (48,567) |
| Lebih pendapatan tahun semasa | | 1,328,914 | - | - | - | 1,328,914 |
| Baki pada 31 Disember 2013 | | 756,185,413 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 145,704 | 760,831,117 |

Nota-nota kepada penyata kewangan adalah merupakan sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013

| | Kumpulan | | Lembaga | |
|--|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Aliran tunai dari aktiviti operasi | | | | |
| Lebihan pendapatan sebelum cukai dan zakat | 11,061,855 | 40,453,128 | 7,416,014 | 39,126,041 |
| <i>Pelarasan untuk :-</i> | | | | |
| Bahagian (keuntungan)/kerugian di dalam syarikat bersekutu | (151,647) | 66,267 | - | - |
| Belanja faedah | 180,885 | 90,703 | - | - |
| Geran dilunaskan | (48,567) | (49,596) | (48,567) | (49,596) |
| Hartanah loji dan peralatan dihapus kira | 621,425 | 80,616 | 621,425 | 8,816 |
| Hibah daripada simpanan bank | (85,130) | (67,848) | (83,745) | (66,720) |
| Hutang lapuk dihapuskira | 33,724 | -- | - | - |
| Kerja dalam pelaksanaan dihapuskira | 240,435 | - | 240,435 | - |
| Keuntungan daripada pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan | (6,358) | (63,450) | - | (12,453) |
| Pelunasan tanah | 27,497 | - | - | - |
| Pendapatan dividen | (335,189) | (342,843) | (190,750) | (190,750) |
| Pendapatan faedah daripada pinjaman komputer | (217) | (537) | (217) | (537) |
| Pendapatan faedah daripada pinjaman kenderaan | (27,359) | (33,457) | (27,359) | (33,457) |
| Pendapatan faedah daripada simpanan tetap | (20,079,506) | (18,833,780) | (19,866,225) | (18,670,597) |
| Pendapatan geran | (1,276,105) | - | - | - |
| Peruntukan hutang ragu | 4,652,963 | 1,501,662 | 4,623,666 | 1,486,662 |
| Peruntukan hutang ragu tidak diperlukan | (8,366,950) | (605,376) | (8,366,950) | (605,376) |
| Rosotnilai muhibah | 41,019 | 41,019 | - | - |
| Rosotnilai rizab penyatuan | (482) | (482) | - | - |
| Susutnilai hartanah loji dan peralatan | 33,026,784 | 34,163,784 | 31,272,117 | 32,332,212 |
| Keuntungan operasi sebelum perubahan di dalam model kerja | 19,509,077 | 56,399,810 | 15,589,844 | 53,324,245 |
| Kenaikan/(penurunan) di dalam modal kerja: | | | | |
| Inventori | 65,069 | 156,436 | 128,362 | 46,781 |
| Penghutang perniagaan | (328,137) | 10,019,745 | (2,682,765) | 12,842,876 |
| Penghutang lain dan terimaan | 1,670,222 | (3,899,504) | 950,787 | (2,657,210) |
| Hutang dari Pengarah | 500 | (500) | - | - |
| hutang dari/(kepada) syarikat bersekutu | 302,807 | 278,750 | - | - |
| Pemiutang perniagaan | 2,521,821 | (9,780,955) | (5,081,495) | (8,499,638) |
| Pemiutang lain dan akruan | 5,979,396 | 3,960,140 | 4,792,918 | 2,312,916 |
| Pemiutang subsidiari | - | - | 455,703 | (1,011,829) |
| Pemiutang sub-subsidiari | - | - | 11,970,631 | (265,469) |
| | 10,211,678 | 734,112 | 10,534,141 | 2,768,427 |

Nota-nota kepada penyata kewangan adalah merupakan sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)

| | Kumpulan | | Lembaga | |
|--|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Tunai dihasilkan daripada operasi | 29,720,755 | 57,133,922 | 26,123,985 | 56,092,672 |
| Dividen diterima | 59,566 | 78,225 | 143,063 | 143,063 |
| Faedah diterima | 20,107,082 | 18,867,774 | 19,893,801 | 18,704,591 |
| Faedah dibayar | (175,525) | (85,559) | - | - |
| Hibah diterima | 85,130 | 67,848 | 83,745 | 66,720 |
| Cukai dibayar | (8,306,474) | (4,697,354) | (7,075,507) | (3,567,047) |
| Cukai dipulangkan | 882,045 | 716,636 | - | - |
| Zakat dibayar | (1,315,755) | (1,740,261) | (1,260,755) | (1,702,261) |
| | 11,336,069 | 13,207,309 | 11,784,347 | 13,645,066 |
| Tunai bersih dihasilkan daripada aktiviti operasi | 41,056,824 | 70,341,231 | 37,908,332 | 69,737,738 |
| Aliran tunai dari aktiviti pelaburan | | | | |
| Kerja dalam pembangunan | (3,746,056) | (15,929,842) | (3,746,056) | (15,929,842) |
| Pembelian hartanah, loji dan peralatan | (3,372,913) | (5,912,083) | (2,084,836) | (4,224,337) |
| Perolehan dari penjualan hartanah, loji dan peralatan | 72,000 | 86,679 | - | 35,679 |
| Tunai bersih digunakan untuk aktiviti pelaburan | (7,046,969) | (21,755,246) | (5,830,892) | (20,118,500) |
| Aliran tunai dari aktiviti pembiayaan | | | | |
| Geran diterima | 1,850,000 | | | |
| Pembayaran pinjaman bank | (759,927) | (449,195) | - | - |
| Tunai bersih dihasilkan daripada/(digunakan untuk) aktiviti pembiayaan | 1,090,073 | (449,195) | - | - |
| Kenaikan bersih tunai dan setara tunai | 35,099,928 | 48,136,790 | 32,077,440 | 49,619,238 |
| Tunai dan setara tunai pada awal tahun kewangan | 535,927,849 | 487,791,059 | 520,634,126 | 471,014,888 |
| Tunai dan setara tunai pada akhir tahun kewangan | 571,027,777 | 535,927,849 | 552,711,566 | 520,634,126 |
| Baki akhir kesetaraan tunai dan baki tunai di bank terdiri daripada:- | | | | |
| Tunai dan baki tunai di bank | 12,521,816 | 22,092,647 | 2,189,657 | 14,700,822 |
| Depositi jangka pendek | 558,505,961 | 513,835,202 | 550,521,909 | 505,933,304 |
| | 571,027,777 | 535,927,849 | 552,711,566 | 520,634,126 |

Nota-nota kepada penyata kewangan adalah merupakan sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013****1. MAKLUMAT KORPORAT**

a) Lembaga telah ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia, 1994 (Akta 520) pada 1 Disember 1994 dengan tujuan membangunkan, mengembang, mendorong dan mempertingkatkan industri pembinaan. Pejabat berdaftar Lembaga terletak di Tingkat 10, Menara Dato' Onn, Pusat Dagangan Dunia Putra (PWTC), No. 45, Jalan Tun Ismail, 50480 Kuala Lumpur.

b) Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan

Penyata Kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2013 telah dibentang dan diluluskan melalui Mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah pada 12 Ogos 2014.

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING

Dasar-dasar perakaunan berikut telah digunakan secara konsisten dalam menangani perkara-perkara yang dianggap penting berhubung dengan penyata kewangan, dan telah diguna pakai secara konsisten pada semua tahun kewangan yang dibentangkan, kecuali jika dinyatakan sebaliknya.

(a) Asas perakaunan

Penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Lembaga yang dinyatakan dalam Ringgit Malaysia (RM) telah disediakan berdasarkan asas konvensyen kos sejarah selaras dengan piawaian perakaunan MASB yang diluluskan di Malaysia.

(b) Asas penyatuan

Penyata kewangan disatukan meliputi penyata kewangan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia dan syarikat subsidiari yang telah disediakan sehingga penghujung tahun kewangan. Syarikat subsidiari adalah syarikat yang Lembaga mempunyai kuasa untuk melaksanakan kawalan ke atas polisi kewangan dan operasi untuk memperolehi manfaat daripada aktiviti-aktiviti syarikat-syarikat tersebut.

Syarikat Subsidiari ialah syarikat di mana Lembaga mempunyai kepentingan ekuiti jangka panjang melebihi 50% dalam modal ekuiti di mana Lembaga melaksanakan pengaruh yang penting dalam polisi kewangan dan operasi melalui perwakilan dalam Lembaga Pengarah.

Subsidiari disatukan menggunakan kaedah perakaunan pengambilalihan. Di bawah kaedah pengambilalihan ini, hasil daripada subsidiari yang diambil alih atau dilupuskan sepanjang tahun telah dimasukkan dalam penyata pendapatan disatukan daripada tarikh pelaksanaan penganibilan atau sehingga tarikh pelaksanaan pelupusan, sebagaimana yang sesuai.

Aset dan liabiliti subsidiari diukur pada nilai saksama pada tarikh pengambilan dan nilai ini ditunjukkan dalam Lembaran Imbangan disatukan. Perbezaan di antara kos pengambilalihan dengan nilai saksama bahagian aset bersih Kumpulan atas subsidiari yang diambil alih pada tarikh pengambilalihan dimasukkan dalam Lembaran Imbangan disatukan sebagai muhibah atas penyatuan dan dikenakan kepada penyata pendapatan pada tahun ia diambil alih.

Kepentingan minoriti telah dinyatakan secara berasingan di dalam akaun dan diukur pada nilai saksama saham minoriti selepas pengambilalihan atas aset dan liabiliti pihak yang diambil alih.

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(c) Instrumen kewangan

- (i) Instrumen kewangan merupakan suatu kontrak yang akan meningkatkan nilai aset dan liabiliti kewangan atau ekuiti Kumpulan.

Aset kewangan Kumpulan termasuk pelaburan, penghutang perdagangan dan penghutang lain, simpanan di institusi kewangan yang diluluskan serta tunai di tangan dan baki di bank.

Liabiliti kewangan Kumpulan pula merangkumi pemiutang dan pemiutang lain, pemiutang sewa beli dan pinjaman kewangan.

- (ii) Polisi kewangan Kumpulan, kaedah yang digunakan, dan maklumat berkaitan diterangkan di dalam pernyataan polisi perakaunan individu atau di dalam nota kepada penyata kewangan yang berkaitan dengan instrumen kewangan tersebut.

- (iii) Instrumen kewangan Kumpulan bergantung kepada kepelbagaian risiko kewangan termasuk risiko hutang, risiko kadar faedah, risiko pasaran, risiko kecairan dan aliran tunai.

Objektif pengurusan risiko kewangan Kumpulan adalah untuk mengenal pasti dan mengawal risiko yang terdedah kepada Kumpulan bagi meminimumkan atau mengelak kerugian kesan daripada risiko tersebut serta meningkatkan pulangan.

Pihak Lembaga Pengarah bertanggungjawab untuk menangani risiko tersebut dengan menyediakan polisi serta prosedur untuk menguruskannya. Risiko tersebut diuruskan dengan cara sentiasa menyemak keadaan risiko semasa, sistem kawalan dalaman, mematuhi polisi risiko kewangan dan mendapatkan perlindungan insurans di mana perlu.

(a) *Risiko kredit*

Risiko kredit adalah risiko kerugian kewangan daripada kegagalan mematuhi akujanji oleh pihak yang mempunyai kontrak dengan Kumpulan. Kumpulan terdedah kepada risiko kredit terutamanya terhadap penghutang perniagaannya.

Risiko kredit ditentukan oleh jawatankuasa pengurusan yang menetapkan polisi, penilaian serta mengambil tindakan yang bersesuaian.

(b) *Risiko kadar faedah*

Kumpulan mempunyai risiko kadar faedah terhadap pinjaman sewa beli serta simpanan yang dibuat dengan institusi kewangan yang dibenarkan. Pinjaman sewa beli dan faedah simpanan adalah berasaskan pada kadar faedah tetap.

Pergerakan kadar faedah di pasaran sentiasa diawasi bagi memastikan kadar faedah yang kompetitif dan pengurusan instrumen kewangan yang efektif.

(c) *Risiko pasaran*

Risiko pasaran adalah risiko yang mana nilai instrumen kewangan akan sentiasa berubah mengikut arus perubahan dalam harga pasaran semasa.

Kumpulan terdedah kepada risiko ini melalui pelaburan yang dibuat dalam saham siar harga dan dana amanah.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)****2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMB.)**(iii) (d) *Risiko kecairan dan aliran tunai*

Kecairan atau risiko pembiayaan adalah risiko ketidakupayaan untuk memenuhi kontrak termaktub di instrumen kewangan manakala risiko aliran tunai adalah risiko ketidaktentuan aliran tunai masa hadapan yang berkaitan dengan instrumen kewangan tunai.

(d) Pelaburan

Pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari dan sub-subsidiari adalah dinyatakan pada harga kos setelah ditolak elaun rosot nilai yang kekal.

Pelaburan dalam pasaran saham unit amanah dan dana pelaburan dinyatakan pada harga terendah antara kos dan nilai pasaran setelah ditolak dengan elaun rosot nilai. Nilai pasaran diambil kira dengan membandingkan harga jualan saham tersebut pada tarikh tutup lembaranimbangan. Kenaikan atau penurunan nilai saham akan dimasukkan ke dalam penyata pendapatan.

Untuk pelupusan saham, perbezaan antara nilai bersih perolehan dan nilai terkumpul saham akan diambil kira di dalam penyata pendapatan.

(e) Hartanah, loji dan peralatan

(i) *Aset-aset pemilikan*

Hartanah, loji dan peralatan adalah dinyatakan pada kos atau pada harga penilaian ditolak susut nilai terkumpul atau kerugian kerosakan terkumpul. Sebarang lebihan disebabkan oleh penilaian dikreditkan terus kepada rizab modal.

Amaun bagi hartanah, loji dan peralatan adalah disemak pada tarikh lembaranimbangan untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat sebarang tanda pengurangan. Jika wujud sebarang tanda-tanda tersebut, amaun boleh pulih harta tersebut akan dianggarkan. Rugi dari pengurangan diiktiraf apabila amaun bagi hartanah, loji dan peralatan melebihi amaun boleh pulih aset tersebut. Rugi dari pengurangan akan dimasukkan ke dalam penyata pendapatan, melainkan ia akan dimasukkan ke dalam ekuiti. Sebarang kenaikan seterusnya di dalam amaun boleh pulih akan dikurangkan oleh amaun tersebut yang telah diiktiraf sebagai susut nilai, dimana tiada nilai yang tertera atau dihapus kira berlaku.

ii) *Susut nilai*

Susut nilai tidak diperuntukkan atas tanah milik bebas. Tanah milik pajak disusut nilai berdasarkan tempoh pajakan. Hartanah, loji dan peralatan yang lain adalah disusut nilai dengan menggunakan kaedah garis lurus untuk menghapus kira kos hartanah, loji dan peralatan ke atas jangka hayat. Kadar susut nilai yang digunakan adalah seperti berikut:-

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Tanah pajakan | Berasaskan tempoh pajakan |
| Bangunan dan ubahsuai | 10% - 50% |
| Perabot dan lekapan | 20% |
| Kelengkapan pejabat | 20% |
| Kenderaan dan jentera | 20% |
| Komputer | 20% |
| Mesin dan peralatan | 20% |

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)****2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMB.)****(f) 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 tanah dan lain-lain belanja langsung dan belanja overhead.

(g) Muhibah

Muhibah menunjukkan perbezaan antara nilai aset yang diperolehi berbanding nilai yang dibayar untuk memperoleh aset tersebut pada tarikh perolehan. Muhibah yang diperolehi dilunaskan mengikut kaedah garis lurus untuk tempoh 25 tahun.

(h) Inventori

Inventori terdiri daripada dokumen untuk jualan seperti buku panduan pendaftaran, borang-borang pendaftaran kontraktor, akta, buku direktori, buku dan kertas kerja bahagian.

Inventori dinyatakan pada yang mana lebih rendah antara kos dan nilai realisasi bersih. Kos ditentukan pada dasar "masuk dahulu keluar dahulu" (MDKD).

(i) Penghutang

Penghutang telah dinyatakan pada nilai yang dijangka boleh direalisasikan. Anggaran untuk hutang ragu telah dibuat berdasarkan atas semakan semua amaun tertunggak pada akhir tahun kewangan. Hutang lapuk dilupuskan di dalam tahun ianya dikenal pasti. Peruntukan khas bagi hutang ragu dibuat berasaskan kepada anggaran kerugian yang mungkin timbul daripada ketidakupayaan mengutip hutang daripada akaun tertentu yang dikenal pasti.

(j) Pemiutang

Pemiutang dinyatakan pada kos iaitu pada nilai saksama yang dijangka akan dibayar pada masa hadapan bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan yang diterima.

(k) Cukai pendapatan

Cukai pendapatan untuk untung atau rugi bagi tempoh semasa terdiri daripada cukai semasa dan cukai tertunda. Cukai semasa ialah jumlah anggaran cukai pendapatan yang perlu dibayar ke atas keuntungan boleh cukai bagi tempoh semasa dan dikira menggunakan kadar cukai yang dikuatkuasakan pada tarikh lembaran imbalan.

Cukai tertunda diperuntukkan dengan menggunakan kaedah liabiliti ke atas perbezaan sementara pada tarikh lembaran imbalan di antara asas cukai dan nilai bawaan bagi aset dan liabiliti dalam penyata kewangan. Secara prinsipnya, liabiliti cukai tertunda diiktiraf bagi kesemua perbezaan sementara boleh cukai, dan aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf bagi kesemua perbezaan sementara boleh ditolak, kerugian cukai belum digunakan dan kredit cukai belum digunakan sehingga ke tahap di mana perbezaan sementara boleh ditolak, kerugian cukai belum digunakan dan kredit cukai belum digunakan boleh direalisasikan dengan keuntungan boleh cukai masa depan yang boleh capai. Cukai tertunda tidak akan diiktiraf jika perbezaan sementara wujud daripada muhibah atau muhibah negatif atau daripada pengiktirafan awal sesuatu aset atau liabiliti dalam transaksi yang bukan kombinasi perniagaan dan pada masa transaksi tersebut, tidak memberi kesan terhadap keuntungan perakaunan atau keuntungan boleh cukai.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)****2. DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMB.)**

(k) Cukai pendapatan (samb.)

Cukai tertunda dikira pada kadar cukai yang diramal akan dikenakan dalam tempoh apabila aset itu direalisasikan, atau liabiliti itu diselesaikan, berdasarkan kadar cukai yang telah dikuatkuasakan ataupun telah dikuatkuasakan sebahagian besarnya pada tarikh lembaran imbalan. Cukai tertunda diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan, kecuali jika terhasil daripada transaksi yang diiktiraf terus ke dalam ekuiti, di mana cukai tertunda dicajkan atau dikreditkan terus ke dalam ekuiti ataupun bila ia terhasil daripada kombinasi perniagaan yang merupakan pengambilalihan syarikat di mana cukai tertunda dimasukkan ke dalam muhibah atau muhibah negatif yang terhasil.

(l) Sewa beli dan pajakan

Harta yang dibiayai melalui perjanjian sewa beli dan pajakan kewangan yang pada asasnya memindahkan risiko dan faedah pemilihan harta kepada Lembaga dan Kumpulan telah dipermodalkan di bawah harta tetap. Ianya disusutnilaikan menurut dasar yang dinyatakan di Nota 2(e)(ii). Harta dan tanggungan pajakan berkaitan, dicatat pada nilai muka harta pajakan pada permulaan tempoh pajakan masing-masing.

Tanggungan belum bayar dimasukkan ke dalam penyata kewangan sebagai liabiliti selepas ditolak perbelanjaan kewangan. Pajakan yang tidak memenuhi kriteria pajakan kewangan dikelaskan sebagai pajakan operasi dan sewa berkaitan dimasukkan ke dalam penyata pendapatan jika atau apabila ditanggung.

Perbelanjaan kewangan berkaitan pajakan dimasukkan ke penyata pendapatan sepanjang tempoh perjanjian masing-masing menggunakan kaedah garis putus.

(m) Pengiktirafan pendapatan

i) *Geran Kerajaan*

Geran pemberian Kerajaan berkaitan aset terbit bila mana Kerajaan memberi anugerah bantuan geran bagi membolehkan Lembaga memperoleh, memiliki atau membina sesuatu aset jangka panjang. Geran ini kemudiannya dilunaskan ke penyata pendapatan mengikut jangka hayat aset berkenaan sepertimana caj susutnilai yang dikenakan ke atas aset berkenaan.

ii) *Pendapatan Faedah Atas Simpanan Tetap*

Pendapatan faedah atas simpanan tetap dari institusi kewangan berlesen diiktiraf pada asas akruan.

(n) Kerosotan nilai aset

Hartanah, loji dan peralatan dan aset tetap lain termasuk aset tidak nyata adalah disemak untuk menentukan samada terdapat sebarang tanda kerugian nilai kerosotan. Jika wujud sebarang tanda tersebut, amaun boleh pulih harta tersebut akan dianggarkan. Kerugian dari kerosotan nilai diiktiraf apabila amaun bagi aset melebihi amaun boleh pulih. Amaun boleh pulih merupakan amaun yang lebih tinggi di antara nilai jualan bersih aset dan nilai digunakan, yang mana lebih tinggi.

Kerugian dari kerosotan nilai dimasukkan ke dalam penyata pendapatan, melainkan ia mengurangkan penilaian semula yang dibuat sebelumnya. Sebarang kenaikan berikutnya di dalam amaun boleh pulih, akan diiktirafkan dalam penyata pendapatan, melainkan ia mengurangkan kerugian atas kerosotan semula aset, akan diambil kira sebagai lebihan.

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(o) Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai

Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai merangkumi deposit jangka pendek, tunai di tangan dan di bank dan pelaburan berkecairan tinggi.

(p) Manfaat pekerja

(i) Manfaat jangka pendek

Upah, gaji, dan bonus diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan pada tahun di mana perkhidmatan yang berkaitan diberikan oleh pekerja Kumpulan. Pampasan cuti terkumpul seperti cuti tahunan berbayar diiktiraf bila perkhidmatan yang diberi oleh pekerja akan menambahkan hak untuk pampasan cuti akan datang, dan pampasan cuti tidak terkumpul jangka pendek seperti cuti sakit diiktiraf bila ketidakhadiran berlaku.

(ii) Pelan caruman wajib

Menurut peruntukan perundangan, Kerajaan/syarikat Malaysia membayar caruman kepada skim pencen Negara/Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja. Caruman tersebut diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dalam penyata pendapatan bila ia tertanggung.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)

3. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN

| | Bangunan & ubahsuai | Tanah | Kenderaan & jentera | Kelengkapan pejabat & mesin peralatan | Komputer | Perabot & lekapan | Jumlah |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Kumpulan | RM | RM | RM | RM | RM | RM | RM |
| Kos | | | | | | | |
| Pada 1/1/2013 | 261,045,190 | 65,643,077 | 17,237,526 | 23,062,168 | 23,100,356 | 5,395,832 | 395,484,149 |
| Pertambahan | 535,008 | - | 727,103 | 890,456 | 815,343 | 633,803 | 3,601,713 |
| Pelupusan | (11,730) | - | (92,009) | (456,760) | (451,613) | (126,198) | (1,138,310) |
| Hapuskira | (7,356,801) | - | (1,982,278) | (2,988,704) | (8,534,524) | (2,063,742) | (22,926,049) |
| Pelarasan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pada 31/12/2013 | 254,211,667 | 65,643,077 | 15,890,342 | 20,507,160 | 14,929,562 | 3,839,695 | 375,021,503 |
| Susut nilai terkumpul | | | | | | | |
| Pada 1/1/2013 | 133,432,652 | 7,130,979 | 11,968,818 | 14,298,260 | 18,462,265 | 3,992,562 | 189,285,536 |
| Susutnilai semasa | 24,697,335 | 629,119 | 1,934,816 | 3,204,859 | 1,948,178 | 639,974 | 33,054,281 |
| Pelupusan | (11,730) | - | (26,368) | (456,760) | (451,613) | (126,198) | (1,072,669) |
| Hapuskira | (7,367,531) | - | (1,982,255) | (2,620,009) | (8,489,069) | (1,845,759) | (22,304,623) |
| Pada 31/12/2013 | 150,750,726 | 7,760,098 | 11,895,011 | 14,426,350 | 11,469,761 | 2,660,579 | 198,962,525 |
| Nilai buku bersih | | | | | | | |
| Pada 31/12/2013 | 103,460,941 | 57,882,979 | 3,995,331 | 6,080,810 | 3,459,801 | 1,179,116 | 176,058,978 |
| Pada 31/12/2012 | 127,612,538 | 58,512,098 | 5,268,708 | 8,763,908 | 4,638,091 | 1,403,270 | 206,198,613 |
| Lembaga | | | | | | | |
| Kos | | | | | | | |
| Pada 1/1/2013 | 255,127,558 | 63,349,890 | 12,620,963 | 15,179,920 | 20,312,920 | 4,103,020 | 370,694,271 |
| Pertambahan | - | - | 456,394 | 533,832 | 590,642 | 484,968 | 2,084,836 |
| Pelupusan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hapuskira | (7,356,801) | - | (1,982,278) | (2,988,704) | (8,534,524) | (2,063,742) | (22,926,049) |
| Pelarasan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pada 31/12/2012 | 247,770,757 | 63,349,890 | 11,094,079 | 12,745,048 | 12,369,038 | 2,524,246 | 349,853,058 |
| Susut nilai terkumpul | | | | | | | |
| At 1/1/2013 | 131,882,518 | 7,072,146 | 8,751,387 | 8,065,562 | 15,918,160 | 2,937,114 | 174,626,887 |
| Current depreciation | 24,459,524 | 601,622 | 1,461,764 | 2,488,346 | 1,775,668 | 485,193 | 31,272,117 |
| Pelupusan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hapuskira | (7,367,531) | - | (1,982,255) | (2,620,009) | (8,489,069) | (1,845,759) | (22,304,623) |
| Pada 31/12/2013 | 148,974,511 | 7,673,768 | 8,230,896 | 7,933,899 | 9,204,759 | 1,576,548 | 183,594,381 |
| Nilai buku bersih | | | | | | | |
| Pada 31/12/2013 | 98,796,246 | 55,676,122 | 2,863,183 | 4,811,149 | 3,164,279 | 947,697 | 166,258,677 |
| Pada 31/12/2012 | 123,245,040 | 56,277,744 | 3,869,576 | 7,114,358 | 4,394,760 | 1,165,906 | 196,067,384 |

Dalam tahun kewangan semasa, Kumpulan dan Lembaga telah membeli hartanah, loji dan peralatan dengan kos agregat sebanyak RM3,601,713 dan RM2,084,836 (2012: RM9,845,427 dan RM4,224,337) di mana RM228,800 and RM Tiada (2011 : RM3,933,344 dan RM Tiada) mengandungi aset yang dibeli di bawah pengajuran sewa beli dan pinjaman berjangka. Pembayaran tunai sebanyak RM3,372,913 dan RM2,084,836 (2012: RM5,912,083 dan RM4,224,337) telah dibuat ke atas pembelian hartanah, loji dan peralatan. Termasuk di dalam hartanah, loji dan peralatan merupakan bangunan dan ubahsuai yang dibina di atas tanah milik Kementerian kerja Raya berjumlah RM40,902,553 (2012 : RM48,047,163).

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)

3. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN (SAMB.)

| Kumpulan | Bangunan & ubahsuai RM | Tanah RM | Kenderaan & jentera RM | Kelengkapan pejabat & mesin peralatan RM | Komputer RM | Perabot & lekapan RM | Jumlah RM |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Kos | | | | | | | |
| Pada 1/1/2012 | 259,163,526 | 63,513,647 | 15,157,099 | 21,840,460 | 22,282,011 | 4,906,392 | 386,863,135 |
| Pertambahan | 2,254,744 | 2,129,430 | 2,708,673 | 1,285,899 | 933,155 | 533,526 | 9,845,427 |
| Pelupusan | - | - | (628,246) | (54,911) | (69,185) | (33,509) | (785,851) |
| Hapuskira | (71,800) | - | - | (9,280) | (45,625) | (10,577) | (137,282) |
| Pelarasan | (301,280) | - | - | - | - | - | (301,280) |
| Pada 31/12/2012 | 261,045,190 | 65,643,077 | 17,237,526 | 23,062,168 | 23,100,356 | 5,395,832 | 395,484,149 |
| Susut nilai terkumpul | | | | | | | |
| Pada 1/1/2012 | 108,095,559 | 6,535,860 | 10,370,272 | 11,062,565 | 16,392,666 | 3,484,118 | 155,941,040 |
| Susut nilai semasa | 25,337,093 | 595,119 | 2,226,788 | 3,297,390 | 2,172,888 | 534,506 | 34,163,784 |
| Pelupusan | - | - | (628,242) | (52,416) | (65,590) | (16,374) | (762,622) |
| Hapuskira | - | - | - | (9,279) | (37,699) | (9,688) | (56,666) |
| Pada 31/12/2012 | 133,432,652 | 7,130,979 | 11,968,818 | 14,298,260 | 18,462,265 | 3,992,562 | 189,285,536 |
| Nilai buku bersih | | | | | | | |
| Pada 31/12/2012 | 127,612,538 | 58,512,098 | 5,268,708 | 8,763,908 | 4,638,091 | 1,403,270 | 206,198,613 |
| Pada 31/12/2011 | 151,067,967 | 56,977,787 | 4,786,827 | 10,777,895 | 5,889,345 | 1,422,274 | 230,922,095 |
| Lembaga | | | | | | | |
| Kos | | | | | | | |
| Pada 1/1/2012 | 255,340,519 | 63,349,890 | 10,508,254 | 14,739,245 | 19,577,115 | 3,675,918 | 367,190,941 |
| Pertambahan | 49,959 | - | 2,347,709 | 504,866 | 850,615 | 471,188 | 4,224,337 |
| Pelupusan | - | - | (235,000) | (54,911) | (69,185) | (33,509) | (392,605) |
| Hapuskira | - | - | - | (9,280) | (45,625) | (10,577) | (65,482) |
| Pelarasan | (262,920) | - | - | - | - | - | (262,920) |
| Pada 31/12/2012 | 255,127,558 | 63,349,890 | 12,620,963 | 15,179,920 | 20,312,920 | 4,103,020 | 370,694,271 |
| Susut nilai terkumpul | | | | | | | |
| Pada 1/1/2012 | 106,745,249 | 6,500,385 | 7,229,793 | 5,634,834 | 14,089,807 | 2,520,652 | 142,720,720 |
| Susut nilai semasa | 25,137,269 | 571,761 | 1,756,593 | 2,492,423 | 1,931,642 | 442,524 | 32,332,212 |
| Pelupusan | - | - | (234,999) | (52,416) | (65,590) | (16,374) | (369,379) |
| Hapuskira | - | - | - | (9,279) | (37,699) | (9,688) | (56,666) |
| Pada 31/12/2012 | 131,882,518 | 7,072,146 | 8,751,387 | 8,065,562 | 15,918,160 | 2,937,114 | 174,626,887 |
| Nilai buku bersih | | | | | | | |
| Pada 31/12/2012 | 123,245,040 | 56,277,744 | 3,869,576 | 7,114,358 | 4,394,760 | 1,165,906 | 196,067,384 |
| Pada 31/12/2011 | 148,595,270 | 56,849,505 | 3,278,461 | 9,104,411 | 5,487,308 | 1,155,266 | 224,470,221 |

Dalam tahun kewangan semasa, Kumpulan dan Lembaga telah membeli hartanah, loji dan peralatan dengan kos agregat sebanyak RM9,845,427 dan RM4,224,337 (2011 : RM5,548,792 dan RM3,711,202) di mana RM3,933,344 dan RM Tiada (2011 : RM229,200 dan RM Tiada) mengandungi aset yang dibeli di bawah penganjuran sewa beli dan pinjaman berjangka. Pembayaran tunai sebanyak RM5,912,083 dan RM4,224,337 (2011: RM5,319,592 dan RM3,711,202) telah dibuat ke atas pembelian hartanah, loji dan peralatan. Termasuk di dalam hartanah, loji dan peralatan merupakan bangunan dan ubahsuai yang dibina di atas tanah milik Kementerian Kerja Raya berjumlah RM48,047,163 (2011: RM55,420,124)

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)****4. KERJA DALAM PEMBANGUNAN****Kumpulan dan Lembaga**

| Perkara | Pada 01/01/2013 | Pertambahan | Pengkelasan/ Pelupusan | Pada 31/12/2013 |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | RM | RM | RM | RM |
| Tanah | 3,507,424 | 593,220 | - | 4,100,644 |
| Bangunan | 20,208,917 | 2,507,242 | 240,435 | 22,475,724 |
| Komputer | 2,746,895 | 645,594 | - | 3,392,489 |
| | 26,463,236 | 3,746,056 | 240,435 | 29,968,857 |

Kumpulan dan Lembaga

| Perkara | Pada 01/01/2012 | Pertambahan | Pengkelasan/ Pelupusan | Pada 31/12/2013 |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | RM | RM | RM | RM |
| Tanah | 3,487,050 | 20,374 | - | 3,507,424 |
| Bangunan | 6,174,741 | 14,034,176 | - | 20,208,917 |
| Komputer | 871,603 | 1,875,292 | - | 2,746,895 |
| | 10,533,394 | 15,929,842 | - | 26,463,236 |

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)

5. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI

Kepentingan dalam syarikat subsidiari yang ditubuhkan di Malaysia:-

| | 2013 RM | Lembaga | 2012 RM |
|--|--------------------|----------------|------------|
| Saham taksir harga di malaysia, pada kos | 23,510,842 | | 23,510,842 |

Butir-butir mengenai syarikat subsidiari adalah seperti berikut:-

| Namea subsidiari | Pegangan ekuiti | | Aktiviti utama |
|--|------------------------|------|--|
| | 2013 | 2012 | |
| CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd. | 100% | 100% | Pelaburan dan perkhidmatan berasaskan industri pembinaan |
| CIDB E-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd. | 100% | 100% | Menjalakan perkhidmatan berasaskan teknologi komunikasi maklumat |
| Pegangan melalui CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd | | | |
| Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Selangor) Sdn. Bhd | 75% | 75% | Memberi latihan dan kurusu kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan. |
| Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd. | 95% | 95% | Memberi latihan dan kurusu kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan. |
| Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Terengganu) Sdn. Bhd. | 90% | 90% | Memberi latihan dan kurusu kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan. |
| Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Utara) Sdn. Bhd. | 100% | 100% | Memberi latihan dan kurusu kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan. |
| Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Sabah) Sdn. Bhd. | 100% | 100% | Memberi latihan dan kurusu kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan. |
| Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Sarawak) Sdn. Bhd. | 100% | 100% | Memberi latihan dan kurusu kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan. |
| CIDB Event Management Sdn. Bhd. | 100% | 100% | Menguruskan pertunjukan berkaitan industri pembinaan |
| Steel Frame & Truss Technology Sdn. Bhd. | 100% | 100% | Merekabentuk, mengeluarkan, serta menguruskan perihal yang berkaitan dengan besi & keluli. |
| Pegangan melalui Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd | | | |
| ABM Management Services Sdn, Bhd, | 100% | 100% | Memberi latihan dan kurusu kepada pekerja dan penyelia pembinaan. |

Syarikat subsidiari tidak diaudit oleh Jabatan Audit Negara

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)

6. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU

| | Kumpulan | |
|--|----------------|---------|
| | 2013 | 2012 |
| | RM | RM |
| Saham taksiar harga pada kos - Malaysia | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| bahagian rizab selepas pengambilalihan | 506,100 | 388,515 |
| | 511,100 | 393,515 |
| Pelaburan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu meliputi | | |
| Bahagian daripada aset bersih | 503,623 | 386,038 |
| Bahagian daripada muhibah dalam syarikat bersekutu | 7,477 | 7,477 |
| | 511,100 | 393,515 |

Butir-butir mengenai syarikat bersekutu adalah seperti berikut:-

| Nama syarikat bersekutu | Pegangan ekuiti | | Aktiviti utama |
|---|-----------------|------|---|
| | 2013 | 2012 | |
| TWI-ABM Training and Certification Sdn. Bhd. * | 50% | 50% | Beroperasi sebagai pelatih kepada kontraktor dan subkontraktor. |

* Dipegang oleh Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd.

Kesemua syarikat subsidiari/bersekutu adalah diperbadankan di Malaysia.

Syarikat bersekutu tidak diaudit oleh Jabatan Audit Negara.

7. MUHIBAH

| | Kumpulan | |
|--|------------------|-----------|
| | 2013 | 2012 |
| | RM | RM |
| Muhibah daripada perolehan syarikat subsidiari | 1,000,759 | 1,000,759 |
| Tambahan : Perolehan tahun semasa | - | - |
| | 1,000,759 | 1,000,759 |
| Tolak : Peruntukan tahun semasa | (41,019) | (41,019) |
| Pelunasan terkumpul awal tahun | (487,866) | (446,847) |
| | (528,885) | (487,866) |
| Pelunasan terkumpul akhir tahun | 471,874 | 512,893 |

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)

8. LAIN-LAIN PELABURAN

| | 2013 | Kumpulan |
|--|------------------|-----------------|
| | RM | 2012 |
| | | RM |
| Saham taksir harga di Malaysia, pada kos | 4,370,433 | 4,370,433 |

9. INVENTORI

| | Kumpulan | | Lembaga | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 |
| | RM | RM | RM | RM |
| Pada kos dan nilai realisasi bersih | | | | |
| Bahan mentah | 538,305 | 603,374 | 224,223 | 352,585 |

10. PENGHUTANG PERNIAGAAN

| | Kumpulan | | Lembaga | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 |
| | RM | RM | RM | RM |
| Penghutang perniagaan | 64,108,571 | 63,780,434 | 59,756,369 | 57,073,604 |
| Tolak : Peruntukan hutang ragu | (34,572,818) | (38,902,540) | (34,448,037) | (38,801,759) |
| | 29,535,753 | 24,877,894 | 25,308,332 | 18,271,845 |

Tempoh kredit perniagaan biasa Kumpulan dan Lembaga antara 30 hingga 90 hari. Tempoh kredit lain ditaksir dan diluluskan mengikut kes.

Pergerakan di dalam peruntukan hutang ragu pada tahun semasa adalah seperti berikut:-

| | Kumpulan | | Lembaga | |
|--|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 |
| | RM | RM | RM | RM |
| Pada 1 January | (38,902,540) | (38,005,154) | (38,801,759) | (37,919,373) |
| Peruntukan hutang ragu pada tahun semasa | (4,036,878) | (1,501,662) | (4,012,878) | (1,486,662) |
| Peruntukan hutang ragu tidak diperlukan lagi | 8,366,600 | 604,276 | 8,366,600 | 604,276 |
| Pada 31 December | (34,572,818) | (38,902,540) | (34,448,037) | (38,801,759) |

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)

11. PENGHUTAANG LAIN DAN TERIMAAN

| | Kumpulan | | Lembaga | |
|--|-------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Cagaran dan prabayar | 2,825,758 | 3,368,230 | 2,825,758 | 3,368,230 |
| Cek dikembalikan | 227,314 | 227,314 | 227,314 | 227,314 |
| Dividen belum terima | 143,062 | 8,281 | 143,062 | 8,281 |
| Faedah belum terima | 1,280,347 | 1,551,725 | 1,280,347 | 1,551,725 |
| Pelbagai penghutang | 3,054,011 | 3,773,446 | - | - |
| Penghutang inbois | 2,559,918 | 2,647,108 | 2,559,918 | 2,647,108 |
| Penghutang kenderaan | 607,135 | 797,022 | 607,135 | 797,022 |
| Penghutang komputer | 20,522 | 17,578 | 20,522 | 17,578 |
| Penghutang staf | 257,261 | 262,803 | 257,261 | 262,803 |
| Pinjaman pelajaran | 538,426 | 530,469 | 538,426 | 530,469 |
| terimaan belum dikredit | 219,827 | 219,827 | 219,827 | 219,827 |
| | 11,733,582 | 13,403,803 | 8,679,570 | 9,630,357 |
| Tolak : Peruntukan hutang ragu | (678,134) | (62,049) | (672,837) | (62,049) |
| Peruntukan hutang ragu tidak diperlukan lagi | 350 | - | 350 | - |
| Hutang lapuk dihapuskira | (33,724) | - | - | - |
| | 11,022,073 | 13,341,754 | 8,007,083 | 9,568,308 |

12. HUTANG DARI/(KEPADA) SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI

Amaun terhutang dari/(kepada) syarikat subsidiari adalah tidak bercagar, tiada tempoh tetap pembayaran balik dan tanpa faedah.

13. HUTANG KEPADA SYARIKAT SUB-SUBSIDIARI

Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat sub-subsidiari adalah tidak bercagar, tiada tempoh tetap pembayaran balik dan tanpa faedah.

14. HUTANG KEPADA SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU

Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat bersekutu adalah tidak bercagar, tiada tempoh tetap pembayaran balik dan tanpa faedah.

15. HUTANG DARI PENGARAH

Amaun terhutang dari Pengarah adalah tidak bercagar, tiada tempoh tetap pembayaran balik dan tanpa faedah.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)

16. PELABURAN PORTFOLIO

| | 2013 | Kumpulan |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| | RM | 2012 |
| | | RM |
| Pelaburan portfolio di Malaysia, pada kos | 7,448,738 | 7,178,475 |

Pelaburan portfolio Kumpulan merangkumi AM Investment Services Berhad dan Amanah Raya JMF Asset Management Sdn. Bhd. yang masing-masing berjumlah RM 651,695 dan RM 6,797,043 (2012: RM 651,695 and RM 6,528,780)

17. DEPOSIT JANGKA PENDEK

| | Kumpulan | | Lembaga | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 |
| | RM | RM | RM | RM |
| Bank Perdagangan | - | 2,323,776 | - | 1,000,000 |
| Bank Islam | 63,000,000 | 67,378,122 | 63,000,000 | 60,800,000 |
| Lain-lain Institusi Kewangan | 495,505,961 | 444,133,304 | 487,521,909 | 444,133,304 |
| | 513,835,202 | 550,521,909 | 505,933,304 | 558,505,961 |

Kadar faedah purata wajaran efektif dan purata kematangan deposit-deposit di bank-bank berlesen pada tarikh lembaran imbalan adalah 3.46% (2012: 3.17%) setahun dan 365 hari (2012: 210 hari).

18. PEMIUTANG LAIN DAN AKRUAN

| | Kumpulan | | Lembaga | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 |
| | RM | RM | RM | RM |
| Pemiutang lain | 7,455,504 | 5,802,686 | 918,816 | 452,476 |
| Kordinasi Modular | 234,639 | 234,639 | 234,639 | 234,639 |
| Unit Perancang Ekonomi, JPM | 691,310 | 691,310 | 691,310 | 691,310 |
| National Highway Authority of India | 559,102 | 2,476,397 | 559,102 | 2,476,397 |
| Akruan | 9,954,806 | 3,710,933 | 9,954,806 | 3,710,933 |
| | 18,895,361 | 12,915,965 | 12,358,673 | 7,565,755 |

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)

19. PINJAMAN BANK

| | Nota | 2013 RM | Kumpulan 2012 RM |
|---|------|------------------|------------------------|
| Pinjaman berjangka | (i) | 3,186,352 | 3,550,506 |
| Pemiutang sewabeli | (ii) | 770,842 | 937,815 |
| | | 3,957,194 | 4,488,321 |
| Diwakili oleh:- | | | |
| Bayaran balik dalam 12 bulan | | 815,444 | 703,336 |
| Bayaran balik selepas 12 bulan dan tidak melebihi 5 tahun | | 2,365,778 | 2,419,406 |
| bayaran balik selepas 5 tahun | | 775,972 | 1,365,579 |

- (i) Pinjaman berjangka bagi Pembiayaan Islam Boleh Ubah Tempoh (BBA TF) berjumlah RM3, 641,544 adalah sebahagian dari 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.

| | | 2013 RM | Kumpulan 2012 RM |
|---|--|------------------|------------------------|
| Kematangan pinjaman berjangka: | | | |
| Bayaran balik dalam 12 bulan | | 482,076 | 364,155 |
| Bayaran balik selepas 12 bulan dan tidak melebihi 5 tahun | | 1,928,304 | 1,820,772 |
| Bayaran balik selepas 5 tahun | | 775,972 | 1,365,579 |
| | | 3,186,352 | 3,550,506 |
| (ii) Baki pada akhir tahun | | 892,633 | 1,115,417 |
| Tolak: Caj tertangguh | | (121,791) | (177,602) |
| | | 770,842 | 937,815 |
| Diwakili oleh: | | | |
| Bayaran balik dalam 12 bulan | | 333,368 | 339,181 |
| bayaran balik selepas 12 bulan dan tidak melebihi 5 tahun | | 437,474 | 598,634 |
| | | 770,842 | 937,815 |

Kadar faedah untuk item sewa beli di atas dinyatakan pada lingkungan 3.4% - 6.9% (2012: 3.4% - 6.9%) setahun.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)

20. KUMPULAN WANG PINJAMAN KENDERAAN

| | Kumpulan dan Lembaga | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Pada 1 Januari/31 Disember | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 |
| PERGERAKAN BAKI PENGHUTANG PINJAMAN | | |
| Baki pinjaman pada 1 Januari | 797,022 | 880,712 |
| Tambah : Pinjaman baru diluluskan | - | 188,900 |
| | 797,022 | 1,069,612 |
| Tolak : Pembayaran balik pinjaman | (189,887) | (272,590) |
| Baki pinjaman pada 31 Disember | 607,135 | 797,022 |

21. KUMPULAN WANG PINJAMAN KOMPUTER

| | Kumpulan dan Lembaga | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Pada 1 Januari/31 Disember | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| PERGERAKAN BAKI PENGHUTANG PINJAMAN | | |
| Baki pinjaman pada 1 Januari | 17,578 | 27,031 |
| Tambah : Pinjaman baru diluluskan | 10,000 | - |
| | 27,578 | 27,031 |
| Tolak : Pembayaran balik pinjaman | (7,055) | (9,453) |
| Baki pinjaman pada 31 Disember | 20,523 | 17,578 |

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)

22. GERAN PROJEK SISTEM SAGA V

| | Kumpulan dan Lembaga | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Pada 1 Januari/31 Disember | 145,704 | 194,271 |
| Geran Kerajaan untuk perolehan aset | 248,000 | 248,000 |
| Geran Kerajaan dilunaskan: Susutnilai terkumpul | (102,296) | (53,729) |
| | 145,704 | 194,271 |

23. GERAN TERTUNDA

| | Kumpulan | |
|--|--------------------|------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Geran latihan (SAY 1Malaysia) : | | |
| Baki pada awal tahun | - | - |
| Diterima dalam tahun kewangan semasa | 1,850,000 | - |
| Dilunaskan ke dalam penyata pendapatan | (1,276,105) | - |
| Baki pada akhir tahun | - | - |
| | 573,895 | - |

Geran latihan sebanyak RM1,850,000 adalah berkaitan dengan program SAY 1Malaysia ("Strategic Action for Youth") dan diuruskan oleh Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia. Pemberian geran ini adalah secara mutlak ("one-off") dan tidak dikembalikan.

24. LIABILITI CUKAI TERTUNDA

Liabiliti cukai tertunda Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah seperti berikut:

| | Kumpulan | | Lembaga | |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Baki pada awal tahun | 7,874,405 | 7,882,239 | 7,452,886 | 7,356,582 |
| Pindahan ke penyata pendapatan (Nota 25) | (236,775) | (7,834) | (137,365) | 96,304 |
| Baki pada akhir tahun | 7,637,630 | 7,874,405 | 7,315,521 | 7,452,886 |

Cukai tertunda disediakan bagi semua perbezaan masa hadapan kerana perbezaan masa ini akan berbalik pada masa hadapan yang boleh diramalkan.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)

25. PERCUKAIAN

Pelarasan bagi perbelanjaan cukai yang berkaitan dengan keuntungan sebelum cukai pada kadar efektif untuk Lembaga dan Kumpulan adalah seperti berikut :-

| | Kumpulan | | Lembaga | |
|--|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Cukai pendapatan berdasarkan keputusan tahun semasa:- | | | | |
| Cukai pendapatan | 6,109,706 | 5,317,862 | 4,963,710 | 4,623,194 |
| Bahagian cukai syarikat bersekutu | 34,062 | 433 | - | - |
| Cukai tertunda (Nota 24) | (372,630) | 109,774 | (137,365) | 109,220 |
| | 5,771,138 | 5,428,069 | 4,826,345 | 4,732,414 |
| Cukai terkurang/(terlebih) nyata pada tahun lepas :- | | | | |
| Cukai pendapatan | 266,586 | 4,251,410 | - | 4,214,498 |
| Cukai tertunda (Nota 24) | 135,855 | (117,608) | - | (12,916) |
| | 6,173,579 | 9,561,871 | 4,826,345 | 8,933,996 |
| Keuntungan sebelum cukai | 11,061,855 | 40,453,128 | 7,416,014 | 39,126,041 |
| Kadar cukai di Malaysia - 25% (2012: 25%) | 2,765,464 | 10,113,282 | 1,854,004 | 9,781,510 |
| Insentif cukai diperolehi atas pengecualian hasil levi | (5,081,654) | (11,693,024) | (5,081,654) | (11,693,024) |
| Kesan atas pendapatan dikecualikan cukai | (410,848) | (1,081,691) | (111,362) | (993,067) |
| Kesan atas perbelanjaan yang tidak dibenarkan untuk tolakan cukai | 8,498,638 | 7,912,785 | 8,314,859 | 7,627,435 |
| Kesan atas kerugian belum serap tidak digunakan | 6,479 | 23,822 | - | - |
| Kesan atas elaun modal belumguna digunakan | (18,869) | (14,528) | - | - |
| Pembalikan cukai tertunda disebabkan oleh pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan | (191,641) | 4,616 | (149,502) | 9,560 |
| Cukai aset tertunda tidak diiktiraf | 203,569 | 162,807 | - | - |
| Belanja cukai terkurang nyata pada tahun lepas | 266,586 | 4,251,410 | - | 4,214,498 |
| Cukai tertunda terkurang/(terlebih) nyata pada tahun sebelumnya | 135,855 | (117,608) | - | (12,916) |
| | 6,173,579 | 9,561,871 | 4,826,345 | 8,933,996 |

Mulai tahun taksiran 2000, Lembaga telah diberi pengecualian cukai dari pendapatan statutori daripada kutipan levi.

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA**NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)****26. MAKLUMAT STAF**

Bilangan staf Kumpulan dan Lembaga (termasuk Pengarah-pengarah) pada akhir tahun 2013 adalah seramai 1,068 (2012: 1,051) dan 716 (2012: 711). Kos staf Kumpulan dan Lembaga bagi tahun 2013 adalah RM51,091,225 (2012: RM41,297,746) dan RM40,935,531 (2012: RM33,819,021).

27. KOMITMEN MODAL

| | Lembaga | |
|---|--------------------|-------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Perbelanjaan modal yang diluluskan dan belum dikontrakkan | 129,994,008 | 129,994,008 |
| Perbelanjaan modal yang diluluskan dan dikontrakkan | - | - |
| | 129,994,008 | 129,994,008 |

28. ASET KONTINGENSI

| | Lembaga | |
|--|--------------------|------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Tuntutan ke atas penghutang levi yang telah dibawa ke Mahkamah | 4,710,262 | 3,766,143 |
| | 4,710,262 | 3,766,143 |

LEMBAGA PEMBANGUNAN INDUSTRI PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2013 (SAMB.)

29. PELARASAN TAHUN LEPAS

Kesan perubahan perakaunan keatas penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Lembaga adalah berhubung pendapatan lain-lain yang dijana dari Kementerian Kerja Raya yang terlebih nyata sebanyak RM15,500,000 pada tahun kewangan 2009.

Pelarasan telah diambilkira dan amaun perbandingan telah dinyatakan semula di dalam penyata kewangan. Kesan ke atas penyata kewangan dan angka perbandingan adalah seperti berikut:

| | Kumpulan | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 |
| | Seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya | Kesan perubahan | Seperti dinyatakan semula |
| | RM | RM | RM |
| LEMBARAN IMBANGAN | | | |
| Penghutang lain dan terimaan | 28,841,754 | (15,500,000) | 13,341,754 |
| Kumpulan wang terkumpul | 788,412,863 | (15,500,000) | 772,912,863 |

| | Lembaga | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 |
| | Seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya | Kesan perubahan | Seperti dinyatakan semula |
| | RM | RM | RM |
| LEMBARAN IMBANGAN | | | |
| Penghutang lain dan terimaan | 25,068,308 | (15,500,000) | 9,568,308 |
| Kumpulan wang terkumpul | 770,356,499 | (15,500,000) | 754,856,499 |

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

Report on the Financial Statement

The financial statements of Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group which include the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2013, Income Statement, Statement of Change of Equity as well as Cash Flow Statement for the year ending on that date, summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, have been audited by my representatives.

Responsibility of the Board on the Financial Statement

The Board is responsible for the preparation and presentation of a fair and consistent financial statement in accordance with the standards of financial reporting approved in Malaysia and Construction Industry development Board Act 1994 (Act 520). The Board is also responsible for the internal control deemed required by management so that an annual financial statement, which is free from significant stated errors, caused either by frauds or mistakes, can be prepared.

Auditor's Responsibilities

My responsibility is to give opinions on the financial statement based on the auditing that was carried out. The audit was performed according to Audit Act 1957 and auditing standards approved in Malaysia. The standard requires me to comply with the necessary ethics and to plan and carry out the audit to ensure that the financial statement is free from significant stated errors.

The auditing covers procedures to obtain evidences of the amounts and exposures in the financial statement. The chosen procedure relies on the judgement of the auditor, which includes the assessment of risks on the significant stated errors in the financial statement, caused either by frauds or mistakes. In assessing the risks, the auditor will consider the appropriate internal controls relevant to the entity in the preparation and presentation of financial statement. This is to maintain its accuracy and impartiality for the purpose of drafting the appropriate auditing procedure and not for the purpose of providing opinions on the effectiveness of the internal control of the entity. The audit also include assessing the suitability of accounting policies that are adopted and reasonableness of the accounting estimates arrived at by the management and the presentation of the financial statement as a whole.

I believe the evidences obtained are sufficient and appropriate to justify my opinions.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and the Group as at 31 December 2013. The financial performance and its cashflow for the year ended on the above date is based on the approved accounting standards in Malaysia.

I have considered the financial statements and auditors' reports of all the subsidiary companies of which I have not audited as indicated in the notes to the financial statements. I am satisfied that the financial statements of the subsidiary companies have been consolidated with the Financial Statement of Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia in an appropriate and proper form and content for the purpose preparing the financial statements. I have also received satisfactory information and explanation required for the same purpose.

The auditors' report on financial statements of the subsidiary companies does not contain any observations that could affect the financial statement.

(DATUK HJ. ANWARI BIN SURI)
for AUDITOR GENERAL MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA
26 AUGUST 2014

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN AND A MEMBER OF THE BOARD

We, Tan Sri Dr. Ahmad Tajuddin bin Ali and Dato' Hashmuiddin bin Mohammad, the Chairman and a member of the Board of Directors of CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA, do hereby state that in the opinion of the Board of Directors, that the following Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement of CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA and the Group together with the notes set out herein are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA and the Group at 31 December 2013 and the result of its operations and changes in the financial position of CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA and the Group for the year ended on that date.

On behalf of The Board



TAN SRI DR. AHMAD TAHJUDDIN BIN ALI
Chairman,
Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia

Date: 12 August 2014
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

On behalf of The Board



DATO' HASHMUDDIN BIN MOHAMMAD
Director,
Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia

Date: 12 August 2014
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

DECLARATION OF AN OFFICER PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

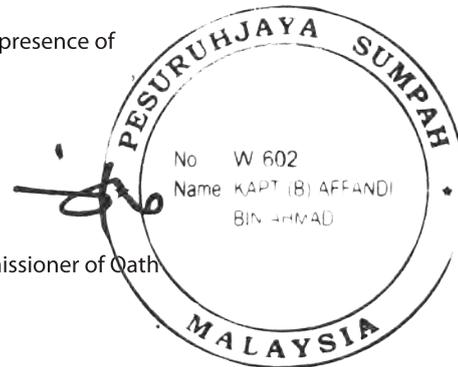
I, Dato' Sri Prof. Ir. Dr. Judin bin Abdul Karim, being the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the following Income Statement, Consolidated Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement of CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA and the Group together with the notes 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 Declaration Act, 1960.

Described and solemnly declared)
by the above name at Kuala Lumpur)
on 12 August 2014)


DATO' SRI PROF. IR. DR. JUDIN BIN ABDUL KARIM
Chief Executive
Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia

In the presence of


Commissioner of Oath



CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

| | Note | 2013 RM | Group 2012 RM | 2013 RM | Board 2012 RM |
|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | | As restated | | As restated |
| NON-CURRENT ASSETS | | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 3 | 176,058,978 | 206,198,613 | 166,258,677 | 196,067,384 |
| Work in progress | 4 | 29,968,857 | 26,463,236 | 29,968,857 | 26,483,236 |
| Investment in subsidiaries | 5 | - | - | 23,510,842 | 23,510,842 |
| Investment in associated companies | 6 | 511,100 | 393,515 | - | - |
| Goodwill | 7 | 471,874 | 512,893 | - | - |
| Other investments | 8 | 4,370,433 | 4,370,433 | - | - |
| | | 211,381,242 | 237,938,690 | 219,738,376 | 246,041,462 |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | | | |
| Inventories | 9 | 538,305 | 603,374 | 224,223 | 352,585 |
| Trade debtors | 10 | 29,535,753 | 24,877,894 | 25,308,332 | 18,271,845 |
| Other debtors and receivables | 11 | 11,022,073 | 13,341,754 | 8,007,083 | 9,568,308 |
| Amount owed by subsidiaries | 12 | - | - | 256,403 | 30,000 |
| Amount owed by Directors | 15 | - | 500 | - | - |
| Repair tax | | 249,671 | 860,026 | 83,978 | - |
| Portfolio investments | 16 | 7,448,738 | 7,178,475 | - | - |
| Short-term deposits | 17 | 558,505,961 | 513,835,202 | 550,521,909 | 505,933,304 |
| Cash and bank balances | | 12,521,816 | 22,092,647 | 2,189,657 | 14,700,822 |
| | | 619,822,317 | 582,789,872 | 586,591,585 | 548,856,864 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| Trade creditors | | 14,067,395 | 11,545,574 | 2,712,590 | 7,794,085 |
| Other creditors and accruals | 18 | 18,895,361 | 12,915,965 | 12,358,673 | 7,565,755 |
| Amount owed to subsidiaries | 12 | - | - | 1,939,726 | 1,484,023 |
| Amount owed to sub-subsidiaries | 13 | - | - | 21,172,334 | 8,975,300 |
| Amount owed to associated companies | 14 | 514,593 | 211,786 | - | - |
| Term loan | 19 | 815,444 | 703,336 | - | - |
| Taxation | | 803,848 | 2,462,340 | - | 2,075,507 |
| | | 35,096,641 | 27,839,001 | 38,183,323 | 27,894,670 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

| | Note | Group | | Board | |
|---|------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | 2013 RM | 2012 RM | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| NET CURRENT ASSET | | 584,725,676 | 554,950,871 | 548,408,262 | 520,962,194 |
| | | 796,106,918 | 792,889,561 | 768,146,638 | 767,003,656 |
| Funded by: | | | | | |
| RESERVE AND CAPITAL | | | | | |
| Accumulated provident fund | | 776,205,805 | 772,912,863 | 756,185,413 | 754,856,499 |
| Vehicle loan provident fund | 20 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Computer loan provident fund | 21 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Grant for SAGA V System Project | 22 | 145,704 | 194,271 | 145,704 | 194,271 |
| Total of provident fund | | 780,851,509 | 777,607,134 | 760,831,117 | 759,550,770 |
| Minority interests | | 3,895,781 | 3,616,202 | - | - |
| Reserve on consolidation | | 6,353 | 6,835 | - | - |
| DEFERRED AND LONG TERM LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| Term loan | 19 | 3,141,750 | 3,784,985 | - | - |
| Deferred Grant | 23 | 573,895 | - | - | - |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 24 | 7,637,630 | 7,874,405 | 7,315,521 | 7,452,886 |
| | | 796,106,918 | 792,889,561 | 768,146,638 | 767,003,656 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

| | Note | 2013 RM | Group 2012 RM | 2013 RM | Board 2012 RM |
|---|------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Courses fee | | 5,211,359 | 12,208,331 | 3,183,315 | 7,757,424 |
| Registration and accreditation | | 38,901,572 | 34,161,851 | 35,517,103 | 31,922,495 |
| Contract levy | | 166,754,743 | 144,529,706 | 166,754,743 | 144,529,706 |
| Project management and consultation | | 588,624 | 4,449,847 | - | - |
| Sales of documents | | 258,882 | 469,338 | 258,882 | 469,338 |
| Other income | | 6,573,183 | 5,387,153 | - | - |
| | | 218,288,363 | 201,206,226 | 205,714,043 | 184,678,963 |
| DIRECT EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Contractors courses expenses | | 12,443,481 | 10,568,840 | - | - |
| Construction industry funding programmes | | 61,693,732 | 36,502,046 | 114,672,574 | 75,336,527 |
| Professional fee | | 18,870,205 | 14,226,139 | - | - |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | | 398,886 | 336,409 | - | - |
| Office rental, basic amenities and equipment | | 10,228,767 | 10,399,295 | - | - |
| | | 103,635,071 | 72,032,729 | 114,672,574 | 75,336,527 |
| GROSS INCOME | | 114,653,292 | 129,173,497 | 91,041,469 | 109,342,436 |
| OTHER INCOME | | | | | |
| Dividend | | 335,189 | 342,843 | 190,750 | 190,750 |
| Interest on fixed deposit | | 20,079,506 | 18,833,780 | 19,866,225 | 18,670,597 |
| Hibah | | 85,130 | 67,848 | 83,745 | 66,720 |
| Other income | | 6,726,507 | 3,807,649 | 5,088,879 | 3,398,048 |
| | | 27,226,332 | 23,052,120 | 25,229,599 | 22,326,115 |
| MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Supplies | | 2,535,259 | 2,768,561 | 2,165,608 | 2,681,037 |
| Travelling allowances | | 5,927,890 | 4,840,017 | 4,762,445 | 3,823,126 |
| Staff course and training | | 2,674,499 | 2,255,599 | 2,416,133 | 2,081,205 |
| Maintenance | | 4,517,910 | 3,819,637 | 2,192,648 | 1,835,688 |
| Other expenditure | | 28,487 | 32,481 | - | - |
| Office expenditure | | 57,202 | 39,593 | - | - |
| Communication and utility | | 5,504,047 | 5,639,199 | 3,417,782 | 3,044,307 |
| | | 21,245,294 | 19,395,087 | 14,954,616 | 13,465,363 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

| | Note | Group 2013 RM | 2012 RM | Board 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
|---|------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| Road tax and insurance | | 310,602 | 318,506 | 188,922 | 218,206 |
| Doubtful debts allowance | | 4,652,963 | 1,610,501 | 4,623,666 | 1,486,662 |
| Emoluments | | 51,091,225 | 41,297,746 | 40,935,531 | 33,819,021 |
| Property, plant and equipment written-off | | 621,425 | 80,616 | 621,425 | 8,816 |
| Works in progress written-off | | 240,435 | | 240,435 | |
| Bad debts written-off | | 33,724 | - | - | - |
| Entertainment | | 952,085 | 716,458 | - | - |
| Settlement of | | | | | |
| - Goodwill and reserve on consolidation | | 40,537 | 40,537 | - | - |
| - Land | | 27,497 | 23,358 | - | - |
| Advertisement and promotion | | 807,996 | 1,007,497 | - | - |
| Professional services | | 8,836,594 | 6,630,394 | 7,256,564 | 4,960,865 |
| Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment | | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Rental | | 9,269,801 | 6,663,204 | 8,761,778 | 6,251,365 |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | | 32,627,898 | 33,804,017 | 31,272,117 | 32,332,212 |
| | | 109,512,783 | 92,192,835 | 93,900,438 | 79,077,147 |
| FINANCIAL COST | | | | | |
| Hire purchase interests | | 180,885 | 90,703 | - | - |
| Bank commission | | 30,454 | 27,597 | - | - |
| | | 211,339 | 118,300 | - | - |
| Total expenditure | | 130,969,416 | 111,706,222 | 108,855,054 | 92,542,510 |
| Retained income | | 10,910,208 | 40,519,395 | 7,416,014 | 39,126,041 |
| Share of associated companies results | | 151,647 | (66,627) | - | - |
| Profit before taxation and zakat | | 11,061,855 | 40,453,128 | 7,416,014 | 39,126,041 |
| Taxation | 25 | (6,173,579) | (9,561,871) | (4,826,345) | (8,933,996) |
| Zakat | | (1,315,755) | (1,740,261) | (1,260,755) | (1,702,261) |
| Profit after taxation and zakat | | 3,572,521 | 29,150,996 | 1,328,914 | 28,489,784 |
| Minority interests | | (279,579) | (107,801) | - | - |
| Retained earnings of current year | | 3,292,942 | 29,043,195 | 1,328,914 | 28,489,784 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

| | Note | Accumulated provident fund RM | Vehicle loan provident fund RM | Computer loan provident fund RM | SAGA V system project grant RM | Total RM |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--|---|--|---|---------------------|
| GROUP | | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2012 | | | | | | |
| As stated last year | | 759,369,668 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 243,867 | 764,113,535 |
| Adjusted for last year | 29 | (15,500,000) | - | - | - | (15,500,000) |
| As restated | | 743,869,668 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 243,867 | 748,613,535 |
| Revenue for current year | 22 | - | - | - | (49,596) | (49,596) |
| Surplus revenue for current year | | 29,043,195 | - | - | - | 29,043,195 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2012 | | 772,912,863 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 194,271 | 777,607,134 |
| Balance as at 1 January 2013 | | 772,912,863 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 194,271 | 777,607,134 |
| Revenue for current year | 22 | - | - | - | (48,567) | (48,567) |
| Surplus revenue for current year | | 3,292,942 | - | - | - | 3,292,942 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2013 | | 776,205,805 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 145,704 | 780,851,509 |
| BOARD | | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2012 | | | | | | |
| As stated last year | | 741,866,715 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 243,867 | 746,610,582 |
| Adjusted for last year | 29 | (15,000,000) | - | - | - | (15,500,000) |
| As restated | | 726,366,715 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 243,867 | 731,110,582 |
| Revenue for current year | 22 | - | - | - | (49,596) | (49,596) |
| Surplus revenue for current year | | 28,489,784 | - | - | - | 28,489,784 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2012 | | 754,856,499 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 194,271 | 759,550,770 |
| Balance as at 1 January 2013 | | 754,856,499 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 194,271 | 759,550,770 |
| Revenue for current year | 22 | - | - | - | (48,567) | (48,567) |
| Surplus revenue for current year | | 1,328,914 | - | - | - | 1,328,914 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2013 | | 756,185,413 | 3,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 145,704 | 760,831,117 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

CASHFLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

| | Group 2013 RM | 2012 RM | Board 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
|---|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| Retained earnings before taxation and zakat | 11,061,855 | 40,453,128 | 7,416,014 | 39,126,041 |
| Adjustments for :- | | | | |
| Share of (loss)/profit in associated companies | (151,647) | 66,267 | - | - |
| Interest expenditure | 180,885 | 90,703 | - | - |
| Grant amortized | (48,567) | (49,596) | (48,567) | (49,596) |
| Property, plant and equipment written-off | 621,425 | 80,616 | 621,425 | 8,816 |
| Hibah from bank deposit | (85,130) | (67,848) | (83,745) | (66,720) |
| Bad debt written-off | 33,724 | -- | - | - |
| Work in progress written-off | 240,435 | - | 240,435 | - |
| Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment | (6,358) | (63,450) | - | (12,453) |
| Land amortization | 27,497 | - | - | - |
| Dividend income | (335,189) | (342,843) | (190,750) | (190,750) |
| Interest income from computer loan | (217) | (537) | (217) | (537) |
| Interest income from vehicle loan | (27,359) | (33,457) | (27,359) | (33,457) |
| Interest income from fixed deposit | (20,079,506) | (18,833,780) | (19,866,225) | (18,670,597) |
| Income from grant | (1,276,105) | - | - | - |
| Provision for doubtful debts | 4,652,963 | 1,501,662 | 4,623,666 | 1,486,662 |
| Provision for doubtful debts not required | (8,366,950) | (605,376) | (8,366,950) | (605,376) |
| Impairment of goodwill | 41,019 | 41,019 | - | - |
| Impairment of consolidation reserves | (482) | (482) | - | - |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | 33,026,784 | 34,163,784 | 31,272,117 | 32,332,212 |
| Operating profit before changes in working capital | 19,509,077 | 56,399,810 | 15,589,844 | 53,324,245 |
| (Increase)/decrease in working capital | | | | |
| Inventories | 65,069 | 156,436 | 128,362 | 46,781 |
| Trade debtors | (328,137) | 10,019,745 | (2,682,765) | 12,842,876 |
| Other debtors and receivables | 1,670,222 | (3,899,504) | 950,787 | (2,657,210) |
| Amount owed by Directors | 500 | (500) | - | - |
| Associated companies | 302,807 | 278,750 | - | - |
| Trade creditors | 2,521,821 | (9,780,955) | (5,081,495) | (8,499,638) |
| Other creditors and accruals | 5,979,396 | 3,960,140 | 4,792,918 | 2,312,916 |
| Subsidiaries creditors | - | - | 455,703 | (1,011,829) |
| Sub-subsidiaries creditors | - | - | 11,970,631 | (265,469) |
| | 10,211,678 | 734,112 | 10,534,141 | 2,768,427 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

CASHFLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

| | Group | | Board | |
|--|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 |
| | RM | RM | RM | RM |
| Cash derived from operating activities | 29,720,755 | 57,133,922 | 26,123,985 | 56,092,672 |
| Dividend received | 59,566 | 78,225 | 143,063 | 143,063 |
| Interests received | 20,107,082 | 18,867,774 | 19,893,801 | 18,704,591 |
| Interests paid | (175,525) | (85,559) | - | - |
| Hibah received | 85,130 | 67,848 | 83,745 | 66,720 |
| Taxation paid | (8,306,474) | (4,697,354) | (7,075,507) | (3,567,047) |
| Reimbursement of taxation | 882,045 | 716,636 | - | - |
| Zakat paid | (1,315,755) | (1,740,261) | (1,260,755) | (1,702,261) |
| | 11,336,069 | 13,207,309 | 11,784,347 | 13,645,066 |
| Net Cash derived from operating activities | 41,056,824 | 70,341,231 | 37,908,332 | 69,737,738 |
| CASHFLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| Works in progress | (3,746,056) | (15,929,842) | (3,746,056) | (15,929,842) |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | (3,372,913) | (5,912,083) | (2,084,836) | (4,224,337) |
| Revenue received from sales of property, plant and equipment | 72,000 | 86,679 | - | 35,679 |
| Net cash used for investment activities | (7,046,969) | (21,755,246) | (5,830,892) | (20,118,500) |
| CASHFLOW FROM FUNDING ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| Grant received | 1,850,000 | | | |
| Payment for bank loans | (759,927) | (449,195) | - | - |
| Net cash used for funding activities | 1,090,073 | (449,195) | - | - |
| Increase in balance of cash and cash equivalent | 35,099,928 | 48,136,790 | 32,077,440 | 49,619,238 |
| Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of financial year | 535,927,849 | 487,791,059 | 520,634,126 | 471,014,888 |
| Cash and cash equivalent at the end of financial year | 571,027,777 | 535,927,849 | 552,711,566 | 520,634,126 |
| Closing balance of cash equivalent and cash balance at banks comprise of:- | | | | |
| Cash and balance at bank | 12,521,816 | 22,092,647 | 2,189,657 | 14,700,822 |
| Short term deposit | 558,505,961 | 513,835,202 | 550,521,909 | 505,933,304 |
| | 571,027,777 | 535,927,849 | 552,711,566 | 520,634,126 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013****1. CORPORATE INFORMATION**

a) The Board was established under the Construction Industry Development Board of Malaysia Act (Act 520) on 1 December 1994 with the purpose to develop, expand, stimulate and enhance the construction industry. Registered office of the Board is located at Tingkat 10, Menara Dato' Onn, Pusat Dagangan Dunia Putra, No. 45, Jalan Tun Ismail, 50480 Kuala Lumpur.

b) Financial Statement Presentation

The financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2013 was presented and approved by the Board of Directors Meeting held on 12 August 2014.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies were consistently adopted to manage the items deemed significant in relation to the financial statement and consistently adopted to all financial years presented, unless stated otherwise.

(a) Basis of accounting

The Group and Board financial statements as stated in Ringgit Malaysia (RM) were prepared based on historical cost convention in accordance with MASB approved accounting standards in Malaysia.

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the audited financial statements of the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia and its subsidiaries which are prepared as at the end of the financial year. Subsidiaries are companies in which the Board has the power to exercise control over the subsidiaries' financial and operating policies in order to obtain benefits from their activities.

Subsidiary companies are companies in which the Board owns a long term equity interest exceeding 50% in capital equity and where the Board can exercise significant influence on the financial and operating policies through the Board's representation on the Board of Directors.

Subsidiaries are consolidated using the acquisition accounting method. Under the acquisition accounting method, results from subsidiaries that are consolidated or written off during the year are included in the consolidated financial statement from the date of consolidation or the date written off, as appropriate.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)****2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)****(b) Basis of consolidation (cont'd.)**

Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries are measured at fair value on the date of acquisition and included in the consolidated balance sheet. The difference between the acquisition cost and fair values of the share of net asset of the Group or subsidiaries net book value acquired on the acquisition date included in consolidated balance sheet as goodwill on consolidation and charged to income statement during the year of acquisition.

Minority interests have been disclosed separately in the accounts and are measured at the fair value of minority shares after the acquisition of the assets and liabilities of the acquiree.

(c) Financial Instruments

(i) Financial instrument is a contract that will appreciate the value of financial assets and liabilities or Group equity.

Group financial assets include investments, trade debtors and other debtors, deposits in approved financial institutions, cash in hand and balance at bank.

Group financial liabilities include trade creditors and other creditors, hire purchase creditors and financial loans.

(ii) Group financial policy, method adopted and related information are described in the individual accounting policy statements or in the notes to the financial statement related to that particular financial instruments.

(iii) The Group financial instruments are subjected to various financial risks including debt risks, interest rate risks, market risks and liquidity and cash flow risks.

The objectives of the Group financial risk management are to identify and control risks exposed to the Group in order to minimise losses or to reduce the effect of losses from the risk and to increase returns.

The Board of Directors is responsible to handle the risks by introducing policies and procedures to risk management. The risks are managed by continuously reviewing the current risk situation, internal control systems, complying with the financial risk policies and obtaining insurance coverage, where necessary.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss from failure to comply to agreement by a contractual party with the Group. The Group is exposed to credit risk mainly from its trade debtors.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)****2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)**

(c) Financial Instruments

(a) *Credit risk (cont'd.)*

Credit risk is determined by a management committee that sets the appropriate policy, evaluation and necessary action to be taken.

(b) *Interest rate risk*

The Group's interest rate risk is related to hire purchase loans and deposits in approved financial institutions. The hire purchase loan and interest from deposits are based on fixed interest rate.

The movements of the market's interest rate are consistently monitored to ensure competitive interest rates and effective management of financial instruments.

(c) *Market risk*

Market risk is when the value of the financial instrument fluctuates according to changes in the prevailing market price.

The Group is exposed to the risk through investment in quoted shares and unit trusts.

(d) *Liquidity and cash flow risks*

Liquidity and cash flow risks are related to the disability to fulfil contracts that are stated in the financial instrument while cash flow risks are the risk of uncertainty in future cash flow, which is related to cash financial instruments.

(d) Investments

Investments in subsidiary and sub-subsidary companies are stated at cost less allowance for permanent diminution in value.

Investments in unit trusts and investment funds are stated at the lowest between cost and market value less allowance for diminution in value. Market value is derived by comparing sale price of the shares at the closing date of balance sheet. Increase or decrease in share value will be included in the income statement.

For share disposal, the difference between the net proceed value and accumulated share value will be included in the income statement.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)****2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)**

(e) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Assets acquired

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation or accumulated loss for damage. Any surplus arising from valuation is directly credited into capital reserve.

Amount for property, plant and expenditure are reviewed at the balance sheet date to determine any indication of diminution in value. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of assets will be estimated. Loss from diminution is recognised when the amount for property, plant and equipment exceeds the recoverable amount of the assets. The loss will be incorporated into the income statement, unless it is incorporated into the equity. Any further increase in the recoverable amount will be reduced against the amount which has been recognised in depreciation, where there is no value stated or written off occurred.

ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is not provided for freehold land. Leasehold land is depreciated over the lease period. Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated on straight line basis to write-off the cost of property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life. Depreciation rates used are as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Leasehold land | Based on lease period |
| Building and renovation | 10% - 50% |
| Furniture and fitting | 20% |
| Office equipment | 20% |
| Vehicle and machineries | 20% |
| Computer | 20% |
| Machine and tools | 20% |

(f) Work-in-progress

Work-in-progress represents construction of assets or development works which are expected to be fully completed in a normal time frame. Work-in-progress is stated at cost and progress payment. Costs include land and other direct expenditure and overheads.

(g) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference in value of assets acquired over the value paid to acquire the assets at the acquisition date. Goodwill acquired is amortised on a straight line basis over a period of 25 years.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)**

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(h) Inventories

Inventories comprise of documents for sale such as registration guide books, contractor registration forms, act, directory, books and division's working papers.

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on 'First-in First- Out' (FIFO) basis.

(i) Debtors

Debtors are stated at expected net realisable value. Estimation for doubtful debts is made based on all outstanding amounts at the end of the financial year. Bad debts are written-off in the year it is identified. Special allocation for doubtful debts is made based on estimated loss that may arise from the inability to collect debts from certain identified accounts.

(j) Creditors

Creditors are stated at cost which represents fair value estimated to be payable in the future for products or services received.

(k) Taxation

Taxation for profit or loss for current period consists of current and deferred taxation. Current taxation is the estimated payable tax on taxable profit for the period and is measured using the tax rates enforced on the date of the balance sheet.

Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method on temporary difference on the balance sheet date between taxation basis and carrying value for the assets and liabilities in the financial statements. Principally, deferred tax liabilities recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets recognised for all deductible temporary differences, and deferred tax assets recognised to all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credit to the extend the temporary differences is deductible, unused tax losses and unused tax credit can be realised where future taxable profit can be materialised. Deferred taxation will not be recognised if temporary differences exist from goodwill or negative goodwill or from early recognition of an asset or liability in transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of transaction, did not give effect on profit accounting or taxable profit.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)****2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)**

(k) Taxation (cont'd.)

Deferred taxation is calculated at expected tax rate imposed during the realisation period of the assets, or the liabilities are settled, based on tax rate imposed or mostly imposed at the balance sheet date. Deferred taxation recognised in the income statement, unless it arises from transaction recognised directly into equity, whereby the deferred taxation is charged or credited directly into equity or as it arises from business combination which is the acquisition companies whereby the deferred taxation is accounted for into the resulting goodwill or negative goodwill.

(l) Hire purchase and lease

Assets funded through hire purchase and financial lease agreements, which basically transfers the risks and benefits of assets' ownership to the Board and the Group, is capitalised under fixed assets. They are depreciated in accordance to the policy stated in note 2(e)(ii). Related assets and lease incurred are stated at face value of the lease assets at the beginning of the respective lease period.

Unpaid liabilities are included in the financial statement as liability after deducting financial expenditure. Lease which is not fulfilling the financial leases criteria are classified as operating lease and all related rental is included in the income statement as and when it is incurred.

Financial expenditure related to leases is included into income statement over the period of respective agreement based on straight line method.

(m) Recognition of income

i) *Government Grant*

Grant received from the Government in relation to assets arises when the Government awarded an assistance to enable the Board to acquire, own or build a long term asset. The grant is eventually amortised into the income statement based on the expected life of the asset similar to the depreciation value charged on the same asset.

ii) *Interest Income on Fixed Deposit*

Interest income on fixed deposit from licensed financial institutions is recognised on accrual basis.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)****2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)**

(n) Impairment of assets

Property, plant and equipment and other fixed assets including intangible assets are revised to ensure any indication of impairment losses. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the assets will be estimated. Loss from impairment in value is recognised when the amount of the assets exceed the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of net selling price and realisable value of the assets.

Loss from the impairment of value is accounted in the income statement, unless it reduces revaluation made previously. Any further increment in the recoverable amount will be recognised in the income statement, unless it reduces loss on impairment of assets, which will be accounted for as revaluation surplus in the equity.

(o) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents consist of short term deposit, cash in hand and at bank, and highly liquidated investment.

(p) Staff benefits

(i) Short term benefits

Wages, salaries and bonuses are recognised as expenditure in the year when the service is provided by the Group staff. Compensated accumulated leave such as paid annual leave is recognised when the services rendered by the staff will increase the rights of the staff to leave compensation in the future, and unaccumulated short term leave compensation such as medical leave is recognised when non-attendance occurs.

(ii) Compulsory contribution plans

According to legal requirements, it is compulsory for all companies in Malaysia to contribute to the national pension/Employee Provident Fund schemes. The contribution is recognised as expenditure in income statement as and when it is incurred.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

| Group | Building & renovation | Land | Vehicle & machinery | Off. Equipment & tools | Computer | Furniture & Fitting | Total |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| | RM | RM | RM | RM | RM | RM | RM |
| Cost | | | | | | | |
| At 1/1/2013 | 261,045,190 | 65,643,077 | 17,237,526 | 23,062,168 | 23,100,356 | 5,395,832 | 395,484,149 |
| Additional | 535,008 | - | 727,103 | 890,456 | 815,343 | 633,803 | 3,601,713 |
| Disposal | (11,730) | - | (92,009) | (456,760) | (451,613) | (126,198) | (1,138,310) |
| Written-off | (7,356,801) | - | (1,982,278) | (2,988,704) | (8,534,524) | (2,063,742) | (22,926,049) |
| Adjustment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| At 31/12/2013 | 254,211,667 | 65,643,077 | 15,890,342 | 20,507,160 | 14,929,562 | 3,839,695 | 375,021,503 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | | | | | |
| At 1/1/2013 | 133,432,652 | 7,130,979 | 11,968,818 | 14,298,260 | 18,462,265 | 3,992,562 | 189,285,536 |
| Current depreciation | 24,697,335 | 629,119 | 1,934,816 | 3,204,859 | 1,948,178 | 639,974 | 33,054,281 |
| Disposal | (11,730) | - | (26,368) | (456,760) | (451,613) | (126,198) | (1,072,669) |
| Written-off | (7,367,531) | - | (1,982,255) | (2,620,009) | (8,489,069) | (1,845,759) | (22,304,623) |
| At 31/12/2013 | 150,750,726 | 7,760,098 | 11,895,011 | 14,426,350 | 11,469,761 | 2,660,579 | 198,962,525 |
| Net book value | | | | | | | |
| At 31/12/2013 | 103,460,941 | 57,882,979 | 3,995,331 | 6,080,810 | 3,459,801 | 1,179,116 | 176,058,978 |
| At 31/12/2012 | 127,612,538 | 58,512,098 | 5,268,708 | 8,763,908 | 4,638,091 | 1,403,270 | 206,198,613 |
| Board | | | | | | | |
| Cost | | | | | | | |
| At 1/1/2013 | 255,127,558 | 63,349,890 | 12,620,963 | 15,179,920 | 20,312,920 | 4,103,020 | 370,694,271 |
| Additional | - | - | 456,394 | 533,832 | 590,642 | 484,968 | 2,084,836 |
| Disposal | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Written-off | (7,356,801) | - | (1,982,278) | (2,988,704) | (8,534,524) | (2,063,742) | (22,926,049) |
| Adjustment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| At 31/12/2012 | 247,770,757 | 63,349,890 | 11,094,079 | 12,745,048 | 12,369,038 | 2,524,246 | 349,853,058 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | | | | | |
| At 1/1/2013 | 131,882,518 | 7,072,146 | 8,751,387 | 8,065,562 | 15,918,160 | 2,937,114 | 174,626,887 |
| Current depreciation | 24,459,524 | 601,622 | 1,461,764 | 2,488,346 | 1,775,668 | 485,193 | 31,272,117 |
| Disposal | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Written-off | (7,367,531) | - | (1,982,255) | (2,620,009) | (8,489,069) | (1,845,759) | (22,304,623) |
| At 31/12/2013 | 148,974,511 | 7,673,768 | 8,230,896 | 7,933,899 | 9,204,759 | 1,576,548 | 183,594,381 |
| Net book value | | | | | | | |
| At 31/12/2013 | 98,796,246 | 55,676,122 | 2,863,183 | 4,811,149 | 3,164,279 | 947,697 | 166,258,677 |
| At 31/12/2012 | 123,245,040 | 56,277,744 | 3,869,576 | 7,114,358 | 4,394,760 | 1,165,906 | 196,067,384 |

During the current financial year, the Group and the Board had purchased property, plant and equipment with an aggregate cost of RM3,601,713 and RM2,084,836 (2012: RM9,845,427 and RM4,224,337) respectively, in which RM228,800 and RM Nil (2011 : RM3,933,344 and RM Nil) comprise of assets bought under hire purchase arrangement and term loan. Cash payment of RM3,372,913 and RM2,084,836 (2012: RM5,912,083 and RM4,224,337) respectively were made on the purchase of property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment include buildings and renovations built on the land owned by Ministry of Works amounting to RM40,902,553 (2012 : RM48,047,163).

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

| Group | Building & renovation | Land | Vehicle & machinery | Off. Equipment & tools | Computer | Furniture & Fitting | Total |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| | RM | RM | RM | RM | RM | RM | RM |
| Cost | | | | | | | |
| At 1/1/2012 | 259,163,526 | 63,513,647 | 15,157,099 | 21,840,460 | 22,282,011 | 4,906,392 | 386,863,135 |
| Additional | 2,254,744 | 2,129,430 | 2,708,673 | 1,285,899 | 933,155 | 533,526 | 9,845,427 |
| Disposal | - | - | (628,246) | (54,911) | (69,185) | (33,509) | (785,851) |
| Written-off | (71,800) | - | - | (9,280) | (45,625) | (10,577) | (137,282) |
| Adjustment | (301,280) | - | - | - | - | - | (301,280) |
| Classification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| At 31/12/2012 | 261,045,190 | 65,643,077 | 17,237,526 | 23,062,168 | 23,100,356 | 5,395,832 | 395,484,149 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | | | | | |
| At 1/1/2012 | 108,095,559 | 6,535,860 | 10,370,272 | 11,062,565 | 16,392,666 | 3,484,118 | 155,941,040 |
| Current depreciation | 25,337,093 | 595,119 | 2,226,788 | 3,297,390 | 2,172,888 | 534,506 | 34,163,784 |
| Disposal | - | - | (628,242) | (52,416) | (65,590) | (16,374) | (762,622) |
| Written-off | - | - | - | (9,279) | (37,699) | (9,688) | (56,666) |
| At 31/12/2012 | 133,432,652 | 7,130,979 | 11,968,818 | 14,298,260 | 18,462,265 | 3,992,562 | 189,285,536 |
| Net book value | | | | | | | |
| At 31/12/2012 | 127,612,538 | 58,512,098 | 5,268,708 | 8,763,908 | 4,638,091 | 1,403,270 | 206,198,613 |
| At 31/12/2011 | 151,067,967 | 56,977,787 | 4,786,827 | 10,777,895 | 5,889,345 | 1,422,274 | 230,922,095 |
| Board | | | | | | | |
| Cost | | | | | | | |
| At 1/1/2012 | 255,340,519 | 63,349,890 | 10,508,254 | 14,739,245 | 19,577,115 | 3,675,918 | 367,190,941 |
| Additional | 49,959 | - | 2,347,709 | 504,866 | 850,615 | 471,188 | 4,224,337 |
| Disposal | - | - | (235,000) | (54,911) | (69,185) | (33,509) | (392,605) |
| Written-off | - | - | - | (9,280) | (45,625) | (10,577) | (65,482) |
| Adjustment | (262,920) | - | - | - | - | - | (262,920) |
| Classification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| At 31/12/2012 | 255,127,558 | 63,349,890 | 12,620,963 | 15,179,920 | 20,312,920 | 4,103,020 | 370,694,271 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | | | | | |
| At 1/1/2012 | 106,745,249 | 6,500,385 | 7,229,793 | 5,634,834 | 14,089,807 | 2,520,652 | 142,720,720 |
| Current depreciation | 25,137,269 | 571,761 | 1,756,593 | 2,492,423 | 1,931,642 | 442,524 | 32,332,212 |
| Disposal | - | - | (234,999) | (52,416) | (65,590) | (16,374) | (369,379) |
| Written-off | - | - | - | (9,279) | (37,699) | (9,688) | (56,666) |
| At 31/12/2012 | 131,882,518 | 7,072,146 | 8,751,387 | 8,065,562 | 15,918,160 | 2,937,114 | 174,626,887 |
| Net book value | | | | | | | |
| At 31/12/2012 | 123,245,040 | 56,277,744 | 3,869,576 | 7,114,358 | 4,394,760 | 1,165,906 | 196,067,384 |
| At 31/12/2011 | 148,595,270 | 56,849,505 | 3,278,461 | 9,104,411 | 5,487,308 | 1,155,266 | 224,470,221 |

During 2012 financial year, the Group and Board had purchased property, plant and equipment with an aggregate cost of RM9,845,427 and RM4,224,337 (2011 : RM5,548,792 and RM3,711,202) respectively of which RM3,933,344 and RM Nil (2011 : RM229,200 and RM Nil) respectively comprise of asset bought under hire purchase arrangements. Cash payment of RM5,912,083 and RM4,224,337 (2011 : RM5,319,592 and RM3,711,202) respectively were made for the purchase of property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment include buildings and renovations built on the land owned by Ministry of Works amounting to RM48,047,163 (2011: RM55,420,124)

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

4. WORKS-IN-PROGRESS

Group and Board

| Items | At 01/01/2013 | Additional | Classification/ Disposal | At 31/12/2013 |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | RM | RM | RM | RM |
| Land | 3,507,424 | 593,220 | - | 4,100,644 |
| Building | 20,208,917 | 2,507,242 | 240,435 | 22,475,724 |
| Computer | 2,746,895 | 645,594 | - | 3,392,489 |
| | 26,463,236 | 3,746,056 | 240,435 | 29,968,857 |

Group and Board

| Items | At 01/01/2012 | Additional | Classification/ Disposal | At 31/12/2013 |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | RM | RM | RM | RM |
| Land | 3,487,050 | 20,374 | - | 3,507,424 |
| Building | 6,174,741 | 14,034,176 | - | 20,208,917 |
| Computer | 871,603 | 1,875,292 | - | 2,746,895 |
| | 10,533,394 | 15,929,842 | - | 26,463,236 |

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

5. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

Interest in subsidiaries incorporated in Malaysia:-

| | 2013 RM | Board 2012 RM |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Unquoted shares, at cost - Malaysia | 23,510,842 | 23,510,842 |

Details on subsidiaries are as follows:-

| Name of Subsidiaries | Equity Holding | | Principal activities |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|--|
| | 2013 | 2012 | |
| CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd. | 100% | 100% | Investment and services related to construction industry. |
| CIDB E-Construct Services Sdn. Bhd. | 100% | 100% | Provides information communication technology based services |
| Held through CIDB Holdings Sdn. Bhd | | | |
| Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Selangor) Sdn. Bhd | 75% | 75% | Provides training and courses to construction personnel and supervisors. |
| Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd. | 95% | 95% | Provides training and courses to construction personnel and supervisors |
| Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Terengganu) Sdn. Bhd. | 90% | 90% | Provides training and courses to construction personnel and supervisors |
| Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Utara) Sdn. Bhd. | 100% | 100% | Provides training and courses to construction personnel and supervisors |
| Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Sabah) Sdn. Bhd. | 100% | 100% | Provides training and courses to construction personnel and supervisors |
| Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Sarawak) Sdn. Bhd. | 100% | 100% | Provides training and courses to construction personnel and supervisors |
| CIDB Event Management Sdn. Bhd. | 100% | 100% | Managing events related to construction industry. |
| Steel Frame & Truss Technology Sdn. Bhd. | 100% | 100% | Designing, producing, and managing matters related to iron & steel |
| Held through Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd | | | |
| ABM Management Services Sdn, Bhd, | 100% | 100% | Provides training and courses to construction personnel and supervisors |

Subsidiaries were not audited by the National Audit Department

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

6. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

| | GROUP | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | 2013 | 2012 |
| | RM | RM |
| Unquoted shares at cost - Malaysia | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Share of post-acquisition reserve | 506,100 | 388,515 |
| | 511,100 | 393,515 |
| Group investment in associated companies consists of: | | |
| Share from net assets | 503,623 | 386,038 |
| Share from goodwill in associated companies | 7,477 | 7,477 |
| | 511,100 | 393,515 |

Details on associates are as follows:-

| Name of Associates | Equity Holding | | Principal activities |
|---|----------------|------|--|
| | 2013 | 2012 | |
| TWI-ABM Training and Certification Sdn. Bhd. * | 50% | 50% | Operating as trainer to contractors and subcontractors |

* Held by Akademi Binaan Malaysia (Johor) Sdn. Bhd.

All subsidiaries/associated companies are incorporated in Malaysia.
Associates companies were not audited by National Audit Department

7. GOODWILL

| | GROUP | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | 2013 | 2012 |
| | RM | RM |
| Goodwill from acquisition of subsidiaries | 1,000,759 | 1,000,759 |
| Additional : Current year acquisition | - | - |
| | 1,000,759 | 1,000,759 |
| Less : Current year provision | (41,019) | (41,019) |
| Accumulated amortisation at beginning of year | (487,866) | (446,847) |
| | (528,885) | (487,866) |
| Accumulated amortisation at end of year | 471,874 | 512,893 |

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

8. OTHER INVESTMENTS

| | 2013 RM | GROUP 2012 RM |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Unquoted shares at cost - Malaysia | 4,370,433 | 4,370,433 |

9. INVENTORIES

| | GROUP | | BOARD | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| At cost and net realisation value | | | | |
| Raw material | 538,305 | 603,374 | 224,223 | 352,585 |

10. TRADE DEBTORS

| | GROUP | | BOARD | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Trade debtors | 64,108,571 | 63,780,434 | 59,756,369 | 57,073,604 |
| Less: Provision for doubtful debts | (34,572,818) | (38,902,540) | (34,448,037) | (38,801,759) |
| | 29,535,753 | 24,877,894 | 25,308,332 | 18,271,845 |

Normal business credit term for the Group and Board is between 30 to 90 days. Other credit terms are evaluated and approved on case to case basis

Activities in provision for doubtful debts in the current year are as follows:-

| | GROUP | | BOARD | |
|---|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| At 1 January | (38,902,540) | (38,005,154) | (38,801,759) | (37,919,373) |
| Provision for doubtful debts in current year | (4,036,878) | (1,501,662) | (4,012,878) | (1,486,662) |
| Provision for doubtful debts no longer required | 8,366,600 | 604,276 | 8,366,600 | 604,276 |
| At 31 December | (34,572,818) | (38,902,540) | (34,448,037) | (38,801,759) |

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

11. OTHER DEBTORS AND RECEIVABLES

| | GROUP | | BOARD | |
|--|-------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Security and pre-payment | 2,825,758 | 3,368,230 | 2,825,758 | 3,368,230 |
| Returned cheque | 227,314 | 227,314 | 227,314 | 227,314 |
| Dividend receivable | 143,062 | 8,281 | 143,062 | 8,281 |
| Interest receivables | 1,280,347 | 1,551,725 | 1,280,347 | 1,551,725 |
| Miscellaneous debtors | 3,054,011 | 3,773,446 | - | - |
| Invoiced debtors | 2,559,918 | 2,647,108 | 2,559,918 | 2,647,108 |
| Vehicle debtors | 607,135 | 797,022 | 607,135 | 797,022 |
| Computer debtors | 20,522 | 17,578 | 20,522 | 17,578 |
| Staff debtors | 257,261 | 262,803 | 257,261 | 262,803 |
| Education loans | 538,426 | 530,469 | 538,426 | 530,469 |
| Un-credited receivables | 219,827 | 219,827 | 219,827 | 219,827 |
| | 11,733,582 | 13,403,803 | 8,679,570 | 9,630,357 |
| Less : Provision for doubtful debt | (678,134) | (62,049) | (672,837) | (62,049) |
| Provision for doubtful debt no longer required | 350 | - | 350 | - |
| Bad debt written-off | (33,724) | - | - | - |
| | 11,022,073 | 13,341,754 | 8,007,083 | 9,568,308 |

12. AMOUNT OWED BY/(TO) SUBSIDIARIES

Amount due from/(to) subsidiaries are unsecured and have no fixed terms for repayment and interest.

13. AMOUNT OWED TO SUB-SUBSIDIARIES

Amount due to sub- subsidiaries are unsecured and have no fixed terms for repayment and interest.

14. AMOUNT OWED TO ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Amount due to associate companies are unsecured and have no fixed terms for repayment and interest.

15. AMOUNT OWED BY DIRECTORS

Amount due from Directors are unsecured and have no fixed terms for repayment and interest

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

16. PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT

| | 2013 | GROUP |
|--|------------------|--------------|
| | RM | 2012 |
| | | RM |
| Portfolio investments in Malaysia, at cost | 7,448,738 | 7,178,475 |

The Group portfolio investments comprise AM Investment Services Berhad and Amanah Raya JMF Asset Management Sdn. Bhd. amounting RM 651,695 and RM 6,797,043 respectively (2012: RM 651,695 and RM 6,528,780)

17. SHORT TERM DEPOSITS

| | GROUP | | BOARD | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 |
| | RM | RM | RM | RM |
| Commercial banks | - | 2,323,776 | - | 1,000,000 |
| Islamic banks | 63,000,000 | 67,378,122 | 63,000,000 | 60,800,000 |
| Other financial institutions | 495,505,961 | 444,133,304 | 487,521,909 | 444,133,304 |
| | 513,835,202 | 550,521,909 | 505,933,304 | 558,505,961 |

The effective weighted average interest rate and average maturity of deposits with licensed banks as at balance sheet date are 3.46% (2012: 3.17%) per annum and 365 days (2012: 210 days) respectively.

18. OTHER CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

| | GROUP | | BOARD | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 |
| | RM | RM | RM | RM |
| Other creditors | 7,455,504 | 5,802,686 | 918,816 | 452,476 |
| Modular Coordination | 234,639 | 234,639 | 234,639 | 234,639 |
| Economic Planning Unit, PM's Department | 691,310 | 691,310 | 691,310 | 691,310 |
| National Highway Authority of India | 559,102 | 2,476,397 | 559,102 | 2,476,397 |
| Accruals | 9,954,806 | 3,710,933 | 9,954,806 | 3,710,933 |
| | 18,895,361 | 12,915,965 | 12,358,673 | 7,565,755 |

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

19. TERM LOAN

| | Notes | 2013 RM | GROUP 2012 RM |
|---|-------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Term Loan | (i) | 3,186,352 | 3,550,506 |
| Hire purchase creditors | (ii) | 770,842 | 937,815 |
| | | 3,957,194 | 4,488,321 |
| Represented by:- | | | |
| Repayment in period of 12 months | | 815,444 | 703,336 |
| Repayment after period of 12 months and not more than 5 years | | 2,365,778 | 2,419,406 |
| Repayment after period of 5 years | | 775,972 | 1,365,579 |

- (i) Term Loan for Pinjaman Islam Boleh Ubah Tempoh (BBA TF) amounting RM3,641,544 is part of financing for purchase of 15 units of completed shop-office at 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 repayment instalments are RM900 to RM18,787 for 120 month inclusive of interest.

| | 2013 RM | GROUP 2012 RM |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Term Loan maturity: | | |
| Repayment in period of 12 months | 482,076 | 364,155 |
| Repayment after period of 12 months and not more than 5 years | 1,928,304 | 1,820,772 |
| Repayment after period of 5 years | 775,972 | 1,365,579 |
| | 3,186,352 | 3,550,506 |
| (ii) Balance at year end | 892,633 | 1,115,417 |
| Less: Deferred charges | (121,791) | (177,602) |
| | 770,842 | 937,815 |
| Represented by: | | |
| Repayment in period of 12 months | 333,368 | 339,181 |
| Repayment after period of 12 months and not more than 5 years | 437,474 | 598,634 |
| | 770,842 | 937,815 |

Interest rate for the above mentioned hire purchase items are stated within a range of 3.4% - 6.9% (2012: 3.4% - 6.9%) annually.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

20. VEHICLE LOAN PROVIDENT FUND

| | GROUP AND BOARD | |
|---|------------------------|-------------|
| | 2013 | 2012 |
| | RM | RM |
| At 1 January/31 December | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 |
| ACTIVITIES OF LOAN DEBTORS BALANCE | | |
| Balance of loan at 1 January | 797,022 | 880,712 |
| Add : New loans approved | - | 188,900 |
| | 797,022 | 1,069,612 |
| Less : Repayment of loan | (189,887) | (272,590) |
| Balance of loan at 31 December | 607,135 | 797,022 |

21. COMPUTER LOAN PROVIDENT FUND

| | GROUP AND BOARD | |
|---|------------------------|-------------|
| | 2013 | 2012 |
| | RM | RM |
| At 1 January/31 December | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| ACTIVITIES OF LOAN DEBTORS BALANCE | | |
| Loan balance at 1 January | 17,578 | 27,031 |
| Add : New loan approved | 10,000 | - |
| | 27,578 | 27,031 |
| Less : Loan repayment | (7,055) | (9,453) |
| Balance of loan at 31 December | 20,523 | 17,578 |

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

22. SAGA V SYSTEM PROJECT GRANT

| | GROUP AND BOARD | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| At 1 January/31 December | 145,704 | 194,271 |
| Government Grant for asset procurement | 248,000 | 248,000 |
| Government Grant amortised: Accumulated depreciation | (102,296) | (53,729) |
| | 145,704 | 194,271 |

23. DEFERRED GRANT

| | GROUP | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Training Grant (SAY 1Malaysia) : | | |
| Balance at beginning of year | - | - |
| Received during financial year | 1,850,000 | - |
| Amortized into income statement | (1,276,105) | - |
| Balance at year end | 573,895 | - |

Training Grant amounting to RM1,850,000 is related to the SAY 1Malaysia Program (Strategic Action for Youth) and managed by the Ministry of Finance Malaysia. This is a one off provision and will not be returned

24. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

Deferred tax liabilities of the Group and Board are as follows:

| | GROUP | | BOARD | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Balance at beginning of the year | 7,874,405 | 7,882,239 | 7,452,886 | 7,356,582 |
| Transfer to income statement | (236,775) | (7,834) | (137,365) | 96,304 |
| Balance at end of the year | 7,637,630 | 7,874,405 | 7,315,521 | 7,452,886 |

Deferred tax is provided for all future differences, as the present differences will be reversed in the foreseeable future.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

25. TAXATION

Adjustments for tax expenditure related to profit before tax at an effective rate for the Board and Group are as follows-

| | GROUP | | BOARD | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Income tax based on current year's result:- | | | | |
| Income tax | 6,109,706 | 5,317,862 | 4,963,710 | 4,623,194 |
| Associated companies tax portion | 34,062 | 433 | - | - |
| Deferred taxation (Note 24) | (372,630) | 109,774 | (137,365) | 109,220 |
| | 5,771,138 | 5,428,069 | 4,826,345 | 4,732,414 |
| Tax under/(over) stated in previous year :- | | | | |
| Income tax | 266,586 | 4,251,410 | - | 4,214,498 |
| Deferred taxation (Note 24) | 135,855 | (117,608) | - | (12,916) |
| | 6,173,579 | 9,561,871 | 4,826,345 | 8,933,996 |
| (Loss)/profit before tax | 11,061,855 | 40,453,128 | 7,416,014 | 39,126,041 |
| Malaysian tax rate - 25% (2012: 25%) | 2,765,464 | 10,113,282 | 1,854,004 | 9,781,510 |
| Tax incentive on exemption of levy income | (5,081,654) | (11,693,024) | (5,081,654) | (11,693,024) |
| Effects on income tax exemption | (410,848) | (1,081,691) | (111,362) | (993,067) |
| Effect on expenditure not allowed for tax deduction | 8,498,638 | 7,912,785 | 8,314,859 | 7,627,435 |
| Effect on expenditure for unutilised capital allowances | 6,479 | 23,822 | - | - |
| Effect on unutilised unabsorbed losses | (18,869) | (14,528) | - | - |
| Reversal of deferred tax due to disposal of property, plant and equipment | (191,641) | 4,616 | (149,502) | 9,560 |
| Deferred asset tax not recognised | 203,569 | 162,807 | - | - |
| Tax expenditure under stated in previous year | 266,586 | 4,251,410 | - | 4,214,498 |
| Deferred tax under/(over) stated in previous year | 135,855 | (117,608) | - | (12,916) |
| | 6,173,579 | 9,561,871 | 4,826,345 | 8,933,996 |

With effect from assessment year 2000, levy collection by the Board was exempted from statutory taxation.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

26. STAFF INFORMATION

The number of Group and Board staff (inclusive of Directors) as at the end of 2013 is 1,068 (2012: 1,051) and 716 (2012: 711) respectively. Staff cost of the Group and Board for the year 2013 is RM51,091,225 (2012: RM41,297,746) and RM40,935,531 (2012: RM33,819,021) respectively.

27. CAPITAL COMMITMENT

| | BOARD | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Capital expenditure approved but not contracted for | 129,994,008 | 129,994,008 |
| Capital expenditure approved and contracted | - | - |
| | 129,994,008 | 129,994,008 |

28. ASSET CONTIGENCIES

| | BOARD | |
|--|--------------------------|------------|
| | 2013 RM | 2012 RM |
| Claims against levy debtors brought to court | 4,710,262 | 3,766,143 |
| | 4,710,262 | 3,766,143 |

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD MALAYSIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013 (CONT'D)

29. LAST YEAR ADJUSTMENT

The effect of accounting changes to Group and Board financial statement in regards to other income generated by Ministry of Works which was overstated by an amount of RM15,500,000 in 2009 financial statement.

Adjustments have been taken into account and comparative figures have been restated In the financial statement. The effect on financial statement and comparative figures are as follows:

| | GROUP | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 |
| | As previously stated RM | Effect of changes RM | As restated RM |
| BALANCE SHEET | | | |
| Other debtors and receivables | 28,841,754 | (15,500,000) | 13,341,754 |
| Accumulated funds | 788,412,863 | (15,500,000) | 772,912,863 |

| | BOARD | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 |
| | As previously stated RM | Effect of changes RM | As restated RM |
| BALANCE SHEET | | | |
| Other debtors and receivables | 25,068,308 | (15,500,000) | 9,568,308 |
| Accumulated funds | 770,356,499 | (15,500,000) | 754,856,499 |

SINGKATAN ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------------|---|
| 1RoC | - 1 Registration of Contractors |
| Act 520 | - the Act by which CIDB is established, revised in 2011 |
| AIS | - Assessment for IBS Status |
| ASEAN | - Association of South East Asian Nations |
| ABM | - Akademi Binaan Malaysia, Malaysia Construction Academy |
| BEM | - Board of Engineers Malaysia |
| BIM | - Building Information Modelling |
| BQS | - Board of Quantity Surveyors |
| BSN | - Bank Simpanan Nasional |
| CCD | - Continuous Contractor Development |
| CCPM | - Certification of Local Products and Materials |
| CIBPAC | - Construction Industry Best Practices Advisory Committee |
| CIDB | - Construction Industry Development Board |
| CIMP | - Construction Industry Master Plan |
| CIPAA | - Construction Industry Payment and Adjudication Act |
| CIS | - Construction Industry Standards |
| CNAR | - CIDB National Accredited Renovation Contractors |
| COA | - Certificate of Approval |
| CPR | - Construction Project Register |
| CREAM | - Construction Research Institute of Malaysia |
| CSR | - Corporate Social Responsibility |
| eDPP | - Electronic version of Daftar Projek Pembinaan |
| EPU | - Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department |
| ESCOSS | - Expert Standing Committee on Slope Safety |
| ETP | - Economic Transformation Program |
| FTA | - Free Trade Agreement |
| GDP | - Gross Domestic Product |
| Green Card | - A card issued by CIDB to a registered construction worker |
| Green PASS | - Green Performance Systems |
| GTP | - Government Transformation Program |
| IBS | - Industrialised Building System |
| ICU | - Implementation and Coordination Unit, Prime Minister's Department |
| IIM | - Institut Integriti Malaysia / Malaysia Institute of Integrity |
| IEM | - Institution of Engineers Malaysia |
| IHRDC | - International Human Resource Development Corporation |
| IWK | - Indah Water Konsortium Sdn Bhd / a national sewerage company |
| JKR | - Jabatan Kerja Raya / Public Works Department |
| KeTTHA | - Kementerian Tenaga, Teknologi Hijau dan Air / Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water |
| KKR | - Kementerian Kerja Raya / Ministry of Works |
| KPKT | - Kementerian Kesejahteraan Bandar, Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan / Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Governments |
| KVMRT | - Klang Valley Mass Rapid Transit |
| KWSP | - Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja / Employees Provident Fund |
| LHDN | - Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri / Inland Revenue Board |
| LJM | - Lembaga Jurutera Malaysia / Board of Engineers Malaysia |
| LTAT | - Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera / Armed Forces Fund Board |

| | |
|---------|--|
| LUTH | - Lembaga Urusan dan Tabung Haji / Pilgrims Management and Fund Board |
| MACC | - Malaysian Anti-Corruption Corporation |
| MAFM | - Malaysia Association of Facility Management |
| MAPMA | - Malaysian Asset and Project Management Association |
| MATRADE | - Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation |
| MBAM | - Master Builders Association Malaysia |
| MPC | - Malaysian Productivity Corporation |
| MSSA | - Malaysian Structural Steel Association |
| MyCESMM | - Malaysian Civil Engineering Standard Method of Measurement |
| N3C | - National Construction Cost Centre |
| NCS | - National Competency Standards |
| NDT | - Non-destructive testing |
| NEBOSH | - National Examination Board for Occupational Safety and Health |
| OSC | - One Stop Centre, Local Authority Offices |
| OSHNET | - Occupational Health and Safety Network |
| PAM | - Pertubuhan Arkitek Malaysia / Malaysia Institute of Architects |
| PERKESO | - Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial / Social Security Organization |
| pH JKR | - Sistem Penarafan Hijau JKR / JKR Green Rating System |
| PKK | - Pusat Khidmat Kontraktor / Contractor Services Centre |
| PKMM | - Persatuan Kontraktor Melayu Malaysia / Malay Contractor Association Malaysia |
| PLBK | - Pusat Latih Bertauliah Kontraktor / Accredited Contractor Training Centre |
| PLUS | - Projek Lebuhraya Usahasama Berhad |
| PPK | - Perakuan Pendaftaran Kontraktor / a certificate issued to a registered contractor |
| PPS | - Perakuan Pematuhan Standard / a certificate issued by CIDB for a certified product or material |
| QLASSIC | - Quality Assessment System in Construction |
| RAPID | - Refinery and Petrochemical Integrated Development |
| RCW | - Regional Construction Week |
| REAAA | - Road Engineering Association of Asia and Australasia |
| REHDA | - Real Estates and Housing Developers Association Malaysia |
| RISM | - Royal Institute of Surveyors Malaysia |
| SCP | - Sustainable Consumption and Production |
| SCORE | - SME Competitive Rating for Enhancement |
| SHASSIC | - Safety and Health Assessment System in Construction |
| SKK | - Sijil Kecekapan Kemahiran / a competency certificate issued by CIDB to an accredited personnel |
| SKPK | - Standard Keterampilan Pekerjaan Kebangsaan / National Occupational Skill Standards |
| SPKK | - Sijil Perolehan Kerja Kerajaan / Government Works Procurement Certificate |
| SPP II | - Sistem Pengurusan Projek II / Project Management System II |
| SSPK | - Sistem Satu Pendaftaran Kontraktor / 1RoC |
| SYABAS | - Syarikat Bekalan Air Selangor Sdn Bhd / a water supply and service company |
| TAFE | - Technical and Further Education |
| TNB | - Tenaga Nasional Berhad / the National energy company |
| TSK | - Tanggungjawab Sosial Korporat / Corporate Social Responsibility |
| UMP | - University Malaysia Pahang |