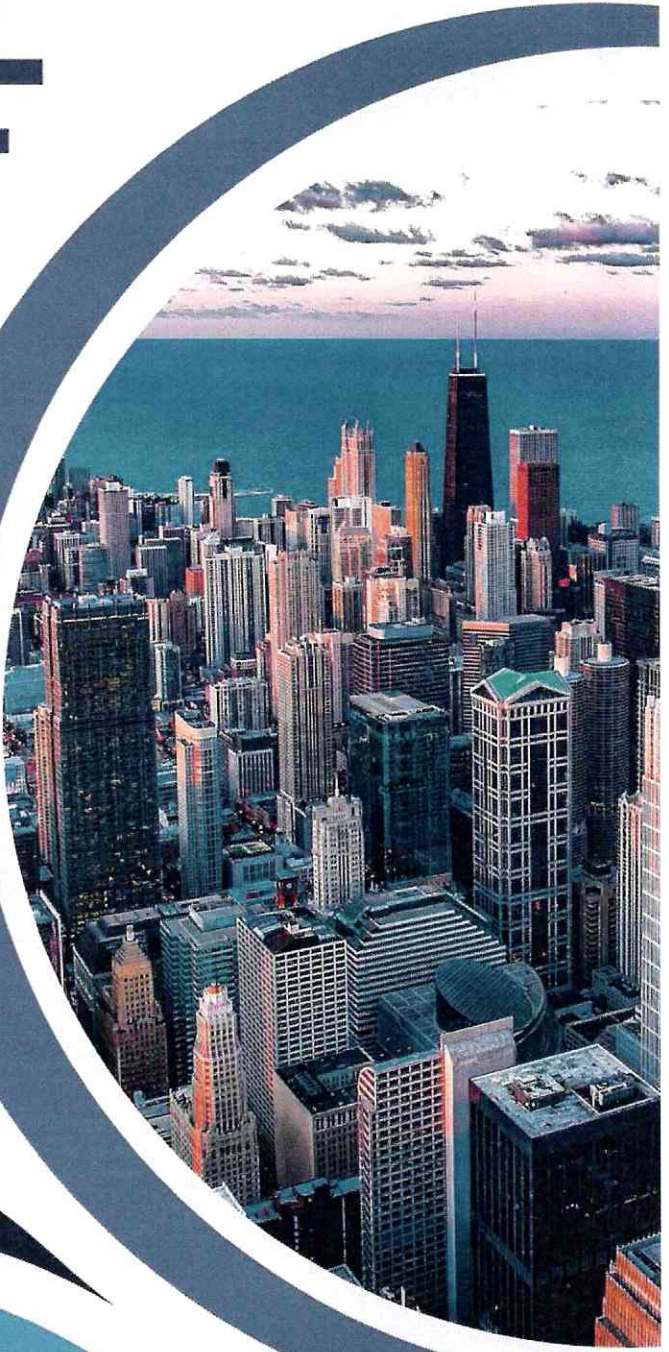


# ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24



CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY  
DEVELOPMENT BOARD

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## **MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON**

It is with great pride and privilege that I present the Annual Report of the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) for the period 01 July 2023 to 31 March 2024, in compliance with section 33 of the CIDB Act. This report is the fifth under my tenure as Chairperson since my appointment in September 2020.

As I reflect on the year gone by, I wish to assure all the stakeholders of the construction industry that the CIDB remains committed to upholding the highest standards of safety, quality, and integrity within the construction industry. The role of the CIDB as the regulator and facilitator of the construction industry is crucial in ensuring that the built environment not only meets the demands of today, but also anticipates the needs of future generation.

The construction industry in Mauritius has witnessed a steady growth over the recent years due to significant investments in the public sector as well as private sector. The Government has made substantial investments in public projects such as construction of social housing units, improvement of the road network, expansion of drain infrastructure projects and upgrading of the water supply and sanitation infrastructure. Furthermore, investments by the private sector in projects such as development of smart cities, Bio-Technology Park, land parcelling projects, property development scheme projects and construction/renovation of hotels have given an impetus to promote the economic development of the country. However, the industry also faced certain challenges viz. labour shortages, increasing costs of materials and disputes in construction.

The Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) for the period 2023/24 to 2025/26, shows investment of around Rs 146.2 billion in Economic and Social infrastructure projects out of which Rs 49.0 billion relate to FY 2023/24. Around 67% of the total investment i.e., Rs 97.9 billion would be allocated to Building and Infrastructure Projects.

Given the high importance of the construction industry in the economic development of Mauritius, the National Assembly enacted the Construction Industry Authority Act in December 2023, to replace the Construction Industry Development Board Act which was enacted in 2008. The new Act provides for the establishment of an apex regulatory body for the construction industry namely, the Construction Industry Authority (CIA). The CIA would take over the responsibilities and functions of the CIDB and the Building Control Advisory Council (BCAC).

The CIA Act provides an overarching legal framework for the construction industry with a comprehensive set of objects and functions to ensure the proper development and transformation of the construction industry.

To this end, the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development has set up a Committee under my Chairmanship to work on the establishment of the CIA.

The Committee has already finalized the proposed organizational structure and schemes of service. At the same time, the groundwork for operational transition to CIA has been worked out.

Among the key projects in the pipeline on which the Board has already deliberated and is awaiting the budget through partial funding from international agencies is the study for the implementation of a Building Information Modeling (BIM) System. This project will be implemented in two phases with a pilot phase covering the users at the Ministry of National Infrastructure and thereafter a full deployment including the private sector.

The CIDB also organized a series of workshops during the period 01 July 2023 to 31 March 2024, with a view to promoting training and capacity building in the construction industry.

The first Workshop on *“Why Projects Fail to Deliver on Time and Budget?”* held on 27 July 2023, addressed the key issues concerning project failures. The causes of project failures were analyzed and discussed, and solutions on how to increase the success rate on construction projects were debated.

A second Workshop on *“Estimation for Bidding Purposes”* was held on 24 August 2023. Participants learnt that accurate estimation forms the basis for budgeting, resource allocation, risk assessment and ultimately, the overall success of a construction project.

The CIDB held a third Workshop on *“Health & Safety Regulations”* on 26 October 2023, to introduce participants to the health and safety measures that should be implemented to reduce work-related accidents in the construction industry.

According to the Report on *“Labour Force, Employment and Unemployment”* released by Statistics Mauritius on 22 December 2023, the construction industry offers direct employment to more than 53,000 people, representing around 9.5% of the labour force of this country. The period 01 July 2023 to 31 March 2024, has been a remarkable year for the construction industry which has seen its growth stabilising at two digits, and this trend is expected to prevail.

I seize this opportunity to thank the Honorable Minister of National Infrastructure & Community Development, the staff of the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development, my colleagues of the Council and collaborating partners. I also thank the Management team and Staff of CIDB for their unflinching cooperation and rely on them for their continuous support.

**Tarkaswar COWALOOSUR**  
**Chairperson**

## **MESSAGE FROM THE OFFICER IN CHARGE**

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) for the period July 2023 to March 2024. This financial year is exceptional in the sense that it is the last Annual Report for the CIDB and is only for a period of 9 months. It marks the close of an era that has shaped the construction landscape of Mauritius since April 2004. For two decades, the CIDB has contributed immensely to transforming the construction industry, advancing its standards, and promoting its development.

In fact, this period has witnessed the transition from the CIDB to the Construction Industry Authority and hence marks a transformative chapter in the evolution of the construction sector in Mauritius.

Since the enactment of the CIDB Act in 2004 and the subsequent introduction of an updated and more comprehensive legislation in 2008, the CIDB has continuously evolved to meet the growing needs of our industry. Through regulatory reforms, stakeholder engagements, and numerous strategic initiatives, we have made significant strides in professionalizing and modernizing the sector. The CIDB has championed the registration of contractors, consultants, suppliers, and service providers, maintaining a high standard of regulatory compliance, and setting a robust framework for industry operations.

The CIDB has played a pivotal role in ensuring robust regulatory oversight, enhanced compliance, and strengthened industry standards, preparing the foundation for what is now the Construction Industry Authority (CIA).

The establishment of the CIA represents a historic milestone in the trajectory of the Construction Industry. In line with the Government's strategic decision, announced in the Budget Speech 2022/23, to merge the CIDB and the Building Control Advisory Council (BCAC), the CIDB initiated consultative meetings with stakeholders to streamline the transition process. The resulting Construction Industry Authority Bill was subsequently introduced into the National Assembly in October 2023 and enacted in December 2023. The Act came into force on 01 April 2024. The CIA Act reflects our collective vision of sustainable growth and enhanced governance in the construction industry.

During the period July 2023 to March 2024, the CIDB remained steadfast in its core functions, including the registration of contractors, consultants, suppliers, and service providers, and facilitated 1,873 registrations for contractors, 359 for consultants, and 239 for suppliers and technicians, underscoring the sector's vibrancy and our commitment to maintaining high standards of professionalism and regulatory compliance.

The CIDB also prioritized knowledge-sharing through workshops and seminars, addressing critical areas like project planning and management, estimation for bidding purposes, and occupational health and safety. Workshops such as "Why Projects Fail to Deliver on Time and Budget?" and "Health & Safety Regulations, Hazard Identification, and Risk Management on Construction Sites" drew substantial participation, providing industry professionals with insights to enhance project outcomes and promote safe working environments.

Our achievements during the period July 2023 to March 2024 reflect the dedication of CIDB in empowering our industry's stakeholders, advancing regulatory standards, and laying the groundwork for sustainable growth. The transition to the Construction Industry Authority heralds a new era for the sector, one where collaboration, innovation, and resilience will drive our progress.

I seize this opportunity to extend my deepest gratitude to all stakeholders who have contributed to these efforts, and I look forward to continued collaboration as we shape a dynamic future for the construction industry in Mauritius.

**Trilock BHUNJUN**  
***Officer-in-Charge***

## **ABOUT THE CIDB**

The Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) is a statutory body established under the *CIDB Act of 2008*. The overriding objective of the CIDB is to promote the development and improvement of the construction industry.

The CIDB operates under the aegis of the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development. The CIDB is provided with a comprehensive set of *objects* and *functions* to enable it to achieve its goals. It is governed by a Council comprising 12 members including the Chairperson.

In the Budget Speech 2022/23, the Government decided to merge the CIDB and the Building Control Advisory Council (BCAC) into the Construction Industry Authority.

In November 2023, the Construction Industry Authority Bill was introduced to the National Assembly for discussion and debate. The Construction Industry Authority Bill was subsequently passed in the National Assembly in December 2023, marking a significant step toward formalizing the establishment of the CIA. The CIA Act came into force on 01 April 2024. Section 39(2) of the CIA Act 2023 stipulates that the first financial year of the Authority shall be the period beginning from the commencement of the Act to 30 June of the following year.

### **Objects of the Board**

- (a) promote the development and improvement of the construction industry;
- (b) promote sustainable growth of the construction industry;
- (c) promote and encourage the participation of the small and medium enterprises in the construction industry;
- (d) promote and assist in the export of services relating to the construction industry;
- (e) promote and stimulate quality assurance in the construction industry;
- (f) promote the awareness of the need for a safe and healthy work environment in the construction industry;
- (g) promote and establish best practice in the construction industry;
- (h) promote research and development relating to the construction industry; and
- (i) facilitate communication between stakeholders of the construction industry.

### **Functions of the Board**

- (a) implement government policy relating to the construction industry;
- (b) regulate and register providers of construction works and construction services, and suppliers of construction materials, equipment, plant and labour for construction purposes;
- (c) register such construction projects as may be prescribed;
- (d) exercise regulatory functions in respect of the construction industry, including the registration of consultants and contractors;
- (e) provide advisory services to the construction industry and to the public in general;
- (f) publish an annual list of registered consultants and contractors;

- (g) advise and make recommendations to the Minister on matters relating to the construction industry;
- (h) encourage the standardisation and improvement of construction materials and techniques;
- (i) develop standard forms of construction agreements and contracts;
- (j) develop and maintain a construction industry information system;
- (k) develop and promote training programmes for operators of the construction industry;
- (l) advise relevant authorities on human resources development of the construction industry;
- (m) conduct surveys on the construction industry;
- (n) entertain complaints in connection with construction works and construction services and where necessary refer them to appropriate authorities;
- (o) publish periodically indicative schedules of rates for construction works;
- (p) register providers of dispute resolution services in the construction industry; and
- (q) perform such other functions as may be necessary to further its objects.

***Vision – Our future aims***

To be a Global Reference in Construction.

***Mission – Our organizational purpose***

We exist to regulate and facilitate an efficient and effective Construction Industry.

***Core Values***

**Learning:** We are a Learning Organisation.

**Integrity:** We promote the highest standards of professional commitment, conduct and ethics.

**Team Spirit:** Is our strategy

**Excellence:** We strive for excellence in our services

**Shared Value:** We have common values



# **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT**

## **Statement of Compliance**

**Name of Public Body:** Construction Industry Development Board

**Reporting Period:** 01 July 2023 to 31 March 2024

We the Council Members of the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) hereby confirm that to the best of our knowledge that the Council has not complied with the following Principles of the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius (2016):

1. Principle 1: Governance Structure

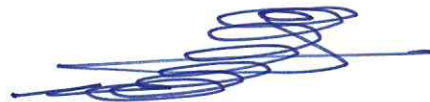
Board Charter

A draft Charter was under preparation but as the CIDB Act was being repealed and replaced, it was kept in abeyance following the new legislation.



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**Mr. A. S. Mojee**  
**Chairperson**



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**Mr. P. A. K. Juddoo**  
**Board Member**

Date: 16 January 2025

## **Principle 1 – Governance Structure**

### **Introduction**

The Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) is established under Section (4) of the CIDB Act 2008. It operates under the aegis of the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development. Section (8) of the CIDB Act provides for a Council to administer the CIDB. The Council is in fact equivalent to the Board as referred to in the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius (2016).

The Council is responsible and accountable for the performance and activities of the organization. The role of the Council is to oversee executive management and the proper functioning of the organization.

### **The Board Charter**

A Board Charter provides the Terms of Reference for the Board and describes how it should operate.

In view of the general recognition for every Board to have a Board Charter, the Council recognizes the need to develop a Board Charter. However, given the fact that CIDB was being restructured into a new organization that is the Construction Industry Authority, the development of the Charter was kept in abeyance. The drafting of the Board Charter would now be initiated in line with the new Construction Industry Authority Act 2023.

### **Code of Ethics**

A Code of Ethics sets out the corporate values that inspire trust and confidence in an organization. It also sets out standard behaviours in the dealings of the organization, that is what is acceptable behaviours and what not.

The CIDB being a public body is bound by the Code of Ethics for Public Officers issued by the Ministry of Public Service, Administrative and Institutional Reforms. All Officers, including the Council Members of CIDB adopt the principles of the Code of Ethics for Public Officers. The Council also operates in all fairness and transparency.

The Council Members comprise mostly of private sector professionals and Public Officers. The Members coming from the private sector are bound by the Code of Ethics of their respective professions, whereas the public officers are directly bound by the Code of Ethics for Public Officers.

### **Job Descriptions/Position Statements**

The Chairperson of the Council is appointed by the Minister of the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development. A formal written position statements for the office of the Chairperson was not deemed necessary as the latter works in compliance with the provisions of the CIDB Act.

### **Chairperson of Committees**

Committees are set up by the Council to assist it in carrying out its functions efficiently. The Terms of Reference of Committees are determined by the Council which also appoints a Chairperson for each of the Committees.

There are no written position statements for Chairpersons of Committees as they operate in accordance with their TOR and provisions of the CIDB Act.

**The Executive Director**

The Chief Executive Officer called Executive Director as per the Scheme of Service, is appointed by the Council under Section (11) of the CIDB Act 2008. The appointment is made by the Council with the approval of the Minister of National Infrastructure and Community Development, on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

The job description for the position of the Executive Director is specified in the prescribed Scheme of Service for the post.

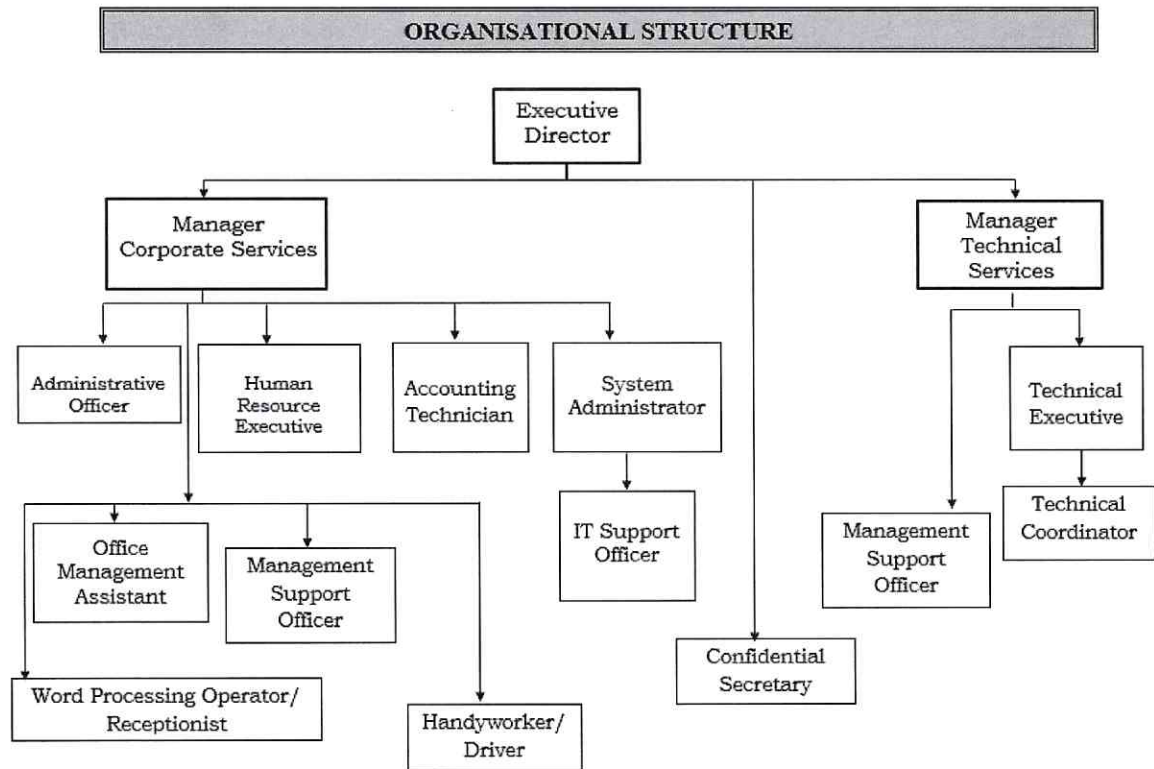
**The Secretary of Council**

The Manager Corporate Services is assigned the responsibility of the Secretary to the Council. This responsibility is specified in the Scheme of Service for the post of Manager Corporate Services. The incumbent is a Professional Accountant and is legally qualified and fully eligible to act as Board Secretary.

**Organizational Chart**

There is an Organizational Chart which has been approved by the Council. It provides a structure for Management to operate effectively and efficiently.

All the posts in the Organizational Chart have proper and prescribed Schemes of Service which provide for the appellation, the qualification, the salary and the duties for the post. It also provides the level of responsibilities and accountabilities for each post.



### **Public Interest Entity**

The CIDB is not listed as a Public Interest Entity as defined in the Financial Reporting Act.

The Council assumes the responsibility for leading and controlling the CIDB and meeting all legal and regulatory requirements.

The CIDB Act 2008, all amendments and Regulations thereto are available for consultation on the Website of CIDB.

## **Principle 2 - The Structure of the Council and its Committees**

### **Council Structure**

The CIDB has a Unitary Board known as the "Council". It consists exclusively of Non-Executive Directors. The Members are representatives of Ministries, Professional Councils and Industry Associations. All the Council Members are independent except those representatives coming from Ministries.

The Council provides strategic directions to the organisation and ensure it meets its corporate objectives. The Council is also the final decision-making level. It ensures that proper control mechanisms are put in place to comply with all relevant laws and regulatory requirements and good corporate practices.

### **The Council**

The Council is set up under Section (8) of the CIDB Act 2008. The Council is composed of twelve Members as follows:

- (i) A Chairperson, appointed by the Minister of National Infrastructure & Community Development;
- (ii) A Representative of the Ministry of National Infrastructure & Community Development;
- (iii) A Representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of Environment;
- (iv) A Representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of Local Government;
- (v) A Professional Architect being member of the Professional Architects' Council established under the Professional Architects' Council Act;
- (vi) A Professional Quantity Surveyor of the Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council established under the Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council Act;
- (vii) A Registered Engineer of the Council of Registered Professional Engineers of Mauritius established under the Registered Professional Engineers Council Act;
- (viii) A Representative of the Small and Medium Enterprises of the construction sector, appointed by the Minister of National Infrastructure & Community Development;
- (ix) A Representative of an Association of Contractors for Building and Civil Engineering Works, appointed by the Minister; of National Infrastructure & Community Development;
- (x) A Representative of an Association of Contractors for Mechanical and Electrical Works, appointed by the Minister of National Infrastructure & Community Development; and
- (xi) A Person having wide experience in the Construction Industry, appointed by the Minister of National Infrastructure & Community Development.

- (xii) A Representative of the Association of Consulting Engineers, appointed by the Minister

The Council is satisfied that its composition is appropriately balanced and that there is the necessary skills, expertise and experience to enable it to discharge its duties and responsibilities effectively.

### **Composition of Council**

The Composition of the Council for the year under review was as follows:

**Tarkaswar COWALOOSUR**  
*Chairperson*

**Mr Vasant RAMTOHUL**  
Assistant Permanent Secretary  
*Representative of Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development*

**Mrs Priya THAUNOO-CHADEE**  
Environment Officer / Senior Environment Officer  
*Representative of Ministry responsible for the subject of Environment*

**Mr Ramsing GHOOPEE**  
Assistant Permanent Secretary  
*Representative of Ministry responsible for Local Government*

**Mr Rambassun SEWPAL**  
Professional Architect  
*Representative of the Professional Architects' Council*

**Mr Anand JUDDOO**  
Professional Quantity Surveyor  
*Representative of the Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council*

**Mr Dashwanyl JHUBOO**  
Professional Engineer  
*Representative of the Council of Registered Professional Engineers*

**Mr Vidianand TOOFANNY**  
Director  
*Representative of SME Contractors*

**Mr Shailesh BEEJADARSING**  
Chief Executive Officer  
*Representative of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors Association*

**Mr Stephane ST MART**  
Contracts Manager  
*Representative of the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Contractors Association*

**Mr Georges BRASSE**  
Director  
*Appointed by Minister as a person having wide experience in the construction industry*

**Mr Chandansingh CHUTOORI**  
Director  
*Representative of the Association of Consulting Engineers*

The Members of the Council are all persons of integrity with broad knowledge and experience in the Construction Industry and have dedicated commitment to the Council. They have a clear understanding of their role and responsibilities and are able to exercise sound judgement in the conduct of the business of CIDB.

### **Chairperson**

The Chairperson of the Council is appointed by the Minister of National Infrastructure & Community Development to hold office for a period of 2 years.

The Chairperson provides leadership to the Council and is primarily responsible for the overall activities of the Council and its Committees.

In the event the Chairperson is in a situation of conflict, then the Member representing the parent Ministry assists the Council to deal with the actual or perceived conflict of interest. He replaces the Chairperson of the Council when that specific matter is discussed and the Chairperson withdraws from the deliberation thereon.

The main responsibilities of the Chairperson is inter alia to ensure that:

- (i) Agendas of Council meetings are determined;
- (ii) Council Members receive all information necessary for them to perform their duties;
- (iii) Council Meetings are conducted in an effective manner;
- (iv) Council has sufficient time for consultation and decision-making;
- (v) Minutes of Council and Committees meetings are kept;
- (vi) Committees function properly;
- (vii) Problems related to the performance of individual Council Members are addressed promptly; and
- (vii) Internal disputes and conflict of interest concerning individual Council members and the possible resignation of such members as a result thereof are addressed and
- (viii) To address any matter related to the Council.

### **Board Diversity**

The composition of the Council of CIDB is made in accordance with Section (8) of the CIDB Act 2008.

Besides the Chairperson, there are eleven representatives both from the private and public sector representing professional institutions, industry associations and public bodies. Regarding the composition of the Council, the parent Ministry writes to all those institutions inviting them to designate their respective representatives on the Council of CIDB. It is then the responsibility of those institutions to designate their representatives whom they believe have the necessary skills, experience and knowledge to discharge their duties and responsibilities effectively in the Council. The Ministry then proceed with the nomination of those members in accordance with established procedures in the public sector.

### **Residency of Council Members**

The Council Members of CIDB are all ordinarily residents in Mauritius.

### **Council Committees**

Section (10) of the CIDB Act provides for the Council to appoint such Committees as it considers necessary to assist it in carrying out its functions. The Council agrees that Committees are suitable mechanism to assist it in discharging its duties through a more comprehensive analysis of specific issues, followed by well-considered recommendations.

During the period under review, there were two Committees in place namely, the Technical and Operational Committee and the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

The Terms of Reference of the Committees are determined by the Council with clearly defined duties and responsibilities for each of them.

#### ***The Technical & Operational Committee***

The Technical & Operational Committee (TOC) was set up in May 2021. The TOC comprises four members of Council. The Representative of the Council of Registered Professional Engineer in view of his expertise and experience acts as Chairperson of the Committee. There is a balance of expertise, skills and knowledge in the Committee, as two of the members are from the private sector with technical background whereas the other two members are from the public sector and have both technical and public administration background.

The Composition of the Committee as at 31 March 2024 was as follows:

***Chairperson:***

Mr Dashwanyl Jhuboo

***Members:***

Mr Chandansingh Chutoori

Mr Vidianand Toofanny

Mr Mr Vasant Ramtohl

***Secretary:***

Mr Pravish Aukul (*Accounting Technician*)

#### ***Audit and Risk Management Committee***

The present Audit and Risk Management Committee was set up in September 2022 and was composed of Mr R. Sewpal as Chairperson and Mrs P. Chadee and Mr G. Brasse as Members.

The Terms of Reference of the ARMC are mainly to oversee the audit and risk management function of CIDB.

### **Principle 3: Director's Appointment Procedures**

The Members of the Council are appointed by the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development in accordance with Section (8) of the CIDB Act 2008.

### **Profile of Council Members**

A short biography of each Council Member including their experience, skills and expertise is given below.

#### **Mr Tarkaswar Cowaloosur**

Mr Tarkaswar Cowaloosur, also known as Raj, retired at the end of July 2020 after 43 years of service at Mauritius Telecom, the leading ICT operator in Mauritius, out of which he has been part of the top management team for 34 years. Over the years, he has been heading various areas of the business and has acquired in-depth expertise in many fields.

He is conversant with organizational restructuring, business development, customer experience transformation, organizational development, and digital transformation. Since 1986, he has been serving at the General Manager and C-levels of the company in functions related to Strategic Implementation, Human Resources, Customer Experience, Sales & Marketing, Property & Real Estate Management, and Supply Chain & Logistics Management.

Among the highlights of his career, he has several achievements that have become landmarks in the history of telecommunications of Mauritius. These include the launch of the GSM mobile service in 1996 in his capacity as General Manager. Raj has served as Board member in the eight subsidiaries of Mauritius Telecom Group up to his retirement.

Following his retirement, Raj has been appointed Chairperson of Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) since September 2020.

#### **Mr Vasant Ramtohol**

Mr Vasant Ramtohol is an Assistant Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development.

#### **Mrs. Priya Durshini Thaunoo-Chadee**

Mrs. Priya Durshini Thaunoo-Chadee holds a Master's Degree in Sustainable Development from the Staffordshire University (United Kingdom).

Mrs. Priya Durshini Thaunoo-Chadee joined the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change in 2003. She has worked in the Information and Education; Policy and Planning and Environmental Assessment Divisions of the Ministry. Her work centered around environmental education and outreach, formulation of national environmental policies and strategies, regional and international environmental governance and assessment of Environmental Impact Assessment and Preliminary Environmental Reports.

She currently holds the post of Environment Officer/Senior Environment Officer at the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change.

#### **Mr Ramsing Ghoopee**

Mr Ramsing Ghoopee is an Assistant Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Local Government and Disaster Risk Management.



**Mr. Rambassun (Sandeep) Sewpal**

Mr. Rambassun Sewpal, Mauritian Architect, is a graduate of the combined programme of Architecture and Urban Design of the University of Greenwich, London, UK. He has previously taught at the University of Greenwich and also lectured at the University of Mauritius. Rambassun earned a Master of Science in Real Estate & Property Management from the University of Salford, Manchester, UK.

Mr. Rambassun Sewpal trained and practised as an Architect in Mauritius and overseas where he contributed on different types of projects ranging from small domestic to high rise buildings. Having worked on various public buildings across the country to meet the requirements of the wider public, forged his experience to work in challenging environments and meet the expectation of demanding clients.

Mr. Rambassun Sewpal is a Chartered Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA), Chartered Member of the Chartered Institute of Building (CIOB) and registered with the Professional Architects Council (PAC) in Mauritius.

**Mr Anand Juddoo**

Mr. Anand Juddoo is a Chartered Arbitrator, an Accredited Mediator a Registered Adjudicator (AIAC) and a Registered Certified International ADR Practitioner (AIADR). He qualified as a Quantity Surveyor and is a Chartered Quantity Surveyor and a Professional Quantity Surveyor (PQSC). He is also a Chartered Project Management Surveyor with over thirty (30) years of professional experience in quantity surveying, claims and dispute management, project & programme Management in UK, Mauritius, Dubai, Seychelles, Malaysia, Congo, Cameroon, Zambia, Benin and Gabon.

Mr. Juddoo is a fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (CIArb), Association of Arbitrators (AoArb, RSA), Asian International Arbitration Centre (AIAC), and Asian Institute of Alternative Dispute Resolution (AIADR).

Mr. Juddoo is the CEO of Juddoo Consulting Ltd, a firm of Management Consultants offering services in quantity surveying, project management, claims and dispute management.

Mr. Juddoo holds a Bachelor's degree in law (LLB (Hons)) and a Master of Laws (LLM) and is well versed in both common law and civil law. Mr. Juddoo is an alumnus of the University of the South Bank, the University of Singapore, the University of Mauritius, and the University of Wolverhampton.

**Mr Dashwanly Jhuboo**

Mr. Dashwanly Jhuboo is the Director of the Civil Engineering section of the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development.

**Mr Vidianand Toofanny**

Founder and Director of New Horizon Builders Ltd, a Local Contractor in Building and Civil Engineering Works. Mr V. Toofanny has over the years, acquired wide experience in the field of Building and Civil Engineering works, Plumbing Installation

Works, Construction of Swimming Pools, Infrastructural Works and Telecom Infrastructure Development in Mauritius.

Mr V. Toofanny is a founder Member of the Association of Small Contractors and is the current Chairperson of the Association.

**Mr Shailesh Beejadarsing**

Mr. Shailesh Beejadarsing holds an MEng in Civil Engineering and is the CEO of Gamma Construction Ltd. He joined Gamma Civic as a management trainee and worked his way up to Contracts Manager. Prior to rejoining Gamma Civic as Chief Projects Officer in 2013, he worked as Contracts Manager for Rehm-Grinaker Construction Company Ltd. He was transferred to Gamma Construction Ltd as Deputy CEO in May 2015 before being appointed as CEO in March 2018.

**Mr Georges Marc Sylvain Brasse**

Mr. Georges Marc Sylvain Brasse is owner and director of Georges Brasse Building and Contracting Co Ltd, a Local contractor in Building and Renovation works, who has over years acquired a lot of experience in the field of building works, fit out works and civil engineering works in both the private and public sector.

Mr. G. Brasse has been the Secretary of the Association of Contractors (SME) for over 10 years and is striving to help other Contractors (SME) grow their business.

He is also Holder of a Professional diploma in Logistics and Transport, from University of Huddersfield and Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport (UK)/ MCA joint venture, and an Affiliate member of Chartered institute of Logistics and Transport (Mauritius)”

**Mr Chandansingh Chutoori**

Mr. Chandansingh Chutoori is the owner and Director of VYYAASS Consulting Engineer Ltd. He is the holder of a B. Tech (Hons.) in Civil Engineering and a Master’s in Environmental Engineering. He is registered with the Council of Engineers since 1997. He has been a Public Servant, working at the Ministry of Environment, the Wastewater Management Authority and Ministry of Labour for about 10 years. At the Ministry of Environment, he worked on major policies and strategies regarding land drainage, coastal erosion and solid waste management. He also worked as a project manager for the first Cyber Tower and Cybercity project for Mauritius.

He is one of the founder members of the Association of Consulting Engineer (Mauritius) and served this Association as Board Member, President and Secretary. He has also served the Institution of Engineers Mauritius, as Honorary Secretary.

## **Induction and Orientation of Council Members**

No formal induction or orientation exercise is held for new Members who join the Council. However, new Members at their very first Meeting are briefed both by the Chairperson and the Secretary about the functioning of the Council and about their roles and responsibilities as Members. They are also informed, *inter alia*, of the provisions in the CIDB Act 2008, regarding meetings of the Council and the need to disclose their interest where they may have a direct or indirect interest in any matter.

## **Planning and Succession of Key Stakeholders**

In accordance with Section 8(3) of the CIDB Act 2008, every Council Member shall hold office for a period of 2 years. The Act also provides that a Council Member other than an ex-officio member may not serve for more than 2 consecutive terms, unless the Minister reappoints him on account of his exceptional experience and the importance of his continued membership for the purpose of implementing a plan of action that he initiated.

A Member of the Council must immediately vacate his office in the following circumstances:

- (i) If he is convicted of any offence involving fraud or dishonesty;
- (ii) If he has been removed from an office of trust on account of his misconduct; or
- (iii) For any reason provided under Section 37(3) of the Interpretation and General Clauses Act

## **Professional Development**

Training and Development needs are provided to Senior Management Team and to all other staff of the organisation. However, no formal training is provided to Members of the Council as most of them are professional of the industry who need to comply with the requirements for Continuous Professional Development in their respective fields.

## **Succession Planning**

CIDB is a learning organisation. The Senior Management Team is provided training to improve their skills and competence in other areas to make them multiskilled and ready to assume higher responsibilities when the need arises.

## **Principal 4: Director Duties, Remuneration and Performance**

The CIDB Act provides for the overall responsibility of the Council to administer the organisation. There is no other formal document to detail the roles and responsibilities of the Council Members. However, the Members are individually aware of their roles and responsibilities and fulfil them with commitments and dedication.

The Council is fully aware that the roles and responsibilities need to be provided in a statement so that all the members could have the same reading and interpretation and thus can assume full responsibility. In this respect, the Board Charter is being drafted wherein the roles, responsibilities and duties of Council Members would *inter alia* be clearly specified.

## **Conflict of Interest**

Member of Council are aware of the provisions of Section (14) of the CIDB Act 2008, which stipulates that "*a member of the Council, the Executive Director or any employee who has a direct or indirect interest in any matter brought before the Council shall*

*immediately inform the Council; and shall not participate in the deliberations or any part of the decision-making process in relation to that matter.”*

In accordance with the recommendations of ICAC a Register of Conflict of Interest is kept by the Secretary of Council. Members of Council and Committees are required to record any conflict they may have on a matter at a Meeting. In such circumstances, the member is not allowed to participate in any discussion on the matter nor does he have the right to vote at that meeting.

Given that the Council must approve all applications for Registration of Consultants, Contractors, Service Providers and Suppliers, very often Members who specially come from the private sector finds themselves in situation of conflict and thus make a declaration of their interest accordingly. This is recorded in the Minutes of Meeting.

The Chairperson of the Council and Committees, without fail reminds Members of the need to declare their interest at the beginning of every meeting and same is recorded in the Minutes of Proceedings.

### **Right to Information**

The Council has the overall responsibility for the information governance system of CIDB including the governance of security of information. The CIDB is registered as a Data Controller under the Data Protection Act.

The Council, Committees and their Members are provided with all the information they require to take informed decisions. They may also request any other complementary information they may require in the course of their duties which is then provided to them by Management.

Council Papers and related documents are circulated in advance to Council Members and Committee Members. Members are aware and are continuously reminded to protect the confidentiality of the information circulated to them. All papers and documents circulated to Council Members bear a foot note reminding them of the confidentiality obligation not to circulate the documents and any of its contents.

### **Information, Information Technology and Information Security Policies**

The Council is responsible to provide adequate resources to ensure that information and information security are aligned with the business strategy and legal requirements to safeguard the information.

### **Related Party Transactions**

The only related party to CIDB was the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development. For the current Financial Year government grant amounting to Rs. 5M was voted in the Budget 2023-2024 in favour of CIDB.

During the financial period no application for government grant was made as the Board had sufficient funds from revenue generated from registration of contractors, consultants, service providers and suppliers of construction materials to meet its expenditure.

### **Evaluation of Boards, Committees and Council Members**

There is no formal evaluation of Council Members as they have been appointed by the parent Ministry. The Members of the Committees are also not evaluated being representatives appointed by the Parent Ministry and the Council.

### **Secretary's Responsibility**

The Secretary of the Council is a Chartered Accountant and hence is legally qualified to act as a Secretary as per the Companies Act. He is well versed with governance principles and the responsibilities of his position. The Secretary fulfils his duties in accordance with the statutory requirements and corporate governance principles.

### **Remuneration of Council Members**

The remuneration of Council Members is governed by the provisions of the recommendations contained in the PRB Report.

### **Meetings attended and Fees paid to Members for the financial period July 2023 to March 2024.**

Members	Council Meeting	TOC Meeting	A & R Cmttee	Total Fees (Rs)
	9	20	1	
Mr T. Cowaloosur	8/9			360,000
Mr. R. Sewpal	9/9		1/1	20,200
Mr. R. Ghoopie	9/9			18,000
Mr. C. Chutoori	9/9	16/20		45,200
Mr. V. Toofanny	8/9	18/20		46,600
Mr. V. Ramtohul	9/9	8/20		32,600
Mr. G. Brasse	9/9		1/1	19,700
Mr. D. Jhuboo	9/9	18/20		71,600
Mr. S. Beejadarsing	8/9			0
Mr. A. Juddoo	8/9			16,000
Mrs. P. Chadee	6/9			12,000
Mr. S. St Mart	6/9			12,000

*TOC – Technical and Operational Committee*

*A & R – Audit & Risk Committee*

### **Principle 5: Risk Management and Internal Control**

Section (8) of the CIDB Act 2008 stipulates that the CIDB shall be administered by the Construction Industry Development Council. As such the Council is responsible and accountable for the performance of the organization. The Council ensures that sound corporate governance principles are adopted and that the highest standards of business ethics, honesty and integrity are adhered to. The Council is also responsible for ensuring that there is an adequate Internal Control System so that control objectives are met.

The Council is mandated to:

- Provide strategic direction and leadership to the organisation;
- Review the objectives, strategies and functioning of the organisation;
- Ensure that the CIDB complies with all relevant laws, regulations, codes of best practice and guidelines laid down in the Code of Corporate Governance;
- Ensure fairness, transparency and accountability in the decisions and actions of the CIDB;
- Ensure the integrity of the organization's accounting and financial reporting system for monitoring and managing, financial control, and compliance with law and relevant accounting standards.

The CIDB is a very small organization and does not have a significant Budget. The size of the personnel is presently limited to twenty, but the organic growth of the organization is on-going.

There is proper segregation of duties in the Finance Section. The roles and responsibilities of officers thereat are clearly defined and there is proper monitoring and supervision of the duties of those officers.

Given the size of the organization, a separate Internal Control Unit/Division is not warranted at this stage. However, as the organization grows, the need to set up an Internal Control Unit will obviously arise. In the meantime, Management and the Council ensure that there is a proper internal control mechanism and a proper system of risk management.

The parent Ministry delegates its Internal Control Unit to carry out internal control assignments at CIDB when it is deemed necessary.

The Council acknowledges its responsibility for internal control and in this respect ensures that:

- a) Management has relevant experience and skills for the proper running of the organization;
- b) Proper segregation of duties is in place;
- c) The Executive Director undertakes adequate supervision on the duties of all staff;
- d) Cheques are signed by two signatories, viz., the Chairperson and the Executive Director;
- e) The Executive Director has a limit for expenditure approval and must submit Quarterly Returns of such expenditure to Council.
- f) Funds needed from the Grant are released on a monthly basis by the parent Ministry upon full justifications for the required amount.

The Council has overall responsibility for the system of risk management and for reviewing its effectiveness. The Council views management of risk as integral to good business practice, with a view to supporting management's decision-making, improving the reliability of business performance, and assisting in the preparation of the CIDB's Annual Accounts. The Council delegates the responsibility for designing, operating and monitoring the system of risk management to executive management and the Audit and Risk Committee.

## **Risk Management**

The following strategic risks have been identified:

### **Physical Risks**

- Flooding & Fire Risks.

The CIDB has an insurance cover against fire & allied perils including flooding. The landlord of the building, i.e. the Mauritius Civil Service Mutual Aid Association Ltd, also caters for the physical risk management with regard to the building. Fire and flood drills are also regularly organised in this connection.

### **Operational Risks**

- Risk of corruption in dealings with applicants for registration of Consultants and Contractors
- Risk of processing applications on the basis of false or erroneous information, outside the knowledge of CIDB, as supplied by applicants.

Officers of CIDB abide by the Customer Charter of the organisation and have also taken the Pledge of ICAC for the “Declaration Against Corruption”. Hence Management takes all necessary measures to avoid such operational risks.

### **Human Resources Risks**

- Risk of staff turnover.
- Allegation of malpractice and favouritism in recruitment exercises.
- Risk of corrupt practices by officers.
- High risk of confidential information being voluntarily or involuntarily leaked out.

Officers are given relevant training, to consolidate their knowledge and skills and also to increase their efficiency and effectiveness.

### **Information & Communication Technology Risks**

- In the absence of a proper server and a Database Management System, the risk of data loss due to breakdown in the existing IT system is high.

Provision has been made for the implementation of a proper IT system for the CIDB, including the acquisition of a server.

## **Principle 6: Reporting with Integrity**

### **Statement of Council’s Responsibilities**

It is the responsibility of the Council to ensure that the Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting policies and standards. The Council is also responsible for ensuring that there is an adequate Internal Control System so that control objectives are met.

The Council reports that the Financial Statements fairly represent the affairs of the operation and Cash Flows for the period. The Council further ensures that the

Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and in compliance with the Statutory Bodies (Accounts and Audit) Act. The CIDB complies with the requirements of the Financial Management Manual. The controls maintained at the CIDB ensure that the provisions of the Construction Industry Development Board Act and other financial procedures are adhered to.

The Council also acknowledges responsibility for the proper safeguarding of the assets of the organization and maintaining adequate accounting records. The Council further commits itself to the prevention and detection of fraud and any irregularities.

The Council reports that the principles of good corporate governance have been adopted to the extent possible.

### **Environmental, Social and Health & Safety Issues**

The Construction Industry has a major role to play in society. It contributes around 6 % of the Gross Domestic Product and it is one of the largest employers in the economy. Moreover, it provides employment for the less qualified and less skilled persons, thus absorbing the mass of this category of person and hence helping them to bring their contribution to the Construction Industry.

The CIDB, by promoting the development of the Construction Industry, aims also at fulfilling a social responsibility. The construction industry is known to have a major impact on the environment. Though it provides the necessary infrastructure required to improve the quality of life of human beings, it also creates pollution and unbalance in the ecosystem. However, nowadays more focus is being made on sustainable development, thus compelling the Construction Industry to minimize damage to the environment.

The CIDB, being the regulator of the Construction Industry works with other relevant authorities to ensure that the impact of the Construction Industry on the environment is reduced to a minimum.

Health and Safety issues are of significant relevance in the Construction Industry. There are sufficient laws and regulations in Mauritius to ensure that Health and Safety issues in construction are well taken care of.

### **Donation and Contributions**

During the financial period 2023/24, no donation or contribution was made. The CIDB has also not made any political donation for the year under review.

## **Principle 7: Audit**

### **Internal Audit**

Given the size of the organization an Internal Audit Unit is not deemed necessary at this stage. However, as the organization grows the need for internal audit unit may arise and will then be set up.

### **External Audit**

Section 36(3) of the CIDB Act provides that the Director of Audit shall be appointed under section 5(1) of the Statutory Bodies (Accounts and Audit) Act to audit the Financial Statements of CIDB.



In accordance with the Statutory Bodies (Accounts and Audit) Act, the Annual Report comprising of the Financial Statements shall be prepared and submitted to the auditor not later than 4 months after the end of every financial year.

The Auditor has, pursuant to subsection (2), six months from the date of receipt of the Annual Report to submit his Audit Report to the Council.

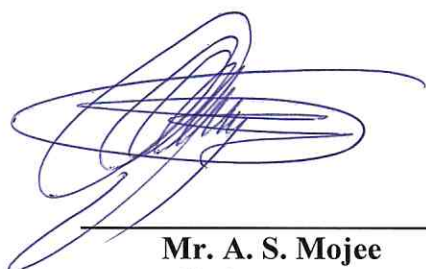
### **Principle 8: Relations with Shareholders and Other Key Stakeholders**

The CIDB is established under the CIDB Act 2008 and as such does not have any shareholders. However, it operates under the aegis of the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development and therefore must communicate with its parent Ministry on all policy issues.

Communication with other stakeholders on the activities of the CIDB are also made through the Website and at workshops and seminars organized regularly.

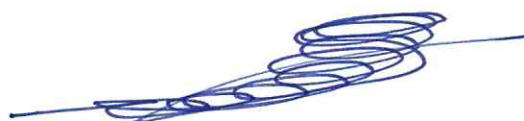
The Council reports that the principles of good corporate governance have been adopted to the extent possible.

Approved by the Board on 16 January 2025 and signed on its behalf by:



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**Mr. A. S. Mojee**  
Chairperson



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**Mr. P. A. K. Juddoo**  
Board Member

## **Main Activities for 2023/2024**

**(01 July 2023 to 31 March 2024)**

### **1. Setting up of the Construction Industry Authority**

The Construction Industry is a pivotal sector in Mauritius, significantly contributing to the country's GDP and providing substantial employment opportunities. In light of the steady growth in the construction sector over the past few years and the need for improved regulation and oversight, the government in its Budget Speech 2022/23, decided to merge the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) and the Building Contractors Association of Mauritius (BCAC) into the Construction Industry Authority (CIA) as a consolidated body to oversee the sector's growth and development. The aim of this strategic move is also to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the construction industry governance.

During April to June 2023, several consultative meetings were held with key stakeholders in the construction industry, including contractors, engineers, architects, and government officials to gather input and address concerns regarding the merger of the CIDB and the BCAC and the formation of the CIA.

Following the consultations, the CIA, in collaboration with the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development, drafted the Construction Industry Authority Bill, which aimed to outline the roles, responsibilities, and powers of the new authority.

In October 2023, the Construction Industry Authority Bill was introduced to the National Assembly for discussion and debate. The Construction Industry Authority Bill was subsequently passed in the National Assembly, marking a significant step toward formalizing the establishment of the CIA. The CIA Act was published in the Government Gazette in December 2023.

The establishment of the Construction Industry Authority is a significant milestone for the construction sector in Mauritius. Through careful planning and collaboration with stakeholders, the CIA aims to drive growth, improve regulatory compliance, and ensure the sustainable development of the industry. The government's commitment to this initiative reflects its broader strategy for economic development and job creation in the country.

The CIA Act 2023 came into force on 01 April 2024. Section 39(2) of the CIA Act stipulates that the first financial year of the Authority shall be the period beginning from the commencement of the CIA Act to 30 June of the following year.

### **2. Registration of Industry Stakeholders: A Key Achievement**

The Construction Industry Development Board has made significant strides in strengthening the registration framework for contractors, consultants, suppliers, and service providers. This core activity has ensured a robust regulatory environment within the construction sector, promoting professionalism, compliance, and streamlined operations.

During the period 1st July 2023 to 31st March 2024, a total of 2,471 registrations were granted to various industry stakeholders. This process

involved rigorous assessment to ensure that only qualified and compliant entities are allowed to operate, maintaining standards across the industry.

### **Contractors**

The CIDB granted 1,873 registrations to contractors, reflecting the dynamic growth of the sector. Registrations were categorized as follows:

<b>Local Contractors</b>	1,675
<b>Foreign Contractors (Provisional):</b>	67
<b>Foreign Contractors (Temporary)</b>	77
<b>Joint Venture Contractors (Provisional)</b>	46
<b>Joint Venture Contractors (Temporary)</b>	8

This segmentation underscores the CIDB’s role in accommodating both local and foreign expertise while promoting sustainable growth and collaboration within Mauritius’s construction landscape.

### **Consultants**

The CIDB also registered a total of 359 consultants. This included:

<b>Local Consultants</b>	266
<b>Foreign Consultants (Provisional)</b>	38
<b>Foreign Consultants (Temporary)</b>	24
<b>Joint Venture Consultants (Provisional)</b>	15
<b>Joint Venture Consultants (Temporary)</b>	16

This careful categorization of consultants provides stakeholders with a range of options, from local expertise to international perspectives, fostering a more versatile and high-calibre consultancy environment.

### **Suppliers and Other Service Providers**

Registrations were also granted to suppliers and other service providers essential to the construction ecosystem, with a total of 239 registrations recorded. These included:

<b>Suppliers of Construction Materials, Plant and Equipment</b>	45
<b>CAD Operators</b>	192
<b>Technicians in Construction</b>	2

Through these registrations, the CIDB ensures that critical support services, ranging from material supply to specialized technical roles, are adequately resourced to meet industry needs.

### **Registration Renewal Requirements**

The CIDB requires contractors and consultants to renew their registration annually. Meanwhile, suppliers of construction materials, plant and equipment, and other service providers must renew their registration biennially. This structured renewal cycle enables the CIDB to monitor compliance and uphold standards, ensuring all registered entities remain aligned with evolving regulations and industry requirements.

### **Commitment to Excellence**

The CIDB's commitment to this thorough registration process demonstrates its dedication to fostering a sustainable and regulated construction industry. The achievement of processing 2,471 registrations during the review period confirms the CIDB's capacity to support the sector's demands effectively, promoting a more reliable and standardized construction environment.

The registration function not only contributes to industry growth but also aligns with the CIDB's strategic objectives to enhance transparency, professionalism, and sectoral advancement within the Mauritian construction industry.

## **3. Training and Workshops**

Several workshops were conducted in accordance with Section 6(j) of the Construction Industry Development Board Act 2008. These workshops were designed to develop and promote training programs aimed at enhancing the skills and capabilities of operators within the construction industry, ensuring that the sector remains competitive and efficient. This initiative directly supports the CIDB's mandate to foster professional growth and development in the industry. The following workshops were conducted during the period July 2023 to March 2024.

### **(i) Why Projects Fail to Deliver on Time and Budget?**

As we look around, we see impressive buildings and infrastructure, but often, we fail to see the hidden struggles and challenges that plague the construction industry.

Construction projects serve as the yardstick of progress and development. They shape the skylines, connect communities, and enhance our daily lives. However, the road to achieving these grand visions is not always smooth. Often, we witness projects facing delays and cost overruns, causing disappointment for all stakeholders involved.

To mitigate these risks, effective project planning, experienced project management, accurate cost estimation, open communication, and proactive risk management are crucial. Additionally, use of modern construction management tools and technologies can help streamline processes and reduce the likelihood of project delays and cost overruns.

With a view to addressing the key issues concerning project failures, a Workshop was held to discuss how the success rate on construction projects could be increased.

During the Workshop, the causes and solutions of project failures were analyzed and discussed. Participants had the opportunity to share their experience and learn on best practices to deliver projects on time and within budget.

The Workshop was held on 27 July 2023, at Gold Crest Hotel, Quatre Bornes. Some 90 participants attended the Workshop.

## **(ii) Estimation for Bidding Purposes**

In the fiercely competitive landscape of the construction industry, accurate estimation stands as the cornerstone of successful bidding. It serves as the bedrock upon which successful projects are built.

Accurate estimation also forms the basis for budgeting, resource allocation, risk assessment and ultimately, the overall success of a construction project. It helps in aligning the necessary resources according to project requirements, ensuring smooth operations and timely project completion.

Bidding processes are pivotal moments that determine whether a contractor secures a project or remains on the sidelines. It is therefore necessary to ensure that accurate estimations are done before proceeding with a bid.

In order to provide an opportunity to contractors and other stakeholders to discuss and learn on how accurate estimations can be made, a workshop was held on 24 August 2023, at Caudan Arts Centre, Port Louis. Some 80 participants attended the Workshop.

## **(iii) Health & Safety Regulations, Hazard Identification and Risk Management on Construction Sites**

The Construction industry is a high-risk one with a relatively higher rate of fatal and serious injuries. Construction workers are exposed to a variety of health hazards every day and face the risk of becoming sick, ill, and disabled for life. In such a dangerous environment, workers' health and safety are fundamental.

Every employee has the right to work in a safe environment, and employers have a moral obligation to provide it. Therefore, it is vital to manage occupational health and safety on construction sites to protect human life.

With a view to promoting health and safety, a Workshop was held on 26 October 2023 at Caudan Arts Centre, Port Louis, to introduce participants to the health and safety measures that should be implemented to reduce work-related accidents in the construction industry.

The participants had the opportunity to share their experience and learn on best practices to help them carry out risk assessment in a systematic manner and to identify and evaluate workplace hazards on construction sites. Some 55 participants attended the Workshop.



# Financial Statements

Financial Year  
2023-24

(July 2023 - March 2024)


**Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2024**

	Notes	Period ended 31 March 2024 (9-Month) Rs	Year ended 30 June 2023 (12-Month) Rs
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b><u>Current Assets</u></b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	10,014,467	5,263,957
Short Term Investment	4	50,000,000	35,000,000
Car Loan Receivable	5	242,113	315,557
Inventories	6	198,479	362,071
Prepayments & Receivables	7	865,081	483,967
		<b>61,320,140</b>	<b>41,425,552</b>
<b><u>Non-Current Assets</u></b>			
Car Loan Receivable	5	757,998	939,584
Property, Plant and Equipment	8	1,475,134	1,590,032
Intangible Assets	9	5,782,117	5,782,117
		<b>8,015,249</b>	<b>8,311,733</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>69,335,389</b>	<b>49,737,285</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b><u>Current Liabilities</u></b>			
Accruals & Payables	10	13,926,845	12,106,690
Short Term Employee Benefits Obligations	11	321,313	310,998
Car Loan Payable	12	242,113	315,557
		<b>14,490,271</b>	<b>12,733,245</b>
<b><u>Non-Current Liabilities</u></b>			
Accruals & Payables	10	2,470,917	1,080,996
Car Loan Payable	12	757,998	939,584
Long Term Employee Benefits Obligations	13	5,259,678	4,881,309
Retirement Pension Obligation	14	4,436,503	2,788,910
		<b>12,925,096</b>	<b>9,690,799</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>27,415,367</b>	<b>22,424,044</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>41,920,022</b>	<b>27,313,241</b>
<b>NET ASSETS/EQUITY</b>			
General Fund	16	40,792,738	26,185,957
Revaluation Reserve		1,127,284	1,127,284
		<b>41,920,022</b>	<b>27,313,241</b>

The Notes to the Accounts on pages 36 to 50 form part of the Financial Statements.

Approved by the Council on 16 January 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

  
**Mr. A. S. Mojee**  
 Chairperson

  
**Mr. P. A. K. Juddoo**  
 Board Member

**Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2024**

	Notes	Period ended 31 March 2024 (9-Month) Rs	Year ended 30 June 2023 (12-Month) Rs
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	10,014,467	5,263,957
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		<b>41,920,022</b>	<b>27,313,241</b>

The Notes to the Accounts on pages 36 to 50 form part of the Financial Statements.

Approved by the Council on 16 January 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

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**Mr. A. S. Mojee**  
 Chairperson

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**Mr. P. Mawah**  
 Board Member



**Statement of Financial Performance for the period ended  
31 March 2024**

	Notes	Period ended 31 March 2024 (9-Month) Rs	Year ended 30 June 2023 (12-Month) Rs
<b>REVENUE</b>			
<b><u>Non-Exchange Transaction</u></b>			
Government Grant	2.12.1	-	-
Processing Fee ( <i>Local</i> )	2.12.2	1,232,583	1,147,000
Registration Fee	2.12.2	15,801,456	20,251,271
Processing Fee ( <i>Foreign</i> )	2.12.2	322,440	516,862
Fee for Temporary Registration	2.12.2	10,334,591	12,233,589
Surcharges & Penalty	2.12.3	1,616,764	1,023,156
Other Income	21	-	612,563
		<b>29,307,834</b>	<b>35,784,441</b>
<b><u>Exchange Transaction</u></b>			
Interest on Short Term Investment	2.17	1,217,496	565,888
Workshop Fee	2.12.4	630,500	-
		<b>1,847,996</b>	<b>565,888</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>31,155,830</b>	<b>36,350,329</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Depreciation	8	396,928	490,278
Employee Salaries and Benefits	17	9,552,116	13,596,840
Other Expenses	18	5,028,905	7,289,183
Finance Costs	19	48,378	23,744
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>15,026,327</b>	<b>21,400,045</b>
<b>Surplus for the Period</b>		<b>16,129,503</b>	<b>14,950,284</b>

**Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity for the period ended  
31 March 2024**

	<b>General Fund Rs</b>	<b>Revaluation Reserve Rs</b>
Opening Balance - 01.07.2022	12,090,457	109,584
Surplus for the period	14,950,284	-
Remeasurement Gain (Loss) on Retirement Benefit Obligations	(854,784)	-
Office Equipment Revaluation	-	397,200
IT Equipment Revaluation	-	620,500
Closing Balance - 30.06.2023	<b>26,185,957</b>	<b>1,127,284</b>
Surplus for the period	16,129,503	-
Office Equipment Revaluation	-	-
IT Equipment Revaluation	-	-
Remeasurement Gain (Loss) on Retirement Benefit Obligations	(1,522,722)	-
Closing Balance - 31.03.2024	<b>40,792,738</b>	<b>1,127,284</b>

**Cash Flow Statement for the period ended 31 March 2024**

	Period ended 31 March 2024 (9-Month) Rs	Year ended 30 June 2023 (12-Month) Rs
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
<b>Receipts</b>		
Government Grant	-	-
Processing Fee ( <i>Local</i> )	1,232,583	1,147,000
Registration Fee	16,376,289	24,019,822
Processing Fee ( <i>Foreign</i> )	322,440	516,863
Fee for Temporary Registration	13,375,481	17,882,184
Surcharges	1,616,764	1,023,156
Interest on Short Term Investment	844,181	366,044
Workshop Fee	630,500	-
	<b>34,398,238</b>	<b>44,955,069</b>
<b>Payments</b>		
Employee Salaries and Benefits	9,434,993	14,135,748
Other Expenses	4,882,328	7,304,249
Finance Costs	48,377	23,743
	<b>14,365,698</b>	<b>21,463,740</b>
<b>Net Cash Flows from Operation Activities</b>	<b>20,032,540</b>	<b>23,491,329</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Acquisition of Fixed Assets	(282,030)	(57,500)
E-Registration System	-	(3,456,066)
Purchase of Government of Mauritius Treasury Certificates	(50,000,000)	(65,000,000)
Cashing of Government of Mauritius Treasury Certificates	35,000,000	36,000,000
<b>Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>	<b>(15,282,030)</b>	<b>(32,513,566)</b>
<b>Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>4,750,510</b>	<b>(9,022,237)</b>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at beginning of the Period</b>	<b>5,263,957</b>	<b>14,286,194</b>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of Period</b>	<b>10,014,467</b>	<b>5,263,957</b>

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## Cash Flow Statement for the period ended 31 March 2024

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### Notes to Cash Flow Statement

#### (a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of Cash in Hand and balances with Bank. The Cash and Cash in the Cash Flow Equivalents included Statement comprise of the following:

	Period ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 30 June 2023
	Rs	Rs
Cash in hand	3,304	7,903
Cashier's float	2,000	2,000
Cash at Bank - Current A/c	83,481	51,847
Cash at Bank - Savings	9,925,682	5,202,207
	<u>10,014,467</u>	<u>5,263,957</u>

#### (b) Acquisition of Assets

##### Fixed Assets

During the year IT Equipment amounting to Rs.282,030 were purchased.

## Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the period ended 31 March 2024

	Original Estimates 2023-24 Rs.	Final Estimates 2023-24 Rs.	Actual Amount (9-Month) Rs.	Difference Rs.	Note
<b>Revenue</b>					
Government Grant	5,438,000	5,438,000	-	5,438,000	
Other Income	30,000,000	30,000,000	34,398,238	(4,398,238)	
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>35,438,000</b>	<b>35,438,000</b>	<b>34,398,238</b>	<b>1,039,762</b>	
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
<b>Employee Salaries &amp; Benefits</b>					
Salaries	12,196,000	12,196,000	5,155,747	7,040,253	
Compensations	707,000	707,000	286,197	420,803	
Travelling & Car Allowance	1,653,000	1,653,000	820,930	832,070	
Allowances & Overtime	550,000	550,000	298,819	251,181	
End of Year Bonus	1,056,000	1,056,000	655,474	400,526	
Sick Leave Payment	215,000	215,000	273,918	58,918	
Passage Benefits	575,000	575,000	329,327	245,673	
Uniforms & Protective Equipment	59,000	59,000	11,100	47,900	
Staff Pension Scheme	944,000	944,000	698,155	245,845	
Family Protection Scheme	153,000	153,000	95,771	57,229	
National Savings Fund	210,000	210,000	83,646	126,354	
CSG & Levy	838,000	838,000	381,038	456,962	
Gratuity	226,000	226,000	171,717	54,283	
Annual Leave	79,000	79,000	75,614	3,386	
Staff Training	200,000	200,000	37,100	162,900	
Team Building & Welfare	200,000	200,000	60,440	139,560	
	<b>19,861,000</b>	<b>19,861,000</b>	<b>9,434,993</b>	<b>10,543,843</b>	1
<b>Other Recurrent Cost</b>					
Council & Committee Fees	2,575,000	2,575,000	839,760	1,735,240	2
Professional fees	775,000	775,000	151,500	623,500	3
Rent	4,550,000	4,550,000	2,172,181	2,377,819	4
Utilities	850,000	850,000	354,700	495,300	5
Office Expenses, General Stores & Stationery	1,135,000	1,135,000	424,101	710,899	6
Repairs & Maintenance	685,000	685,000	73,466	611,534	7
Workshops, Seminars & Mission	4,050,000	4,050,000	514,030	3,535,970	8
Motor Vehicle Running Expenses	232,000	232,000	61,469	170,531	
Public Relation & Communication	500,000	500,000	79,000	421,000	9
Press Notices, Printing & Publications	550,000	550,000	109,845	440,155	10
Cleaning Expenses	82,000	82,000	37,674	44,326	
Sundry Expenses	140,000	140,000	61,702	78,298	
	<b>16,124,000</b>	<b>16,124,000</b>	<b>4,879,428</b>	<b>11,244,572</b>	
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>					
E- Registration Project	700,000	700,000	51,279	648,721	11
IT Equipment	1,351,000	1,351,000	282,030	1,068,970	12
Office Equipment	752,000	752,000	-	752,000	13
Upgrading of website	150,000	150,000	-	150,000	
	<b>2,953,000</b>	<b>2,953,000</b>	<b>333,309</b>	<b>2,619,691</b>	
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>38,938,000</b>	<b>38,938,000</b>	<b>14,647,730</b>	<b>24,290,270</b>	29

Note : The Budget Estimate covers the financial period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 and the Actual Amount covers the period from 01 July 2023 to 31 March 2024.

**Statement showing Reconciliation of Actual Cash Flows with Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2024**

<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>Period ended 31 March 2024 Rs</b>
Actual Revenue as per Statement of Comparison	34,398,238
Adjustment for Opening Prepayments - Non Exchange Transactions	12,025,221
Adjustment for Opening Receivables - Exchange Transactions	(226,321)
Adjustment for Closing Prepayments - Non Exchange Transactions	(15,640,943)
Adjustment for Closing Receivables - Exchange Transactions	599,635
Other Adjustment	-
Revenue as per Statement of Financial Performance	<u><u>31,155,830</u></u>
 <b>EXPENDITURE</b>	
Actual Expenditure as per Statement of Comparison	14,647,730
Adjustment for Opening Prepayments	257,648
Adjustment for Opening Accruals	(702,300)
Adjustment for Closing Prepayments	(265,445)
Adjustment for Closing Accrual & Payables	256,967
Adjustment for Depreciation Charge	396,928
Adjustment for Pension Figures Reported	124,871
Adjustment for Increase in Bank Sick Leave Balance	271,130
Adjustment for Increase in Vacation Leave Liability	217,544
Adjustment for Passage Benefits Entitlement	(60,307)
Adjustment for Increase in Inventories	163,591
Disbursement for IT Equipment	(282,030)
Revenue as per Statement of Financial Performance	<u><u>15,026,327</u></u>

## **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024**

### **1. General Information**

The Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) is a statutory body established under the CIDB Act 2008. The overriding objective of the Board is to promote the development and improvement of the construction industry. In order to attain this objective, the CIDB is provided with a comprehensive set of objects and functions as per Sections (5) & (6) of the CIDB Act. The CIDB is a regulatory body and a facilitator to the construction industry. It operates under the aegis of the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development. It is administered by a Council comprising a Chairperson and eleven members. The Council fairly represents a wide cross section of the construction industry.

In the Budget Speech 2022/23, the Government decided to merge the CIDB and the Building Control Advisory Council (BCAC) into the Construction Industry Authority.

In November 2023, the Construction Industry Authority Bill was introduced to the National Assembly for discussion and debate. The Construction Industry Authority Bill was subsequently passed in the National Assembly in December 2023, marking a significant step toward formalizing the establishment of the CIA. The CIA Act came into force on 01 April 2024.

The Office of the CIDB is located on the 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> Floors, Mutual Aid Building II, 5 Guy Rozemont Square, Port Louis

### **2. Accounting Policies**

The principal accounting policies of the CIDB are:-

#### **2.1 Statement of Compliance**

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) issued by International Public Sector Accounting Standard Board (IPSASB) which is a Board of International Federation of Accountants Committee (IFAC) and in compliance with the Statutory Bodies (Accounts and Audit) Act and are in accordance with Section 19 (13A) (a) the Finance & Audit Act 1973 as subsequently amended.

#### **2.2 Basis of Preparation**

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and on the accrual basis of accounting. The business of the CIDB is deemed to continue under the Construction Industry Authority in accordance with the provisions of Section 39 of the CIA Act 2023.

The level of rounding used in presenting the amounts in the Financial Statement is to the nearest rupee.

The measurement base applied is historical cost.

The Accounting Policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared using the Direct Method.

#### **2.3 Basis of Budget Preparation**

The Budget included in the Financial Statements is appropriated by Votes of Expenditure on a cash basis and it covers the financial period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. The Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts are prepared on the same basis as the Budget. The original Budget was approved by the Council of CIDB and then submitted to the Parent Ministry for its consideration.

#### **2.4 Accounting Period**

Section 39(2) of the CIA Act 2023 stipulates that the first financial year of the Authority shall be the period beginning from the commencement of the Act to 30 June of the following year.

The Financial Statements for the current period have therefore been prepared for the 9 months ended 31 March 2024 and the comparative information are for the 12 months ended 30 June 2023.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024

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### 2.5 Comparative Figures

The Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended 30 June 2023 were prepared in accordance with the accrual basis of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) issued by International Federation of Accountants.

### 2.6 Adoption of new and revised International Public Sector Accounting Standards

The CIDB has adopted relevant new and revised International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) that are relevant to its operations for accounting period 01 July 2023 to 31 March 2024, namely:

- IPSAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements
- IPSAS 2 - Cash Flow Statements
- IPSAS 3 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates
- IPSAS 9 - Revenue from Exchange Transactions
- IPSAS 12 - Inventories
- IPSAS 13 - Leases
- IPSAS 14 - Events after reporting date
- IPSAS 17 - Property, Plant and Equipment
- IPSAS 19 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- IPSAS 20 - Related Party Disclosures
- IPSAS 23 - Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions
- IPSAS 24 - Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements
- IPSAS 31 - Intangible Assets
- IPSAS 39 - Employee Benefits
- IPSAS 41 - Financial Instruments

The other International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) were not adopted as they are considered not relevant to the operations of CIDB.

In the current period CIDB has adopted all of the improvements and amendments to the standards effective at the reporting date. IPSAS 3 (Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors) requires disclosure of new IPSAS that have been issued but are not yet effective.

IPSAS 43 - *Leases* is a new standard with effective date as from January 1, 2025. IPSAS 43 introduces a right-of-use model that replaces the risks and rewards incidental to ownership model in IPSAS 13, *Leases*.

IPSAS 44 - *Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operation* is a new standard with effective date as from January 1, 2025. This new IPSAS specifies the accounting for assets held for sale and the presentation and disclosure of discontinued operations.

IPSAS 45, *Property, Plant and Equipment* is a new standard with effective date as from January 1, 2025. IPSAS 45 replaces IPSAS 17, *Property, Plant and Equipment* and adds public sector guidance on heritage and infrastructure assets, and aligns with the new measurement principles.

IPSAS 46 - *Measurement* is a new standard with effective date as from January 1, 2025. This new standard provides new guidance in a single standard addressing how commonly used measurement bases should be applied in practice.

IPSAS 47, *Revenue* is a new standard with effective date as from January 1, 2026. IPSAS 47 is a single source for revenue accounting guidance in the public sector, which presents two accounting models based on the existence of a binding arrangement.

IPSAS 48, *Transfer Expenses* is a new standard and is effective as from January 1, 2026. IPSAS 48 provides accounting guidance for transfer expenses, which account for a significant portion of expenditures for many public sector entities.



## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024

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IPSAS 49, Retirement Benefit Plans is a new standard and is effective as from January 1, 2026. IPSAS 49 establishes comprehensive accounting and reporting requirements for the financial statements of retirement benefit plans, with participants comprising current and former public sector employees and other eligible members..

### 2.7 Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with IPSAS and generally accepted accounting practices requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. In the application of the CIDB's accounting policies, management are required to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions, based on actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the estimate affects only that period or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Estimates include but are not limited to fair valuation of inventories, accounts receivables, accrued charges, contingent assets and liabilities, and degree of impairment of property, plant and equipment.

### 2.8 Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using straight line method. Additions during the year bear a full year depreciation charge whereas no depreciation is charged in the year of disposal. The following annual rates are used for the depreciation of property, plant and equipment:

Office Equipment - Electronic Equipment  
- Furniture & Fittings  
- Safe

IT Equipment  
Motor Vehicle

Individual asset of value less than Rs 2,000 each is not capitalised. These assets are expensed in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year they are incurred. Such assets are reported in the Inventory Sheet in the Office where they are located and used.

### 2.9 Intangible Assets

Intangible Asset comprises the E-Registration System which is stated at historical cost. The System will be amortised using straight-line method over a useful life of five years and cost incurred towards its maintenance will be expensed.

### 2.10 De-Recognition of Asset.

Property, Plant and Equipment and/or any part of an asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no economic benefits or service potential is expected from its continuing use. Any loss or gain on derecognition of the asset is charged to surplus or deficit.

### 2.11 Revaluation of Assets

After recognition of an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024

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If the carrying amount of a class of assets is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase is credited directly to Revaluation Surplus. However, the increase is recognized in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same class of assets previously recognized in surplus or deficit.

If the carrying amount of a class of assets is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease is recognized in surplus or deficit. However, the decrease is debited directly to revaluation surplus to the extent to the extent of any credit balance (increase) existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that class of assets.

The last exercise of revaluation of assets was carried out at the start of previous financial year where the carrying value of some Office Equipment and IT Equipment having a Net Book Value of zero were revalued. The IT Equipment and Electronic Equipment was then estimated to have a useful economic life of five years and that for Office Furniture was estimated to be ten years.

### **2.12 Revenue Recognition**

The CIDB's revenue are earned from exchange and non-exchange transactions and is recognised on an accrual basis. Revenue comprises Government Grants, Processing Fees and Registration Fees and Surcharges.

#### **2.12.1 Government Grants**

Government grants are recognised on cash basis as income and are matched against the operational expenses of the Board. Government grants are presented as recurrent grant and capital grant, and are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year to which they relate. Capital grant represents money which has been utilised to purchase fixed assets and such grant does not impose any specified future further performance conditions. Grants are released on a monthly basis as per requirements of the Board to meet its monthly expenses.

#### **2.12.2 Processing & Registration Fees**

One of the functions of the Board is to regulate and register providers of construction works and construction services. In this context the CIDB undertakes the registration of contractors, consultants, service providers and suppliers of construction materials in the Construction Industry. Non refundable Processing Fees and Registration Fees are charged for each application as per the Schedule of Fees of the CIDB (Registration of Contractors and Consultants) Regulation 2014 as subsequently amended. Those fees are recognised on an accrual basis and any fee received in advance that is fees relating to registration for subsequent financial period is treated under payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Certificates of Registration are valid until 30 June of every year. All certificates not collected by the end of the Financial Year are no more valid. Hence, the fees that were payable with respect to those Certificates of Registration are not treated as receivables.

For the current financial period Processing Fee (Local) and Processing Fee (Foreign) for the current financial period amounted to Rs. 1,232,583 and Rs. 322,440 respectively. Registration Fee and Fee for Temporary Registration relating to the current financial period amounted to Rs. 15,801,456 and Rs. 10,334,591 respectively.

#### **2.12.3 Surcharges**

Certificates of Registration are issued to Contractors and Consultants upon payment of a registration/renewal fee. Surcharges are applicable on the registration / renewal fee under two circumstances:

- (i) Where an applicant on being notified to collect his Certificate of Registration fails to do so within 30 days from the date of notification. Surcharge of 10% is applicable.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024

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(ii) Where a Contractor or Consultant applies for the renewal of his Certificate of Registration after the expiry of the period of validity of the Certificate, but within 30 days thereof. In this case, a surcharge of 25 per cent of the renewal fee is applicable.

At the end of the Financial Year, there were no outstanding surcharges.

### **2.12.4 Workshop Fee**

In line with its function to develop and promote training programmes for operators of the construction industry, CIDB often organises workshops and seminars for the construction industry stakeholders. In this respect it often charges a nominal participation fee to meet part of the costs incurred in the organisation of such events.

### **2.13 Provision**

A Provision is recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each Financial Position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

### **2.14 Impairment of Assets**

At each reporting date, Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

### **2.15 Inventories**

Inventories represents the stock of unused stationeries at the end of the financial year. It is valued at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Once the stationeries are used up, it is expensed. The cost of inventories is stated using the Weighted Average Cost method. The cost of the inventories comprises the purchase price of stationeries.

### **2.16 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise Cash in Hand and Cash at Bank. Cash in hand includes cash balances for Petty Cash fund and Cashier's Float which are managed by the Finance Section. Cash at Bank comprises of bank balances in Current Account and Savings Account at the SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd.

### **2.17 Short Term Investment**

Short Term Investment include investment in Government of Mauritius Treasury Certificates (GMTCs) issued by the Government through the Bank of Mauritius. During the Financial Year, CIDB had bids amounting to Rs. 50 million accepted by the Bank of Mauritius and an amount of Rs. 35 million reached maturity. All the investments have a maturity period of 182 days. At the end of the Financial Year, it was estimated that the fair value of investment would be approximately the same as the initial investment. Interest receivable on the investment has been accounted under Revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

### **2.18 Financial Assets/Receivables**

Receivables and Prepayments are stated at their nominal value.

### **2.19 Financial Liabilities/Payables**

Payables and Accruals are stated at cost except for the Retirement Benefit Obligations figure which is stated as per the Actuarial Valuations Report.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024

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### **2.20 Employees Entitlements**

Employees entitlements to salaries, pension costs, and other benefits are recognised when they are earned.

#### **2.20.1 Sick Leave Bank**

Employees are allowed to accumulate Sick Leave not taken at the end of each calendar year up to a maximum of 110 days, in a Sick Leave Bank Account as at 31 December 2023. The balance of banked sick leave is valued at the end of the financial period and is recognised as long term payables. Beyond the ceiling of 110 days, officers are refunded part of the annual entitlement of Sick Leave not taken at the end of every calendar year and is expensed to the Statement of Financial Performance.

#### **2.20.2 Passage Benefits**

A provision is made for the estimated liability for passage benefit. The passage benefits for each staff is valued at year end and is included as short-term and long term liabilities. The annual increase in passage benefits is expensed to the Statement of Financial Performance.

#### **2.20.3 Vacation Leave**

Provision for accrued Vacation Leave has been made to cover future probable liabilities.

#### **2.20.4 Retirement Benefits Obligation**

Provision for the retirement benefits for employees are made under the Statutory Bodies Pension Act of 1978 as amended.

##### ***Defined Benefit Pension Plan***

For employees who were in service at 31 December 2012 the pension scheme is a defined benefit plan called "CIDB Staff Pension Fund". The contributions vested in the Fund is managed by the State Insurance Company of Mauritius Ltd (SICOM Ltd). The cost of providing the benefit is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each reporting date. Past service cost is recognized immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. The net liability at balance sheet date is determined as the present value of funded obligations after adjusting for the fair value of plan assets, any unrecognised actuarial gains and losses and any recognised transition amount. The current service cost and any recognised past service cost are included as an expense together with the interest cost, net of expected return on plan assets. The pension plan is a final salary defined benefit for staff.

##### ***State Plan and Defined Contribution Pension Plan***

For employees appointed for the first time in service as from 1 January 2013 onwards, Government has set up a Public Sector Defined Contribution Plan, managed by State Insurance Company of Mauritius Ltd.

All employees recruited after 31 December 2012 shall join the Public Sector Defined Contribution Plan and the monthly contribution shall be 6% by the employee and 12 % by the CIDB.

Contributions to the Public Sector Defined Contribution Plan, the Contribution Sociale Généralisée, the Family Protection Scheme, the National Savings Fund and Training Levy are expensed in the period in which they fall due.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024

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### 2.21 Nature and Purpose of Reserves

The General Fund is established by Section 31 of the CIDB Act. The General Fund has during the year under review been

- (i) credited with all monies received by the Board including grant from the Government.
- (i) charged with payments required to be effected by the Board, including remuneration, allowance, pension or other benefits, payable to any person under the CIDB Act.

### 2.22 Operating Lease

Rentals payable under operating lease agreement are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance over the term of the relevant lease, any difference between amounts charged and amounts paid will be prepayments or accruals.

### 2.23 Reporting Currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Mauritian Rupees

### 2.24 Foreign Currency Translation

Fee for Temporary Registration is calculated as a percentage of the contract value in accordance with the Schedule of Fees of the CIDB (Registration of Contactors & Consultants) Regulation 2014 as subsequently amended. If the contract value is in foreign currency, it is converted into MUR using the SBM Bank's spot rate at the date of the award of contract.

The Foreign Contractors or Consultants are then charged in MUR but they usually effect payment through Bank Transfer in foreign currencies which are then converted by the SBM Bank at its end on the date of transfer and then credited to our bank account in MUR. On conversion differences often occur, which are then recouped or refunded accordingly. At the end of the financial year there was no amount to be either recovered or recouped.

### 2.25 Risk Management Policies

#### (i) *Financial Risk*

The CIDB is not much exposed to financial risks The CIDB does not use any derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The CIDB is not exposed to currency risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

#### (ii) *Operational Risk*

Operational Risk, which is inherent in all organisations activities, is the risk for financial loss and business instability arising from failures in internal controls, operational processes or the system that supports them. It is recognised that such risks can never be entirely eliminated and the costs of controls in minimising these risks may outweigh the potential benefits.

#### (iii) *Legal Risk*

Legal risk is the risk that the business activities of the Board have unintended or unexpected legal consequences.

- (a) inadequate documentation, legal or regulatory incapacity, insufficient authority of a counterparty and uncertainty about the validity or enforceability of a contract in counterparty insolvency.
- (b) Actual or potential violations of law or regulation (including activity unauthorised for a company and which may attract a civil or criminal fine or penalty).
- (c) Failure to protect the Board's property.
- (d) The possibility of civil claims (including acts or other events which may lead to litigations or other disputes).

The Board identifies and manages legal risk under the advice and support of its legal adviser.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024

(iv) *Actuarial Risk*

The CIDB has pension plans and insurance covers for its employees and assets. These plan are exposed to actuarial risk such as investment risk, interest rates risk, longevity risks and salary risks. The CIDB being a 9001:2015 ISO Certified organisation has a standing committee known as the QMS Steering Committee. The latter is mandated to continuously identify risks and propose mitigation measures. The Committee is also mandated to ensure necessary actions are taken accordingly.

	Period ended 31 March 2024 (9-Month) Rs	Year ended 30 June 2023 (12-Month) Rs
<b>3. Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		
Cash in hand	3,304	7,903
Cashier's float	2,000	2,000
Cash at Bank - Current A/c	83,481	51,847
Cash at Bank - Savings	9,925,682	5,202,207
	<b>10,014,467</b>	<b>5,263,957</b>
<b>4. Short Term Investment</b>		
182-Day Government of Mauritius Treasury Certificates	50,000,000	35,000,000
	<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>35,000,000</b>
<b>5. Car Loan Receivable</b>		
Total Car Loan Receivable	1,000,111	1,255,141
Receivable within 1 Year	242,113	315,557
Receivable after 1 Year	<b>757,998</b>	<b>939,584</b>
<b>6. Inventories</b>		
Unused Stationeries	<b>198,479</b>	<b>362,071</b>
<b>7. Prepayments &amp; Receivables</b>		
Telephone & Internet	1,324	1,836
Rent	241,353	241,353
Motor Vehicle Running Expenses	15,633	8,605
Office Expenses, General Stores and Stationeries	-	1,966
Insurance	7,135	3,887
Interest on Short Term Investment	599,636	226,320
	<b>865,081</b>	<b>483,967</b>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Office Equipment Rs	IT Equipment Rs	Motor Vehicle Rs	Total Rs
Cost - 1 July 2023	1,337,197	1,559,123	175,000	3,071,320
Additions during the period	-	282,030	-	282,030
Written Off	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	-	-
Cost - 31 March 2024	1,337,197	1,841,153	175,000	3,353,350
Aggregate depreciation - 1 July 2023	698,112	678,176	105,000	1,481,288
Written Off	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the period	99,924	270,754	26,250	396,928
Revaluation	-	-	-	-
Aggregate depreciation - 31 March 2024	798,036	948,930	131,250	1,878,216
Net Book Value - 01 July 2023	639,085	880,947	70,000	1,590,032
Net Book Value - 31 March 2024	539,161	892,223	43,750	1,475,134

9. Intangible Assets

E-Registration  
System

Rs

Cost - 1 July 2023	5,782,117
Additions during the period	-
Cost - 31 March 2024	<u>5,782,117</u>

No amortisation has been provided in the second year of operation of the E-Registration System as a few issues were still unattended

10. Accruals & Payables

Current Liability

	Period ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 30 June 2023
	Rs	Rs
Allowance & Overtime	2,308	4,754
End of Year Bonus	129,832	287,827
Gratuity	-	171,717
Annual Leave	-	64,272
Electricity	43,624	37,439
Telephone	1,811	7,923
Motor Vehicle Running Expenses	3,216	3,370
Public Relation & Comm	-	14,000
Cleaning Expenses	4,864	-
Registration Fee	4,608,758	3,975,777
Temporary Registration Fee	8,561,269	6,968,448
E-Registration Project	571,163	571,163
	<u>13,926,845</u>	<u>12,106,690</u>

Non Current Liability

Registration Fee	35,852	94,000
Temporary Registration Fee	2,435,065	986,996
	<u>2,470,917</u>	<u>1,080,996</u>

16,397,762 13,187,686

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024

	Period ended 31 March 2024 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2023 Rs
<b>11. Short Term Employee Benefits Obligations</b>		
<i>Passage Benefits Obligation</i>		
Opening Balance	700,687	850,175
Entitlement for the period	269,021	347,920
	<u>969,708</u>	<u>1,198,095</u>
Disbursement during the period	(329,327)	(497,408)
	<u>640,381</u>	<u>700,687</u>
Amount payable in less than one year	<u>250,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
<i>Sick Leave Payment</i>		
Refund of Sick Leave not taken beyond the ceiling of 110 days	<u>71,313</u>	<u>110,998</u>
<b>12. Car Loan Payable</b>		
Total Car Loan Payable	1,000,111	1,255,141
Payable within 1 Year	242,113	315,557
Payable after 1 Year	<u>757,998</u>	<u>939,584</u>
<b>13. Long Term Employee Benefits Obligations</b>		
<i>Sick Leave Bank Account</i>		
Opening Balance	2,483,185	2,226,807
Bank Sick Leave Payment	-	-
Increase in provision	271,130	256,378
Closing Balance	<u>2,754,315</u>	<u>2,483,185</u>
<i>Passage Benefits Obligation</i>		
Amount payable in more than one year (Note 10)	<u>390,381</u>	<u>500,687</u>
<i>Vacation Leave</i>		
Amount payable in more than one year	<u>2,114,982</u>	<u>1,897,437</u>
<b>14. Figures for IPSAS 39 Adoption for CIDB</b>		
	Period ended 31 March 2024 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2023 Rs
<b>Amounts recognised in Statement of Financial Position</b>		
Present value of funded obligation	14,644,509	11,754,373
(Fair value of Plan Assets)	(10,208,006)	(8,965,464)
	<u>4,436,503</u>	<u>2,788,910</u>
<b>Amounts recognised in Statement of Financial Performance</b>		
<b>Service Cost:</b>		
Current service cost	537,073	578,772
(Employee Contributions)	(169,006)	(209,358)
Fund expenses	29,628	94,929
Net Interest expense/ (income)	115,891	106,851
<b>P&amp;L Charge</b>	<u>513,586</u>	<u>571,194</u>



Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024

	Period ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 30 June 2023
	Rs	Rs
<b>Remeasurement</b>		
Liability (gain)/loss	1,813,537	766,287
Assets (gain)/loss	(290,815)	88,497
Net Assets/Equity (NAE)	<u>1,522,722</u>	<u>854,785</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>2,036,308</u>	<u>1,425,979</u>
<b>Movements in liability recognised in Statement of Financial Position:</b>		
At start of year	2,788,910	2,636,962
Amount recognised in P&L	513,586	571,195
(Past service liability contribution)	-	(850,000)
(Contributions paid by employer)	(388,715)	(424,031)
Amount recognised in NAE	1,522,722	854,784
At end of year	<u>4,436,503</u>	<u>2,788,910</u>

**Actual return on plan assets:**

The Plan is a defined arrangement for the employees and it is funded. The assets of the funded plan are held independently and administered by the State Insurance Company of Mauritius Ltd.

	Period ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 30 June 2023
	Rs	Rs
<b>Reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligation</b>		
Present value of obligation at start of period	11,754,373	9,866,648
Current service cost	537,073	578,772
Interest cost	539,526	542,666
(Benefits paid)	-	-
Liability (gain)/loss	1,813,537	766,287
Present value of obligation at end of period	<u>14,644,509</u>	<u>11,754,373</u>

	Period ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 30 June 2023
	Rs	Rs
<b>Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets</b>		
Fair value of plan assets at start of period	8,965,464	7,229,686
Expected return on plan assets	423,634	435,815
Employer contributions	388,715	424,031
Employee contributions	169,006	209,358
Past service liability contribution	-	850,000
Benefits paid+ other outgo	(29,628)	(94,930)
Asset gain/(loss)	290,815	(88,497)
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	<u>10,208,006</u>	<u>8,965,464</u>

**Distribution of plan assets at end of period**

	31 March 2024	30 June 2023
Percentage of assets at end of year		
Government securities and cash	50.3%	53.9%
Loans	3.1%	2.8%
Local equities	15.5%	14.0%
Overseas bonds and equities	30.6%	28.8%
Property	0.5%	0.5%
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024

Additional disclosure on assets issued or used by the reporting entity

	31 March 2024	30 June 2023
Percentage of assets at end of year	(%)	(%)
Assets held in the entity's own financial instruments	0	0
Property occupied by the entity	0	0
Other assets used by the entity	0	0

Components of the amount recognised in OCI

Year	31 March 2024	30 June 2023
Currency	Rs	Rs
Asset experience gain/(loss) during the period	290,815	(88,497)
Liability experience gain/(loss) during the period	(956,221)	(766,287)
	(857,316)	-
Surplus/(deficit)	(1,522,722)	(854,784)

Expected Employer Contributions in 2024/2025 is Rs. 516,738

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 19 years  
(Calculated as a % change in PV of liabilities for a 1 % change in discount rate)

The plan is exposed to actuarial risks such as : investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk. The risk relating to death in service benefits is re-insured.

The cost of providing the benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Method.

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 30 June 2023
Discount Rate	5.80%	6.12%
Future salary increases	4.50%	4.50%
Future pension increases	3.50%	3.50%
Mortality before retirement	Nil	A 6770 Ultimate Tables
Mortality in retirement	PA (90) Tables - rated down by 2 years	PA (90) Tables - rated down by 2 years
Retirement age	65 Years	

The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields on bonds

15. Actuarial Valuation

In June 2022, an Actuarial Review of the CIDB Pension Fund was carried out by SICOM Ltd and a deficit of Rs. 3.68M was reported. The Actuary recommended cash injections in the Fund to compensate the deficit. The Management opted for the recommendation to pay 5 annual instalments of Rs. 850,000 into the Fund and an increase of the contribution rate of the employer to 13.8% of pensionable salaries. The recommendations of the actuary were approved by Council and the first instalment and contribution at the rate of 13.8% was made in June 2023.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024

	Year ended 31 March 2024 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2023 Rs
<b>16. General Fund</b>		
Opening Balance	26,185,957	12,090,457
Surplus for the year	16,129,503	14,950,284
Remeasurement Loss on Retirement Benefit Obligations	(1,522,722)	(854,784)
Closing Balance	<b>40,792,738</b>	<b>26,185,957</b>
<b>17. Employee Salaries and Benefits</b>		
Salaries	5,155,747	8,234,794
Compensation 2022	55,535	83,200
Compensation 2023	138,839	102,000
Compensation 2024	91,823	-
Travelling & Mileage Allowance	820,930	1,218,830
Allowances & Overtime	296,373	50,795
End of Year Bonus	497,478	617,366
Sick Leave Payment	234,233	215,953
Sick Leave Bank Balance	271,130	256,379
Vacation Leave	217,545	54,869
Passage Benefits	269,021	347,920
Uniforms Allowance & Protective Equipment	11,100	11,410
Defined Benefit Pension Fund	513,586	571,195
Defined Contribution Pension Fund	309,440	431,807
Family Protection Scheme	95,771	141,754
NSF Contribution	83,646	104,334
NPF & Levy Contribution	-	19,986
CSG Contribution	381,038	654,691
Staff Training	37,100	120,100
Team Building & Staff Welfare	60,440	132,150
Gratuity	-	221,983
Annual Leave	11,342	5,325
	<b>9,552,116</b>	<b>13,596,840</b>
<b>18. Other Expenses</b>		
Council and Sub-Committee Fees	839,760	1,129,652
Professional Fees	151,500	314,300
Rent	2,172,181	2,896,241
Electricity	229,337	300,647
Telephone & Internet	125,948	175,173
Motor Vehicle Running Expenses	54,286	79,417
Office Expenses, General Stores and Stationeries	589,659	1,156,769
Workshop, Conference & Mission	514,030	536,328
Press Notices, Printing and Publications	109,845	99,750
Repairs and Maintenance	73,466	82,137
Public Relation & Communication	65,000	140,500
Cleaning Expenses	42,539	43,470
Insurance	10,076	13,049
E-Registration Project	51,278	-
Implementation of QMS	-	321,750
	<b>5,028,905</b>	<b>7,289,183</b>
<b>19. Finance Costs</b>		
Bank Charges	48,378	23,744
	<b>48,378</b>	<b>23,744</b>

**Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024**

	Period ended 31 March 2024 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2023 Rs
<b>20. Reconciliation of Net Cash From Operating Activities to Net Surplus/(Deficit)</b>		
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Operating Surplus (Deficit) for the period	20,934,185	14,950,284
<b>Adjustments for Non-cash Movements</b>		
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	396,928	490,278
Benefits in Kind and deduction for rental of SMS Gateway	-	(612,563)
Adjustment for Intangible Assets	-	(1,713,488)
Net Assets/Equity	(1,522,722)	(854,784)
<b>Operating Surplus before Working Capital changes</b>	<b>19,808,391</b>	<b>12,259,727</b>
Decrease (Increase) in Inventories	163,592	(20,181)
Decrease (Increase) in Prepayments and Receivables	(381,114)	988,323
Increase (Decrease) in Accruals & Payables	(1,594,606)	9,941,999
Increase (Decrease) in Employee Benefits Payable	388,684	169,513
Increase (Decrease) in Retirement Pension Obligation	1,647,593	151,948
<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>	<b>20,032,540</b>	<b>23,491,329</b>

**22. Subsequent Event Review**

There is no event subsequent to the period end which requires disclosure.

**23. Related Party Transactions**

The only related party to CIDB was the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development. For the current financial year government grant amounting to Rs. 5,000,000 was voted in the Budget 2023-2024 in favour of CIDB. No application for government grant was made as the Board had sufficient fund from revenue generated from registration of contractors, consultants, service providers and suppliers of construction materials to meet its monthly expenditure for the financial period.

**Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31 March 2024**

**24. Difference between Final Budget and Actual Amounts**

Note

- 1 Filling of vacancies could not be made for the financial period 01 July 2023 to 31 March 2024 because of the upcoming Construction Industry Authority.
- 2 No Ad-hoc Appeal Committee nor Interview were held during the period.
- 3 As there was no appeal made by Applicants, there was no need for additional legal Counsel fees.
- 4 The Bidding Exercise for renting of a new office was on-going by the end of the financial period.
- 5 As no recruitment could be made, there was no need for additional utilities services.
- 6 As no recruitment could be made, there was no need for additional expenses under this item.
- 7 No major repairs were required for the assets during the financial period.
- 8 It has not been possible to organise more workshops during the financial period.
- 9 The contract of PR consultant ended and was not renewed.
- 10 As there was no recruitment and more workshops could not be organised during the financial period, there were no need for much publications and notices in the press.
- 11 For this project, 10% of the contract amount remains payable after the one-year warranty period.
- 12 As no recruitment could be made, there was no need for additional IT Equipment.
- 13 As no recruitment could be made, there was no need for additional Office Equipment and Furnitures.

**25. Top Management**

The Top Management of the CIDB comprises the Manager Corporate Services, who was the Officer-in-Charge, and the Manager Technical Services. The total remuneration including travelling and all other benefits of Top Management was Rs 2,553,549 for the financial period ended 31 March 2024.

**26. Car Loans**

Some employees are eligible to car loans as part of their conditions of service. The car loans are disbursed to the CIDB by the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development upon applications by eligible employees. The loans are executed by way of a registered agreement between the CIDB and the eligible employees. The car loans which bear an interest of 3% and 4% per annum are repayable monthly over a period of five to seven years.

	Capital Rs	Interest Rs.
Opening Balance - 01 July 2023	1,114,286	140,854
Remittance to Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development	(227,381)	(27,647)
Closing Balance - 31 March 2024	<u>886,905</u>	<u>113,207</u>

**27. Operating Lease Arrangement**

CIDB rents office space of a gross approximate area of 550 M<sup>2</sup> on floors No.5 and 6 of the Mutual Aid Building II from the MCS Property Ltd and the lease is classified as an operating lease. The present lease is for a period of three years starting from 1st July 2021 and ending on 30th June 2024. The minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases are as follows:

	Period ended 31 March 2024 Rs	Year ended 30 June 2023 Rs
Up to one year	724,060	2,896,241
After one year and before five years	-	-
Closing Balance	<u>724,060</u>	<u>2,896,241</u>