

PQSC NEWSLETTER



JULY 2026 EDITION



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Council Members 2024-2026

Front: From left to right Mr P.A.K Juddoo (Vice Chairperson), Mr N.K Padaruth (Chairperson), Mr K.Rambojun (Registrar)

Back: From left to right Mr A.A Reekoye, Mr G. Sonah, Mr N. Ramphul, Mrs B.J Meenowa, Mrs A.Pillay-Nababsing, Mr V. Ramtohul, Mr R. Thannoo

➤ CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE



As Chairperson of the Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council (PQSC), it is my pleasure to present the July 2026 edition of our newsletter.

The Quantity Surveying profession in Mauritius remains well regulated, with clearly defined standards and a current register comprising 132 Professional Quantity Surveyors (PQS). Notwithstanding this strong foundation, both the profession and the broader construction industry are approaching a significant inflection point, driven by rapid technological advancements, particularly in Artificial Intelligence (AI).

In this respect, the PQSC, in collaboration with the Mauritius Association of Quantity Surveyors (MAQS), hosted a full-day workshop on 26 May 2026 at the Hennessy Park Hotel under the theme *"Construction Challenges and Outlook in the Age of AI."* The key objective of the workshop was to raise the awareness of participants on emerging construction risks, evolving technologies, and modern contractual frameworks. It was attended by a broad spectrum of stakeholders across the construction value chain, reflecting the collective importance of these topics to the industry.

While the full impact of AI has not yet been fully realised within the Mauritian construction sector, it is imperative that professionals, particularly Professional Quantity Surveyors, begin preparing for this transformation. Continuous learning and upskilling will be essential to remain relevant and to respond effectively to the changing demands of the industry.



In parallel, climate change presents another critical challenge. As highlighted in the Government's "State of the Economy" report issued at the beginning of its mandate, climate adaptation will be a key priority over the next five years. Given its scale and significance, the construction industry has a vital role to play in addressing these challenges.

This underscores the need for enhanced and forward looking building regulations, enabling the sector to better respond to future environmental and technological challenges.





The role of the Professional Quantity Surveyor is becoming increasingly pivotal in this evolving landscape. Beyond traditional responsibilities related to cost and contracts, Professional Quantity Surveyors are now integral to whole-life cycle costing and carbon emission assessments. Similarly, the design decisions of architects and engineers, particularly regarding materials and construction methodologies, will play a crucial role in shaping sustainable outcomes.

Another pressing challenge currently facing the industry is the volatility in construction material prices, largely driven by increases in fuel and freight costs. This has introduced significant uncertainty in project costing and budgeting.

On 21st May 2026, the Construction Industry Authority (CIA) launched the National Schedule of Rates which will be updated on a regular basis. Additionally, the CIA is advancing the implementation of Building Information Modelling (BIM) for government projects, in collaboration with the Ministry of National Infrastructure (MNI).

These developments reinforce the importance of collaboration among all industry stakeholders to ensure sustainable and successful progression in this modern construction era.

In line with its commitment to supporting professionals, the PQSC took the exceptional decision last year to reduce the annual fee for registered Quantity Surveyors from MUR 6,000 to MUR 5,000. This year, the Council is engaged in discussions with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) to enable Professional Quantity Surveyors to benefit from a dual membership concession framework.

In conclusion, the PQSC remains steadfast in its mandate to regulate and promote the Quantity Surveying profession in Mauritius. We will continue to support our members in navigating emerging challenges, embracing innovation, and maintaining the highest professional standards in an increasingly dynamic industry.



Keshav Padaruth, Chairperson

➤ ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) CONTRACTUAL/LEGAL RISK IN CONSTRUCTION:

WHAT CONSTRUCTION FIRMS MUST KNOW TO STAY COMPLIANT



The advent of AI is reshaping construction, contractual/legal challenges around intellectual property, compliance, liability and cybersecurity which are emerging as critical issues facing the industry, especially in the light of recent development of Frontier AI since 2025.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the construction industry, offering unprecedented opportunities to enhance efficiency and productivity. From predictive analytics to robotics and autonomous equipment, AI-assisted design, BIM 4D and BIM 5D, the industry is and will be using advanced technologies to streamline workflows and improve outcomes in the future.

Nevertheless, these innovations come with a new set of legal, compliance and regulatory challenges that the construction industry must address to mitigate risks and ensure compliance.

Since the advent of Frontier AI which uses Agents (Agentic AI) to whom are delegated entire tasks, the legal landscape surrounding AI in construction promises to become increasingly complex. Issues such as intellectual property, liability, regulatory compliance, workforce implications and cybersecurity are now at the forefront.

Intellectual Property Challenges in AI-Driven Construction Projects

AI-generated designs, models and project plans raise critical questions about intellectual property (IP) and data ownership (General Data Protection Regulation - GDPR). For instance, if an AI system produces an innovative structural design, who owns the rights to that creation; the construction firm using the tool, the AI developer or another stakeholder?

Without clear contractual agreements, experts say disputes over ownership could arise, potentially delaying projects or leading to costly litigation. Construction Agreements must now include detailed IP provisions to clarify ownership and usage rights for AI-generated outputs. Additionally, companies should collaborate closely with software providers to understand licensing agreements and avoid unintended IP conflicts.

Allocating Liability for AI Risks in Construction

AI-driven systems are increasingly being used for tasks such as cost estimation (BIM 5D), schedule optimisation (BIM 4D) and risk assessment. While these tools offer significant advantages, experts say they also introduce liability issues. If an AI system provides inaccurate data or makes a faulty recommendation that leads to a project delay/additional costs or safety incident, determining responsibility can be a complicated affair.



Cybersecurity Red Flags in AI Adoption

As AI becomes more integrated into construction workflows, it brings new cybersecurity risks that the industry can ill-afford to ignore. Anthropic's Mythos model has recently exposed serious cybersecurity loopholes in large banks and companies AI system which can create serious cybersecurity risks. Similarly, in construction, AI systems process vast amounts of sensitive project data, ranging from proprietary designs to client financials, making them prime targets for cyberattacks. A single breach could lead to project delays, regulatory fines and reputational damage.

¹ Frontier AI refers to the most advanced, general-purpose artificial intelligence models available at any given time
² Includes contractors, consultants, subcontractors and suppliers



In order to mitigate these risks, the industry should adopt encryption to protect data in transit and at rest, implement multifactor authentication (MFA) to prevent unauthorised access and establish ironclad security agreements with AI providers to clarify liability in case of a breach. Regular cybersecurity audits and employee training on phishing threats and AI vulnerabilities can further strengthen defenses. As AI adoption accelerates, users who adopt a proactive approach to cybersecurity will be better positioned to protect their data, and eventually their bottom line.

The industry should include AI-specific risk allocation clauses in construction contracts to address these issues. These clauses should clearly outline the responsibilities of all parties involved, including the AI provider, the software provider and the end user. Moreover, firms should implement performance benchmarks and safeguards to minimise the risk of AI-related errors (human-in-the-loop must be in place).

Ensuring Regulatory Compliance with AI Tools in Construction

AI tools are often used to ensure compliance with building codes, environmental regulations and various other legal requirements related to workplace safety. However, experts say the reliability of AI-driven compliance monitoring can vary, and firms may face penalties if these tools fail to meet regulatory standards.

For example, an AI tool used to assess a project's environmental impact must produce accurate results that align with local legislations and regulations. To avoid exposure, firms should regularly audit their AI systems and collaborate

with regulatory experts to validate compliance processes. Proactive measures like these can help prevent costly fines and reputational damage.

Navigating Workforce Changes and Labour Laws in AI Automation

AI is automating many repetitive tasks in construction, enabling construction firms to allocate resources more efficiently. Yet, experts say this shift raises concerns about labour displacements and compliance with evolving employment laws.

For instance, as roles shift due to AI automation, firms may face disputes over worker classification or layoffs. To mitigate these risks, construction companies should invest in reskilling programs to prepare employees for AI-integrated roles. Clear communication about workforce changes and adherence to labour laws can also help maintain stability and reduce the likelihood of legal challenges.

Cybersecurity Risks and Data Privacy in AI Adoption for Construction

AI adoption involves processing vast amounts of sensitive data, including proprietary project information and client details. This increases the risk of cybersecurity breaches can result in significant contractual/legal and financial consequences.

Who Owns AI-Generated Designs?

AI is transforming construction design, but it's also raising major intellectual property (IP) questions. Without clear agreements, disputes over ownership rights can lead to costly litigation. Construction firms must consider the following:

- Who holds the rights?
AI-generated designs may involve multiple stakeholders such as construction firms, AI software developers and project clients, all of whom may have a claim on ownership.

- Contract clarity is key.

It is explicitly recommended to outline ownership and usage rights for AI-generated outputs in contracts to prevent disputes.

- Licensing matters.

Some AI tools retain rights to generated designs under their terms of service. Firms should review the tools provider agreements to avoid unintended IP conflicts.

- Protecting proprietary data.

AI models trained on company-specific data could create outputs that expose sensitive information, making data security a critical concern.

- The legal landscape is evolving.

As regulations catch up with AI advancements, the construction industry must stay informed on emerging IP laws to safeguard its interests. Data Protection must also be adhered to comply with General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

To avoid ownership disputes, construction actors should work closely with legal/contractual teams and software providers to establish clear, enforceable agreements before integrating AI into their design processes.

In a view to address these risks, construction firms must implement robust cybersecurity measures, such as encryption, multifactor authentication and regular system audits. More importantly, contracts with AI providers should include provisions that address data protection and liability for potential breaches. By prioritising data security, firms can build trust with clients and avoid regulatory penalties related to privacy violations.



The Path Forward for Construction Firms

As AI becomes more deeply integrated into construction workflows, the legal challenges it introduces will only grow in complexity. It is proposed that these issues be addressed proactively thereby positioning the construction firms to leverage AI's benefits while minimising risks.

It is proposed that key strategies must be in place which should include updating contracts to address AI-specific risks, collaborating with legal and compliance experts and implementing safeguards to ensure the reliability and security of AI systems. Construction firms should also invest in workforce training to adapt to AI-driven changes and maintain compliance with evolving labour laws. Construction firms and other industry stakeholders are at a cross road, either tackle proactively and send a clear message or face the penalty. Understanding and managing the contractual/legal implications of AI is essential to staying competitive in an increasingly digital industry.

The construction industry must adopt a forward-looking approach and turn contractual/legal readiness into a competitive advantage, enabling sustainable growth and innovation in this Agentic era.

Anand Juddoo (Vice Chairperson)

➤ THE ALGORITHMIC ADVISOR: THE NEXT EVOLUTION OF THE PROFESSIONAL QUANTITY SURVEYOR



The role of the Professional Quantity Surveyor (PQS) has always been built on three enduring pillars: measurement, financial discipline, and professional integrity. Yet, as Mauritius accelerates into a digitally enabled construction economy, our profession is undergoing one of its most significant transformations.

From Measurement to Meaning

Artificial Intelligence is not replacing the PQS. It is redefining where our highest value truly lies.

For decades, the profession has been associated with manual taking-off, BoQ preparation, and tender analysis. While these remain fundamental, technology now performs much of this repetitive work with extraordinary speed. AI-assisted platforms can analyse drawings and benchmark rates across large datasets within minutes.

This shift changes our contribution from measurement to meaning. The modern PQS must move beyond merely producing quantities and focus on interpreting commercial intelligence. Data alone does not create value. Value comes from judgment: understanding market movements, interrogating anomalies, and aligning cost decisions with the client's strategic objectives.

Case Study: Ramnath Jeetah College Electrical Works

This was clearly demonstrated during the April 2026 school holiday shutdown. Following the signing of the contract on Friday, 3 April 2026, the contractor mobilised to site the very next day and immediately commenced a complete electrical rewiring of the school as part of the Solar PV installation project. The bulk of the works had to be executed within the limited two-week holiday period, from 4 April to 19 April 2026, to minimise disruption and ensure that the school could reopen for the start of the second semester on 20 April 2026. Had this critical intervention not been undertaken during the holiday shutdown, the next practical opportunity for such extensive works would only have arisen during the second semester holidays, from 18 July to 16 August 2026.

Our procurement framework required the traditional discipline of obtaining at least three quotations. Normally, reviewing detailed BoQs

for pricing consistency and specification alignment would take several days. Time, however, was the one resource we did not have. By using AI to compare contractor submissions line-by-line, we immediately isolated rate outliers and identified specification deviations. What would traditionally have been a prolonged administrative exercise became a rapid strategic decision-making process.

The result was not simply speed. It was better governance, better risk visibility, and substantial cost savings.

The Indispensable Professional

The machine can process numbers, but only the professional can determine whether a lower price compromises safety standards, contractual obligations, or long-term value. In Mauritius, this judgment is critical as our market is shaped by import volatility and tropical material performance requirements.

The future PQS must become an Algorithmic Advisor: a professional who combines traditional cost expertise with digital fluency and ethical oversight. We must ensure that every recommendation remains explainable and auditable. Our duty of care does not diminish with technology. It expands.

Conclusion

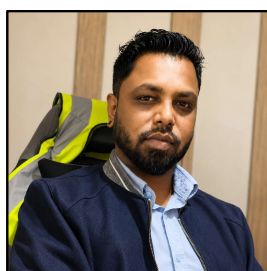
Our clients no longer seek only cost reports. They seek certainty, speed, and strategic foresight. The future of Quantity Surveying in Mauritius is not human versus machine. It is human judgment enhanced by machine intelligence. The tools are evolving, but our mission remains unchanged: to ensure that every rupee spent in the built environment delivers measurable outcomes.

That is the next frontier of the PQS profession.

Vikram Jeetah PQS, Reg No.021

BSc (QS) Natal, MSc (Project Management) UoM, MBA Wits Univ., CPLC Wits Univ., MRICS, MAMBA (UK)

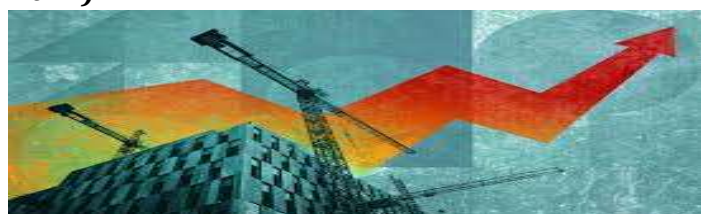
➤ WHY CONSTRUCTION COSTS MATTER TO EVERY MAURITIAN: FROM HOUSING AFFORDABILITY TO PUBLIC SPENDING



Are We Building Smart Enough to Secure Better Value for Every Mauritian?

Rising construction costs are often viewed as an issue affecting only contractors, developers, or consultants. In practice, however, the impact is felt across the wider Mauritian population through higher housing prices, increased rental rates, delayed infrastructure delivery, and additional strain on public finances. As one of the key sectors supporting national development, the construction industry has a direct influence on economic activity, employment, and living standards. When costs increase or efficiency declines, the consequences extend well beyond project sites and are borne by households, businesses, and taxpayers. *(Statistics Mauritius, 2025).*

Recent data show that Mauritius' Construction Price Index has risen considerably since 2018, highlighting persistent cost pressures linked to imported materials, labour expenses, freight charges, exchange rate fluctuations, and rising energy prices. As a result, budgets prepared only a few years ago may no longer reflect present market realities, requiring both private and public sector stakeholders to review project feasibility, funding strategies, and overall affordability before proceeding. *(Statistics Mauritius, 2025; Bank of Mauritius, 2024)*



Year	Construction Price Index (Base 2018 = 100)	Increase vs 2018
2018	100	-
2021	109	+ 9%
2023	133	+ 33%
2025	145	+ 45%
2026*	Upward Pressure Continues	Rising

Table 1 – Construction Cost Trend in Mauritius

For ordinary Mauritian families, the effect is immediate. A residential house that may have cost approximately Rs 4 million to build some years ago may now require Rs 5.5 million to Rs 6 million, excluding land cost, professional fees, boundary walls, external works, and financing charges. As construction costs rise faster than household incomes, access to home ownership is becoming increasingly difficult for a large segment of the population, particularly first-time buyers and young families seeking long-term stability. *(Statistics Mauritius, 2025; Bank of Mauritius, 2024)*

House Type	Approx. Cost in 2018	Approx. Cost in 2026
Basic Family House	Rs 3.0M	Rs 4.4M
Standard House	Rs 4.0M	Rs 5.8M
Premium Villa	Rs 6.0M	Rs 8.7M

Table 2 – Indicative Residential Construction Cost Impact

Recent fuel price adjustments in March and April 2026, each reflecting an approximate 10% increase, have resulted in a cumulative rise of nearly 20% in 2026. This is expected to place additional pressure on the Mauritian construction sector, where transport and logistics form a significant share of project costs. Given the reliance on road haulage and fuel-intensive activities, higher fuel prices are likely to directly affect the delivery of key construction inputs (see Table 3 below), while also increasing plant operations, equipment hire rates, and labour transportation costs, thereby adding further upward pressure on construction prices. *(State Trading Corporation, 2026; Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Protection, 2026)*

Material / Service	Likely Impact
Cement & Blocks	Higher transport / delivery cost
Sand & Aggregates	Increased haulage charges
Reinforcement Steel	Freight + local transport rise
Ready-Mix Concrete	Trucking & pumping costs
Imported Finishes	Shipping + inland logistics
Plant Hire	Higher diesel operating costs
Labour Transport	Increased commuting pressure

Table 3 – Likely Impact of Fuel Increase on Construction Inputs

ownership and reduce the overall value derived from public and private investments.

Approach	Short-Term Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
Lowest Tender Price	Lower upfront spend	Higher maintenance / variation risk
Best Value Selection	Balanced capital cost	Better durability / lower lifecycle cost

Table 4 – Lowest Cost vs Best Value

Public infrastructure development is equally exposed to these cost pressures. Roads, drainage systems, schools, hospitals, sports facilities, and community infrastructure all depend on construction budgets approved at planning stage. However, when construction prices continue to rise after tenders have been awarded projects may face delays, reduced scope, value engineering, or the need for supplementary funding approvals. Ultimately, these cost escalations are borne by the Mauritian taxpayer, either through increased public expenditure or slower delivery of essential national infrastructure. *(Ministry of National Infrastructure, 2025; National Audit Office Mauritius, 2024).*

This is where Quantity Surveyors and Project Managers assume a far broader national role beyond measurement, valuation, and payment certification. In a volatile market, the profession must support informed decision-making through cost planning, procurement strategy selection, lifecycle costing analysis, risk management, and value engineering. As project complexity and financial pressure increase, structured professional advice becomes essential in safeguarding value for money and ensuring project viability. **(RICS, 2021; ISO 15686-5:2017)**

Yet rising prices are only one side of the challenge. We must also ask a more important question: Are we building smart enough?

Mauritius will continue to grow, urbanise, and modernize, with construction remaining central to that progress. But if we focus only on rising costs, we miss the larger opportunity. The real challenge is to build more intelligently, and demand stronger value from every rupee invested, whether by a homeowner, private developer, or the State.

In many instances, project evaluation remains heavily weighted towards lowest initial capital cost, rather than whole-life value. This approach can be misleading, as lower upfront expenditure does not always translate into long-term efficiency or sustainability. A lower-cost roofing system may require earlier replacement, inadequate drainage design may increase flood risk and maintenance costs, while substandard finishes may deteriorate faster than anticipated, requiring premature refurbishment. Over time, these decisions can significantly increase the total cost of

Because when construction performs well, Mauritius performs well.

Shashi Ragnath BSc (QS), MRICS, PQS, PMP ® representing Ascend Consulting Ltd

➤ WHY DESIGN AND BUILD PROJECTS STILL REQUIRE A CLIENT-SIDE QUANTITY SURVEYOR



It is a common misconception that Design and Build construction projects do not require a professional Quantity Surveyor on the Client side. The argument commonly proceeds as follows:

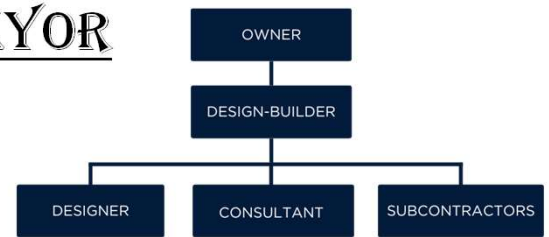
because the contractor is responsible for both design and construction, the Client no longer needs the same level of cost control, measurement, contract administration, or commercial advice. Design and Build can transfer certain responsibilities to the contractor, but it does not remove the Client's need for independent professional cost and commercial management.

In a traditional procurement route, the Client appoints consultants to design the project, and contractors price the completed design. In Design and Build, the contractor develops and delivers the design against the Client's/Employer's Requirements. This can create the impression that the contractor is also responsible for protecting the Client's financial interests. That is a risky assumption. The contractor's commercial duty is to its own business. The Client still needs someone independent to test prices, assess value, review claims, manage changes, and protect the budget.

A professional Quantity Surveyor plays a critical role from the earliest stages. Before the contractor is appointed, the QS helps the Client establish a realistic budget, prepare cost plans, test affordability, and align scope with available funding. In Design and Build, the quality of the Employer's Requirements is especially important. If these requirements are vague, incomplete, or inconsistent, the Client may later discover that important elements were excluded from the contractor's price. A Client-side QS helps identify these risks before tender, ensuring that pricing documents are robust and that tenders are comparable.

Tender evaluation is another essential area. Design and Build tenders are not always easy to compare because contractors may propose different designs, specifications, allowances, exclusions, and qualifications. The lowest tender is not necessarily the best value. A professional QS can analyse returns, identify omissions, assess provisional sums and risk allowances, and advise whether a contractor's price is realistic. Without this scrutiny, the Client may accept a tender that appears competitive but later becomes expensive through variations, claims, or reduced quality.

During construction, the Client-side QS remains



equally important. Design and Build contracts often involve changes, design development, value engineering proposals, and contractor claims for additional time or money. The Client needs independent advice on whether such claims are valid, whether costs are reasonable, and whether proposed changes represent fair value. If the Client relies entirely on the contractor's commercial team, there is an obvious conflict of interest.

The risks of not appointing a professional QS are significant. The Client may lose control of the budget, accept inflated variation costs, misunderstand contractual entitlements, or fail to notice that the delivered specification is below expectations. Poorly managed Design and Build projects can also suffer from scope gaps, hidden exclusions, inadequate risk allocation, disputes over design responsibility, and unexpected final account increases. In some cases, the Client may believe it has purchased a complete solution, only to discover that essential items were not included or were priced as optional extras.

A Client-side QS also supports governance and accountability. Many Clients, especially public bodies, developers, lenders, and corporate organisations, need clear reporting on cost, risk, cash flow, procurement, and final account exposure. The QS provides the independent financial intelligence required for informed decision-making. This is not duplication of the contractor's role; it is a necessary safeguard.

Design and Build projects can be efficient and effective when properly managed. It can offer single-point responsibility, faster delivery, and opportunities for buildability input. However, it does not eliminate commercial risk. It simply changes where that risk sits and how it must be managed.

The belief that Design and Build projects do not require a Client-side Quantity Surveyor is therefore not only mistaken; it can be costly. The more responsibility placed on the contractor, the more important it becomes for the Client to have independent, competent, and professional commercial advice.

Hubert d'Unienville, MRICS

EVENTS

➤ CPD EVENT - 8 APRIL 2026 – ACCESSING SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

A Continuing Professional Development (CPD) event was successfully held on 8 April 2026 at Flying Dodo, focusing on the increasingly critical topic of Accessing Sustainable Finance. The session was delivered by the highly respected Mr Tony Lee Luen Len (PQS), whose expertise provided valuable insight into this evolving area.

Sustainable finance refers to financial activities—including investment, lending, and insurance—that integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into decision-making processes. As climate-related risks intensify and societal expectations continue to shift, the importance of aligning financial systems with sustainability objectives has become more pronounced. The session highlighted that sustainable finance is no longer a niche concept but a strategic necessity for governments, businesses, and institutions aiming to achieve long-term resilience, responsible growth, and regulatory alignment.

Participants were also introduced to the growing range of financial instruments designed to support sustainability goals. These include:

- Green bonds, which finance environmentally beneficial projects
- Sustainability-linked loans, which tie financing terms to ESG performance targets

The CPD reinforced the relevance of sustainable finance within the construction and infrastructure sectors, where funding decisions increasingly influence not only project viability, but also environmental impact and long-term value creation.



➤ PRESENTATION OF COMMEMORATIVE SHIELDS IN RECOGNITION OF OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE QUANTITY SURVEYING PROFESSION

After the CPD Event, shields were awarded to six Professional Quantity Surveyors, by our Chairperson Mr. Keshav Paduruth, for their outstanding contributions to the QS Profession.



Mr. Ahbedine Chundoo, Chairperson of the Registration Board, was honoured with a shield in recognition of his outstanding contributions since the establishment of the PQSC. As a pioneering member, he has consistently demonstrated unwavering commitment and dedication, playing a vital role in advancing and upholding the standards of the Quantity Surveying profession.



Mr. Anand Juddoo (Vice Chairperson of the PQSC) was bestowed a shield for his presentation of the CPD dated 9th April 2025 on “Distinguishing between Claims and Variations in FIDIC Contracts: A comparative analysis of the 1999 and 2017 FIDIC Conditions of Contract”.



Mr. Tony Lee Luen Len was awarded a shield for his presentation of the CPD dated 8th April 2026 on “Accessing Sustainable Finance”.



Mr. Ajay Gopaul was offered a shield for his presentation of the CPD dated 19th September 2025 on “challenges of managing costs and risks in live aviation projects” along with Mr Satyen Deepchand.



Mr. Alvin Rampersand was awarded a shield for his presentation of the CPD dated 22nd May 2025 on “Registration of New Quantity Surveyors”.



Our Chairperson, Mr. Keshav Paduruth, was presented with the new FIDIC Carbon Management Guide by Mr. D. Daliah, the Chairperson of the CRPE.

During the CPD event, Mr. D. Daliah also delivered an insightful and comprehensive overview of the guide.

➤ WORKSHOP - 26 MAY 2026

CONSTRUCTION CHALLENGES & OUTLOOK IN THE AGE OF AI

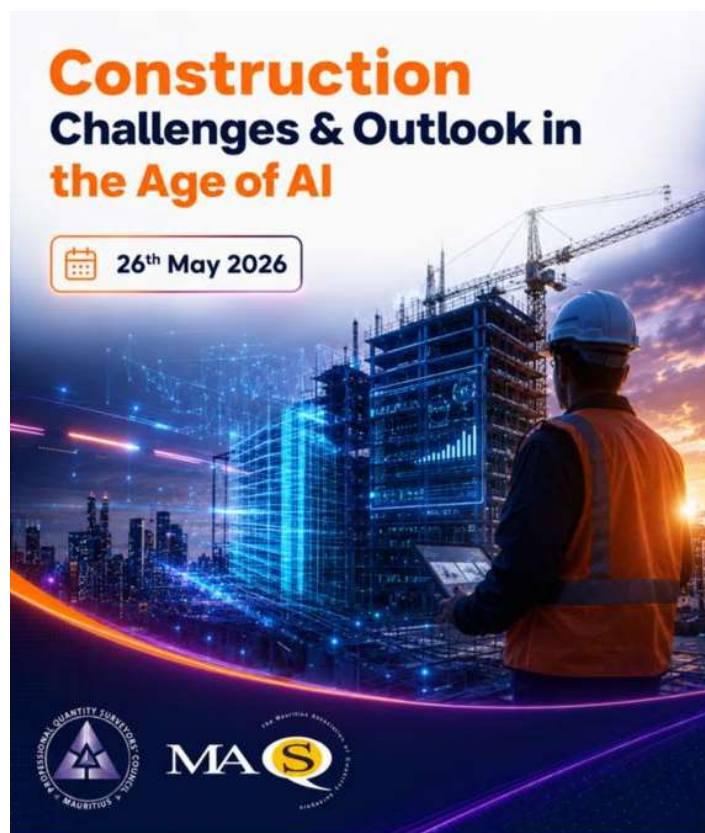
The Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council (PQSC) and the Mauritius Association of Quantity Surveyors (MAQS), in collaboration with Digiverse Creative Agency, successfully organized a joint workshop on Tuesday, 26 May 2026, at Hennessy Park Hotel. The event brought together 65 participants from across the construction industry, including Professional Quantity Surveyors, Engineers, Contractors, and Suppliers.

The workshop was officially launched by Honourable Govindranath Gunness, Minister of National Infrastructure, who was accompanied by Mr Avinash Shree Mojee, Chairperson of the Construction Industry Authority (CIA). Opening addresses were delivered by Mr Keshav Padaruth, Chairperson of PQSC, and Mr Daniel Payaneandee, President of MAQS, respectively. Both highlighted the importance of embracing innovation and preparing the industry for emerging technological developments.

The central theme of the workshop, “**Construction Challenges and Outlook in the Age of AI,**” focused on the transformative impact of digital technologies and artificial intelligence on the construction sector. Throughout the day, participants benefited from a series of insightful presentations delivered by industry experts.

Mr Anand Juddoo's presentation on **Digitalization and Innovation in Construction**, emphasised how technology is reshaping the Quantity Surveying profession. Mr Ashfaque Wahedna addressed the topic of **Insurances and Security Bonds**, providing valuable perspectives on risk management within construction projects. Mr Niraj Boodhoo explored **Building Information Modelling (BIM) and Sustainability**, highlighting the role of digital tools in promoting environmentally responsible construction practices. The final presentation by Mr Ikhlās Baichoo focused on **Innovative Products in Construction**, showcasing new materials and solutions that are driving industry advancement.

The workshop concluded on a highly positive note, with participants expressing appreciation for the relevance and quality of the presentations. Speakers and attendees alike commended the event for fostering meaningful discussions, knowledge sharing, and collaboration, reinforcing the industry's commitment to innovation and sustainable growth in an increasingly digital era.



Organisers

United in purpose, each organisation plays a vital role in advancing professional standards, knowledge, and excellence in the industry.



PROFESSIONAL QUANTITY SURVEYORS' COUNCIL

Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council was established under the Professional Quantity Surveyors' Act, proclaimed in September 2013, to regulate and advance the quantity surveying profession in Mauritius.

The Council plays a key role in maintaining professional standards, ensuring compliance within the industry, promoting continuous professional development, and supporting the overall advancement of the construction sector.

Through its regulatory and developmental functions, the Council contributes to strengthening professionalism, ethics, and competency within the field of quantity surveying.



MAQS (MAURITIUS ASSOCIATION OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS)

MAQS (Mauritius Association of Quantity Surveyors) was founded in 1998 to represent and promote the quantity surveying profession within the Mauritian construction industry.

The association is committed to advancing professional development, maintaining high professional standards, and upholding a strong code of ethics among its members.

As an active stakeholder in the industry, MAQS collaborates with professional bodies locally and internationally, contributes to government policy discussions through representation on various national bodies, and remains dedicated to social responsibility and the continuous advancement of the profession.



Nitin Ramphul, PQS

WORKSHOP IN PICTURES



➤ PRESS NOTICE – MARCH 2026

As part of its ongoing commitment to promoting and strengthening the Quantity Surveying profession, the Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council (PQSC) issued a press communiqué in March 2026, which was published in the newspapers Défi Plus, Week-End, and L'Express, as highlighted below.

The purpose of the public notice was to further raise awareness among the public regarding the Quantity Surveying profession and its regulatory framework under the PQSC Act. The communiqué also sought to reinforce the importance of engaging registered Professional Quantity Surveyors in the delivery and management of construction projects, while highlighting the role of the PQSC in upholding professional standards and protecting the public interest.



Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council

c/o Ministry of National Infrastructure

QS Section, Phoenix – Mauritius

Tel: 5828 5585 – Email: registrar@pqsc.mu – Website: www.pqsc.mu

Avis de presse : Le public est informé, à travers cet avis, sur les prestations et responsabilités des 'Professional Quantity Surveyors' comme prévu par le 'Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council Act' de 2013.

Définition

La loi définit le 'Professional Quantity Surveyor' ('PQS') comme toute personne qui offre une gamme de services tel que la consultation, le conseil, ou la prestation de services spécialisés à une clientèle public ou privé, comprenant entre autres :

- L'Analyse de viabilité financière à l'étape de planification d'un nouveau projet.
- Les estimations, planification, contrôle et gestion des coûts de projets de construction tout en identifiant les risques et défis potentiels
- Les conseils sur les méthodes d'approvisionnement
- La préparation des documents d'appel d'offres
- Les évaluations des offres reçues
- Les préparations des certificats de paiement intérimaire des travaux exécutés
- L'accord sur les comptes finaux
- L'évaluation des réclamations de pertes ou des frais additionnels
- Les consultations contractuelles
- Le constat des dégâts causés par les sinistres et estimation des coûts d'indemnisation de l'assuré ayant subi des dommages ou des pertes.
- La prévision des flux de trésorerie

Le conseil

Le 'Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council' ('PQSC') est le conseil qui régit la profession des 'Professional Quantity Surveyors' au sein de la République de l'Île Maurice. Seules les personnes inscrites comme 'PQS' auprès du PQSC peuvent pratiquer cette profession à Maurice. Cela garantit que seuls les professionnels qualifiés peuvent fournir les services susmentionnés dans le domaine de la construction. Les 'PQS' doivent de plus se conformer au code d'éthique établi par le Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council (Code of Practice) Regulations 2016.

Infractions aux Provisions de PQSC Act

Le PQSC tient à rappeler au Public que toute personne non enregistrée auprès du PQSC comme un PQS et qui offre les prestations susmentionnées ou qui fait usage du terme PQS, est passible à des poursuites au pénal et risque d'encourir une amende ne dépassant pas Rs.100,000 et une peine d'emprisonnement n'excédant pas deux (2) ans.

Pour toute information complémentaire, veuillez consulter notre site web : www.pqsc.mu

Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council
c/o Ministry of National Infrastructure
QS Section, Phoenix

➤ PRESS NOTICE – APRIL 2026

Following the Press Communiqué issued by the Council of Registered Professional Engineers of Mauritius (CRPE), the Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council (PQSC) released a press notice in April 2026 to address and clarify certain discrepancies and misunderstandings arising from the communiqué. The notice aimed to provide accurate information regarding the role, functions, and professional standing of Quantity Surveyors, while reaffirming the PQSC's commitment to maintaining professional standards and safeguarding the interests of the profession and the public.



Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council

c/o Ministry of National Infrastructure

QS Section, Phoenix – Mauritius

Tel: 5828 5585 – Email: registrar@pqsc.mu – Website: www.pqsc.mu

COMMUNIQUE

The Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council (PQSC) took formal note of the "Press Communiqué" issued on 25th March 2026 by the Council of Registered Professional Engineers of Mauritius (CRPE)

The PQSC wishes to clarify the following:

- **Professional Practice:** Pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council Act (PQSC Act), no professional (including an engineer) is prevented from the lawful exercise of his profession.
- **Statutory Duties:** The specific duties of a Professional Quantity Surveyor, as explained in the press communiqué dated 22nd February 2026, are governed by and defined in Section 2 of the PQSC Act. Being a communiqué, it was not intended to be an exhaustive reproduction of all statutory provisions. Conversely, the duties of Professional Engineers are clearly defined under Section 2 of the CRPE Act.
- **Public Access:** For further clarity on the distinct statutory functions of these professions, the public is encouraged to consult the full text of the PQSC Act and of the CRPE Act available on the respective websites of the Councils.

The PQSC remains committed to upholding the statutory boundaries defined by the law to ensure the integrity of the construction sector.

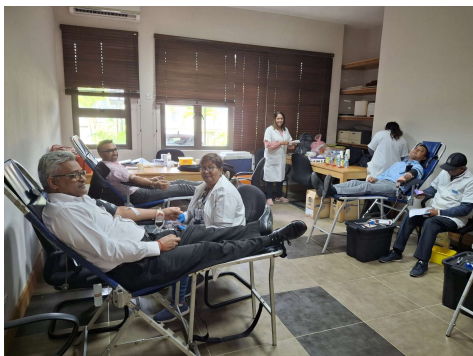
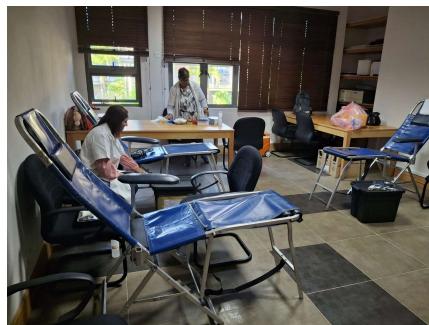
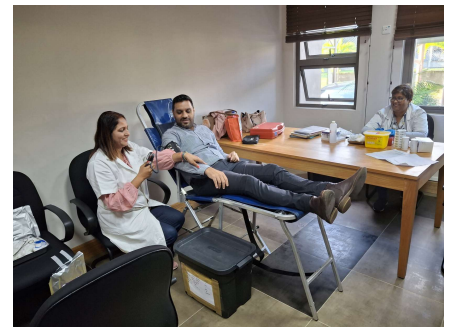
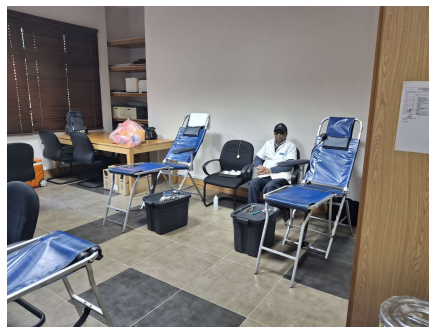
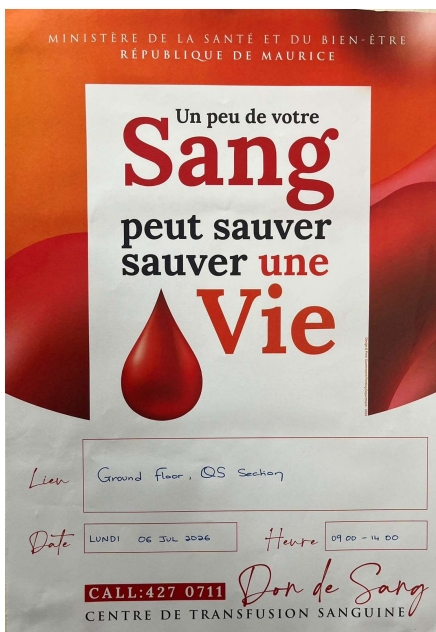
Professional Quantity Surveyors' Council
c/o Ministry of National Infrastructure
QS Section, Phoenix

➤ BLOOD DONATION – 6 JULY 2026

A blood donation exercise was organised by the PQSC in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Wellness on the 6th of July 2026. The event was held at the premises of the Quantity Surveying Section of the Ministry of National Infrastructure in Phoenix, and brought together staff and members of the PQSC in support of this noble cause.

The blood donors demonstrated exceptional generosity, compassion, and solidarity by voluntarily giving the gift of life to patients in need of blood transfusions. Their selfless contribution reflects a shared commitment to community service and the wellbeing of others.

The PQSC extends its heartfelt appreciation to everyone who participated in and supported this initiative. The Council also expresses its sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Health and Wellness and the dedicated medical team whose professionalism and commitment contributed significantly to the success of the event.



➤ LIST OF PQS

Name	REG. No
Abeeluck Sanjeev Kumar	061
Appadoo Kevin	105
Autar Arjeet Abhishek	077
Awotar Nilcant	054
Bauhal Mohammad Anas	064
Beekharri Bhushan	082
Beeknoo Dooshyant	128
Beetul Marvind	016
Bhagloo Rooplall	015
Bhoosee-Nisa Bibi Sairah	004
Bhugun Tushanand	076
Bhurtun Jugmohun	020
Bissoonaath Deepesh	114
Boodhoo Sailash Kumar	042
Bouc Jean-Marc Gaëtan	106
Chadee Shyamsoondur	031
Cekhori Gowtamsingh	022
Chinniah Rajkumar	089
Chonee Mohammad Riad	062
Chundoo Zeinoule Ahbedine	011
Chuttur Kissoonlall	047
Coocaram Seewajee	068
Coowar Shakeel Mahmood	032
Cridlan Mark Colin	058
Dabee Direshsing	072
Dauhajee Narveesh Rye	098
De Senneville Philippe Laurent	094
Deepchand Satyen	038
Dhonye Akhtar Parvez	065
Dhookheea Sawan	096
Dhurbarrylall Ricken Roy	081
Domun Anwar	048
Dooreemeah Abdool Cader Deelanee	009
Dumazel Johnny Thierry Dieudonne	012
Etwaro Kamal	043
Foondun Muhammad Sameer	070
Galeria Sadique Rahman	078
Goburdhun Vivakanundsing	044
Golap Abhishek	087
Gooljar Udhav	121
Gopaul Ajay Lutchmeesing	057
Gungah-Burthun Sushma	005
Gungaram Haresh	111
Gunput Jeetendra	060
Hanoomanjee Naila Kishani	071
Heeralall Avinash Sanjiv	093
Henry Jean Robert	069
Hooloomann Navindranath	025

Name	REG. No
Hooloomann Rushi	088
Hooloomann Vanita	056
Hurhangee Jovind	066
Jeetah Vikramaditya Chakravarty	021
Juddoo Prem Anand Kumarsingh	059
Koo Hing Cheun Koo Choong Emmanuel Flore	023
Koussa Mohammad Shafi Ismayeel	124
Lassémillante Domingue Marie Sandrine	118
Lee Luen Len Tony	049
Lokye Bhavish	133
Mamode Ally Tasneem Bibi Fatemah	131
Marrier d'Unienville Louis Hubert	127
Marrier d'Unienville Marie Joseph Vincent	034
Maudarbocus Muhammad Ishraak Dawood	102
Meenowa Beeneshree Juanita	006
Mohabeer Vikram Chandrashekarsingh	027
Mooroogan Normanda	003
Mootoocurpen Vellaven	095
Mosaheb Mohammad Kaazim	123
Motalla Muhammad Zishan Adam Ismael	090
Motee-Dinnoo Dhanisha	097
Motee Khelawon Ganisha	122
Mukoon Mohammud Shayaz	100
Mungroo Mohammed Jouneid	079
Nabeemeeah Muhammad Abdallah Yusuf	040
Nagawa Gavin	117
Nagea Maheswarnath Yestwantrao	039
Nahaboo Shilpa Hirji	086
Nemchand Rouvin	036
Nuckchady Mohammad Irfan Iqbal	109
Nuckcheddy Sanjit Kumar	037
Nuseeb Mohammad Jeelani	026
Nuseeb Mohammad Samnani Ashrafi	119
Ong Seng Louis Michel	013
Onsiong Man Shung	053
Oogarah Gyaneswar	010
Padaruth Niraj Keshav	002
Padayatchy Yoganaden	129
Panchoo Yanish	073
Pang Kin Lan Christopher	110
Payaneeandee Basil Allan Daniel	083
Pondor Mohammad Imraan	024
Pratap Vikash	008
Prayag Praves	035
Purang Chetan	084
Ragnath Shashidev	104
Ragoo Santaram	001
Rajcoomarsing Manish	041
Rakhal Nikhil Harrsh	115
Rakhal Veer Girindre	126

Name	REG. No
Rambojun Kushal	080
Ramdya Sanjay Kumar	007
Ramjutun Bhopendra	014
Ramlochund Mitesh Vishal	130
Rampersand Alvin	030
Ramphul Nitin	108
Ramrekha Ryan Krishna	112
Ramsoondur Shashikant	019
Ramsurrun Kavin	092
Rangasamy Dhavisen Krishnamurty	125
Reekoye Akhilesh Anand	107
Rézannah Louis Bernard Dominique	116
Rughoo Keshav	113
Sadeo Veerprakash	046
Salehmohamed Junaid Haroon	067
Seechurn Deepshika	074
Seeruttun Nitish	101
Seetaram Ramdoolar Vinay Singh	018
Shaik Hussain Shaik Mohamud Irfan	091
Sobrun Meelah	045
Sok Appadu-Choyen Ravina	099
Somah Chandrasen	029
Sonah Geerish	017
Sookha Yogesh Sharma	075
Subramanien Ian Joseph	050
Sumputh Shakeel	055
Tegally Denmamode Nawsheen	085
Thannoo Rajendra	052
Thomson Serge Vivian Nicolas	063
Tin Luk Fong Kit Choy	103
Townsend Insley Burny	132
Ujoodha Ojasvin Kumar	120

FOREIGNERS

Haskins Clinton Sean	F 06
Sheard Nicolas Lieben Greville	F 02

Registration Board and Pool of Assessors

As from 1st March 2026, the Registration Board has been reconstituted as follows:

Mr Chundoo (Chairperson)
Mr Rampersand (Member)
Mr Chuttur (Member)

The Pool of Assessors is as follows:

- * Mr Goburdhun
- * Mr Gopaul
- * Mr Boodhoo
- * Mrs Hooloomann
- * Mr Naggea
- * Mr Payaneeandee
- * Mr Nuckcheddy
- * Mr Rajcoomarsing

The PQSC wishes to extend its sincere appreciation to the Registration Board Members and the Pool of Assessors for their invaluable dedication and unwavering commitment behind the scenes. Their professionalism, diligence, and tireless efforts have been instrumental in supporting the Council's work and ensuring the effective discharge of its responsibilities.

**List of degrees or equivalent qualifications
in Quantity Surveying from a university or
institution approved by the Council**

List of degrees or equivalent qualifications in Quantity Surveying from a university or institution approved by the Council [s20(1)(b)].

Issue 1 Rev 4
January 2026

The list of degrees or equivalent qualifications in quantity surveying from universities or other institutions approved by the Council as at January 2026, is herewith detailed.

It is noted that the list below is based on, but is not exclusive to, courses accredited by the RICS, in the field of Quantity Surveying. However, applicants are required to provide proof of RICS accreditation at the time of obtaining their degree.

Ref: <https://www.ricscourses.org/>

	Country	Institution/Degree
1	Australia	Bond University – Australia BSc Construction Management and Quantity Surveying
2	Australia	University of South Australia - Australia Bachelor of Construction Management (Honours) (QS Option)
3	Australia	Queensland University of Technology Bachelor – Urban Development (Honours) (Quantity Surveying & Cost Engineering)
4	Hong Kong	Birmingham City University – Hong Kong BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying
5	Hong Kong	University of Wolverhampton – Hong Kong BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying
6	Hong Kong	University of Lancashire – Hong Kong BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying
7	Ireland	Institute of Technology, Carlow BSc (Hons) Construction – Quantity Surveying
8	Ireland	Institute of Technology, Carlow BSc (Hons) Quantity Surveying
9	Ireland	Munster Technological University (MTU) BSc (Hons) Quantity Surveying Department of Construction and Architecture
10	Ireland	Atlantic Technological University BSc (Hons.) in Construction & Quantity Surveying and Construction Economics
11	Ireland	Atlantic Technological University BSc (Hons) Quantity Surveying
12	Ireland	Technological University Dublin BSc Hons Quantity Surveying and Construction Economics
13	Ireland	South East Technological University (Waterford) BSc Hons Quantity Surveying
14	Ireland	Technological University of the Shannon BSc Quantity Surveying
15	Ireland	South East Technological University (Carlow) BSc Hons Quantity Surveying
16	Malaysia	Tunku Abdul Rahman University of Management and Technology (TAR UMT) Bachelor - Quantity Surveying (Honours)
17	Malaysia	Tunku Abdul Rahman University of Management and Technology (TAR UMT) Bachelor – Construction Management and Economics (Honours)
18	Malaysia	INTI International University Bachelor of Science Hons- Quantity Surveying INTI International University

List of degrees or equivalent qualifications in Quantity Surveying from a university or institution approved by the Council [s20(1)(b)].

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	Country	Institution/Degree
19	Malaysia	Taylor's University Bachelor- Quantity Surveying (Hons) School of Architecture Building Design
20	Malaysia	Universiti Teknologi Mara Bachelor of Quantity Surveying (Hons) Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying
21	Malaysia	Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying
22	Malaysia	University of Malaya Bachelor Hons- Quantity Surveying Department of Quantity Surveying
23	Malaysia	Heriot-Watt University BSc Hons - Quantity Surveying
24	Malaysia	University of Reading BSc Hons - Quantity Surveying
25	Malaysia	SEGI University BSc Hons - Quantity Surveying
26	Malaysia	Universiti Sains Malaysia Bachelor of Science in Quantity Surveying With Honours School of Housing, Building and Planning
27	New Zealand	Unitec Institute of Technology Bachelor of Construction (Construction Economics) Mt Albert campus
28	Oman	Military Technological College BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying Military Technological College
29	South Africa	Nelson Mandela University – South Africa BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying
30	South Africa	University of Cape Town – South Africa BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying Department of Construction, Economics and Management
31	South Africa	University of Pretoria – South Africa BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying Faculty of Science
32	South Africa	University of the Free State – South Africa BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying Department of Quantity Surveying and Construction Management
33	South Africa	University of the Witwatersrand – South Africa BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying Department of Building and Quantity Surveying
34	Sri Lanka	University of Moratuwa – Sri Lanka BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying Department of Building Economics
35	Sri Lanka	University of Wolverhampton – Sri Lanka BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying
36	United Arab Emirates	Heriot-Watt University BSc Hons - Quantity Surveying Dubai Campus
37	United Kingdom	University of Derby BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying and Commercial Management
38	United Kingdom	Anglia Ruskin University - UK BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying

List of degrees or equivalent qualifications in Quantity Surveying from a university or institution approved by the Council [s20(1)(b)].

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	Country	Institution/Degree
39	United Kingdom	Coventry University BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying and Commercial Management Faculty of Engineering and Computing
40	United Kingdom	Edinburgh Napier University BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying School of Engineering and the Built Environment
41	United Kingdom	Glasgow Caledonian University BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying School of Engineering and Built Environment
42	United Kingdom	Glasgow Caledonian University – UK BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying Degree Apprenticeship School of Engineering and Built Environment
43	United Kingdom	Heriot-Watt University – Edinburgh BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying Edinburgh campus
44	United Kingdom	Heriot-Watt University – Edinburgh BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying- Distance Learning Edinburgh campus
45	United Kingdom	Leeds Beckett University BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying School of the Built Environment & Engineering
46	United Kingdom	Liverpool John Moores University BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying School of the Built Environment
47	United Kingdom	London South Bank University BSc Hons – Quantity Surveying Faculty of Engineering, Science and the Built Environment
48	United Kingdom	London South Bank University BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying- Degree Apprenticeship Faculty of Engineering, Science and the Built Environment
49	United Kingdom	Loughborough University - UK BSc Hons – Commercial Management and Quantity Surveying Department of Civil and Building Engineering
50	United Kingdom	Northumbria University BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying School of the Built and Natural Environment
51	United Kingdom	Northumbria University BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying (Construction) School of the Built and Natural Environment
52	United Kingdom	Oxford Brookes University BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying and Commercial Management Faculty of Technology, Design and Environment
53	United Kingdom	University of Portsmouth BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying School of Civil Engineering and Surveying
54	United Kingdom	University of the Built Environment BSc Hons - Quantity Surveying
55	United Kingdom	University of the Built Environment BSc Hons - Quantity Surveying- Distance Learning

List of degrees or equivalent qualifications in Quantity Surveying from a university or institution approved by the Council [s20(1)(b)].

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	Country	Institution/Degree
56	United Kingdom	University of Reading - UK BSc Hons- Construction Management and Surveying School of Construction Management and Engineering
57	United Kingdom	University of Reading – UK BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying School of Construction Management and Engineering
58	United Kingdom	University of Reading – UK BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying with Year in Industry School of Construction Management and Engineering
59	United Kingdom	University of Salford – UK BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying
60	United Kingdom	University of South Wales – UK BSc Hons-Quantity Surveying and Commercial Management Faculty of Computing, Engineering and Science
61	United Kingdom	University of the West of England BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying and Commercial Management
62	United Kingdom	Ulster University BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying and Commercial Management- School of the Built Environment
63	United Kingdom	University of Westminster – UK BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying and Commercial Management Department of Property and Construction
64	United Kingdom	University of Wolverhampton-UK BSc Hons – Quantity Surveying Technology Centre (MI Building)
65	United Kingdom	Birmingham City University BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying Birmingham School of the Built Environment
66	United Kingdom	Birmingham City University BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying with Professional Placement Birmingham School of the Built Environment
67	United Kingdom	Nottingham Trent University BSc Hons - Quantity Surveying and Construction Commercial Management
68	United Kingdom	Nottingham Trent University BSc Hons - Quantity Surveying and Commercial Management Nottingham Trent University
69	United Kingdom	University of Greenwich BSc Hons - Quantity Surveying Faculty of Liberal Arts and Science
70	United Kingdom	Kingston University BSc Quantity Surveying (Hons) Degree Apprenticeship
71	United Kingdom	Kingston University BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying
72	United Kingdom	Sheffield Hallam University BSc Hons- Professional Practice in Quantity Surveying
73	United Kingdom	Sheffield Hallam University BSc Hons- Professional Practice in Quantity Surveying-Degree Apprenticeship
74	United Kingdom	Sheffield Hallam University BSc Hons- Construction Quantity Surveying Practice
75	United Kingdom	Sheffield Hallam University – UK BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying

List of degrees or equivalent qualifications in Quantity Surveying from a university or institution approved by the Council [s20(1)(b)].

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January 2026

	Country	Institution/Degree
76	United Kingdom	University of Lancashire - UK BSc (Hons) Quantity Surveying
77	United Kingdom	University of Huddersfield BSc Quantity Surveying
78	United Kingdom	University of Brighton BSc (Hons) Quantity Surveying School of Environment and Technology
79	United Kingdom	Plymouth University BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying
80	United Kingdom	Aston University BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying with International Foundation Year School of Engineering and Applied Sciences
81	United Kingdom	Aston University BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying School of Engineering and Applied Sciences
82	United Kingdom	University of Chichester BSc (Hons) Quantity Surveying-Degree Apprenticeship
83	United Kingdom	London Metropolitan University BSc Quantity Surveying and Commercial Management
84	United Kingdom	University of West London BSc Hons- Quantity Surveying and Commercial Management
85	United Kingdom	University of West London BSc Hons Quantity Surveying- Degree Apprenticeship