



## Assemblée générale

Distr.  
GÉNÉRALE

A/HRC/11/NI/3  
29 mai 2009

FRANÇAIS  
Original: ANGLAIS

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CONSEIL DES DROITS DE L'HOMME  
Onzième session  
Point 6 de l'ordre du jour

### EXAMEN PÉRIODIQUE UNIVERSEL

#### Informations communiquées par la Commission nationale des droits de l'homme de Malaisie<sup>\*</sup>

#### Note du secrétariat

Le secrétariat du Conseil des droits de l'homme fait tenir ci-joint la communication présentée par la Commission nationale des droits de l'homme de Malaisie<sup>\*\*</sup>, qui est reproduite conformément à l'article 7 b) du règlement figurant dans l'annexe de la résolution 5/1 du Conseil des droits de l'homme, qui dispose que la participation des institutions nationales des droits de l'homme s'exerce selon les modalités et les pratiques convenues par la Commission des droits de l'homme, y compris la résolution 2005/74 du 20 avril 2005.

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<sup>\*</sup> Institution nationale des droits de l'homme à laquelle le Comité international de coordination des institutions nationales pour la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme a accordé le statut d'accréditation «A».

<sup>\*\*</sup> La communication est reproduite en annexe telle qu'elle a été reçue, dans la langue originale seulement.

## **ANNEX**

### **The Government of Malaysia to fully commit with the UPR mechanism**

The Government of Malaysia has made important commitments to the promotion and protection of human rights in Malaysia in its UPR, but more needs to be done to be in accordance with the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948.

Malaysia has presented its UPR well in February 2009. In its report, the Government seems to have avoided the core issues of civil and political rights and has no concrete commitment to improve the situation. SUHAKAM and the civil society will support the Government in constructive ways should the Government open the way for an examination of the human rights issues that trouble our home state.

SUHAKAM welcomes the Government's action to amend the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia Act to enable SUHAKAM to fully comply with the Paris Principles and thereby retaining its 'A' status. The Amendment Bill will be tabled in the Parliament Session in June. The passage of the Bill itself has stirred much interest among civil societies. We hope that the present re-amended Bill will answer the ICC observation for compliance with the Paris Principles.

SUHAKAM expresses its hope that the Government as stated in its report will continue to carry out comprehensive reviews and studies on existing preventive legislations and move towards accessions of international human rights instruments such as ICCPR, ICESCR and CAT.

SUHAKAM welcomes the release of 13 Internal Security Act (ISA) detainees recently, and the new Prime Minister's announcement in his inaugural speech that a comprehensive review of the ISA will be conducted. In this regard, we urge the Government to also examine and repeal provisions for detention without trials in other legislations such as the Emergency Ordinance Act and the Dangerous Drugs Act. We also urge the Government to release the remaining detainees under the ISA and undertake steps to abolish the ISA. SUHAKAM is aware that there will always be a necessity for the State to have legal means to protect national security in times of peace and national emergencies. It seeks only that new laws to meet with specific situations and which are compliant with human rights principles be enacted in place of those that were legislated for situations in the past which no longer are the same.

The recent arrest of some bloggers, lawyers and general civilians demonstrates the intolerance of the government for freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. Article 10 of the Federal Constitution says that every citizen has the right to freedom of speech and expression; all citizens have the right to assemble peaceably and without arms; and all citizens have the right to form associations. The Article also has a saving clause that allows restrictions on such freedom and rights as the Parliament deems necessary in the interest of the security of the Federation. The public perception is that the Government has too often availed of the saving clause in the name of national security.

In the multicultural society of Malaysia, religion is a sensitive topic. Freedom of religion is guaranteed under the Federal Constitution. In the matter of conversion, when one parent converts to another religion, a divorce may arise, as well as the question of which religion will then be

followed by the children. There is also the question of settling an estate among family members after the death of a spouse who had converted to a different religion before his/ her death. Much controversies have arisen with regard to which court has the jurisdiction to determine the issue of conversion and matters related thereto. The jurisdiction of Shariah and Civil Courts should therefore be clearly defined to avoid uncertainty and confusion.

The proposal for a National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) has been made by SUHAKAM to the Government since 2002. The position of the Government however continues to be non-participatory to any NHRAP consultations which necessarily include civil society. Malaysia is the only country in Southeast Asia with a NHRI that has no NHRAP. The formation of a NHRAP is very timely for realizing the recommendations which result from the UPR. It will be a democratic asset and a vehicle of cooperation between the Government and the civil societies.

Malaysia is host to thousands of migrants, both legal and illegal. Included are refugees and asylum seekers who assume worker status when they have no means of livelihood while trapped in the country. In the current economic downturn, Malaysia finds many migrants trying all means to stay in Malaysia, perhaps permanently. The situation has gained a human rights dimension where migrants are not given the same rights as the local people. Besides not ratifying the Refugee Convention, the Government's approach in combating this problem has simply been to arrest and punish them. Punishment varies from fines, imprisonment, deportation, or whipping. A more humane treatment should be given to the migrants and their rights should be considered on the grounds of basic human rights, even though they are not Malaysian. The children of migrants or refugees are the ones who suffer most since they have no access of schooling and education. This denies them chances for a normal and successful life in the future. SUHAKAM urges the Government to fully utilize the provisions as laid down in CEDAW and CRC to protect the rights of these migrant children. Pending ratification of the Refugee Convention and relevant ILO Conventions, a fair and humane system of treatment of migrant workers must be established to prevent economic exploitation of their labour.

Regarding Special Rapporteurs, the Government is urged to consider granting every of their requests to visit Malaysia, unless all or any refusals are justified with a formal notification of cogent reasons to UN agencies concerned.

SUHAKAM sincerely hopes that the Malaysian Government will uphold the interest and rights of all persons in Malaysia in a fair and just manner. We recommend that the Government to establish a Working Group under its auspices which includes SUHAKAM and civil societies, to follow-up on the issues raised in the UPR.

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