



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-fifth session
22 January–2 February 2024

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Malaysia*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 51 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. The Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM) recommended that Malaysia accede to the remaining six core international human rights treaties without delay and intensify efforts towards the withdrawal of remaining reservations to CEDAW, CRC and CRPD.³

3. SUHAKAM recommended that Malaysia accede to the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.⁴

4. SUHAKAM recommended that Malaysia amend the SUHAKAM Act 1999 to strengthen its functions and powers and enhance the selection and appointment process of Commissioners. It also recommended that Malaysia consistently debate its annual report in Parliament.⁵

5. SUHAKAM recommended that Malaysia replace the death penalty with life imprisonment of 30 years in respect of the most serious crimes.⁶

6. SUHAKAM recommended that Malaysia abolish corporal punishment such as whipping and caning in custodial and educational institutions.⁷

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



7. SUHAKAM stated that the Prevention of Crime Act 1959, the Security Offences (Special Measures) Act 2012 and the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2015 provided for arbitrary detention, contravening civil liberties guaranteed in the Constitution including due process and fair trial.⁸
8. SUHAKAM recommended that Malaysia repeal, amend or reform the Printing Presses and Publications Act 1984 and the Sedition Act 1948.⁹
9. SUHAKAM stated that the amended Peaceful Assembly Act 2012 still imposed criminal penalties for violation, lacked provisions to allow spontaneous assemblies, barred those under age 21 from organizing an assembly, and prohibited non-citizens and children below 15 from participating.¹⁰
10. SUHAKAM recommended that Malaysia legislate a Gender Equality Bill.¹¹
11. SUHAKAM recommended that Malaysia raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 for women and men in civil and Sharia marriages.¹²
12. SUHAKAM recommended that Malaysia take immediate action to ensure that all children, regardless of their legal status, have the right to access free and compulsory primary education in Government schools.¹³
13. SUHAKAM recommended that Malaysia provide compulsory and comprehensive sexuality education in schools.¹⁴
14. SUHAKAM stated that disputes over land rights of indigenous peoples in Malaysia persisted. Issues faced by indigenous peoples included poverty, lack of access to basic needs including access to education, healthcare services and medicine, sanitation, and basic infrastructures.¹⁵
15. SUHAKAM recommended that Malaysia implement the recommendations from SUHAKAM's National Inquiry on Land Rights of Indigenous Peoples.¹⁶
16. SUHAKAM recommended that Malaysia observe the international principle of non-refoulement and provide protection to migrants and refugees, including access to work, education, healthcare, and shelter.¹⁷
17. SUHAKAM stated that it had observed incidents of racist and xenophobic remarks from the public towards refugees and migrant workers.¹⁸
18. SUHAKAM stated that there remained an alarming number of stateless persons in Malaysia. Reasons for statelessness were a lack of knowledge of the importance of legal documents, lack of access to registration services, inconsistent administrative issues in obtaining the documents, non-registration of the parents' marriages, no proof of birth or abandonment of the child without identification documents and information about their background, and gaps in nationality laws.¹⁹
19. SUHAKAM recommended that Malaysia expedite constitutional amendments to allow mothers to grant citizenship to their children.²⁰

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations²¹ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

20. JS3 stated that the concept of human rights was often touted and viewed in Malaysia as a threat to the religion of Islam, the sovereignty of Malaysia and the Malaysian way of life. Those issues remained key stumbling blocks in efforts towards the ratification of international human rights treaties and instruments and prevented absorption of human rights norms into domestic legislation.²²
21. Amnesty International (AI) stated that recent efforts to ratify human rights treaties had failed, noting that Malaysia had reversed plans to sign the International Convention on the

Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and had withdrawn from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court a month after having signed it.²³

22. Various submissions made recommendations regarding the ratification of core international human rights instruments and their Optional Protocols, including the ICCPR, ICESCR, ICERD, CAT, ICRMW, ICPPED, OP-CAT, ICCPR-OP 2 and the OP-CRPD.²⁴

23. Broken Chalk (BC) recommended that Malaysia ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.²⁵

24. The Centre for Human Rights Research and Advocacy (CENTHRA) recommended that Malaysia accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.²⁶

25. JS6 and JS13 recommended that Malaysia extend a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council.²⁷

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

26. Human Rights Foundation (HRF) recommended that Malaysia expressly prohibit acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in its national legislation and create an effective mechanism to prevent such investigation or punishment techniques.²⁸

27. JS13 recommended that Malaysia enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to protect individuals at risk of discrimination, including on the grounds of ethnicity, nationality, religion or belief, or sexual orientation or gender identity.²⁹

28. The Association of Blind Muslims Malaysia (PERTIS) recommended that Malaysia amend the Federal Constitution to include discrimination based on disability in articles 8 (2) and 12 (1).³⁰

29. SIUMAN stated that the Persons with Disability Act 2008 lacked an enforcement and compliance, oversight and redress mechanism, rendering it ineffective in addressing discrimination against persons with disabilities in Malaysia.³¹

30. JS19 recommended that Malaysia undertake an assessment of the state syariah laws to ensure their compliance with human rights standards and the Federal Constitution.³²

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

31. JS10 stated that the appointment process of SUHAKAM Commissioners lacked transparency and accountability.³³

32. Suara Rakyat Malaysia (SUARAM) stated that there was a delay in tabling SUHAKAM's annual reports for the years of 2020 to 2022 in Parliament. There was no legal requirement to debate SUHAKAM's annual reports in Parliament.³⁴

33. AI recommended that Malaysia strengthen SUHAKAM and ensure its independence so that it could effectively perform its functions and maintain its A status accreditation.³⁵

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

34. JS13 stated that an official narrative of national unity was premised on suppressing difference, particularly regarding religion, ethnicity and nationality, and had manifested itself in deteriorating respect for pluralism, inclusion and diversity.³⁶

35. Persatuan Jasa Watan (PJW) stated that incidences of racial tension and discrimination had become rampant in Malaysia.³⁷

36. ADF International stated that persons belonging to religious minorities remained particularly vulnerable to discrimination on the ground of their religious identity.³⁸

37. JS10 stated that hate speech and threats of violence against refugees, with a particular focus on the ethnic Rohingya and migrant workers, had been notably prevalent during the reporting period.³⁹

38. Asia Centre (AC) recommended that Malaysia act against the rise in online hate speech.⁴⁰

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

39. AI recommended that Malaysia abolish the death penalty for all crimes and, pending that, extend the official moratorium on executions indefinitely until the death penalty was fully abolished and all existing death sentences were reviewed and commuted.⁴¹

40. HRF stated that cases of police brutality and custodial deaths remained high.⁴²

41. The Center to Combat Corruption and Cronyism (C4 Center) stated that the Independent Police Conduct Commission did not have disciplinary control over the police force. The Commission possessed investigative powers alone and could only make recommendations to the Police Force Commission. It did not have jurisdiction to investigate certain types of police misconduct, nor did it have the authority to visit premises such as police stations, lock-ups or detention centres without giving early notice to the relevant head of department.⁴³

42. AI recommended that Malaysia ensure thorough, transparent and effective investigations by independent bodies into all complaints and reports of torture and other ill-treatment by police and any other state officials and ensure that those suspected to be responsible were prosecuted in proceedings that met international standards of fairness.⁴⁴

43. SUARAM stated that security laws that permitted arbitrary detention continued to be implemented, namely the Security Offences (Special Measures) Act 2012 (SOSMA), the Prevention of Crime Act 1959 (POCA), Prevention of Terrorism Act 2015 (POTA), and the Dangerous Drugs (Special Preventive Measures) Act 1985 (DDA85). It recommended that Malaysia guarantee the right to a fair trial by repealing all laws that permitted arbitrary detention, in line with international human rights standards.⁴⁵

44. CENHRA stated that efforts to combat overcrowding in prisons remained inadequate.⁴⁶

45. SUARAM stated that detainees lived in overcrowded facilities with poor sanitary conditions and received irregular healthcare access, including health screening upon entry to a detention facility or timely diagnosis or treatment whilst in detention.⁴⁷

46. JS15 stated that persons on death row were usually kept in solitary confinement for 23 hours a day, in disregard of international human rights standards.⁴⁸

47. Projek Lex (PL) stated that the number of doctors assigned to prison was grossly disproportionate to the number of detainees and prisoners. A shortage of female medical professionals to handle female detainees was another cause for concern.⁴⁹

48. CENHRA recommended that Malaysia strengthen the effective monitoring mechanism and adopt necessary measures towards safeguarding the rights of prisoners and detainees, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.⁵⁰

49. The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children (GPEVAC) recommended that Malaysia intensify its efforts to enact a law to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children, however light, in every setting of their lives, as a matter of urgency.⁵¹

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

50. AI stated that numerous violations of the right to a fair trial had left defendants at risk of the death penalty. Those arrested for offences punishable by death who could not hire a

lawyer independently often had not received legal assistance upon arrest or while under police remand.⁵²

51. SUARAM stated that detainees were disproportionately vulnerable to torture and abuse, experiencing unfair trial processes, as well as undergoing prolonged detention due to delayed trials.⁵³

52. SUARAM recommended that Malaysia amend the Criminal Procedural Code to mandate inquests for all custodial deaths in all detention, correctional and rehabilitation facilities operated by the Government.⁵⁴

53. CENTHRA recommended that Malaysia enhance domestic legislation through the enactment of Public Defender's Act for free legal services in criminal cases, thus ensuring detainees' rights to legal counsel and fair trial as well as prompt payment to legal counsels involved in legal aid.⁵⁵

54. JS1 recommended that Malaysia provide free or subsidised legal aid for migrant workers seeking legal remedies for their rights.⁵⁶

55. The Center for Global Nonkilling (CGNK) welcomed the decriminalization of suicide attempts and recommended that Malaysia adopt all other measures to prevent suicides.⁵⁷

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

56. JS19 stated that the Sedition Act 1948, Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 and other laws had been arbitrarily used to arrest and investigate critics, human rights activists, and media personnel and had resulted in undue restrictions on the dissemination of and access to information.⁵⁸

57. AI stated that Malaysia had continued to use repressive laws to silence those exercising their right to freedom of expression, and that despite government pledges to review repressive laws including the Sedition Act, no reforms had taken place.⁵⁹

58. HRF stated that the Sedition Act and Communications and Multimedia Act were weaponized to stifle online criticism concerning race, religion, and royalty.⁶⁰

59. JS13 stated that the Printing Presses and Publications Act 1984 had been used to suppress political opposition, ban books that might be critical of the government or considered blasphemous to Islam, and curtail freedom of expression in general.⁶¹

60. JS10 stated that journalists were still being subjected to harassment and investigation by state authorities for exposing human rights violations.⁶²

61. ICJ stated that Malaysia had launched criminal investigations against journalists for reporting on the mass arrests of migrant workers and refugees, and deaths in custody.⁶³

62. AI recommended that Malaysia repeal the 1948 Sedition Act and repeal or amend other laws which arbitrarily restricted the right to freedom of expression, including the Communications and Multimedia Act and the Printing Presses and Publications Act, to ensure that they were in line with international human rights standards.⁶⁴

63. JS19 recommended that Malaysia create an enabling environment for the media to function independently and without fear of repercussion for carrying out their reporting functions.⁶⁵

64. JS19 recommended that Malaysia decriminalise defamation and allow defamation proceedings to fall under the purview of civil law.⁶⁶

65. C4 Center recommended that Malaysia amend article 10 of the Federal Constitution to enshrine the right to information as a constitutional right.⁶⁷

66. JS6 recommended that Malaysia provide civil society members, human rights defenders and journalists with a safe and secure environment in which to carry out their work, conduct impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all cases of enforced disappearances, attacks, harassment and intimidation against them and bring the perpetrators of such offences to justice.⁶⁸

67. AI stated that Malaysia had persisted in blocking peaceful demonstrations and investigating and charging organizers and participants with criminal offences, particularly under the Peaceful Assembly Act and the Penal Code.⁶⁹

68. JS6 recommended that Malaysia amend the Peaceful Assembly Act 2012 to fully guarantee the right to freedom of peaceful assembly as provided in international law and standards.⁷⁰

69. The University of Malaya Association of New Youth (UMANY) recommended that Malaysia guarantee the freedoms of speech, association and assembly, and political participation of students and academics.⁷¹

70. The European Center for Law and Justice (ECLJ) stated that apostasy and proselytization were prohibited in an overwhelming majority of states in Malaysia and that blasphemy was criminalized at the national level.⁷²

71. ADF International recommended that Malaysia amend the National Registration Act to remove all references to religion on national identity cards.⁷³

72. Jaringan Kampung Orang Asli Semenanjung Malaysia (JKOASM) recommended that Malaysia immediately stop the policy of assimilating Orang Asli into Islam and the Malay section of society.⁷⁴

73. The Malaysia Muslim Lawyers Association (PPMM) urged Malaysia to combat intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatisation against Islam in local news.⁷⁵

74. Kuala Lumpur and Selangor Multiracial Reverted Muslims (MRM) recommended that Malaysia combat intolerance, negative stereotyping, and stigma against Muslim converts.⁷⁶

75. The Coalition for Clean and Fair Elections (BERSIH) stated that election workers were not trained to identify, communicate, and provide the necessary assistance to persons with disabilities in accordance with the different categories of disabilities. Persons with disabilities had often complained that they were not able to access election information.⁷⁷

Right to privacy

76. The International Association for Women's Advocacy and Rights Malaysia (i-Aware) recommended that Malaysia strictly enforce Section 15 of the Child's Act 2001 to prevent the identity of any child involved in a court case from being revealed to the public.⁷⁸

Right to marriage and family life

77. JS12 stated that numerous categories of migrants were denied the right to family life in Malaysia. Many types of foreign-registered marriages were not recognised by Malaysia which prevented access to migration rights. Foreigners married to Malaysians were vulnerable to abuse from the immigration authorities, putting their families at risk of separation. Malaysian women were not permitted to transmit their nationality to a foreign spouse, or to children born overseas to a foreign spouse.⁷⁹

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

78. ECLJ stated that Malaysia was a destination and source country for both forced labour and sexual exploitation. Poor interagency coordination as well as a lack of protection services for victims hindered the ability of Malaysia to effectively combat trafficking in persons.⁸⁰

79. CENHRA recommended that Malaysia establish a formal procedure to further provide physical, psychological and social integration assistance to trafficking in persons victims.⁸¹

80. JS9 recommended that Malaysia combat human trafficking, in particular of women and girls and with special attention to indigenous women and girls from rural areas.⁸²

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

81. JS12 stated that migrants in Malaysia were vulnerable to labour exploitation and poor working conditions. Migrant domestic workers were bound to their employer's household and were particularly vulnerable. Many employers also confiscated workers' passports and managed renewal of work permits, rendering workers captive to them. If domestic workers fled their employer, they instantly became at risk of immigration detention.⁸³

82. JS1 recommended that Malaysia take proactive action on the illegal practice of retention of passports and identity documents of migrant workers by their employer.⁸⁴

83. JS10 stated that domestic workers, local and foreign, were excluded from the Minimum Wage Order 2022, which had raised the minimum wage to RM 1,500.⁸⁵

84. JS10 stated that there was significant participation in gig-work with almost one million workers as of June 2023, many of whom were still lacking social protection.⁸⁶

85. ADF International stated that Christians had faced discrimination in public and private employment because they were seen as non-Malays, while there had historically been a preference for Malays in public sector employment.⁸⁷

86. The World Evangelical Alliance (WEA) recommended that Malaysia establish a comprehensive monitoring and reporting mechanism to address violations of labour laws and exploitative practices.⁸⁸

87. JS18 recommended that Malaysia enforce labour protections for refugee workers, in line with the Employment Act 1955 and Industrial Relations Act 1967.⁸⁹

88. The Islamic Medical and Health Practitioners Association of Malaysia (I-Medik) recommended that Malaysia ensure that contract doctors received similar basic rights for sick-leave and treatment as permanent staff.⁹⁰

Right to social security

89. NATRAH recommended that Malaysia develop an effective system of unemployment benefits or social protection for gig workers.⁹¹

Right to an adequate standard of living

90. JKOASM stated that some Orang Asli villages had no bitumen roads, water supply infrastructure, electricity, telephone network and signal, internet access, nor a full-time community health clinic.⁹²

91. NATRAH recommended that Malaysia enforce higher national minimum wages on a differentiated basis, based on the cost of living in the areas and states.⁹³

92. JS20 stated that if Malaysia aimed to address the issue of poverty in a comprehensive manner, it should develop a program that was founded on recognizing indigenous peoples' land rights.⁹⁴

93. JS20 recommended that Malaysia reinforce measures to eradicate poverty in indigenous communities and develop a comprehensive poverty alleviation program that was founded on the protection and promotion of their customary land rights, ensuring the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples.⁹⁵

94. JS14 stated that national data failed to accurately measure gaps in internet access and coverage. It stated that Sabah was incorrectly classified as a high concentration usage area despite reported cases of poor internet access.⁹⁶

Right to health

95. JS10 stated that the quality of healthcare was lower in poorer states within Malaysia. There was a notable shortfall in doctors in Sabah compared to the national average. Issues surrounding healthcare were further compounded by the lack of accessible transport from rural areas to health facilities.⁹⁷

96. JS10 stated that stateless persons, refugees and foreign nationals faced significant discrimination either by being denied treatment or required to pay significantly higher medical fees in public hospitals.⁹⁸

97. JS18 recommended that Malaysia ensure universal access to affordable health services for vulnerable groups, such as refugees, including by removing prohibitively expensive fees and charges.⁹⁹

98. JS10 stated that persons with disabilities and LGBTQI persons lacked access to healthcare services specific to their needs and suffered from discrimination by healthcare providers.¹⁰⁰

99. The International Women's Alliance for Family Institution and Quality Education (WAFIQ) recommended that Malaysia address stunting and malnutrition among children and provide childcare grants to parents from low-income households.¹⁰¹

100. SIUMAN recommended that Malaysia appoint a rights-based disability advocate to oversee healthcare planning and decision-making to ensure that healthcare services were accessible for all disabled persons within one year.¹⁰²

Right to education

101. BC stated that there was a gap in educational equity between urban and rural schools.¹⁰³

102. JS3 stated that inadequate infrastructure and lack of transportation in rural areas of Sabah limited the ability of children to access basic education.¹⁰⁴

103. JKOASM stated that schools for Orang Asli children were located far from their village, requiring children, some as young as 7 years old, to be separated from their families and relocated in boarding schools, negatively impacting their mental and emotional growth. It made them especially vulnerable to bullying and Islamic indoctrination and conversion.¹⁰⁵

104. JKOASM stated that many Orang Asli children became victims of bullying, contributing to the high dropout rate among Orang Asli children.¹⁰⁶

105. JS9 recommended that Malaysia address the high dropout rates of indigenous children.¹⁰⁷

106. CENTHRA stated that education gaps continued to persist between Orang Asli and non-indigenous children despite various efforts that were undertaken.¹⁰⁸

107. JS7 stated that stateless and non-citizen children faced challenges enrolling into the national school system, despite the establishment of the Zero Rejection Policy in 2018.¹⁰⁹

108. JS10 recommended that Malaysia streamline the public-school enrolment process for all children regardless of citizen status and ensure that all children had equal access to education.¹¹⁰

109. BC stated that child marriage was an obstacle for girls to continue their education.¹¹¹

Cultural rights

110. JS9 stated that due to the government's assimilation program, Malaysia's indigenous peoples were losing their cultural identity, heritage, and right to practice their unique religion and customs.¹¹²

111. JKOASM recommended that Malaysia incorporate information on Orang Asli identity, culture, histories and languages into the national education curriculum.¹¹³

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

112. JKOASM stated that developers, state governments and the forestry department continued to pursue logging projects near Orang Asli villages, despite frequent objections by Orang Asli, which had led to landslides and loss of lives.¹¹⁴

113. Institut Masa Depan Malaysia (MASA) was concerned about the impact of a land reclamation megaproject (the Penang South Reclamation Project) on the economic, social

and cultural rights of coastal communities in the state of Penang and the lack of public consultation in the decision-making processes.¹¹⁵

114. JS20 recommended that Malaysia establish an effective and independent body to investigate land grabbing and land disputes, particularly related to large-scale agribusiness and extractives, and conservation measures of the government.¹¹⁶

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

115. WAFIQ recommended that Malaysia set up comprehensive procedures to combat domestic violence and increase the establishment of care centres and shelter homes for battered women.¹¹⁷

116. JS14 recommended that Malaysia review the standard operating procedures of government agencies and the police in dealing with complaints of online gender-based violence so that they were completely victim-centric, timely, and proactive.¹¹⁸

117. NATRAH stated that sexual harassment had become an increasingly prevalent on college campuses, posing a significant threat to the safety and well-being of students.¹¹⁹

118. BERSIH stated that the representation of women in the legislative and executive branches had been poor.¹²⁰

119. BC stated that due to social norms, women were overrepresented as teachers, maids, or homemakers.¹²¹

120. JS9 stated that indigenous women continued to face discrimination in accessing healthcare services and maternity care facilities.¹²²

121. JS13 recommended that Malaysia enact a Gender Equality Act, drawing definitions, principles and values from CEDAW and the CEDAW Committee's General Recommendations.¹²³

122. JS21 recommended that Malaysia advance the agenda for gender equality, sexual and reproductive health, access to comprehensive sexuality education, and protection of women and girls from violence.¹²⁴

Children

123. JS3 stated that child marriage was still permitted in Malaysia under Islamic Law. Girls aged 16 and 17 could marry with the permission of the state's chief minister.¹²⁵

124. JS10 recommended that Malaysia raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 without exception, and that all relevant government ministries and agencies work together on the National Strategy Plan in Handling the Causes of Child Marriage and aim to eliminate child marriage in five years.¹²⁶

125. BC recommended that Malaysia prevent child labour.¹²⁷

126. WAFIQ stated that the existing legal frameworks to monitor the care of adopted children or children placed under foster care were not comprehensive.¹²⁸

127. JS11 recommended that Malaysia amend the Sexual Offences against Children Act 2017 to more explicitly criminalize online child sexual exploitation and abuse, including the live streaming of child sexual abuse.¹²⁹

Older persons

128. JS11 recommended that Malaysia take urgent steps to enable universal design-based digital accessibility for persons with disabilities and older persons to participate meaningfully in the increasingly digitalized aspects of everyday life.¹³⁰

Persons with disabilities

129. JS10 recommended that Malaysia amend the definition of disability in the Persons with Disabilities Act 2008 in line with the CRPD and introduce in the Act definitions of discrimination and harassment of persons with disabilities, redress mechanisms and remedies in case of non-compliance.¹³¹

130. PERTIS stated that the employment rate of persons with disabilities remained low even in the public sector.¹³²

131. PERTIS stated that persons with disabilities were often abandoned, neglected and abused by their guardians.¹³³

132. JS5 stated that disability was often mocked openly by the public, and especially by certain social media influencers, who had created content that degraded persons with disabilities.¹³⁴

133. JS5 recommended that Malaysia strengthen the functions of the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, including by enhancing public programs to create awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities.¹³⁵

Indigenous peoples

134. JS9 stated that indigenous peoples across Malaysia experienced an array of human rights violations, including a lack of recognition of their ancestral and customary lands and access to education and basic amenities. They also faced harassment, intimidation, arrest, and violence as they peacefully sought to defend their customary land. Their land, forests, waters and natural resources were under threat due to aggressive development logging, rubber plantations and declarations of national parks and protected areas. Such development projects were planned without proper free, prior and informed consent nor meaningful participation or representation in the planning, policy making and implementation phases.¹³⁶

135. AI recommended that Malaysia protect and uphold the human rights of indigenous peoples, including their rights to land, the protection of their cultural heritage, free, prior and informed consent, and a healthy environment.¹³⁷

136. AI recommended that Malaysia initiate thorough and impartial investigations into attacks, threats, and assaults against indigenous land defenders, bringing those responsible to justice through fair trials.¹³⁸

137. ADF International stated that many non-Muslim indigenous Malays had opted against registering their children's birth with the National Registration Department in order to protect them against being automatically registered as Muslims, which had resulted in the denial of basic rights such as education, health, security, and nationality.¹³⁹

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

138. JS16 stated that between 2019 and 2023, LGBTI persons had faced increased criminalization, state-funded conversion practices, and restriction of freedom of expression and assembly through censorship of publications, films, and other materials, among others.¹⁴⁰

139. HRF stated that LGBTQ+ persons were vulnerable to harassment, arbitrary arrest and detention.¹⁴¹

140. ICJ stated that LGBT persons in Malaysia faced significant barriers to accessing justice when their human rights were violated or abused online and/or offline.¹⁴²

141. JS16 recommended that Malaysia repeal laws, regulations, and other measures that criminalised persons based on sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression at all levels in line with international human rights law.¹⁴³

142. ICJ recommended that Malaysia abolish discriminatory practices that violated the human rights of LGBT persons, including *mukharyyam* rehabilitation programmes and any other State-sanctioned programmes aimed at forcibly "converting" LGBT persons.¹⁴⁴

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

143. JS17 recommended that Malaysia develop a comprehensive legal and formal framework for the identification, protection and processing of refugees and asylum seekers, in order to provide them with due legal status and recognition in line with international standards.¹⁴⁵

144. AI recommended that Malaysia respect the international legal principle of non-refoulement, halt all deportations of migrants and refugees to countries where they might be at risk, and ensure legal pathways for entry and regularization, including asylum for all persons whose safety was at risk, and family reunification.¹⁴⁶

145. Penggerak Malaysia (PM) stated that refugees in Malaysia suffered from the absence of civil, social and economic rights including freedom of movement and residence, freedom of speech and assembly, fair trial, property rights, the right to engage in wage labour, self-employment, the conclusion of valid contracts, access to education, access to credit, and protection against physical and sexual abuse, harassment, unlawful detention, and deportation.¹⁴⁷

146. JS7 stated that many refugees and irregular migrants were unable to afford medical treatment or enrol their children in schools.¹⁴⁸

147. JS18 stated that conditions in immigration detention centres remained gravely deplorable and inconsistent with international minimum standards as highlighted by SUHAKAM and civil society organisations.¹⁴⁹

148. JS17 stated that critics of Malaysia's detention practices and whistle-blowers had faced reprisals including arrest and, in the case of migrants, cancellation of permits, detention, and deportation.¹⁵⁰

149. AI recommended that Malaysia end automatic and/or indefinite detention for all irregular migrants.¹⁵¹

150. AI recommended that Malaysia ensure that children were never detained and that families were not separated by the detention of adult caregivers.¹⁵²

151. The North-South Initiative (NSI) stated that it was difficult for migrants to lodge complaints against violations of their rights.¹⁵³

152. WEA stated that women and girl refugees and asylum-seekers in Malaysia faced a heightened risk of gender-based violence, trafficking, and exploitation due to the lack of systematic protection and security measures.¹⁵⁴

Stateless persons

153. JS7 stated that groups at risk of or affected by statelessness included persons who had resided in Malaysia since pre-independence as well as their descendants (including individuals of Tamil ethnicity), children of mixed-nationality marriages (through the impact of gender discriminatory nationality laws), indigenous persons (including mobile maritime populations and Orang Asli communities), refugees and irregular migrants and their children in Sabah East Malaysia, persons who lacked documentation, and foundlings.¹⁵⁵

154. JS3 stated that gaps in legislation left many children and adults stateless, without basic rights such as education, subsidised healthcare, and stable job opportunities.¹⁵⁶

155. JS5 stated that stateless children were often denied access to the public health system and equality before the law. In the absence of official status and formal documentation, they were at risk of detention and were vulnerable to exploitation and human trafficking.¹⁵⁷

156. JS3 stated that in Sabah & Sarawak, statelessness remained a major issue with minimal progress being made by the Government, especially in the rural and remote areas given the difficulty to register births or marriages exacerbated by the lack of proper infrastructure.¹⁵⁸

157. CENHRA recommended that Malaysia formulate appropriate mechanisms with the aim of granting citizenship to stateless persons, and enhance transparency in the registration process, without discrimination.¹⁵⁹

158. JS10 recommended that Malaysia amend Article 14 (1) (b) of the Federal Constitution to ensure that Malaysian women could confer citizenship on an equal basis as Malaysian men.¹⁶⁰

159. JS7 recommended that Malaysia allow stateless children and non-citizen children of Malaysians to access the national school system and subsidised public healthcare on an equal basis as Malaysian children, without any discriminatory barriers.¹⁶¹

160. WEA recommended that Malaysia establish a centralized database and identity documentation system to accurately track and document stateless persons, enabling better access to education, employment, healthcare, and other basic rights.¹⁶²

Notes

¹ A/HRC/40/11, A/HRC/40/11/Add.1, and A/HRC/40/2.

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF International	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
AC	Asia Centre, Bangkok (Thailand);
BERSIH	The Coalition for Clean and Fair Elections, Petaling Jaya (Malaysia);
BC	Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (the Netherlands);
C4 Center	The Center to Combat Corruption and Cronyism, Petaling Jaya (Malaysia);
CENTHRA	The Centre for Human Rights Research and Advocacy, Putrajaya (Malaysia);
CGNK	The Center for Global Nonkilling, Grand-Saconnex (Switzerland);
ECLJ	The European Center for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
GPEVAC	The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, Geneva (Switzerland);
HRF	Human Rights Foundation, New York (United States of America);
i-Aware	The International Association for Women's Advocacy and Rights Malaysia, Bandar Baru Bangi (Malaysia);
ICJ	The International Commission of Jurists, Geneva (Switzerland);
I-Medik	The Islamic Medical and Health Practitioners Association of Malaysia, Bandar Baru Bangi (Malaysia);
JKOASM	Jaringan Kampung Orang Asli Semenanjung Malaysia, Bidor (Malaysia);
PL	Projek Lex, Batu Caves (Malaysia);
MASA	Institut Masa Depan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia);
MRM	Kuala Lumpur and Selangor Multiracial Reverted Muslims, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia);
NATRAH	NATRAH, Seri Kembangan (Malaysia);
NSI	The North-South Initiative, Petaling Jaya (Malaysia);
PM	Penggerak Malaysia, Selangor (Malaysia);
PERTIS	The Association of Blind Muslims Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia);
PJW	Persatuan Jasa Watan, Puchong (Malaysia);
PPMM	The Malaysia Muslim Lawyers Association, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia);
SIUMAN	SIUMAN, Petaling Jaya (Malaysia);
SUARAM	Suara Rakyat Malaysia, Petaling Jaya (Malaysia);
UMANY	The University of Malaya Association of New Youth, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia);
WAFIQ	The International Women's Alliance for Family Institution

WEA	and Quality Education, Bandar Baru Bangi (Malaysia); The World Evangelical Alliance, Geneva (Switzerland).
<i>Joint submissions:</i>	
JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Persatuan Sahabat Wanita Selangor; North-South Initiative; Tenaganita; Suara Rakyat Malaysia;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Center for Orang Asli Concerns; RimbaWatch;
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Malaysian Bar; Sabah Law Society; Advocates Association of Sarawak;
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Coalition of Sabah Islamic NGOs;
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Centre for Human Rights Research and Advocacy; Allied Coordinating Committee of Islamic NGOs; Persatuan Peguam-Peguam Muslim Malaysia; Islamic and Strategic Studies Institute Berhad; Ikatan Pengamal Perubatan dan Kesihatan Muslim Malaysia; Darul Insyirah; Pertubuhan Muafakat Sejahtera Masyarakat Malaysia; Persatuan Orang-Orang Cacat Penglihatan Islam Malaysia; Persatuan Belia Islam Nasional; Concerned Lawyers for Justice; Pertubuhan Ikatan Kekeluargaan Rumpun Nusantara; Ikatan Peguam-Peguam Muslim Malaysia; Ikatan Muslimin Malaysia; Majlis Ittihad Ummah; Pusat Kecemerlangan Pendidikan Ummah; Persatuan Peguam Syarie Malaysia; Coalition of Sabah Islamic NGOs; Harakah Islamiah; Lembaga Amanah Kebajikan Al-Hidayah; Malaysian Chinese Muslim Association; Halaqah Kemajuan Muslim Sarawak; Pertubuhan IKRAM Malaysia Negeri Sarawak; Pertubuhan Kebajikan Islam Malaysia; Angkatan Belia Islam Malaysia; Yayasan Ikhlas; Persatuan Ranuhabban Akhi Ukhti; Ikatan Graduan Melayu Sarawak; Persatuan Kebangsaan Melayu Sarawak; Sukarelawan Al-Falah YADIM Sarawak; Persatuan Kebajikan Masyarakat Islam Subang Jaya; Young Professionals; Pertubuhan Damai & Cinta Insani; Yayasan Ihtimam Malaysia; Persatuan Jihad Ekonomi Muslim Bersatu Malaysia; Yayasan Himmah Malaysia; Persatuan Syafaqah Ummah; Gabungan Persatuan Institusi Tahfiz Al-Quran Kebangsaan; Malaysian Lawyers Circle; The International Women's Alliance for Family Institution and Quality Education; Centre for Alternative Policies in Economics; Muslim Youth Movement of Malaysia; Malaysian Youth Parliament Alumni; Majlis Tindakan Ekonomi Melayu Berhad; WADI Malaysia; Pertubuhan Prihatin Pelarian; Pergerakan Belia India Muslim Malaysia; Jaringan Muslim Pulau Pinang; Pertubuhan Penggerak Masyarakat Malaysia; Persatuan Indahnya Islam; Persatuan Kebajikan Bajaulaut, Semporna Sabah; Sekretariat Persatuan NGO I-Hijrah; Persatuan Dayak Muslim Kebangsaan; Skuad Jalinan Ukhuwah; Association of International Development And Research In Sustainability; Persatuan Orang Pekak Negeri Sembilan; Persatuan Kebajikan OKU Pendengaran Kawasan Seputeh; Anak Watan My; Kelab Kebajikan Inspirasi Muslimah Cakna Antarabangsa Malaysia; Pertubuhan Advokasi dan Hak Asasi Wanita Antarabangsa Malaysia; Pertubuhan NATRAH Malaysia; Persatuan Pelajar Undang-Undang Selangor; Yayasan Pembela Muslim; Kuala Lumpur and Selangor Multiracial Reverted Muslims; Persatuan Jasa Watan; NH Jariyah;
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation; The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development; Suaram Rakyat Malaysia;
JS7	Joint submission 7 submitted by: Advocates for Non-

- discrimination and Access to Knowledge; Association of Family Support & Welfare Selangor & KL; Borneo Komrad; Buku Jalanan Chow Kit; Yayasan Chow Kit; Development of Human Resources for Rural Areas; Elom Initiatives; Global Campaign for Equal Nationality Rights; Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion; Lawyers for Liberty; Nationality for All;
- JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by:** Association of Family Support & Welfare Selangor & KL; Development of Human Resources for Rural Areas Malaysia; Voice of the Children;
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Cultural Survival, Jaringan Orang Asal Semalaysia; PACOS TRUST; MOPOT-Moningolig Pogun Tokou;
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** All Women's Action Society; Association of Women Lawyers; Asylum Access Malaysia; BERSIH 2.0; Center to Combat Corruption & Cronyism; Centre for Independent Journalism; Challenger; Community Action Network; CRIB Foundation & The Talisman Project; Development of Human Resources for Rural Areas; Family Frontiers; Imagined Malaysia; Jaringan Kampung Orang Asli Semenanjung Malaysia; Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia; Justice for Sisters; KLSCAH Civil Rights Committee; KRYSS Network; Lariche Community; Malaysian Atheists & Secular Humanists; North-South Initiative; OKU Bangkit; PANGGAU; Pelangi Campaign; People Like Us Hang Out!; Perak Women for Women Society; Persatuan Kesedaran dan Keadilan Iklim Malaysia; Persatuan Kesedaran Komuniti Selangor; Persatuan Sahabat Wanita Selangor; Pertubuhan Pembangunan Kebajikan dan Persekitaran Positif Malaysia; Purple Lily Social Association Sarawak; Pusat KOMAS; Sarawak AIDS Concern Society; Sarawak Women for Women; Seksualiti Merdeka; Sinui Pai Nanek Sengik; Sisters in Islam; Society for Equality, Respect And Trust for All; Society for the Promotion of Human Rights; Suara Rakyat Malaysia; Tenaganita; Terabai Kenyalang Heritage Association; The Malaysian Feminist; Tindak Malaysia; Women's Aid Organisation; Women's Centre for Change; Yayasan Chow Kit;
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Asia Community Service; Association of Women Lawyers Selangor & Federal Territory; Autism Inclusiveness Direct Action Group; Boleh Space; Challenges Foundation; Deaf Advocacy and Well-Being National Organisation; Harapan OKU Law Reform Group; Malaysian Sign Language and Deaf Studies Association; National Council for the Blind Malaysia; National Early Childhood Intervention Council; National Family Support Group for Persons with Disabilities; Penang Independent Living Association for Disabled; Raudhah Autisme; Society of the Blind in Malaysia; The OKU Rights Matter Project; UniquelyMeInitiatives;
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** North South Initiative; Sexual Rights Initiative;
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** ARTICLE 19; CIVICUS World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Komuniti Muslim Universal; Sisters in Islam;
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** KRYSS Network; Kemban Kolektif Association of Women Lawyers; Centre of Independent Journalism; Demokrat Universiti Malaya; Justice for Sisters; Kolektif Iklim; Legal Dignity; Monsters Among Us: Youth Advocates; North-South Initiative; Partners of Community Organisation; Pertubuhan Jaringan Kebajikan Komuniti; Sisters in Islam; SIUMAN Collective; The

JS15	Malaysian Centre for Constitutionalism and Human Rights; Joint submission 15 submitted by: The Anti-Death Penalty Asia Network; Capital Punishment Justice Project; Ensemble contre la peine de mort; Eleos Justice Monash University;
JS16	Joint submission 16 submitted by: Justice for Sisters; Queer Lapis; PLUsos; Good Samaritan Kuala Lumpur; Transmen of Malaysia; PLUHO; People Like Us Hang Out!; Queer Malaysian Indians; SEED & JEJAKA;
JS17	Joint submission 17 submitted by: Global Detention Project; Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network;
JS18	Joint submission 18 submitted by: Asylum Access Malaysia; End Child Detention Network;
JS19	Joint submission 19 submitted by: Centre for Independent Journalism; Amnesty International Malaysia; Freedom Film Network; Gerakan Media Merdeka; Justice For Sisters; KRYSS Network; Malaysian Centre for Constitutionalism and Human Rights; Sisters in Islam; Suara Rakyat Malaysia;
JS20	Joint submission 20 submitted by: Center for Orang Asli Concerns; RimbaWatch;
JS21	Joint submission 21 submitted by: Reproductive Health Association of Kelantan; Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women; Sexual Rights Initiative.

National human rights institution:

SUHAKAM

Human Rights Commission of Malaysia*, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia).

³ SUHAKAM, sections 1.1 and 1.2.

⁴ Ibid., section 4.5.

⁵ Ibid., section 5.

⁶ Ibid., section 2.5.

⁷ Ibid., section 2.6.

⁸ Ibid., section 2.4.

⁹ Ibid., section 2.1.

¹⁰ Ibid., section 2.2.

¹¹ Ibid., section 4.1.

¹² Ibid., section 4.2.

¹³ Ibid., section 3.2.

¹⁴ Ibid., section 4.2.

¹⁵ Ibid., section 4.4.

¹⁶ Ibid., section 4.4.

¹⁷ Ibid., section 4.5.

¹⁸ Ibid., section 4.5.

¹⁹ Ibid., section 4.5.

²⁰ Ibid., section 4.1.

²¹ *The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:*

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict

OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

- ²² JS3, para. 1.5.
- ²³ AI, para. 6.
- ²⁴ ICJ, para. 42; AI, paras. 27–28; ECLJ, para. 24; HRF, p. 15; PERTIS, p. 4; SUARAM, para. 42; UMANY, para. 60; JS1, para. 4; JS5, para. B.18 ; JS6, p. 16; JS10, para. 11; JS13, p. 17; JS15, para. 30; JS19, p. 11.
- ²⁵ BC, para. 27. See also AI, para. 28; CENTHRA, p. 7; JS5, para. B.10; JS7, p. 14; JS10, para. 11; JS12, p. 11; JS17, para. 8.6 (b); JS18, p. 2.
- ²⁶ CENTHRA, p. 6. See also JS4, p. 3; JS5, para. B.6.
- ²⁷ JS6, para. 18, JS13, p. 17.
- ²⁸ HRF, p. 16.
- ²⁹ JS13, p. 18. See also JS16, para. 6.9.
- ³⁰ PERTIS, p. 4. See also SIUMAN, para. 6.
- ³¹ SIUMAN, para. 5.
- ³² JS19, p. 12.
- ³³ JS10, para. 16.
- ³⁴ SUARAM, para. 29.
- ³⁵ AI, para. 29. See also SUARAM, para. 41.
- ³⁶ JS13, para. 45.
- ³⁷ PJW, para. 16.
- ³⁸ ADF International, para. 23.
- ³⁹ JS10, para. 55. See also JS5, para. B.9.
- ⁴⁰ AC, para. 33.
- ⁴¹ AI, para. 38. See also JS15, paras. 29–31.
- ⁴² HRF, para. 30. See also AI, para. 20; PL, p. 5; JS10, para. 86.
- ⁴³ C4 Center, para. 2.4. See also SUARAM, para. 17; JS10, para. 24; AI, para. 44.
- ⁴⁴ AI, para. 43.
- ⁴⁵ SUARAM, paras. 4 and 32.
- ⁴⁶ CENTHRA, p. 2. See also PL, p. 4.
- ⁴⁷ SUARAM, para. 11.
- ⁴⁸ JS15, para. 20.
- ⁴⁹ PL, p. 2.
- ⁵⁰ CENTHRA, p. 3.
- ⁵¹ GPEVAC, pp. 1–2.
- ⁵² AI, para. 18.
- ⁵³ SUARAM, para. 8.
- ⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 35.
- ⁵⁵ CENTHRA, p. 4.
- ⁵⁶ JS1, para. 38.
- ⁵⁷ CGNK, p. 4.
- ⁵⁸ JS19, para. 2. See also JS3, para. 5.4; SUARAM, para. 18.
- ⁵⁹ AI, paras. 2 and 8.
- ⁶⁰ HRF, para. 15. See also JS6, paras. 1.8 and 4.5; AC, para. 22.
- ⁶¹ JS13, para. 29(i).
- ⁶² JS10, para. 94.
- ⁶³ ICJ, para. 11.
- ⁶⁴ AI, para. 30. See also JS13, p. 17; ICJ, para. 34; ADF International, para. 38(e).
- ⁶⁵ JS19, p. 12.
- ⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 11.
- ⁶⁷ C4 Center, para. 4.6. See also JS6, para. 4.15; JS19, p. 11.
- ⁶⁸ JS6, p. 16.
- ⁶⁹ AI, para. 10. See also JS6, para. 1.9.
- ⁷⁰ JS6, p. 17.
- ⁷¹ UMANY, para. 60.

- 72 ECLJ, paras. 13 and 15. See also JS10, para. 85; ADF International, para. 9.
73 ADF International, para. 38(f).
74 JKOASM, para. 21.
75 PPM, p. 6.
76 MRM, p. 2.
77 BERSIH, paras. 24–25.
78 i-Aware, p. 2.
79 JS12, para. 3.
80 ECLJ, paras. 19–20.
81 CENTHRA, p. 9.
82 JS9, p. 14.
83 JS12, para. 4.
84 JS1, para. 25.
85 JS10, para. 52.
86 Ibid., para. 116.
87 ADF International, para. 26.
88 WEA, p. 3.
89 JS18, p. 4.
90 I-Medik, p. 6.
91 NATRAH, p. 3.
92 JKOASM, para. 23.
93 NATRAH, p. 3.
94 JS20, p. 1.
95 Ibid., p. 7.
96 JS14, para. 2.2.
97 JS10, para. 110.
98 Ibid., para. 111. See also JS8, paras. 46 and 48.
99 JS18, p. 4.
100 JS10, para. 111.
101 WAFIQ, p. 5.
102 SIUMAN, p. 4.
103 BC, para. 16.
104 JS3, para. 7.5.
105 JKOASM, para. 25.
106 JKOASM, para. 25.
107 JS9, p. 13.
108 CENTHRA, p. 5.
109 JS7, para. 41.
110 JS10, para. 82.
111 BC, para. 23.
112 Ibid., p. 9.
113 JKOASM, para. 22.
114 Ibid., para. 15(d).
115 MASA, paras. 4 and 10.
116 JS20, p. 7.
117 WAFIQ, p. 2.
118 JS14, para. 8.6.
119 NATRAH, p. 1.
120 BERSIH, para. 42.
121 BC, para. 21.
122 JS9, p. 10.
123 JS13, p. 18.
124 JS21, p. 4.
125 JS3, para. 7.2. See also JS10, para. 36.
126 JS10, para. 64.
127 BC, para. 37.
128 WAFIQ, p. 4.
129 JS11, para. 26(a).
130 Ibid., para. 30(c).
131 JS10, para. 68.
132 PERTIS, para. 8.
133 Ibid., para. 16.

- ¹³⁴ JS5, para. B.16.
¹³⁵ Ibid., para. B.18.
¹³⁶ JS9, p. 3. See also JS2, p. 1.
¹³⁷ AI, para. 47. See also JS9, p. 13.
¹³⁸ AI, para. 46.
¹³⁹ ADF International, para. 28. See also JS10, para. 45.
¹⁴⁰ JS16, para. 1.1.
¹⁴¹ HRF, para. 27.
¹⁴² ICJ, para. 28.
¹⁴³ JS16, para. 6.1. See also ICJ, para. 37.
¹⁴⁴ ICJ, para. 38. See also, JS16, para. 6.3.
¹⁴⁵ JS17, para. 8.6(a). See also JS18, p. 2.
¹⁴⁶ AI, para. 35.
¹⁴⁷ PM, para. 16. See also JS1, para. 31; JS10, para. 53; JS12, para. 4.
¹⁴⁸ JS7, para. 39.
¹⁴⁹ JS18, para. 26.
¹⁵⁰ JS17, para. 5.3.
¹⁵¹ AI, para. 33.
¹⁵² Ibid., para. 34.
¹⁵³ NSI, para. 18.
¹⁵⁴ WEA, p. 3.
¹⁵⁵ JS7, para. 12. See also JS4, paras. 10–11.
¹⁵⁶ JS3, para. 3.2.
¹⁵⁷ JS5, para. B.5.
¹⁵⁸ JS3, para. 3.5.
¹⁵⁹ CENTHRA, p. 6.
¹⁶⁰ JS10, para. 60. See also JS8, para. 25.
¹⁶¹ JS7, p. 14.
¹⁶² WEA, p. 4.
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