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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Malaysia

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in English.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-first session from 5 to 16 November 2018. The review of Malaysia was held at the 8th meeting, on 8 November 2018. The delegation of Malaysia was headed by H.E. Mr. Dato' Seri Ramlan Ibrahim, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At its 14th meeting, held on 13 November 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Malaysia.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Malaysia: Cuba, Nepal and South Africa.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Malaysia:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/MYS/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/MYS/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/MYS/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Malaysia through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 23 November 2018]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 111 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. The following recommendations will be examined by Malaysia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fortieth session of the Human Rights Council:

6.1. **Ratify the remaining core international human rights treaties and to ensure their proper implementation (Republic of Moldova); Finalise the ratification of and accession to outstanding core human rights instruments (South Africa) Advance in the ratification, accession and adherence to the basic, core human rights treaties as mentioned by the delegation (Spain) Expedite the**

ratification and implementation of the remaining 6 international human rights instruments, thereby, publicly indicating the Government's commitment to human rights (Cyprus) Take steps to accede to the core international Conventions on human rights and fundamental freedoms to which Malaysia is not part yet (Italy) Ratify the remaining core international human rights treaties (Lithuania) Ratify and implement all remaining core human rights treaties (Norway);

6.2. Expedite the ratification of the main international legal instruments on human rights to ensure greater protection of the rights of the most vulnerable population (Angola);

6.3. Ratify key human rights treaties without reservations and take all the necessary actions to this end without delay (Finland);

6.4. Ratify without reservations the core international human rights instruments as well as the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (France);

6.5. Continue efforts to accede to international treaties related to civil, political and cultural rights (Iraq);

6.6. Accelerate the process of ratification of the key international human rights instruments (Kazakhstan);

6.7. Strengthen its human rights framework, in particular, by fulfilling its pledge to ratify core UN human rights instruments, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the 1951 Refugee Convention (Republic of Korea);

6.8. Continue the efforts of adhering to international legal instruments in the field of human rights, inter alia, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court (Romania);

6.9. Speed up its deliberations on the signature and ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Turkey);

6.10. Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the International Convention against Torture (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

6.11. Adopt measures to adhere to the different international instruments related to human rights, especially the International Covenants and their Optional Protocols (Uruguay);

6.12. Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention against

Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Belgium); Join the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Benin); Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as previously recommended (Switzerland);

6.13. **Set a clear timeframe for the ratification without reservation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and all other core international human rights treaties including their Optional Protocols, and the Rome Statute (Czechia);**

6.14. **Ratify or accede to the human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights , as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights (Honduras);**

6.15. **Join the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Hungary);**

6.16. **Ratify International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Kenya);**

6.17. **Consider early ratification of core international human rights instruments, particularly International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Nepal);**

6.18. **Ratify the main human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Paraguay);**

6.19. **Sign and ratify International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, bring its national law on communication and media in conformity with international human rights law and refrain from judicial and administrative harassment of journalists and human rights defenders (Slovakia);**

6.20. **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Albania);**

6.21. **Promptly ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture (Australia);**

6.22. **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Côte d'Ivoire);**

6.23. **Consider acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the UN Refugee Convention before the next review of the country by this Working Group (Greece);**

- 6.24. Continue exploring possibilities to extend its international commitments, in particular consider ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as previously recommended (Latvia);
- 6.25. Take more effective measures for securing economic, social and cultural rights by acceding to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Myanmar);
- 6.26. Move forward towards the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);
- 6.27. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark) (Montenegro);
- 6.28. Accede at the earliest possible date to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Fiji);
- 6.29. Speed up the discussion on the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment accession, and accede to the Convention as soon as possible (Ghana);
- 6.30. Complete as soon as possible the necessary internal steps in order to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Greece);
- 6.31. Consider ratifying core international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party, including the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families (Philippines);
- 6.32. Accede to the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sri Lanka);
- 6.33. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and ILO Convention 169 (Honduras);
- 6.34. Adopt more robust measures to protect the rights of migrant workers and members of their families, including by acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);
- 6.35. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances as early as possible (Japan);
- 6.36. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mexico);
- 6.37. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);
- 6.38. Withdraw its reservations from the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Convention on the Rights of the Child and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities that are

instrumental to promoting greater respect for the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Turkey);

6.39. Withdraw all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and abandon discriminatory laws against all women regardless of their ethnic or religious background (Norway);

6.40. Consider the accession to the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Afghanistan);

6.41. Proceed to the signing of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Additional Protocol (Spain);

6.42. Take immediate legislative or administrative measures, including ratifying the 1951 Refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol, to provide legal status to refugees and asylum-seekers to allow them to reside, work and access education and healthcare in Malaysia (Canada);

6.43. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC and take steps to resolve the conflicts of competence between civil and Sharia courts, with a view to fully protect human rights, as previously recommended (Austria);

6.44. Become a party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Netherlands);

6.45. Ratify the Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (Comoros);

6.46. Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Peru);

6.47. Create a National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-Up of the recommendations from the UPR (Portugal);

6.48. Consider issuing a standing invitation to all Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (Republic of Moldova); Extend an open invitation to all HRC Special Procedures (Ukraine); Extend an open standing invitation to the Special Procedures mandate holders (Paraguay);

6.49. Respond positively to the pending visit requests by the special procedures mandate-holders of the Human Rights Council and consider the extension of a standing invitation to all the special procedures mandate-holders, as previously recommended (Latvia);

6.50. Continue taking measures to implement the UPR accepted recommendations (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

6.51. Continue undertaking measures to implement UPR recommendations (Cameroon);

6.52. Continue cooperation with the United Nations mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights (Brunei Darussalam);

6.53. Continue to cooperate with treaty bodies and special procedures mandate holders (Chad);

6.54. Maintain its constructive dialogue and cooperation with the international community in the field of human rights (Cuba);

6.55. Approve a broad anti-discrimination law that includes the protection of all rights for all people without discrimination (Uruguay);

- 6.56. **Prioritise the early submission of anti-discrimination legislation to Parliament (Australia);**
- 6.57. **Continue efforts aimed at nation building strategies and the development of a solid legislative, administrative and policy framework, notably to cater for the needs of the vulnerable groups (South Africa);**
- 6.58. **Continue with its efforts to strengthen domestic legislations to bring them into compliance with international obligations (Bhutan);**
- 6.59. **Incorporate in its legislation a definition of discrimination against women in conformity with article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Chile);**
- 6.60. **Take effective measures to ensure that civil law and sharia law are in full compliance with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women at the local, state and federal levels (Croatia);**
- 6.61. **Continue undertaking efforts in addressing human rights issues in an institutionalized, systematic and holistic manner (Pakistan);**
- 6.62. **Take additional measures to strengthen education and training in the area of respecting and protecting human rights (Egypt);**
- 6.63. **Continue strengthening respect for economic and social rights (Egypt);**
- 6.64. **Continue its endeavors to promote human rights education and training (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.65. **Continue training and capacity building programmes aimed at improving skills and knowledge of healthcare providers (Tunisia);**
- 6.66. **Strengthen human rights training at all levels of the administration and relevant agencies (France);**
- 6.67. **Continue efforts in maintaining social cohesion in the country (Viet Nam);**
- 6.68. **Strengthen efforts to promote and protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 6.69. **Continue promoting the rights of vulnerable groups and of minorities, considering their specific needs and capabilities, empowering them in their rights and through fair mechanisms for redress (Ecuador);**
- 6.70. **Guarantee the right of everyone to equal protection under the law, in conformity with Malaysia's international commitments (Iceland);**
- 6.71. **Continue to intensify efforts to prevent and combat disparities against children belonging to vulnerable groups (Sudan);**
- 6.72. **Continue efforts towards strengthening community integration through protecting the cultural diversity (Iraq);**
- 6.73. **Continue its efforts to enhance the rule of law, to ensure the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to eliminate all forms of discrimination, in compliance with international standards (Italy);**
- 6.74. **Continue to support the issues of women, children and persons with disabilities (Libya);**

- 6.75. Continue to adopt measures to protect the rights of vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities and minority groups in rural areas (Maldives);
- 6.76. Continue and strengthen efforts in promoting the culture of mutual respect and peaceful co-existence among different religious communities (Cambodia);
- 6.77. Take the necessary measures to establish in its national legislation a comprehensive legal framework for effective protection against discrimination and violence against LGBTI people (Argentina);
- 6.78. Take necessary measures to protect LGBTI persons, in law and in practice, against any form of violence, harassment or discrimination and ensure the full enjoyment of all their fundamental human rights and freedoms (Austria);
- 6.79. Review and repeal laws that directly or indirectly criminalise consensual same-sex sexual activity and take action to prevent violence, discrimination or corporal punishment on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity (Canada);
- 6.80. Decriminalise consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Chile);
- 6.81. Ensure respect for the fundamental rights of all, without discrimination, including in relation to LGBTI persons by decriminalising homosexuality (France);
- 6.82. Repeal all legislation that discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity to guarantee that LGBTI persons can enjoy all human rights without facing discrimination with regard to work, health, education, housing and other policy (Germany);
- 6.83. Repeal all laws that criminalize persons based on their sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);
- 6.84. Undertake efforts to guarantee and protect the human rights of LGBTI persons in line with international obligations (Ireland);
- 6.85. Take concrete steps to protect LGBTI persons from discrimination and violence, including through enactment of explicit non-discrimination provisions in law, development of public awareness programs and to allow for recognition of the gender of transsexual persons (Netherlands);
- 6.86. Intensify efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (Uzbekistan);
- 6.87. Consider including measures aimed at ensuring increased efficiency and accountability of public service into its national development strategy (Azerbaijan);
- 6.88. Continue to implement the national development plan and endeavour to eliminate poverty and to achieve sustainable development (China);
- 6.89. Work on mainstreaming human rights in development planning and the promotion for the right to development (Jordan);
- 6.90. Work seriously against extremist doctrines and groups which constitute a fertile environment for terrorism (Syrian Arab Republic);

- 6.91. Establish a *de facto moratorium* on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Portugal);
- 6.92. Ensure the adoption of the necessary legislation to abolish the death penalty in a timely manner (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.93. Continue to take the steps for the abolishment of the death penalty and to revise the cases of the people on the death row (Romania);
- 6.94. Complete legislative efforts aimed at abolishing of the death penalty (Ukraine);
- 6.95. Establish a moratorium on the death penalty pending an act of Parliament to abolish it (Albania);
- 6.96. Ensure early submission to Parliament of legislation abolishing the death penalty and repealing the Sedition Act (Australia);
- 6.97. Continue in abolishing the death penalty and adopt a moratorium on the execution of the death penalty (Spain);
- 6.98. Take further steps in limiting capital crimes with the aim of abolishing the death penalty (Cyprus);
- 6.99. Intensify its efforts towards the abolishment of death penalty (Georgia);
- 6.100. Immediately place a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with the view of its complete abolition (Fiji);
- 6.101. Fully abolish the death penalty without delay (Finland);
- 6.102. Maintain the recent moratorium on executions and completely abolish the death penalty (France);
- 6.103. Swiftly pass all necessary legislation to abolish the death penalty for all criminal offences (Germany);
- 6.104. Consider the adoption of a moratorium on executions (Italy);
- 6.105. Improve and implement legislation for the complete abolishment of the death penalty (Sweden);
- 6.106. Concretize the commitment of abolishing the death penalty as soon as possible (Switzerland);
- 6.107. Abolish the death penalty (Norway);
- 6.108. Introduce a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Paraguay);
- 6.109. Take further steps to eliminate all forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatments or punishment, including the practice of whipping and caning (Brazil);
- 6.110. Strengthen its national legislation with respect to the prevention of torture and ill-treatment and the elimination of practice of whipping and caning (Czechia);
- 6.111. Abolish physical punishment, including caning, judicial beatings, in the legal system, both civil and Sharia (Denmark);

- 6.112. **Abolish all forms of corporate punishment in the legal system and withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular article 37 on torture and deprivation of liberty (Sweden);**
- 6.113. **Include in the Criminal law clear definition of torture consistent with Article 1 of the Convention against Torture (Paraguay);**
- 6.114. **Conduct systematically an independent and impartial investigation into allegations of human rights violations in prisons, with a view to put an end to reported practices of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment in prisons (Switzerland);**
- 6.115. **Continue providing physical, psychological and social integration assistance to victims of trafficking in persons (Saudi Arabia);**
- 6.116. **Continue efforts to protect the rights of women and children, in particular in the fight against human trafficking (Senegal);**
- 6.117. **Continue its efforts to combat child labour and trafficking in persons at national, regional and international levels (Thailand);**
- 6.118. **Fully implement the 2016-2020 National Action Plan to combat human trafficking (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.119. **Increase efforts to prosecute and convict human traffickers, including complicit officials; protect victims; and reduce migrant workers' vulnerability to debt bondage (United States of America);**
- 6.120. **Intensify efforts to strengthen its policies and strategies aimed at fighting against trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Algeria);**
- 6.121. **Increase the funds allocated to support structures for victims of human trafficking, including children (Angola);**
- 6.122. **Ensure that anti-trafficking laws and policies are in accordance with international human rights standards (Cambodia);**
- 6.123. **Continue with efforts made to combat human trafficking, especially the exploitation of girls and women, further strengthening its fight against traffickers (Djibouti);**
- 6.124. **Establish a formal procedure throughout the country to promptly identify victims of trafficking and refer them to appropriate services for protection (Hungary);**
- 6.125. **Continue with efforts in combatting human trafficking (Nigeria);**
- 6.126. **Amend and repeal legislation used to arbitrarily detain individuals without trial, including the Prevention of Crime Act, Security Offences (Special Measures) and the Prevention of Terrorism Act (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.127. **Enhance protections for the right of freedom of religion or belief for all people in Malaysia, including the right to freely choose and practice their faith (United States of America);**
- 6.128. **Continue to implement policies on interreligious harmony, to further promote unity among religions and creeds (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.129. **Take measures to fully guarantee the right to freedom of religion and belief (Albania);**

- 6.130. Continue the implementation of measures aimed at strengthening interethnic and inter religious interaction in the country (Belarus);
- 6.131. Guarantee freedom of religion or belief to all, stemming racial and religious intolerance, including against the Christian community (Croatia);
- 6.132. Amend the National Registration Act to remove all references to religion on identity cards, in follow up to recommendations in paragraphs 146.87 and 146.152 of the Second Cycle (Haiti);
- 6.133. Take the necessary measures to ensure that all persons are free to exercise their right to freedom of religion and belief, especially the right to change their religion, without fear of judicial sanction, in follow up to recommendations in paragraphs 146.87 and 146.152 of the second cycle (Haiti);
- 6.134. Take more efforts in the framework of freedom of religion and belief (Iraq);
- 6.135. Undertake administrative, policy and legislative measures to guarantee freedom of religion and belief for all in Malaysia consistent with their constitution (Kenya);
- 6.136. Enact legislation guaranteeing the right of access to information and ensure its full implementation (Slovakia);
- 6.137. Rescind or revise the Sedition Act, Security Offences Act, and Communications and Multimedia Act, which negatively affect freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly (United States of America);
- 6.138. Continue developing efforts in order to guarantee the freedoms and safety of human rights defenders (Uruguay);
- 6.139. Take further steps to ensure a free, independent, pluralistic and diverse media landscape, including by reducing political influence on media outlets (Austria);
- 6.140. Consider revising national legislation, including the Communication and Multimedia Act of 1998, in order to bring it into conformity with international human rights law regarding the right of freedom of expression online and offline (Brazil);
- 6.141. Amend existing provisions that limit the freedom of expression, the Evidence Amendment Act, Peaceful Assembly Act, and the cessation of arbitrary detention and apprehensions without charges following legislative reforms in accordance with international standards (Spain);
- 6.142. Build upon its efforts to ensure the full enjoyment of the freedom of opinion and expression by repealing the Sedition Act and bringing in line with international human rights law the Printing Presses and Publication Act, Official Secrets Act and the Anti Fake News Act (Czechia);
- 6.143. Accelerate consultations within the Government in order to review following legislation: Sedition Act, the Printing Presses and Publications Act, the Prevention of Crime Act, the Special Offence Act, the Peaceful Assembly Act and the Prevention of Terrorism Act (Georgia);
- 6.144. Continue efforts in the area of free speech to create a safe and enabling environment for the media and civil society, and in this regard, repeal the Printing and Publication Act as previously recommended (Ireland);

- 6.145. Review its legislation with the aim to ensure that the civil society, including human rights defenders and journalists, could freely exercise their rights to freedom of expression, both online and offline, association and peaceful assembly (Lithuania);
- 6.146. Better protect journalists and human rights defenders, in particular by abolishing travel bans they are subject to and amending certain laws, such as the Peaceful Assembly Act and the Penal Code (Switzerland);
- 6.147. Revise the Peaceful Assembly Act in order to eliminate discrimination and hindrance to the freedom of association and peaceful assembly (Czechia);
- 6.148. Ensure that the judicial ethics committee carries out independent investigations on violations of the code of ethics (Algeria);
- 6.149. Ensure all foreign workers have the right to full access to justice and legal remedies (Bangladesh);
- 6.150. Amend all provisions of the federal Constitution that deny women equal rights with respect to the transmission of their nationality to their children (Belgium);
- 6.151. Take steps to harmonize laws and policies on nationality to ensure equal rights for Malaysian women and men in all situations (Haiti);
- 6.152. Protect the right to nationality and prevent statelessness of children born to Malaysian citizens by removing restrictions thereof (Kenya);
- 6.153. Provide active support to vulnerable groups of the population – elderly persons, persons with disabilities, single mothers and indigenous population and to facilitate the broadening of their rights and opportunities through education and training in skills in demand in order to develop human potential (Russian Federation);
- 6.154. Expand its existing economic empowerment programmes to cover more groups of vulnerable women, such as single mothers and indigenous women (Singapore);
- 6.155. Continue its development efforts to raise the level of health care and improve education services in all regions of the country (Yemen);
- 6.156. Continue ensuring the right to basic standards of health, education, nutrition and welfare of the entire population (Kuwait);
- 6.157. Not to relent in its efforts to improving socio-economic well-being of its people (Nigeria);
- 6.158. Continue its efforts to achieve sustainable and balanced development, and to focus on the implementation of the 11th Malaysia Plan 2016-2020 to provide adequate housing for all while continuing to support low-income families (Qatar);
- 6.159. Exert further effort in order to support the societal sectors in need of adequate shelter (Oman);
- 6.160. Take further measures to protect social rights, including the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities (Uzbekistan);
- 6.161. Continue the implementation of social protection programs designed to reduce poverty (Syrian Arab Republic);

- 6.162. Continue to take further efforts and initiatives in the social and economic area aimed to eradicate poverty and to improve living standard of Malaysian people (Russian Federation);
- 6.163. Continue implementing programmes to eradicate poverty (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.164. Continue to support the poor groups and continue efforts to eliminate poverty in the framework of the United Nations Agenda of 2030 (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.165. Continue realization of the strategies to eradicate poverty and improving of social protection of citizens (Belarus);
- 6.166. Continue placing poverty alleviation as one of its national priority to promote sustainable economic and social development (Indonesia);
- 6.167. Share its experiences and lesson learned with ASEAN countries on poverty eradication through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.168. Continue implementing the accepted recommendations with a special focus of the elimination of poverty and strengthening women participation in political and social affairs (Lebanon);
- 6.169. Utilize information technology for creating employment opportunities for the youth (India);
- 6.170. Intensify measures to improve working conditions, security and safety, and further improve education on individual and collective rights for migrant workers (Viet Nam);
- 6.171. Continue guaranteeing access to healthcare services in line with the Sustainable Development Goal 3.7 (Peru);
- 6.172. Undertake further measures to realize universal health coverage (Thailand);
- 6.173. Continue efforts in eradicating AIDS by increasing access to affordable first and second line anti-retroviral treatment (Viet Nam);
- 6.174. Continue implementing initiatives to reduce the incidence of communicable diseases (Cuba);
- 6.175. Continue efforts to improve the quality of health-care services and to increase allocations for health in the national budget (State of Palestine);
- 6.176. Enhance further access to health services including facilitating greater access to mental health, and neonatal health care (Indonesia);
- 6.177. Continue to improve its national health-care system and ensure access to quality health care (Kuwait);
- 6.178. Pursue its effort to improve coverage and accessibility to health care, especially for the vulnerable groups as well as people in remote and rural areas (Mauritius);
- 6.179. Make greater effort to improve health care (Oman);
- 6.180. Continue introducing and implementing measures to improve the situation of women especially access to health care (Morocco);

- 6.181. Continue its efforts in promoting social and economic rights, particularly in health care services (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.182. Update the current Reproductive Health and Social Education syllabus, to include inter alia education on healthy and respectful family life and interpersonal relationships, human rights, violence and gender-based violence, consent and bodily integrity, in line with UN technical guidelines on education (Slovenia);
- 6.183. Update the current Reproductive Health and Social Education syllabus, to include education on health and respectful family life and interpersonal relationships, including on consent and bodily integrity, in line with the UN technical guidelines (Iceland);
- 6.184. Continue efforts to increase family planning and reproductive health services in both urban and rural areas (Tunisia);
- 6.185. Make the necessary efforts in implementing the fight against HIV/AIDS (Chad);
- 6.186. Strengthen efforts to reduce maternal mortality, through improved access to maternal healthcare services (Sri Lanka);
- 6.187. Take effective measures to ensure that unmarried women and vulnerable groups have access to sexual and reproductive healthcare in government health centres (Fiji);
- 6.188. Continue its efforts to provide education opportunities for all children, particularly those belonging to vulnerable groups (Qatar);
- 6.189. Continue to improve access to quality education by ensuring that its technical and vocational education institutions are well-resourced (Singapore);
- 6.190. Provide access to formal education for all children (Turkey);
- 6.191. Take further measures to promote the right to education particularly for the underprivileged and disadvantaged (Bhutan);
- 6.192. Continue to redouble efforts to support education for all (Chad);
- 6.193. Further develop education to ensure that all people, particularly rural women and children enjoy quality education (China);
- 6.194. Increase input into education to ensure schools in rural and remote areas have sufficient teaching resources (China);
- 6.195. Intensify efforts in the field of education to ensure equal access to quality education for all, in particular to the indigenous population (Djibouti);
- 6.196. Continue efforts to strengthen the right to education for all, particularly the groups who are underprivileged (Egypt);
- 6.197. Develop a specific program to ensure the inclusion within the educational system of children with disabilities as well as refugee and migrant children (Honduras);
- 6.198. Ensure quality education for all (India);
- 6.199. Continue efforts in order to provide free primary education to all children, irrespective of their status (Kazakhstan);
- 6.200. Invest additional efforts and take additional measures to ensure improvement of the situation of women and girls (Serbia);

- 6.201. **Adopt gender equality legislation to reduce inequalities between men and women (Albania);**
- 6.202. **Further protect women's rights by providing more assistance to poor women including women with disabilities (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.203. **Strengthen laws and policies aimed at providing women with safe protection and enhancing their roles in society (Bahrain);**
- 6.204. **Further improve and advance women's rights in particular those in disadvantaged circumstances and to ensure gender equality (Sri Lanka);**
- 6.205. **Continue to promote women's literacy (Gabon);**
- 6.206. **Expedite efforts for the adoption of a Gender Equality Bill to balance the roles of men and women in the nation's development (Pakistan);**
- 6.207. **Continue with its initiatives to ensure equality for women in law and in practice, in addition to combating all forms of gender based violence (Ecuador);**
- 6.208. **Continue its efforts for gender equality and allow Malaysian women to pass on their citizenship to their children and spouses (Iceland);**
- 6.209. **Strengthen its legislation to ensure respect for women's and girls' human rights and to fully outlaw gender-based discrimination (Lithuania);**
- 6.210. **Define discrimination against women in national legislation in conformity with the provision in the Article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (Mexico);**
- 6.211. **Step up efforts towards the adoption of law on gender equality (Mexico);**
- 6.212. **Eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including by criminalizing all forms of female genital mutilation and marital rape and prohibiting whipping of women as a form of punishment, as well as child marriages (Portugal);**
- 6.213. **Continue efforts to effectively protect women and children from human rights violations, including gender-based violence, child marriage, and child labour (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.214. **Build on its efforts since its last review to better protect women from domestic and sexual violence by strengthening the relevant legal frameworks and policies (Singapore);**
- 6.215. **Criminalise marital rape by amending Section 375 of the Penal Code (Canada);**
- 6.216. **Continue efforts to combat discrimination and violence against women (Cuba);**
- 6.217. **Prohibit all forms of female genital mutilations, as defined by WHO, in its criminal code, ensuring that the prohibition cannot be overruled by any fatwas or other rulings issued by religious authorities (Denmark);**
- 6.218. **Prohibit all forms of genital mutilation and redouble its efforts to eradicate early marriages and criminalize spousal rape (Honduras);**

- 6.219. Eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls and withdraw all remaining reservations to article 9 and 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination of Women (Sweden);
- 6.220. Continue the efforts to guarantee the increase of women labour participation rate to 59% in 2020 as stated in paragraph 89 of Malaysia National report (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.221. Intensify its efforts to ensure a better representation of women in political and public positions of high responsibility (Gabon);
- 6.222. Strengthen efforts to promote empowerment of women and gender equality with the objective of increasing their participation in decision-making (Pakistan);
- 6.223. Continue efforts in promoting women's capacity to participate in all aspects of life as well as nation's development (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.224. Implement anti-bullying campaigns in schools addressing all forms of bullying, including based on actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression (Portugal);
- 6.225. Continue efforts to combat child abuse, including through elimination of caning in education facilities (Ukraine);
- 6.226. Continue the enactment of legislation to protect the child from all forms of ill-treatment and violence (Bahrain);
- 6.227. Continue with measures aimed at facilitating the schooling of children in rural and remote areas, and include in its Criminal Code the prohibition of all forms of female genital mutilation (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.228. Abolish corporal punishment in the legal system (Germany);
- 6.229. Continue efforts to improve the protection of children of abuse (Sudan);
- 6.230. Take further actions to protect children's rights, especially access to public education, protection from child labor and sexual exploitation, and prevention of sexual crimes against children (Japan);
- 6.231. Continue to ensure the physical and emotional safety and welfare of children (Morocco);
- 6.232. Ensure that the legal age for marriage is set at 18 years of age with no exceptions, as established under international human rights standards (Slovenia);
- 6.233. Intensify efforts to raise the age of marriage to 18 years of age, in order to avoid early and forced child marriage (Argentina);
- 6.234. Take early action to raise the minimum age for marriage to comply with international child rights standards (Australia);
- 6.235. Introduce effective measures to prevent child marriage and ensure their implementation in all states of Malaysia (Austria);
- 6.236. Review all relevant laws to set the minimum legal age for marriage for all males and females to 18 years old (Belgium);

- 6.237. **Review state and federal laws to raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 for everyone in Malaysia and adopt policies to discourage child marriage (Canada);**
- 6.238. **Continue actions to combat child marriage (Gabon);**
- 6.239. **Review all relevant legislation with a view to setting the minimum legal age for marriage for all persons at 18 years of age (Germany);**
- 6.240. **Ensure that the legal age for marriage was set at 18 years of age and do its utmost to eradicate and prevent child marriage (Hungary);**
- 6.241. **Promote and protect the rights of women and children, with a particular attention to the fight against child, early and forced marriage (Italy);**
- 6.242. **Intensify its efforts to fully eliminate child, early and forced marriages (Lithuania);**
- 6.243. **Intensify measures to address issues of child marriages (Myanmar);**
- 6.244. **Continue efforts to combat violence against children (Maldives);**
- 6.245. **Respect the human rights of persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities in line with the CRPD (Portugal);**
- 6.246. **Continue to promote the rights of people with disabilities (Senegal);**
- 6.247. **Continue to advance the rights of persons with disabilities, including by ensuring that public places are friendly to persons with disabilities (Cameroon);**
- 6.248. **Increase efforts to implement legal measures and public policies that guarantee the right to education to persons with disabilities (Ecuador);**
- 6.249. **Intensify efforts so that children with disabilities have sufficient access to education and healthcare (Fiji);**
- 6.250. **Continue the implementation of national strategies and plans by providing all public services to persons with disabilities and redoubling efforts to integrate children with disabilities into the school system (State of Palestine);**
- 6.251. **Develop programmes to strengthen the integration of children with disabilities and refugees in its school system (Greece);**
- 6.252. **Continue to advance the rights of persons with disabilities, including adjusting public places and transforming them into friendly spaces for persons with disabilities (Jordan);**
- 6.253. **Continue with efforts to fulfil the rights of persons with disabilities and facilitate their access to public places (Lebanon);**
- 6.254. **Continue its efforts to protect minorities (Libya);**
- 6.255. **Strengthen the rights of indigenous peoples through the incorporation of the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People in judicial and administrative procedures (Peru);**
- 6.256. **Continue the implementation of plans and strategies to strengthen the economic and social well-being of indigenous peoples (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

- 6.257. Strengthen policies and measures for the well-being of the indigenous peoples in Malaysia to uplift their economic and social status, and benefit from the country's economic development (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.258. Ensure the rights of indigenous peoples in law and practice, in particular regarding their right to traditional lands, territories and resources (Norway);
- 6.259. Continue efforts aimed at enhancing the safety and advancing the welfare of migrant workers (Philippines);
- 6.260. Ensure that the right to health and education would be available, irrespective of citizenship and immigration status (Philippines);
- 6.261. Continue efforts to enhance transparency and efficiency of the recruitment system of migrant workers (Bangladesh);
- 6.262. In order to better safeguard the unity of the family, take steps to speed up the application process for permanent residence (Haiti);
- 6.263. Ensure that all migrant workers and their families have access to medical services including sexual and reproductive health (Honduras);
- 6.264. Explore best practices adopted by the receiving countries for migrant workers in line with relevant ILO Conventions (India);
- 6.265. Increase further efforts for social inclusion of migrant workers, and integration with local community irrespective of their race and religion (Myanmar);
- 6.266. Take necessary measures to prevent and punish all forms of violence against migrant workers, including hate crimes and racism (Myanmar);
- 6.267. Continue to take further necessary measures to ensure protection of the rights of migrant workers (Nepal);
- 6.268. Intensify its efforts to ensure access to primary and secondary education to asylum seekers and refugees and to offer them equal education opportunity (Afghanistan).
7. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

[English Only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Malaysia was headed by H.E. Mr. Dato' Seri Ramlan Ibrahim, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Dato' Amran MOHAMED ZIN, Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva;
- TPr Datuk. Hjh. Rokibah binti ABDUL LATIF, Director General Federal Department of Town and Country Planning (PLANMalaysia);
- Datu Jaul SAMION, Deputy State Secretary, Sarawak State Government;
- Dr. Habibah binti ABDUL RAHIM, Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Education;
- Dato' Indera Khairul Dzaimce bin DAUD, Deputy Secretary General (Policy and Control), Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Mrs. Hakimah binti MOHD YUSOFF, Deputy Director General of Islamic Development Division, Department of Islamic Development;
- Mr. Azmir Shah ZAINAL ABIDIN, Deputy Head of Division of International Affairs, Attorney General's Chambers;
- Mr. CHUA Choon Hwa, Undersecretary for Policy and Strategic Planning Division, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development;
- Mrs. Betty binti HASAN, Undersecretary of Policy Division, Ministry of Human Resources;
- Mr. Hamzah bin ISHAK, Director of Intelligence and National Crisis Management Division, National Security Council, Prime Minister's Department;
- Mr. John K. SAMUEL, Undersecretary of Human Rights and Humanities Division, Department of Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia;
- Dr. Salahudin bin DATO' HIDAYAT SHARIFF, Head of Human Rights and International Organization Unit, Attorney General's Chambers;
- Mrs. Rohayati binti ABD. HAMED, Head of Sector, Education Policy Planning and Research Division, Ministry of Education;
- Dr. Punitha SILIVARAJOO, Director of Policy Section, Legal Affairs Division, Prime Minister's Department;
- Mrs. Hanani binti SAPIT, Head of Section, Strategic Evaluation Division, Implementation and Coordination Unit, Prime Minister's Department;
- Mrs. Arleen binti RAMLY, Deputy Director of International Affairs Division, Federal Court of Malaysia;
- Mr. Adlan MOHD SHAFFIEQ, Principal Assistant Secretary, Human Rights and Humanities Division, Department of Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia;

- Mr. Syed Edwan ANWAR, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva;
- Mr. Mohd Zuhairi bin MAT RADEY, Senior Principal Assistant Secretary, International Division, Ministry of Home Affairs
- Mrs. Noor Salwana binti KHAIRULLAH, Assistant Director, Education Policy Planning and Research Division, Ministry of Education;
- Mrs. Caroline anak CLEOPHAS JOSEPH, Principal Assistant Secretary, Sarawak State Government;
- Mr. Jiwari bin ABDULLAH, General Manager, Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability, Sarawak State Government;
- Mrs. Nazlinda binti ZAMANI, Principal Assistant Secretary, Strategic Planning Division, Ministry of Rural Development;
- Mrs. Nor Aizam Aiza ZAMRAN, Senior Federal Counsel, Human Rights and International Organization Unit, Attorney General's Chambers;
- Mrs. Azrina Binti AZNAN, Principal Assistant Secretary, International Relations Division, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development;
- Mrs. Noor Haryantie binti NOOR SIDIN, Principal Assistant Secretary, International Affairs Division, Ministry of Human Resources;
- Mr. Ahmad Zafwan bin SULAIMAN, Principal Assistant Director, Policy and Strategic Planning Division, National Housing Department, Ministry of Housing and Local Government;
- Mr. Sagu anak UNTING, Senior Land Officer, Sarawak State Government;
- Mrs. Lonie anak PINDA, Legal Officer , Sarawak State Government;
- Mr. Muhammad Firdaus bin ABDUL RAHIM, Senior Assistant Registrar, International Affairs Division, Federal Court of Malaysia.
- Ms. Kalpana Devi RAJANTRAN, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva;
- Mr. LOW Tze Hian, Assistant Secretary, Human Rights and Humanities Division, Department of Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia.
