

The First Malaysian International Studies Association Conference (MISAC 1) & Migration Expert Workshop

Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), Bangi, Selangor

14th & 15th February 2024

Organised by



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Introduction

The Malaysian International Studies Association (MyISA) was established under the auspices of the Registrar of Societies (RoS) in 2023, with the overarching aims of advancing scholarly and policy discourse in the field of International Relations (IR). We do so by connecting scholars, practitioners, policy experts and IR students through research and publication, policy dialogue and academic seminar. The year 2024 witnesses our very first endeavour to engage the broader community of IR scholars and post-graduate students by convening the first international seminar known as the First International Conference of Malaysian International Studies Association (MISAC 1). We are pleased to announce that this year's conference, which will be convened fully in-person, will be co-organised with the Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (IKMAS), Research Centre for History, Politics and International Affairs (SPHEA), both from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), and the International Institute of Public Policy & Management (INPUMA), Universiti Malaya UM).

Overarching Theme and Aim

This year's theme has been collectively determined by the Committee Members of MyISA as "***Mega-Trends in the Indo-Pacific Region: Issues and Challenges for Malaysia and Southeast Asia***". This theme broadly covers a range of topical issues such as Theorizing IR in Southeast Asia; Geopolitics and Rivalry in the Indo-Pacific; Malaysia, ASEAN and Regionalism; Foreign Policy and Diplomacy; Security and Development; Migration and Governance; Non-Traditional Threats and Organized Crimes; and Peace, Conflict and Humanitarian.

At the outset, this Conference aims to bring together prominent and esteemed Malaysian IR scholars to exchange views and connect with other emerging IR scholars, early-career researchers, post-graduate students and policymakers. Specially curated keynote and plenary sessions feature prominent scholars, and it will be followed by the official launching of MyISA. The launching session showcases the invaluable contribution of Malaysian prominent scholars to the knowledge corpus and the production of new generations of IR scholars, enabling the IR traditions in

the conduct of both fundamental and policy research, and engaging the global community of IR scholars and practitioners.

Additionally, this Conference, with the support of a not-for-profit organisation: Porticus, also features sponsored panels, focusing on migration and governance, and these will be followed by the convening of a half-day Migration Expert Workshop on 15th February 2024. The half-day workshop, in particular, features two special guests, sharing their first-hand experience in regional and global outreach and advocacy programmes, with the aim to achieving safe and orderly transnational migration in the region. These sponsored panels and the half-day migration workshop also aim to critically appraise both Malaysian policy and scholarly discourse, governing international migration into/from Malaysia from the broader international relations and political economy lens (also considering other disciplines such as broader social sciences, public policy, public health, law, and economics).

About the Programme Booklet

This Programme Booklet is divided into two parts:

Part 1 contains information about the overall conference agenda, including the convening of 12 seminar panels covering various topics, and short biographies of Malaysian prominent scholars.

Part 2 contains information related to the convening of Migration Expert Workshop on 15 February 2024, including the overall workshop agenda, short biographies of our special guests.

Part 3 contains information about the members of the Conference's Organizing Committee, acknowledgement of volunteers and logistics arrangement

We warmly welcome all our esteemed scholars and special guests, presenters and participants.

Sincerely,

Organizing Committee

The First Malaysian International Studies Association Conference (MISAC 1), 2024
Malaysian International Studies Association (MyISA)



Part 1

**The First Malaysian International Studies Association
Conference (MISAC 1)**

**Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI),
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)**

14th February 2024

The First Malaysian International Studies Association Conference (MISAC 1)

Programme Agenda

Time	Agenda			
830-900	Registration			
900-930	Recitation Welcoming Remarks by the President of Malaysian International Studies Association (MyISA), Prof. Dr Zarina Othman Remarks & Launching of MISAC 1 Venue: Dewan Sheikh Othman Sarawak (Main Hall), Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)			
930-940	Group Photo Venue: Dataran dan Lobi Ilmuan, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)			
940-1110 [Parallel Session] 1.5 hours	Panel 1: MyISA Future Scholars – Conflict, Governance and Diplomacy 1. Han Jiaxin , Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), “ <i>Xinjiang and China’s National Security</i> ”. 2. Qin Qining , Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), “ <i>The new development of Sino-Saudi relationship during MBS as de facto Saudi leader and the impact</i> ”	Panel 1A: MyISA Future Scholars –Rural and Sustainable Development 1. Juliyanis Jamal and Andika Wahab , Institute of Malaysian & International Studies (IKMAS, UKM), “ <i>Complex Governance and the Elimination of Child Labour among Palm Oil Smallholders in Sabah, Malaysia: A Preliminary Review</i> ”. 2. Luqman Nul-Hakeem and Khadijah Md Khalid , Universiti Malaya (UM), “ <i>Customary land (Tanah Adat)</i> ”	Panel 2: Development and Security 1. Mohd Noor Musa, Nur Zalikhaa’ Zainal Abidin, Muhammad Fadzil Anif and Khalid Abdul Hamid , Institut Masa Depan Malaysia, “ <i>No Fish, No Money: The Impacts of Land Reclamation Project on The Coastal Community in Penang, Malaysia</i> ”. 2. Abd Hamid Abd Murad , Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) and Azril Mohd Amin , Institut Masa	Panel 3: Sponsored Migration Panel - Theorizing International Migration: Malaysia as a Case Study 1. Bakri Mat , Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), “ <i>Targeted Refugee Response Plan (TRRP): A Strategic Perspective from Malaysia</i> ” 2. Ramli Dollah , Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), “ <i>Speaking’ and ‘Doing’ security in Securitisation</i> ”

	<p><i>of this relationship to US-Saudi ties</i>".</p> <p>3. Amna Khalid, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), "<i>Navigating Choppy Waters: Southeast Asia and the Indo-Pacific Rivalry</i>".</p> <p>Moderator: Nafisah Ilham Hussin, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI)</p> <p>Venue: Bilik Aktiv Learning 1 (Aras 1), Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>	<p><i>acquisitions and replacement (or compensations) practices by the Selangor State government against the Temuan community</i>".</p> <p>3. Rudy Kana, Institute for Advanced Studies (IAS, UM), Muhammad Danial Azman, International Institute of Public Policy and Management (INPUMA, UM), and Adilah Abdul Ghapor, Universiti Malaya (UM), "<i>Explaining Youth and Digital Political Engagement: Malaysia's Young Voters, Political Communication and Neuromarketing</i>".</p> <p>Moderator: Noor Atika Shafinaz Nazri, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)</p> <p>Venue: Bilik Seminar 1, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>	<p>Depan Malaysia, "<i>Gap Analysis on Biosafety Act 2007: The Way Forward</i>".</p> <p>3. Haezreena Begum Abdul Hamid, Universiti Malaya (UM), "<i>An Exploratory Study on the Sustainability and Effects of 4IR on Vulnerable Groups in Malaysia</i>".</p> <p>Moderator: Mohd Kamarulnizam Abdullah, Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (IKMAS), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)</p> <p>Venue: Bilik Aktiv Learning 3, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>	<p><i>Theory: Analysing failed securitisation of migrants in Sabah</i>".</p> <p>3. Mashitah Hamidi, Department of Social Administration and Justice, Universiti Malaya (UM), "<i>Navigating Borders: Intersections of Migration and Social Justice</i>".</p> <p>Convener: Andika Wahab, IKMAS, UKM</p> <p>Rapporteur: Nik Hasif, IKMAS, UKM</p> <p>Venue: Bilik Mesyuarat Bitara, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>
1110-1130	<p>Tea Break</p> <p>Venue: Dataran dan Lobi Ilmuan, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>			
1130-1300 [Parallel Session] 1.5 hours	<p>Panel 4: Theorising IR of Southeast Asia</p> <p>1. Aini Fatimah Roslam, Malaysian International Studies Association (MyISA) and Zarina Othman, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), "<i>Realisme, Neo-Realisme dan Realisme Neo-Klasik di Indo-Pacific</i>".</p>	<p>Panel 4A: MyISA Future Scholars – Politics and Security</p> <p>1. Nurhidayu Rosli, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), "<i>Kerelevanan Strategi Pemasaran Politik Parti Dalam Pilihan Raya Negeri 2023 Berdasarkan Calon, Parti, Isu dan Manifesto</i>".</p>	<p>Panel 5: Non-Traditional Threats and Organized Crimes</p> <p>1. Bakri Mat, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), "<i>Confronting Global Food Insecurity: Advancing Sustainable Solutions for Human Security</i>".</p> <p>2. Shazwanis Shukri, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), "<i>The nexus between migration and human</i></p>	<p>Panel 6: Sponsored Migration Panel - Mixed Migration and Irregularity</p> <p>1. Wan Shawaluddin Wan Hassan, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), "<i>When Survival Matters More Than Identity: The Case of Suluk Migrants in Sabah after Tanduo 2013</i>".</p>

	<p>2. Muhammad Danial Azman, Khadijah Md Khalid, International Institute of Public Policy and Management (INPUMA, Universiti Malaya) and Zarina Othman, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), “<i>Coexistence and Negation of Digital Peace, Regional Order and Global Intrusion: Searching for Malaysia in the Indo-Pacific Discourse</i>”.</p> <p>3. Siti Zuliha Razali, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), “<i>Religious Renaissance: A Continuum Paradox in International Relations</i>”.</p> <p>Moderator: Zarina Othman, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)</p> <p>Venue: Bilik Aktiv Learning 1 (Aras 1), Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>	<p>2. Ahmad Pirdaus Idrus, Institute for Advanced Studies (IAS, UM), Muhammad Danial Azman, International Institute of Public Policy and Management (INPUMA, UM), and Adilah Abdul Gapor, Universiti Malaya (UM), “<i>Exploring Maritime Security and Cyber Resilience in the Context of Malaysia’s Naval Modernization and Southeast Asian Geopolitics</i>”.</p> <p>3. Muhammad Naim Ahmad Juhari, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), “<i>Keselamatan Alam Sekitar dan Ancaman Penyeludupan Haiwan Liar yang Dilindungi di Malaysia, 2010-2023</i>”.</p> <p>Moderator: Sharifah Nursyahidah Syed Annuar, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)</p> <p>Venue: Bilik Seminar 1, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>	<p><i>security: Addressing Malaysia’s perspective</i>”.</p> <p>3. Nafisah Ilham Hussin, Ahmad Miqdad Shamsuddin, Norhafiza Mohd Hed, Nadirah Mohd Azmi, Khairunnisa A Shukor and Sakinah Salleh, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI), “<i>Pemerdagangan Orang untuk Eksploitasi Seksual dan Kesannya Terhadap Keselamatan Insan dan Negara</i>”.</p> <p>Moderator: Ramli Dollah, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS)</p> <p>Venue: Bilik Aktiv Learning 3, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>	<p>2. Dayangku Norasyikin Awang Tejuddin, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), “<i>Striking a Balance: Addressing Irregular Migration and Upholding Migrant Rights in Sarawak</i>”.</p> <p>3. Karma Tashi Choedron, University of Nottingham (Malaysia)</p> <p>Convener: Aizat Khairi, Universiti Kuala Lumpur (UniKL)</p> <p>Rapporteur: Nik Hasif, IKMAS, UKM</p> <p>Venue: Bilik Mesyuarat Bitara, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>
1300-1400	<p>Lunch Break</p> <p>Venue: Dataran dan Lobi Ilmuan, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>			
1400-1530 [Parallel Session] 1.5 hours	<p>Panel 7: Peace, Humanitarian and Diplomacy</p> <p>1. Aizat Khairi (UniKL), Mohd Na’eim Ajis (UUM), and Mohd Ramlan Mohd Arshad (UiTM), “<i>Peranan dan Sumbangan Malaysia dalam Isu Pelarian</i>”</p>	<p>Panel 7A: Gender and Human (In)Security</p> <p>1. Riki Rahman and Muhammad Amirul Abd Rahaman, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia (UTHM), “<i>Eksplorasi Seksual Wanita Indonesia</i>”</p>	<p>Panel 8: Forced Migration and the Role of Non-State Actors</p> <p>1. Mohd Ramlan and Nur Aqilah Mohd Zaidan, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), “<i>Peranan NGO Dalam Menangani Konflik Pelarian Rohingya di Malaysia</i>”.</p>	<p>Panel 9: Sponsored Migration Panel - Transnational Movement Building: Challenges and Opportunities</p> <p>1. Aslam Abdul Jalil, International Institute of Public Policy and Management (INPUMA),</p>

	<p><i>Bangsa Moro dan Rohingya</i>".</p> <p>2. Ikhran Ramli, Ramli Dollah, and Mohd Ezni Hezri Mohd Yusop, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), "<i>Peranan ASEAN Dalam Kedinamikan Hubungan Bilateral Malaysia terhadap China</i>".</p> <p>3. Mohd Hasim Ujang, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), "<i>Malaysia's Case of Humanitarian Diplomacy in Selected Countries: Investigating the Prominence of Humanitarian Diplomacy as a Tool of Statecraft</i>".</p> <p>Moderator: Muhammad Danial Azman (UM)</p> <p>Venue: Bilik Aktiv Learning 1 (Aras 1), Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>	<p><i>dan Keselamatan Insan di Malaysia: Satu Tinjauan Awal</i>".</p> <p>2. Muhammad Rahimi Hasan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), "<i>National Council of Women's Organisations Malaysia (NCWO) dan Kongres Wanita Indonesia (Kowani): Ideologi dan Cabaran Semasa</i>".</p> <p>3. Ayusia Sabhita Kusuma and Felicciana Yayi Amanova, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia, "<i>Bridging Gaps, Facing Challenges: A Comparative Analysis of the National Action Plans on Women, Peace, and Security in Indonesia and Philippines</i>".</p> <p>Moderator: Azlizan Mat Enh, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)</p> <p>Venue: Bilik Seminar 1, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>	<p>2. Daniel Ruiz de Garibay, Asia Pacific University, "<i>Fostering Sustainable Livelihoods: Evaluating the Skillsets of Asylum-Seekers and Refugees in Indonesia</i>".</p> <p>3. Sarah Adibah Hamzah and Rodziana Mohamed Razali, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), "<i>The Vulnerability of Stateless Rohingya to the Risk of Forced Labour Practices in Malaysia: Analysis of Malaysian Laws and Policies</i>".</p> <p>Moderator: Shazwanis Shukri, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM)</p> <p>Venue: Bilik Aktiv Learning 3, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>	<p>Universiti Malaya (UM), "<i>Countering xenophobia: building solidarity with Rohingya during the COVID-19 pandemic</i>".</p> <p>2. Hasan Al-Akraa, Asylum Access Malaysia, "<i>Refugee Integration: Experience and Challenges in Malaysia</i>".</p> <p>3. Nasrikah Paidin, Indonesian Community Leader, "<i>Transnational Movement Building: Challenges and Opportunities Experienced from Organizing Migrant Domestic Workers in Malaysia</i>".</p> <p>4. Marat Yu, Porticus (Asia), Transnational Movement Building</p> <p>Convener: Andika Wahab, IKMAS, UKM</p> <p>Rapporteur: Nik Hasif, IKMAS, UKM</p> <p>Venue: Bilik Mesyuarat Bitara, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>
1530-1600	<p>Keynote Address by Prof. Dr Johan Saravanamuttu, Nanyang Technological University (NTU)</p> <p>Venue: Dewan Sheikh Othman Sarawak (Main Hall), Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>			
1600-1610	<p>Tea Break (Light Refreshment)</p> <p>Venue: Dataran dan Lobi Ilmuan, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>			

1610-1730	<p>Plenary: <i>Megatrends in the Indo-Pacific Region: Issues & Challenges for Malaysia and Southeast Asia</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● YBhg. Emeritus Prof. Dr D. S. Ranjit Singh, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), “<i>The Reemergence of Borneo as a Political Hotspot in Southeast Asia</i>”. ● Prof. Hajjah Ruhanas Harun, Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia (UPNM), “<i>ASEAN Response to the Indo Pacific Construct</i>”. ● Prof. Dr K.S. Nathan, Asia-Europe Institute, Universiti Malaya (UUM), “<i>Megatrends in the Indo Pacific Region: The Role of Big Powers</i>”. <p>Moderated by YBhg. Tan Sri Mohamed Jawhar Hassan</p> <p>Venue: Dewan Sheikh Othman Sarawak (Main Hall), Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p> <p>Note: Short biographies of plenary speakers appear in <i>Annex I</i>.</p>
1730-1815	<p>Keynote and Official Launching of MyISA by YBhg. Prof. Dato’ Dr Zakaria Hj. Ahmad</p> <p>Venue: Dewan Sheikh Othman Sarawak (Main Hall) and Dataran dan Lobi Ilmuan, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p> <p>Closing dinner will be served at</p>

Moderator: Nafisah Ilham Hussin, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI)

Venue: Bilik Aktiv Learning 1 (Aras 1), Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)

1. Han Jiaxin, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), “*Conflict and China’s Grand Strategy in Xinjiang PRC*”.

Abstract

This research explored the topic of "Conflict and China’s Grand Strategy in Xinjiang PRC," focusing on the newly establishment of three free trade zones (FTZ) in Xinjiang on 31st, October 2023. The ethnically diverse and strategically vital region of Xinjiang acts as a crossroads for China's strategic choices as they relate to domestic conflicts and aspirations to achieve global prosperity as China's national interests. The current scholarly discourse offers partial evaluations that frequently ignore the comprehensive understanding needed to fully understand the FTZ's intentions and impacts. In order to fill this significant gap, this paper tends to employ a thorough methodology to investigate the geo-economic foundations of China's FTZ governmental declaration. It explores how security concerns connect with economic interests, highlighting the balance between conflict dynamics and economic progress. By employing qualitative methods such as expert interviews, focus group discussions, and fieldwork, the study demonstrates the complex socio-economic effects of China's policies on Xinjiang. This research requires attention since its findings could affect international relations, shape policy decisions, and enhance academic knowledge. The study bridges academic boundaries. by adopting a multidisciplinary perspective and provides insights on global governance, regional studies, and conflict resolution. The research attempts to offer a thorough

and objective analysis, taking into account potential biases, ethical problems, and constraints of limited access. With Xinjiang situated at the intersection of China's economic objectives, grand strategy, and ethnic complexity, this study tends to provide a comprehensive understanding that is crucial for scholars, policymakers, and global stakeholders. It is a methodical examination of one of the most intricate geopolitical problems of contemporary times, with the FTZ acting as an essential frame for reference to reveal various aspects of China's involvement in Xinjiang.

Keywords: China Grand Strategy; conflict resolution; ethnic complexity; free trade zones (FTZ); Xinjiang

2. Qin Qining, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), *“The New Development of Sino-Saudi Relationship during MBS as De Facto Saudi Leader and the Impact towards US-Saudi Ties”*.

Abstract

In recent years, Mohammed bin Salman (MBS) has become the de facto Saudi leader, and Saudi Arabia under his leadership has played an increasingly important role in the geopolitics of the Middle East. This study aims to explore the new development of China-Saudi Arabia relations under the leadership of MBS and analyse the impact of this relationship on the U.S.-Saudi Arabia relations. Through in-depth research on the political, economic and cultural exchanges between China and Saudi Arabia, we found that China-Saudi Arabia relations experienced significant changes during the MBS period. Cooperation between China and Saudi Arabia has not only achieved new breakthroughs in traditional fields such as energy and trade, but also presented new cooperation highlights in areas such as high technology, infrastructure construction and counter-terrorism. This close cooperative relationship is of great significance to peace and stability in the Middle East. However, the deepening of China-Saudi Arabia relations has also attracted the attention of the international community, especially the impact on the relationship between the United States and Saudi Arabia. This article aims to explore the

potential possibilities for the future development of China-Saudi Arabia relations. Although the current cooperation between the two countries is relatively limited, as the global geopolitical landscape evolves and common interests increase, the prospects for future cooperation remain optimistic; as well as explore the factors influencing the development of China-Saudi relations; and finally, describe/assess the role of the United States in this relationship and the possible impact of these "vital triangle" on the region.

Keywords: Leadership; geopolitics; Middle East; Sino-Saudi Relations

3. Amna Khalid, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), "*Navigating Choppy Waters: Southeast Asia and the Indo-Pacific Rivalry*".

Abstract

Southeast Asia, a region pulsating with diverse cultures and economies, finds itself at the fulcrum of intensifying Indo-Pacific power dynamics and rivalry particularly between the United States and China. The rivalry manifests in various forms such as economic partnerships, infrastructure investment, diplomatic jostling, and maritime disagreements in the contested South China Sea. This strategic tug-of-war poses a crucial question for member states: how do Southeast Asian nations navigate power dynamics in the Indo-Pacific while safeguarding regional stability and their strategic interests? Through an exploration of historical and contemporary perspectives, this research aims to offer insights into the strategies adopted by Southeast Asia in response to the competing influences of major powers. The methodology employed in this paper will be qualitative, utilising the library research method. This research exploration extends beyond regional boundaries, encompassing global geopolitics, alliances, and probable strategic choices. As the geopolitical landscape continues to evolve due to power contestation, Southeast Asia's role in shaping the future of the Indo-Pacific region will undoubtedly be pivotal. The region's ability to navigate these challenges will determine its resilience in the face of the stormy seas of international relations.

Keywords: Southeast Asia; Indo-Pacific; geopolitics; United States; China

Moderator: Noor Atika Shafinaz Nazri, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)

Venue: Bilik Seminar 1, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)

1. Juliyanis Jamal and Andika Wahab, Institute of Malaysian & International Studies (IKMAS, UKM), “*Complex Governance and the Elimination of Child Labour among Palm Oil Smallholders in Sabah, Malaysia: A Preliminary Review*”.

Abstract

The global palm oil industry contributes to fiscal, trade, and foreign exchange earnings in many producing countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia, employs millions of plantation workers, and supports the livelihoods of millions of smallholder farmers and their families. Despite its known contribution to these communities, the industry is characterised by a complex governance and regulatory system, linking both public and private actors in the global marketplace. Growingly, in the name of “sustainable palm oil”, market requirements are made more stringent, in this case, we refer to the global market expectation to eliminate child labour in the palm oil industry. This global move triggers actions and reactions, in particular the upstream supply chain i.e., the producing countries where palm oil is planted and produced. By focusing on the case of smallholder farmers in Sabah (Malaysia), we reviewed the existing literature that explains these actions and reactions. Our preliminary review found three key narratives. First, despite growing market requirements and global sentiment to eliminate child labour, smallholders are often left behind from this movement. Secondly, while some pockets of smallholders are exposed to sustainability vocabulary and practices, they are limited to economic and environmental aspects. The social aspect of sustainable production is often ignored. Finally, literature highlights that children’s participation in palm oil activities in Sabah

are often characterized by complex factors (e.g., chronic poverty) and systemic barriers (e.g., lack of documentation) that position children at risk of child labour. To conclude, while this existing literature is able to shed light on such actions and reactions to eliminate child labour, it is inadequate to explain why such complex factors and systemic barriers continue to exist, and importantly, how such global standards to eliminate child labour affect their everyday palm oil activities.

Keywords: Governance complex; palm oil; smallholders; child labour, supply chain; sustainability

2. Luqman Nul-Hakeem and Khadijah Md Khalid, Universiti Malaya (UM), *“Customary land (Tanah Adat) acquisitions and replacement (or compensations) practices by the Selangor State government against the Temuan community”*.

Abstract

This policy research examines the intrusive impact of the present policy of customary land (Tanah Adat) acquisitions and replacement (or compensations) practices by the Selangor State government against the Temuan community (one of the major indigenous groups in Peninsular Malaysia) in Shah Alam Malaysia. This research aims to investigate specific intrinsic linkages and empowerment between the Temuan people in Shah Alam and the socioeconomic disparity over the replacement mechanism of the state government against the displacement of the Temuan from their former ancestral land sites, which are now part of the government-sponsored commercial development projects. Despite existing regulations to protect indigenous peoples' rights, the transfer and compensation processes for customary lands often lead to unfair outcomes, undermining the Temuan's opportunities for sustainable empowerment and well-being. Through qualitative semi-structured interviews and surveys with the Temuan people, particularly from Kampung Air Kuning, the study explores the adverse effects of land displacement and inadequate compensation mechanisms. The findings highlight the challenges faced by the Temuan in accessing equitable compensation and the broader socioeconomic impacts of their displacement. The research calls for more transparent and inclusive policy

frameworks that address the unique needs and perspectives of the Temuan community, advocating for their rights and participation in development processes. This study underlines the necessity for policy reforms to ensure the future sustainability and empowerment of the Temuan and other Orang Asli communities in Malaysia, aiming to improve their quality of life through more considered and equitable land policies.

Keywords: Customary land; Temuan community; transparency; orang asli

3. Rudy Kana, Institute for Advanced Studies (IAS, UM), **Muhammad Danial Azman**, International Institute of Public Policy and Management (INPUMA, UM), and **Adilah Abdul Ghapor**, Universiti Malaya (UM), *“Explaining Youth and Digital Political Engagement: Malaysia’s Young Voters, Political Communication and Neuromarketing”*.

Abstract

Undi 18 Bill made 48% of voters between 18 and 40 years old, significant in November 2022 and the six Malaysian state elections in August 2023. Populist politicians use popular social media platforms such as TikTok, Instagram, Twitter, and WhatsApp to attract young voters to their cause. This has increased populist rhetoric and non-violent extremism. This paper explains how the personality traits of young voters influence their voting behaviour and engagement with populist political communication and local electoral marketing. To deduce their core beliefs, we utilised an online questionnaire, selected focus group discussions, a neuromarketing lab experiment, and a Delphi analysis on 15,768 Malaysian youths from six states. We aim to understand how political parties can offer services and social benefits to voters in exchange for their votes to improve society and people's lives. In the Malaysian political market, voters can be viewed as customers who purchase a service. Findings confirm that the Planned Behavior Theory and the Big Five personality assumptions of political psychology are essential in comprehending the behaviour of younger voters in Malaysia's electoral politics, which is often neglected.

Moderator: Mohd Kamarulnizam Abdullah, Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (IKMAS), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)

Venue: Bilik Aktiv Learning 3, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)

1. Mohd Noor Musa, Nur Zalikhaa' Zainal Abidin, Muhammad Fadzil Anif and Khalid Abdul Hamid, Institut Masa Depan Malaysia, *“No Fish, No Money: The Impacts of Land Reclamation Project on The Coastal Community in Penang, Malaysia”*.

Abstract

One of the offshoots of urbanisation is the construction of reclamation sites. The Penang South Islands (PSI) project, also known as the Penang South Reclamation (PSR) project, is a large-scale development initiative located at the southern coast of Penang, Malaysia. The project raises concerns regarding its socioeconomic impacts, especially to the vulnerable groups, and lack of public consultation in the decision-making processes. MASA has embarked on an exploratory study to identify and highlight the economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR) on mega project impacts of a land reclamation to the coastal communities in Penang. Though this reclamation project carries the narrative of enhancing the livelihood of the people, it often impedes the ESCR aspects. In addressing this issue, MASA has consulted the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM) and established its network with researcher from Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), Seberang Perai Tengah district office, Jaringan Ekologi dan Iklim (JEDI) - a local environmental NGO, marine scientists, researchers from the Centre for Policy and International Studies (CenPRIS) and the affected coastal communities, in particular fishermen, to find solutions in overcoming economic and social dilemmas facing the coastal

communities, and to raise public awareness on these pertinent human right issues. The study employed a mixed-methods approach, integrating an exploratory case study and a situational analysis to analyse the socioeconomic impact of PSI megaproject on coastal fishermen in Penang. Data was extracted from multiple sources, including through interviews with fishermen and leaders of CSOs, questionnaires and official records from local government agencies. The result of the study highlights the four (4) major concerns, which are the rights to standard adequate standard of living of fishermen, rights to their social protection and sustainable living, rights to healthy environment and the rights to safeguarding cultures and cultural activities.

Keywords: Coastal community; land reclamation project; Malaysia; Penang

2. Abd Hamid Abd Murad, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) and **Azril Mohd Amin**, Institut Masa Depan Malaysia, "*Gap Analysis on Biosafety Act 2007: The Way Forward*".

Abstract

Malaysia's declared intention to make biotechnology a competitive industry began in the Eighth Malaysia Plan. It has the capability to transform various industrial sectors, in particular the agriculture sector by producing value-added agricultural products while generating new industries to support economic growth. The National Policy on Biological Diversity 1998 aims to conserve Malaysia's biological diversity and to ensure the sustainability element of its components towards the socio-economic development of the nation which includes, among others, biosafety, and biotechnology. While protecting and promoting environmental conservation and protection of biological resources both through domestic legislation, policy measures as well as active involvement in international protocols on environmental biodiversity, Malaysia needs to be wary of claims that the Act might contradict the spirit of the Biosafety Protocol. While the Biosafety Act 2007 has been crafted to achieve this protective measure, it appears that it is still insufficient to achieve its primary objective. The regulatory framework for the biotechnology industry must not be a hindrance to the trade aspect of biotech products. Scientific development must be

carried out in conformity with the regulatory framework and the law must not be too rigid as to hinder scientific development. As such, the policy and legislative aspects of safe and sustainable use of biological resources may require further revisit. In the absence of decided cases, this task might be a challenge as the provisions of the statute have not been judicially tested for its efficacy.

Keywords: Biotechnology industry; Biosafety Act 2007; Malaysia; socio-economic development

3. Haezreena Begum Abdul Hamid, Universiti Malaya (UM), *“An Exploratory Study on the Sustainability and Effects of 4IR on Vulnerable Groups in Malaysia”*.

Abstract

The 4IR is a fusion of technology, which cuts across the physical, digital, and biological worlds. According to the Malaysian National Fourth Industrial Revolution Policy, the 4IR can ostensibly boost the country’s economy and sustainability, raise income levels, increase societal cohesion, improve efficiency, provide convenience, and better protect limited natural resources. Given this, the Malaysian government aims to implement the 4IR agenda and leverage the transformation of technology into all sectors to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the nation. However, these developments have placed the vulnerable groups at risk and created further challenges in their daily lives. These challenges could include job loss and opportunities in certain sectors; rising rate of poverty; wider gender gap; and a higher waste of resources. Therefore, this paper aims to explore the challenges of 4IR on the poor and economically vulnerable including those living in the rural areas; children; elderly people; and people with disabilities (collectively referred to as “vulnerable group”). Using primary and secondary sources, this research will collect and analyse existing data, concepts, opinions on the effects and challenges faced by vulnerable groups in Malaysia in navigating the impact of 4IR. The paper will conclude by proposing ideas and recommendations to overcome existing barriers faced by the vulnerable groups to ensure that 4IR can benefit all sectors of the community equally.

Keywords: 4IR; vulnerable group; challenge; sustainability

Convenor: Andika Wahab, Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (IKMAS),
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)

Rapporteur: Nik Hasif Mat, Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (IKMAS),
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)

Venue: Bilik Mesyuarat Bitara, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)

Preliminary inquiries: This panel aims to address the following inquiries, but not limited to:

- How do contemporary migration dynamics in Malaysia (e.g., size of migration/migrants, legal status, economic sectors dependent on migrant workforce, socio-political dynamics, criminal justice system, etc.) inform, shape or otherwise drive policy-making decisions and public discourse in Malaysia?
- How far, or, to what extent do the existing theories and concepts inform scholars to critically appraise the complex interplay between contemporary migration dynamics, public policy and political discourse in Malaysia?
- By using Malaysia as a case study or an empirical place, what and how best we can engage in, contest or enrich the global discourse on international migration, including conversation pertaining to south-south migration and decolonizing migration studies?

1. Bakri Mat, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), “*Targeted Refugee Response Plan (TRRP): A Strategic Perspective from Malaysia*”

Abstract

The issue of illegal immigration and refugees poses a complex non-traditional security challenge in Southeast Asia, particularly for Malaysia. As of the end of December 2023, Malaysia hosts 185,300 registered refugees and asylum seekers. Malaysia’s refusal to sign the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol impacts both refugee welfare and Malaysia's international standing as a hospitable host. This study aims to provide actionable approaches to these challenges. Through qualitative research and content analysis, the study analyses data gathered from interviews, seminars, and field studies in regions including Kedah. It also compares Malaysia's approach with policies from Turkey, Lebanon, Uganda, Jordan, and Costa Rica. The analysis reveals significant gaps in Malaysia's approach to handling refugees, resulting in persistent issues. The study offers two strategic options for Malaysia: joining the 1951 Refugee Convention to formalise refugee recognition and rights or developing specific legal and institutional mechanisms without signing the Convention. The recommended approach is the latter, which would allow Malaysia to manage refugee issues in accordance with national interests and readiness. This would entail the implementation of the Targeted Refugee Response Plan (TRRP)©, providing a more proactive approach to refugee matters. These recommendations are pertinent to Malaysia's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) regarding rights of refugees. The research informs policymaking and contributes to the global discourse on refugee management, emphasising the need for customised strategies that balance security, human rights, and humanitarian duties.

Keywords: Human security; non-traditional security; Malaysia; Targeted Refugee Response Plan (TRRP); universal periodic review (UPR)

2. Ramli Dollah, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), “*Speaking’ and ‘Doing’ security in Securitisation Theory: Analysing failed securitisation of migrants in Sabah*”.

Abstract

Securitisation theory is a theory that seeks to explain why an issue becomes a security issue. It argues that it becomes security when the securitising actor, through speech acts, successfully convinces the audience that the issue is an existential threat. This enables the actor to adopt extraordinary measures to deal with the issue. Drawing on securitisation theory on migrants in Sabah (Malaysia), this paper argues that 'speaking security' through speech acts is different from 'doing security.' While the securitising actors manage to convince the audiences that the migrants are an existential threat to Sabah's security, the actors - mostly state politicians, societal elites, and the state government ruling party — failed to deal with the issue. And this ends up with failed securitisation. Therefore, this paper argues that understanding how securitisation works requires the analyst to look beyond the power of language through speech acts but to understand the context when the securitisation takes place. In this study, it shows the failure of the state-federal government to implement a comprehensive and consistent policy in handling this issue requires understanding the context of Sabah. As a result, even though the audience is successfully convinced that migrants are a security threat, the government fails to address this threat due to various problems such as economic factors, financial constraints, logistics, geographical factors, and other factors. This situation underscores a notable imbalance in securitisation theory, giving more emphasis to 'speaking security' and less attention to the practical aspect of 'doing security', which is crucial for understanding diverse global issues.

Keywords: Securitisation; speech act; policy; migration; Malaysia

3. Mashitah Hamidi, Department of Social Administration and Justice, Universiti Malaya (UM), “*Navigating Borders: Intersections of Migration and Social Justice*”

Abstract

This study explores the intricate relationship between migration and social justice, highlighting the multifaceted dynamics that shape the experiences of migrants within diverse societal contexts. Drawing on a critical theoretical framework informed by intersectionality, structural analysis, and human rights perspectives, the abstract delves into the complex interplay of power, inequality, and agency inherent in migration processes. It examines how migration is influenced by global economic disparities, political conflicts, environmental crises, and historical legacies of colonialism and imperialism, which intersect with systems of oppression based on race, gender, class, nationality, and legal status. By centring the voices and experiences of migrants themselves, the study underscores the importance of recognizing migrants as rights-bearing individuals and active agents in shaping their own destinies. Furthermore, it emphasizes the ethical imperatives of addressing root causes of migration, dismantling discriminatory practices, and fostering inclusive societies grounded in principles of solidarity and justice. Ultimately, this abstract calls for a comprehensive approach to migration governance that upholds the inherent dignity and rights of all migrants, while promoting social equity, inclusion, and transformative change on a global scale.

Keywords: Intersectionality; migration and social justice; inequality; social equity

Moderator: Zarina Othman, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)

Venue: Bilik Aktiv Learning 1 (Aras 1), Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)

1. Aini Fatihah Roslam, Malaysian International Studies Association (MyISA) **and Zarina Othman**, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), “*Realisme, Neo-Realisme dan Realisme Neo-Klasik di Indo-Pasifik*”.

Abstract (Abstrak)

Setiap disiplin memerlukan teori untuk memimpin kajian, menyediakan dasar bagi suatu penjelasan dan jika memungkinkan memimpin ke arah pembentukan kemampuan untuk membuat andaian. Dalam bidang Hubungan Antarabangsa, Realisme, Neorealisme dan Realisme Neo-klasik merupakan antara teori yang menjadi pemandu utama kajian tingkah laku sesebuah negara. Dengan mengambil tiga kajian kes di Indo Pasifik, iaitu pembentukan dasar luar Myanmar (Realisme), hubungan Amerika Syarikat dengan Myanmar (Neo-realisme) dan hubungan Malaysia dengan Taiwan (Realisme Neo-klasik), kajian ini membincangkan perbandingan antara teori tersebut dalam menjelaskan strategi dan pembentukan dasar sesebuah negara. Dapatan menunjukkan bahawa, setiap teori tersebut mempunyai perbezaan dan persamaan dalam menjelaskan strategi dasar luar sesebuah negara. Namun, tidak dapat dinafikan setiap teori tersebut mempunyai kelemahan dan kelebihan yang tersendiri dalam menjelaskan fenomena kajian berdasarkan sama ada faktor domestik atau sistemik.

Kata kunci: Dasar Luar; Indo-Pasifik; neo-realisme; realisme; realisme neo-klasik

2. Muhammad Danial Azman, Khadijah Md Khalid, International Institute of Public Policy and Management (INPUMA, Universiti Malaya) and **Zarina Othman**, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), “*Coexistence and Negation of Digital Peace, Regional Order and Global Intrusion: Searching for Malaysia in the Indo-Pacific Discourse*”.

Abstract

Despite the growing interest in the study of Malaysian and Southeast Asia, a shift from the institutional focus of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) towards polymorphic attributes of the Indo-Pacific remained contested by myriad coexistence and negation of solutions and proposals. While current policy debates and international studies on Malaysia often focus on external geopolitical and material threats and opportunities, few examine the underlying struggles of knowledge production about Malaysia and its practical policy implications. This paper discusses the perils faced by Malaysia in responding to emerging debates and theories in Southeast Asian and international studies. It also highlights how the country's postcolonial struggles and Third World remnants in politics, policy, and security resist global diffusion and disruptive forces of digital peace, regional order, and global intrusions. This has resulted in failure to explore and investigate growing local and nested security threats and opportunities, perpetuating missed opportunities to "search" and "discover" Malaysian perspectives in the Indo-Pacific discourse.

3. Siti Zuliha Razali, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), “*Religious Renaissance: A Continuum Paradox in International Relations*”.

Abstract

The “Asian Renaissance” is a concept that was envisioned by Anwar Ibrahim when he was the Finance Minister of Malaysia almost three decades ago. His 15-year incarceration in 1999 left this vision a mere wisp of an idea. With the most recent

general election in 2022, this idea is making a comeback along with its innovator who has now become the tenth Prime Minister of Malaysia. Although 28 years have passed since Anwar wrote his book, “The Asian Renaissance”, his vision has still remained intact even through the turbulent period that Malaysian politics had taken in the past decade. Reintroducing the “Asian Renaissance” as a new paradigm could help solve the present conflict afflicting Malaysia and the rest of Asia as a whole. However, how will Anwar go about realising this vision? What challenges will he face? Is the “Asian Renaissance” attainable, or is it doomed to remain a rocking horse on the path to a utopian ideal? Similar questions are also asked by scholars in describing the controversial position of Religion as a variable in International Relation (IR) studies. When pitted against mainstream IR paradigms such as Realism, Religion has always taken a backseat due to its challenges in addressing real-world issues. This paper aims to explore how both Religion and the concept of the “Asian Renaissance” could rival mainstream disciplines in addressing problems in world politics.

Panel 4A – MyISA Future Scholars – Politics and Security

Moderator: Sharifah Nursyahidah Syed Annuar, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)

Venue: Bilik Seminar 1, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)

1. Nurhidayu Rosli, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), *“Kerelevanan Strategi Pemasaran Politik Parti Dalam Pilihan Raya Negeri 2023 Berdasarkan Calon, Parti, Isu dan Manifesto”*.

Abstrak

Dalam sesebuah negara yang mengguna pakai sistem demokrasi, pemilihan seseorang pemimpin atau wakil rakyat akan dijalankan melalui sistem pilihan raya. Pilihan raya merupakan satu-satunya kegiatan politik yang melibatkan orang awam. Kajian cuba melihat kerelevanan strategi pemasaran politik parti berdasarkan calon, parti, isu dan manifesto dalam kerangka Teori Pemasaran Politik dengan meneliti kata kunci yang digunakan dalam kempen calon, parti, isu serta manifesto. Secara spesifiknya, kajian menggariskan objektif untuk; Menerangkan latar belakang strategi pemasaran politik parti dalam pilihan raya bagi memanipulasi sikap pengundi dalam proses pengundian; Mengukur sejauh manakah kerelevanan calon, parti, isu serta manifesto dalam pilihan raya bagi memanipulasi sikap pengundi dalam proses pengundian, dan; Membentuk strategi pemasaran politik yang berkesan bagi setiap parti politik untuk memenangi pilihan raya. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kualitatif dan kuantitatif bagi mendapatkan data berdasarkan kerangka Teori Pemasaran Politik. Kaedah kuantitatif pula melibatkan soal-selidik yang akan diedarkan kepada 100 pengundi dari keseluruhan negeri yang terlibat dalam Pilihan Raya Negeri 2023 iaitu Kelantan, Terengganu, Pulau Pinang, Kedah, Selangor dan Negeri Sembilan. Hasil kajian memaparkan sejauh manakah elemen

calon, parti, isu serta manifesto mampu mempengaruhi sikap pengundi dalam pilihan raya negeri yang diadakan selaku strategi pemasaran politik setiap parti.

Kata kunci: Demokrasi; Malaysia; pengundi; pilihan raya; parti politik

2. Ahmad Pirdaus Idrus, Muhammad Danial Azman, Adilah Abdul Ghapor, Institute for Advanced Studies (IAS), Universiti Malaya (UM), *“Exploring Maritime Security and Cyber Resilience in the context of Malaysia’s Naval Modernization and Southeast Asian Geopolitics”*.

Abstract

The strategic location of Malaysia in Southeast Asia makes geopolitics an essential factor, as our country is situated on crucial routes between the Strait of Malacca and the South China Sea. This paper investigates the challenges and gaps in understanding the political economy drivers of Malaysia's naval modernization, defence chain, and supply within the complex web of Southeast Asian geopolitics, trading economics, and growing cyber warfare. By delving into the defence economics of Malaysia's naval upgrades, this paper seeks to provide a deeper understanding of maritime security and cyber resilience in Southeast Asia. Findings highlight the crucial adaptation of naval defence and self-reliance needs in the military chain and supply (MC&S) in response to nested security threats, ranging from traditional to emerging new and cyber maritime security threats and risks. Despite our national defence policy, Malaysia is searching for a viable naval strategy and MC&S model corresponding to its often underlooked maritime vulnerability and defence economic volatility.

Keywords: Maritime security; cyber resilience; naval modernization; Southeast Asia; geopolitics

3. Muhammad Naim Ahmad Juhari, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), “*Keselamatan Alam Sekitar dan Ancaman Penyeludupan Haiwan Liar yang Dilindungi di Malaysia, 2010-2023*”.

Abstrak

Artikel ini menghujahkan bahawa penyeludupan haiwan liar yang dilindungi merupakan ancaman kepada keselamatan alam sekitar ke atas sfera domestik (Malaysia). Isu penyeludupan haiwan liar telah menjadi satu isu yang mula diberi perhatian. Walaupun pelbagai langkah bagi mengatasi isu berkenaan telah diambil oleh pihak berkuasa tempatan, jalinan kerjasama di peringkat rantau mahupun antarabangsa, isu ini sukar untuk diselesaikan. Malaysia bersama-sama dengan negara lain terus melakukan pelbagai usaha dalam menyelesaikan masalah berkaitan ancaman hidupan liar dari aktiviti penyeludupan. Bahkan *ASEAN* turut meletakkan penyeludupan haiwan sebagai salah satu dari lapan jenayah yang perlu diberi perhatian sebaris dengan jenayah-jenayah rentas sempadan yang merujuk kepada penyeludupan dadah, penggubalan wang haram, jenayah siber, keganasan perlanunan, jenayah siber, jenayah ekonomi, penyeludupan migran dan pemerdagangan orang. Secara keseluruhannya kajian ini mengetengahkan beberapa keadaan atau fenomena bagi memperlihatkan sejauhmana isu berkaitan ancaman alam sekitar seumpama ini turut menjadi isu penting apabila memerihalkan berkenaan disiplin keselamatan. Isu berkaitan pemburuan haiwan liar bagi tujuan penyeludupan menjadi salah satu jenayah global dan turut diberi perhatian di peringkat antarabangsa menerusi medium *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDG). Justeru, kajian ini akan cuba melihat keseriusan isu penyeludupan haiwan liar di Malaysia. Dalam masa yang sama perbincangan akan turut memfokuskan kepada usaha dan cabaran Malaysia dalam mendepani isu ini.

Kata kunci: Keselamatan alam sekitar; penyeludupan; haiwan liar

Panel 5 – Non-Traditional Threats and Organized Crimes

Moderator: Ramli Dollah, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS)

Venue: Bilik Aktiv Learning 3, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)

1. Bakri Mat, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), “*Confronting Global Food Insecurity: Advancing Sustainable Solutions for Human Security*”.

Abstract

Food insecurity is one of the most serious forms of non-traditional risks to human security around the world. Empirical evidence collected through numerous research by experts and authoritative institutions indicated that it has become a troubling occurrence at various levels, more particularly at individual and societal levels. FAO (2023) states that 735 million people experience hunger in 2022, in addition to 2.4 billion people who experience moderate or severe food insecurity, which is examined using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). In reviewing the overarching landscape of global food insecurity with an in-depth focus on Malaysia, this analysis goes into the core causes and far-reaching repercussions of food insecurity. It underlines the importance of implementing a sustainable methodology to limit its harmful consequences on human security. This research used an entirely qualitative technique that focuses on content analysis of official documents and secondary data from policy documents, official reports, and academic literature. The results of the observation demonstrated the strong relationship between food insecurity and numerous socio-political concerns. Areas confronting persistent food insecurity generally face rising conflicts, forced migration, and significant public health concerns. The analysis found major inadequacies in the existing global approach, notably in tackling fundamental matters such as inequitable resource allocation and

environmental sustainability. Domestically, the issue of security has become more acute lately, exposing vulnerable people in the community to food insecurity that is getting more serious. Disruption of supply in the local market and rising food costs seem to be a recurring subject with numerous causes, whether structural or not. This paper argues for the importance of a sustainable approach by combining a top-down and bottom-up approach that takes into account the role of all actors in the country, whether individuals, communities, NGOs, or government agencies, in line with human security aspirations that see the role of the state as a tool for achieve the ultimate objective, food security for all.

Keywords: Food security; human security; non-traditional security; sustainability

2. Shazwanis Shukri, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), *“The nexus between migration and human security: Addressing the Malaysia’s perspective”*.

Abstract

The nexus between human security and migration is complex and multi-faceted. Migration involves the movement of people across national or international borders and can have significant implications for human security. As a nation at the crossroads of Southeast Asia, Malaysia has played a crucial role in both attracting and experiencing human mobility. The country's strategic location and economic growth have attracted a significant influx of immigrants seeking better opportunities, resulting in both documented and undocumented immigration. The analysis is twofold, first, this article explores immigration and human mobility from Malaysia's perspective, shedding light on key trends and policy implications. Second, this article examines the socio-economic impact of immigration on Malaysia, including its influence on population structure, labour market dynamics, and social cohesion. Challenges associated with managing immigration and human mobility in Malaysia are also addressed, such as issues of border security, human trafficking, alongside the strain on public services and infrastructure due to the growing migrant population. Understanding the complexities of immigration is vital for Malaysia's

sustainable development and its aspiration to be a harmonious and inclusive society amidst the evolving global migration landscape.

Keywords: Human mobility; human security; migration; refugees; Southeast Asia

3. Nafisah Ilham Hussin, Ahmad Miqdad Shamsuddin, Norhafiza Mohd Hed, Nadirah Mohd Azmi, Khairunnisa A Shukor and Sakinah Salleh, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI), *“Pemerdagangan Orang untuk Eksploitasi Seksual dan Kesannya Terhadap Keselamatan Insan dan Negara”*.

Abstract (Abstrak)

Di Malaysia, pemerdagangan orang untuk eksploitasi seksual merupakan isu utama dan tertinggi. Kajian ini mengkaji tentang pemerdagangan orang untuk eksploitasi seksual dan kesannya terhadap keselamatan insan dan negara di Malaysia. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kajian kes. Data kajian ini dikumpul melalui temu bual secara semi-struktur. Seramai 30 orang informan dalam kajian ini. 21 orang informan dalam kalangan pegawai penguatkuasaan, perundangan, perlindungan, ahli akademik dan badan bukan Kerajaan (NGO). 9 orang informan merupakan mangsa pemerdagangan orang untuk eksploitasi seksual yang berasal dari negara Malaysia, Vietnam dan Indonesia. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa jenayah pemerdagangan orang untuk eksploitasi seksual memberikan implikasi kepada keselamatan insan dari aspek personal, komuniti, ekonomi dan kesihatan. Selain itu, jenayah ini juga turut memberi implikasi atau ancaman kepada keselamatan negara iaitu dari aspek kedaulatan, sempadan, penarafan laras yang tidak konsisten bagi Laporan Tahunan Jabatan Negara Amerika mengenai pemerdagangan orang (TIP Report) dan peningkatan kadar jenayah. Justeru, perlunya usaha yang proaktif dan konsisten oleh kerajaan Malaysia dalam membanteras jenayah ini bagi menjamin keselamatan insan dan negara.

Kata kunci: Pemerdagangan orang; eksploitasi seksual; keselamatan insan; keselamatan

Panel 6 – Migration Panel - Mixed Migration and Irregularity

Convener: Aizat Khairi, Universiti Kuala Lumpur (UniKL)

Rapporteur: Nik Hasif, IKMAS, UKM

Venue: Bilik Mesyuarat Bitara, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)

Preliminary inquiries: This panel aims to address the following inquiries, but not limited to:

- How mixed migration phenomena drive (over)securitization of Malaysian policy governing international mobility, and/or negative political campaigns and policy debates in the country?
- Are we doing enough to prevent unsafe migration, and protect those who fall victim to irregular migration and other forms of exploitation?
- How best can we identify, monitor and measure “irregular pathways” and/or “irregular migrants” in Malaysia?

1. Wan Shawaluddin Wan Hassan, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), “*When Survival Matters More Than Identity: The Case of Suluk Migrants in Sabah After Tandu 2013*”.

Abstract

Malaysia's sovereignty was challenged in 2013 when the Tandu incident occurred in Lahad Datu, Sabah. This incident shocked the entire nation when an armed group from southern Philippines calling themselves the Royal Sulu Force (RSF) invaded Sabah through *Kg. Tandu* on February 9, 2013. The need to take back Sabah as a result of the still unresolved claim over the state was the primary reason given for the invasion. The invasion ended after 21 days following a military led operation by the Malaysian government following failed negotiations with the alleged Commander of the RSF. This incident changed the perception of Sabah society's perspective, especially towards the Suluk migrants, leading to various negative views associated with them. Not only were migrant *Suluk*s in the state linked to the Suluk terrorists who carried out the invasion, but they were thereafter seen as providing support towards the aggressive grab on Sabah. Though in fact, most of these Suluk migrants are in Sabah due to familial ties and economic stability. Therefore, this presentation will discuss the changes that occurred in relation to the survival of Suluk migrants in Sabah after the *Tandu* incident. This study uses a qualitative method with data obtained from observations and interviews conducted through fieldwork that will also be supported by secondary sources such as journal articles and newspapers. The findings of the study show that the Suluk migrants preferred survival rather than identity in order to survive in a very complicated environment after the *Tandu* incident 2013.

Keywords: Suluk; *Tandu* incident; survival; identity; Royal Sulu Force

2. Dayangku Norasyikin Awang Tejuddin, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), “*Striking a Balance: Addressing Irregular Migration and Upholding Migrant Rights in Sarawak*”.

Abstract

A major surge of migrants from Indonesia has caused irregular migration, an issue that the Malaysian state of Sarawak is struggling to manage. A complex balance between security imperatives and human rights results from thousands of people seeking greater opportunities due to economic imbalances, conflict, and strict rules. As a result, the Federal government and the state of Sarawak have both implemented a security-centric strategy. Biometric screening, more arrests, and enhanced surveillance are some of the additional border security measures. But this tactic unintentionally raises the stakes for migrants. People who depend on unauthorised entry channels are more susceptible to exploitation, smugglers, and traffickers. Local communities' security is nevertheless of the utmost importance at the same time. Ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, and other locals should all be protected. It is necessary to protect their rights to economic possibilities, cultural preservation, and basic services. It is crucial to strike a balance between these rights and the safety of immigrants. Support networks for victims of human trafficking and exploited migrants remain insufficient, notwithstanding the difficulties. There is a shortage of interpreters, shelters struggle with understaffing, and deportations frequently result from temporary protection. This paper argues in favour of a comprehensive strategy that takes into account the many factors that influence migration. It places a focus on measures that support migrant rights, enhance information gathering on undocumented travel routes, and promote regional collaboration. Using technology to monitor, bolstering international cooperation, and raising awareness are some strategies. In the end, striking a balance means taking into account the local populations' security concerns while protecting the welfare and dignity of migrants in Sarawak. A cohesive and inclusive community can be achieved through cooperative migration management.

Keywords: Sarawak; irregular migration; security-centric strategy; migrant rights; comprehensive approach.

3. Karma Tashi Choedron, University of Nottingham (Malaysia)

Abstract

Panel 7 – Peace, Conflict and Humanitarian

Moderator: Muhammad Danial Azman, International Institute of Public Policy and Management (INPUMA), Universiti Malaya (UM)

Venue: Bilik Aktiv Learning 1 (Aras 1), Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)

1. Aizat Khairi (UniKL), **Mohd Na'eim Ajis** (UUM), and **Mohd Ramlan Mohd Arshad** (UiTM), "*Peranan dan Sumbangan Malaysia dalam Isu Pelarian Bangsa Moro dan Rohingya*".

Abstrak

Kajian ini meneroka peranan dan sumbangan penting oleh Malaysia dalam menangani cabaran kompleks berkaitan isu pelarian melibatkan masyarakat Moro dan Rohingya. Nasib mereka yang kehilangan tempat tinggal telah mendapat perhatian antarabangsa termasuk penglibatan negara seperti Malaysia dalam menyumbang kepada penyelesaian yang mampan. Kaedah kualitatif dilaksanakan bagi mendapat maklumat yang berkaitan daripada responden berdasarkan kaedah persampelan bertujuan. Soalan temubual bersifat semi struktur bagi membolehkan maklumat yang dikutip bersesuaian dengan objektif kajian. Hasil kajian mendapati terdapat tiga peranan penting oleh Malaysia iaitu penglibatan diplomatik, kemanusiaan dan sosial dalam menangani krisis pelarian Moro dan Rohingya. Hubungan sejarah Malaysia dan faktor geografi menyebabkan negara ini perlu memainkan peranan penting dalam kestabilan serantau dan menyalurkan bantuan pelarian. Melalui pendekatan diplomatik, Malaysia menganjurkan dialog, pengantara dan menyokong kerjasama antarabangsa untuk menangani masalah pelarian. Dalam bidang kemanusiaan, Malaysia berperanan penting dalam menyediakan bantuan, tempat tinggal dan penjagaan kesihatan kepada pelarian Moro dan Rohingya. Inisiatif sosial pula merujuk kepada usaha Malaysia menyediakan akses

pendidikan melalui penguasaan kemahiran asas 3M iaitu membaca, menulis dan mengira supaya anak-anak pelarian mampu berkomunikasi serta berdikari dalam kelangsungan hidup. Di samping itu, Malaysia membenarkan pelarian Moro dan Rohingya mengikuti kaedah pembelajaran secara alternatif melalui penubuhan pusat pembelajaran kelolaan komuniti mereka sendiri, NGO dan UNHCR. Tuntasnya, masalah pelarian Moro dan Rohingya adalah rumit dan kompleks serta memerlukan usaha yang menyeluruh daripada pelbagai pihak agar dapat ditangani dengan baik.

Kata Kunci: Malaysia; Moro; Rohingya; diplomasi; kemanusiaan

2. **Ikhran Ramli, Ramli Dollah, and Mohd Ezni Hezri Mohd Yusop**, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), "*Peranan ASEAN Dalam Kedinamikan Hubungan Bilateral Malaysia terhadap China*".

Abstrak

Kedinamikan hubungan Malaysia dengan China bermula dari era permusuhan kemudian berubah kepada hubungan normalisasi ketika kemuncak era Perang Dingin. Pasca era Perang Dingin menyaksikan peningkatan secara komprehensif hubungan bilateral sehingga Malaysia menjadi rakan yang paling dipercayai oleh China dalam kalangan negara rantau Asia Tenggara. Walaupun yang demikian China masih lagi mewujudkan ancaman kepada negara dalam aspek strategi ketenteraan, pelaburan dan perdagangan. ASEAN telah digunakan oleh Malaysia bukan sahaja untuk mengikat China tetapi Amerika Syarikat juga kerana berlaku persaingan yang kompleks antara kedua-dua buah kuasa besar tersebut di rantau ini. Realism Neoklasik berhujah anomali dalam diplomasi antarabangsa berlaku kerana anarki bukan sahaja mewujudkan ancaman semata-mata sebaliknya turut memberikan manfaat dan peluang. Ia akan memberikan impak terhadap penstrukturan pembuatan keputusan, louveraj dan penglibatan pemegang taruh yang akhirnya menentukan pemilihan ruangan dasar, kebolehooperasian dan impak serta keberkesanan dasar. Disamping menganalisis secara empirikal sinergi diplomasi Malaysia dengan China, makalah turut menjawab persoalan bagaimana Malaysia menggunakan ASEAN sebagai batu loncatan dalam peningkatan hubungan bilateral dengan China sedangkan China beberapa kali bertindak agresif di Laut China dan

melanggar perjanjian Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) dan Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DoC). Hasil kajian menunjukkan 5C iaitu, *Consultation, Caring, Consensus, Cornerstone dan Consolidation* yang diaplikasikan oleh ASEAN adalah antara faktor utama kepada peningkatan hubungan bilateral antara Malaysia dengan China dari era Perang Dingin sehingga ke hari ini.

Kata kunci: Malaysia; China; ASEAN; kedinamikan diplomasi; keseimbangan rantau

3. **Mohd Hasim Ujang**, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), "*Malaysia's Case of Humanitarian Diplomacy in Selected Countries: Investigating the Prominence of Humanitarian Diplomacy as a Tool of Statecraft*".

Abstract

Like any democratic nation-state, Malaysia plays by the rule of international relations that employs overt, official diplomacy that has been consistently communicated via transparent forms of public diplomacy. This form of official diplomacy is the primary instrument of *states-craftsmanship* that complies with all rules and expectations within international relations, therefore known as 'track one diplomacy'. On the other hand, 'track two diplomacy' is an unofficial form of inter-state diplomacy that seeks to complement the inadequacies and constraints of track one diplomacy. Additionally, humanitarian diplomacy, a new form of soft power-centred states-craftsmanship has emerged as a recent addition to inter-state diplomacy in modern international relations. While this strand of diplomacy seems to fall within the realm of 'track two diplomacy', there is a dearth of academic debate that lends credence to this postulation. This article seeks to fill in this lacuna by examining a possible overlap between humanitarian diplomacy and track two diplomacy vis-à-vis track one diplomacy. To that end, this article reviews Malaysia's nascent state-operated humanitarian diplomacy in Afghanistan in light of the definitions and examples of track two diplomacies that have been established in existing literatures.

Keywords: Sovereign humanitarianism; political humanitarianism; track one diplomacy; track two diplomacy; track one-and-half diplomacy

Panel 7A – Gender and Human (In)Security

Moderator: Azlizan Mat Enh, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)

Venue: Bilik Seminar 1, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)

1. Riki Rahman and Muhammad Amirul Abd Rahaman, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia (UTHM), “*Eksplorasi Seksual Wanita Indonesia dan Keselamatan Insan di Malaysia: Satu Tinjauan Awal*”.

Abstract (Abstrak)

Eksplorasi secara seksual terhadap wanita dilihat agak membimbangkan. Ia boleh dikategorikan sebagai jenayah yang boleh mengganggu wanita dari segi fizikal dan mental. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk meneroka isu eksplorasi seksual yang dihadapi oleh wanita Indonesia di Malaysia dan impaknya terhadap keselamatan insan. Melalui kaedah kualitatif, data dikumpulkan melalui temubual dengan mangsa dan pakar keselamatan. Data juga dikumpulkan melalui analisis media dan kajian literatur menerusi buku, jurnal dan sumber internet yang dipercayai. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa wanita Indonesia sering menjadi mangsa eksplorasi seksual yang melibatkan jenayah pemerdagangan manusia. Impak jenayah ini menyebabkan keselamatan insan terjejas, di samping kelemahan penguatkuasaan undang-undang dan perlindungan yang tidak memadai. Kajian ini mencadangkan langkah-langkah untuk meningkatkan kesedaran masyarakat, memperkasa undang-undang, dan meningkatkan kerjasama antarabangsa bagi melindungi hak dan keselamatan wanita Indonesia di Malaysia.

Kata kunci: Eksplorasi; seksual; keselamatan insan; Malaysia

2. Muhammad Rahimi Hasan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), “*National Council of Women’s Organisations Malaysia (NCWO) dan Kongres Wanita Indonesia (Kowani): Ideologi dan Cabaran Semasa*”.

Abstract (Abstrak)

National Council of Women’s Organisations Malaysia (NCWO) dan Kongres Wanita Indonesia (KOWANI) masing-masing merupakan gabungan organisasi-organisasi wanita di Malaysia dan Indonesia peringkat kebangsaan. NCWO dan KOWANI organisasi terulung yang memberikan sumbangan pada peringkat dasar dan advokasi kepentingan wanita yang berhadapan dengan cabaran semasa kepentingan wanita dan pembinaan negara bangsa. Maka, kertas kerja ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan ideologi dan cabaran semasa yang dihadapi NCWO dan KOWANI yang merupakan gabungan dengan ciri-ciri serupa daripada segi struktur organisasi, kepimpinan dan orientasi perjuangan. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kualitatif dengan reka bentuk kajian perbandingan yang menumpukan pengumpulan data melalui kaedah temu bual dan kajian di arkib, selanjutnya dianalisis melalui analisis kandungan. Perbandingan ini merangkumi tiga aspek, sekali gus objektif kajian iaitu: (i) latar belakang NCWO dan KOWANI; (ii) ideologi teras NCWO dan KOWANI; dan (iii) cabaran semasa. Dalam penelitian ini, didapati bahawa latar belakang pembentukan gabungan NCWO dan KOWANI dipengaruhi konteks perjuangan merdeka dan pembinaan negara bangsa meskipun ia mengutamakan kepentingan wanita. Hal ini membawa kepada penemuan bahawa pembinaan ideologi teras NCWO dan KOWANI mempunyai unsur feminisme dan nasionalisme yang bersifat konstruktif. Terakhir, cabaran-cabaran semasa yang didepani NCWO dan KOWANI adalah isu-isu seperti representasi wanita dan gangguan seksual yang merupakan tindak balas kepada diskriminasi terhadap wanita.

Kata kunci: National Council of Women’s Organisations (NCWO); Kongres Wanita Indonesia (KOWANI); ideologi; feminisme; nasionalisme.

3. Ayusia Sabhita Kusuma and Felicciana Yayi Amanova, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia, “*Bridging Gaps, Facing Challenges: A Comparative Analysis of the National Action Plans on Women, Peace, and Security in Indonesia and Philippines*”.

Abstract

This paper presents a comparative analysis of the implementation of the National Action Plans (NAPs) on Women, Peace, and Security in Indonesia and the Philippines, framed within the context of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. The study investigates the differing approaches, challenges, and successes of both nations in integrating gender perspectives into their peace and security agendas. The analysis begins with a review of the development and adoption of the NAPs in each country, highlighting Indonesia's initiation in 2014 and the Philippines' earlier adoption in 2010, followed by a second iteration in 2017. It examines the roles of various government agencies, civil society organisations, and international partnerships in implementing these plans. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of National Action Plans on Women, Peace, and Security in Indonesia and the Philippines, this study primarily employs qualitative research methodology, encompassing in-depth interviews and literature reviews to collect data. Significant findings from the qualitative data reveal the nuanced challenges faced in each country, such as cultural barriers, logistical impediments, and varying levels of institutional support. The comparative analysis reveals significant strides in both countries in terms of involving women in peace processes, yet also underscores persisting challenges in mainstreaming gender perspectives across all areas of peace and security.

Keywords: Comparative analysis; women; peace and security; national action plans; gender

Panel 8 – Forced Migration and The Role of Non-State Actors

Moderator: Shazwanis Shukri, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM)

Venue: Bilik Aktiv Learning 3, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)

1. **Mohd Ramlan** and **Nur Aqilah Mohd Zaidan**, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), “*Peranan NGO Dalam Menangani Konflik Pelarian Rohingya di Malaysia*”.

Abstract (Abstrak)

Di dalam era pandemik Covid-19 yang melanda hampir keseluruhan negara di dunia tidak terkecuali Malaysia telah menyebabkan kerajaan giat berusaha untuk menangani impak pandemik tersebut. Golongan pelarian Rohingya telah termasuk sebagai faktor penyumbang kepada kes-kes Covid-19 di Malaysia. Kewujudan pelarian Rohingya di negara Malaysia secara amnya disebabkan oleh penindasan di wilayah Arakan, Myanmar yang menyebabkan mereka melarikan diri keluar dan sampai ke negara Malaysia. Namun, Malaysia bukanlah sebuah negara di dalam Konvensyen Pelarian 1951 dan Protokol 1967. Oleh yang demikian, kerajaan tidak bertanggungjawab secara langsung untuk membantu golongan pelarian di negara ini. Walau bagaimanapun, golongan pelarian Rohingya yang sudah berada di Malaysia jika tidak dibantu dari sudut keperluan asasi bakal memberikan impak negatif kepada sistem sosial di negara ini. Oleh itu, penulisan ini menumpukan kepada peranan masyarakat sivil di dalam konteks membantu menangani masalah pelarian Rohingya yang sudah berada di Malaysia. Kaedah analisa dokumen-dokumen rasmi dan tidak rasmi telah digunakan untuk membantu di dalam mendapatkan maklumat-maklumat berkaitan pelarian Rohingya di Malaysia. Hasil daripada maklumat-maklumat tersebut telah digunakan untuk menganalisis

berkaitan peranan masyarakat sivil di dalam usaha untuk mengurus dan mentadbir masalah pelarian Rohingya yang berlaku di negara ini.

Kata kunci: Masyarakat sivil; pelarian; konflik; advokasi; Rohingya

2. **Daniel Ruiz de Garibay**, Asia Pacific University, "*Fostering Sustainable Livelihoods: Evaluating the Skillsets of Asylum-Seekers and Refugees in Indonesia*".

Abstract

This article is set in the broader context of the refugee and asylum-seeker crisis with a specific focus on Indonesia. The research aims to capture the skills, experiences, and aspirations of refugees and asylum-seekers in Indonesia. The research is based on surveys conducted with the assistance of volunteers from community organisations collaborating closely with refugees in Jakarta, Bogor, and Cisarua, areas known for their high concentration of these populations. The study uncovered a rich set of skills within the refugee and asylum-seeker population in Indonesia and it probed refugees' willingness to participate in training and a desire to work legally, emphasising the importance of self-reliance and avoiding dependency on aid. Building on the findings of this research, future studies could investigate the potential economic and social impact of granting refugees the right to work legally in Indonesia, considering its effects on both refugees and the host society.

Keywords: Migration; refugees; asylum-seekers; economic integration; livelihoods; self-reliance

3. Sarah Adibah Hamzah and Rodziana Mohamed Razali, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), "*The Vulnerability of Stateless Rohingya to the Risk of Forced Labour Practices in Malaysia: Analysis of Malaysian Laws and Policies*".

Abstract

Statelessness, forced displacement and forced labour are spectrums of human rights problems arising from discrimination and violation of human rights. The National Action Plan on Forced Labour (2021-2025) recognises that refugees and stateless people working in the informal sector are at a greater risk of forced labour. This study examines the legal framework for protecting refugees against the indicators of forced labour. This qualitative study uses the method of a desk review of materials such as books, journals, and Hansard to explore the scenarios where work/services extracted from stateless Rohingya contain the elements of forced labour. Using the same method, the study will analyse laws and policies applicable in Malaysia. This study discovers that current Malaysian policies on managing stateless refugees significantly contribute to labour exploitation to the extent of forced labour. The study concludes that Malaysia needs a clear legal and adequate labour protection framework to overcome the vulnerability of stateless Rohingya to forced labour.

Keywords: Vulnerability; stateless; forced labour; exploitation; Rohingya

Panel 9 – Migration Panel - Transnational Movement Building: Challenges and Opportunities

Convener: Andika Wahab, IKMAS, UKM

Rapporteur: Nik Hasif, IKMAS, UKM

Venue: Bilik Mesyuarat Bitara, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)

Preliminary inquiries: This panel aims to address the following inquiries, but not limited to:

- In what ways do migrants and refugees build, maintain and scale transnational movements: what are their motives, interests, expectations, strategies, and long-term vision for change?
- What kind of challenges and opportunities exist to enable effective movement building (at scale) among the migrant and refugee population in Malaysia?
- How (or in what ways) can transnational movements address social injustice and bring about positive results and resolutions to their long-standing issues?
- How (and in what ways) do new technologies drive and/or hinder transnational movement building among migrant and refugee populations in Malaysia?

1. **Aslam Abdul Jalil**, International Institute of Public Policy and Management (INPUMA), Universiti Malaya (UM), "*Countering xenophobia: building solidarity with Rohingya during the COVID-19 pandemic*".

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic saw further marginalisation of marginalised communities based on their background and immigration status, especially when citizens were prioritised over non-citizens. Malaysia hosts a few million of non-citizen populations including over 200,000 Rohingya refugees. Being stateless in Myanmar, Rohingya have been seeking shelter throughout the region particularly in Peninsular Malaysia which has become their safe heaven. However, the toleration towards Rohingya in Malaysia turned into hostility during the COVID-19 pandemic due to hate speech amplified through social media and its effects exacerbated by state (in)actions. This paper examines solidarity movement among the Rohingya refugee and diaspora community together with human rights advocates in taking agency to resist xenophobia during the pandemic through digital platforms. In the age of social media, misinformation and hate speech could easily be circulated to a wider public and this can spread hatred against the minorities and amplify ethno-nationalist rhetoric. Based on online ethnographic method, this presentation delves deeper into the dynamics of how Rohingya community both in Malaysia and abroad working together with human rights advocates to counter the negative discourse on Rohingya through two case studies. Firstly, *#HormatNyawa: Save Lives at Sea* petition was launched by human rights activists to urge the Malaysian authorities to rescue Rohingya lives who came by boats. Secondly, the Rohingya community mobilised *#ThankYouMalaysia #GratefulRohingya* campaigns on social media, taking their agency to make changes rather than being passive victims. This paper reflects on how different groups of people can build solidarity that enhances social cohesion.

2. **Hasan Al-Akraa**, Asylum Access Malaysia, “*Refugee Integration: Experience and Challenges in Malaysia*”.

Abstract

Refugee integration into host countries is crucial for long-term stay while awaiting for their durable solutions, either through resettlement to a third country or voluntary repatriation. In the case of Malaysia, refugees are often stuck in limbo and sometimes wait up to 20 years and so to leave the country. During the “temporary” period of their stay here, they find any means to survive and provide for their families despite Malaysia lacking a legal framework which provides them access to basic rights. They face many challenges but despite it all, many of them have integrated well into the society, set-up community space and built movements for advocacy, and have created an enabling environment for themselves and their community members to gather in safe space through several initiatives that are supported by external allies. This presentation will talk about the challenges they face in the country and how it limits them from building movements and will also highlight successful projects and initiatives that can be set as good practical examples.

3. **Nasrikah Paidin**, Indonesian Community Leader, “*Transnational Movement Building: Challenges and Opportunities Experienced from Organizing Migrant Domestic Workers in Malaysia*”.

Abstract

Women migrant workers, especially in the domestic sector, are the most vulnerable. They often experience abuse, exploitation, sexual harassment, discrimination and some become victims of trafficking. This is often caused by their work environment and conditions such as work in isolation and lack of physical movement, lack of protection, and no access to association. Besides, it is common that most migrant domestic workers (MDW) experience long working hours, no social protection, access to communication, and day off, among others. In 2014, the *Asosasyon ng mga Makabayang Manggagawang Pilipino Overseas* (AMMPO) began to organize Filipinos migrant domestic workers in Malaysia and followed by the Indonesian

Migrant Domestic Workers Association (PERTIMIG) in 2019. Both associations are extending their efforts in building collective voices among MDWs in Malaysia by recruiting members and organized capacity building such as unionism training, public speaking, women leadership, gender-based violence, case management, among others. To further advocate the rights of MDWs, a strategy advocacy campaign has become a priority, highlighting issues affecting MDWs through inclusive and constructive dialogues and discussions. During the Covid-19 pandemic both associations adopted their organizing into an efficient online system through a series of training, programs and discussions. AMMPO and PERTIMIG have collaboration with the government both from country of origin and destination. Both groups are now using online campaigning tools and social media platforms (e.g., *Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, and Twitter*) and online petitions in their efforts to make their voices heard. Organizing and advocating MDWs' rights should not be limited in the local context. Therefore, building a transnational movement among MDWs is necessary. With the similar background and issues that MDWs faced, transnational movements paved a way for them to connect and meet from different states and regions such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Macau and Hong Kong. Furthermore, technology has become important to support transnational movements by fostering connectivity among MDWs, improving their capacity, disseminating information, and building social networks with different stakeholders. Support from the different regional organizations such as Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA) and the International Domestic Workers Federation (IDWF) also supported this movement.

4. **Marat Yu**, Porticus (Asia), "*Movement Building and Lived Experience Leadership*"

Abstract (Summary)

In 2022 Porticus worked together with a learning partner and 10 pilot partners, all of which include people with lived experience of migration and forced displacement in their leadership, for our Seeds in our Pockets 12-month pilot project. The speaker will share key learning on supporting movements and lived experience leadership by and for people on the move, and invite further conversation and exchange with civil society, academia, and funder actors.



Short Biography of Prominent Scholars

Keynote Address by Prof. Dr Johan Saravanamuttu

*Adjunct Senior Fellow S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies,
Nanyang Technological University (Singapore)*



Dr. Johan Saravanamuttu is Adjunct Senior Fellow at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University. Johan Saravanamuttu was previously professor of political science at the School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang where he served as Dean from 1994 to 1996, then Dean of the Research Platform on Social Transformation. Thereafter in 1997 he was Visiting Chair in ASEAN and International Studies at the Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto. His published works include the first major study of Malaysia's foreign policy (1983), ASEAN regional non-governmental organizations (1986), and the nexus between industrialization and the institutionalization of authoritarian regimes in Southeast Asia (1991). His recent books include *Power Sharing in a Divided Nation: Communalism and Politics in Six Decades of Malaysia's Elections* (2016), *Malaysia's Foreign Policy, the First Fifty Years: Alignment, Neutralism, Islamism* (2010), and *Islam and Politics in Southeast Asia* (2009). His areas of specialization include Malaysian Politics & Foreign Relations, Southeast Asian Politics, Southeast Asian Regionalism, Islam and Politics in Southeast Asia.

Plenary Speaker, Emeritus Prof. Dr D. S. Ranjit Singh

Emeritus Professor of Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM)



Professor Emeritus Dr. D.S. Ranjit Singh is currently affiliated to the College of Law, Government and International Studies, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Kedah. He was born in Punjab, India in 1944 and immigrated to Perlis, Malaya in 1953. He had his Primary and Secondary education at Stella Maria School, Kangar and Derma English School, Kangar, respectively. From 1964 to 1965 Ranjit went through a teacher training course at the Malayan Teachers College, Kuala Lumpur. He then had his tertiary education at the Universiti Malaya where he obtained his B.A. (Honors) 1972; M.A. 1977; and Ph.D 1986.

From 1973 to 2004, Ranjit served with the Department of History, Faculty of Arts and Social Science, Universiti Malaya in various position including as Tutor (1973-79), Lecturer (1979-90), Associate Professor (1991-97) and Professor (1998-2004). Since 2006, Ranjit has been attached to the School of international Studies, University Utara Malaysia. His areas of specialization include Malaysian History, (Sabah & Sarawak), Political History of South East Asia especially Brunei, International Relations, and Strategic Studies.

Ranjit has written extensively. Among his major publications are Brunei 1838-1983; The Problems of Political Survival, Singapore: Oxford University Press, 1984,

Reprint 1991; "Indians in East Malaysia". K.S. Sandhu and A. Mani, eds, Indian Communities in Southeast Asia, Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore, 1993, Reprint 2006; D.S. Ranjit Singh and Jatswan S. Sidhu, Historical Dictionary of Brunei Darussalam, Lanham, Maryland: Scarecrow Press, Inc; 1997; Malaya Press, 2000, Second Edition 2003, Third Edition 2011 (Sabah State Government); and, The Indonesia-Malaysia Dispute Concerning Sovereignty Over Sipadan and Ligitan Islands, Singapore: ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute, Singapore, 2020.

Ranjit was Visiting Scholar/Visiting Professor at the following institutions: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London (1984, 1991); University of Horoshima(1996); university of Indiana and University of Utah(1997); and National University of La Plata, Argentina(2000). He was a consultant to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was the leader of the team which prepared the historical evidence for Malaysia's case at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) pertaining to the country's sovereignty over Pulau Sipadan and Pulau Ligitan. In 2002, Malaysia won the case when the ICJ, in a historic judgment, awarded sovereignty over the two islands to Malaysia. From 2011 to 2012 he also served as a member of the Social Committee to study the History Curriculum and textbooks for secondary schools. The report of the committee was submitted to the Ministry of Education on 15 May 2012. In October 2012, Universiti Utara Malaysia conferred upon him the prestigious title of Professor Emeritus.

Plenary Speaker, Prof. Hajjah Ruhanas Harun

Professor, Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia (UPNM)



Professor Hajjah Ruhanas is a Professor at the Department of Strategic Studies, Faculty of Management and Defence Studies (FPPP), National Defence Universiti Malaya (UPNM). She is a qualified translator and has taught extensively in Malaysia and abroad amongst others she has served as the Department Head of International and Strategic Studies in Universiti Malaya, a Lecturer and Professor in the Department of International Relations and Security Studies, National Universiti Malaya (UKM) and Malaysian Armed Forces Defence College, Kuala Lumpur. Hajjah Ruhanas researches, lectures and publishes on her area of expertise including Malaysia's foreign policy, national security and peacebuilding and regional integration. Hajjah Ruhanas is currently the Distinguished Fellow at the Malaysian Armed Forces Command and Staff College, Senior Fellow at the Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MIDAS) and Senior Fellow at the Regional Centre for Security Studies Kuala Lumpur. Apart from making a mark as an expert on Malaysia's national security, Hajjah Ruhanas has also distinguished herself as Malaysia's leading expert on Indo- China. Besides teaching and researching, she has translated books and articles from French into Malay language (published by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka). A linguist, she speaks fluent Malay-Indonesian, English and French, and intermediate German and basic Vietnamese. She is also actively involved in community and humanitarian works.

Plenary Speaker, Prof. Dr K.S. Nathan

Distinguished Fellow, Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS)
Distinguished Fellow, Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR)
Principal Fellow, Institute of Ethnic Studies (KITA), National University of Malaysia (UKM)



Prof. Dr. K.S. Nathan is currently a Principal Fellow in the Institute of Ethnic Studies (KITA), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi. He holds a B.A. Hons. (Class 2 Upper) in History from the Universiti Malaya in Kuala Lumpur (1971); Ph.D. in International Relations from Claremont Graduate University in California, USA (1975); LL.B. Hons (Class 2 Upper) from the University of London (1992), Certificate in Legal Practice (CLP) from the Legal Profession Qualifying Board, Malaysia [April 1996], and LL.M. from the University of London [November 1996]. He is also a college-trained teacher (Malaysian Teachers College-Regional Training Centre, Kuala Lumpur), having obtained a Certificate in Education (Cert.Ed.) in 1966. He was professor of International Relations in the Faculty of Social Sciences, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur from 1994-2001, Senior Fellow in the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore (2001-2007), Head of the Centre for American Studies (KAMERA) in the Institute of Occidental Studies (IKON) from April 2007 until December 2012, Deputy Director of IKON from 2008 – 2010, and Director of the Institute of Malaysian & International Studies (IKMAS) in UKM from January 2011-April 2013. He is also the current President of the Malaysian Association for American Studies (MAAS).

Dr. Nathan has several publications including ten books (one as author, and nine as editor), including: *Detente and Soviet Policy in Southeast Asia* (1984); *Trilateralism in Asia: US-Japan-ASEAN Relations* (1986); *American Studies in Malaysia: Current State and Future Direction* (1986); *North America & the Asia-Pacific in the 21st Century: Challenges & Prospects for Cooperative Security and Prosperity* (1999); *India and ASEAN: The Growing Partnership for the 21st Century* (2000); *The European Union United States and ASEAN: Challenges and Prospects for Cooperative Engagement in the 21st Century*, ASEAN Academic Press, London (2002); *Islam in Southeast Asia: Political, Social and Strategic Challenges for the 21st Century* (Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2005; First Reprint: 2006); and *Religious Pluralism in Democratic Societies: Challenges and Prospects for Southeast Asia, Europe, and the United States in the New Millennium* (First published: 2007, 2nd Printing: July 2010); and numerous articles in local, regional, and international journals.

His areas of expertise include the U.S. Foreign Policy, ASEAN-Major Power Relations, Malaysian Politics and Foreign Relations, Asia-Pacific Security, Southeast Asian Security.

Plenary Moderator, YBhg. Tan Sri Mohamed Jawhar Hassan


Former Chairman and Chief Executive of Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS)



Tan Sri Jawhar began his career in the Government. He was Executive Secretary, Border Security Committee, Malaysia/Thailand; Principal Assistant Secretary, National Security Council; Director, Analysis and Research Division, Prime Minister's Department; Under-Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs; and Director General, Department of National Unity. He also served as Counsellor in Malaysia's missions in Jakarta and Bangkok. He retired early from government service and joined ISIS Malaysia as Deputy Director-General in May 1990. He eventually assumed the position of Chairman and Chief Executive and retired as Chairman of ISIS Malaysia on 8 January 2015. Tan Sri Jawhar was also Chairman, The New Straits Times Press.

He is Board Member, Institute of Advanced Islamic Studies (IAIS); Distinguished Fellow, Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR); Distinguished Fellow, Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS); and Fellow, Institute of Public Security of Malaysia (IPSOM), Ministry of Home Affairs. He was also Senior Advisor and also an Adjunct Professor at the Asia-Europe Institute (AEI), Universiti Malaya.

Tan Sri Jawhar was Malaysia's Expert and Eminent Person (EEP) for the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). He is a Member of the Asia Pacific Leadership Network for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament. Tan Sri Jawhar was Chair, ASEAN ISIS; Co-Chair, Network of East Asia Think-tanks (NEAT) 2005-2006; Chairman, Malaysian National Committee, Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC)



2006-2010; and Co-Chair, Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP) 2007-2009.

Keynote and Official Launching of MyISA by YBhg. Dato' Dr Zakaria Haji Ahmad

Distinguished Fellow, Malaysian Armed Forces Defence College (MPAT)
Distinguished Fellow, Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR)
Deputy Vice Chancellor (Research), HELP University Malaysia



Dr. Zakaria Ahmad (“Dr. Zack”), a political scientist by training is Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research) at the HELP University, Kuala Lumpur. Born in Singapore, Prof. Zack received his B.Soc Science (Hons) from the University of Singapore (1970), his M.A. from McMaster University, Canada (1971), and his Ph.D. in Political Science from MIT, USA (1977). He served in the Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Institute of Public Administration before joining Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) in 1977. He headed the Political Science Department at UKM from 1978 till 1983, and then served ISIS Malaysia as Deputy Director-General till 1986. From 1987-1998, he headed Strategic Studies at UKM, and then was Dean of Social Sciences and Humanities 1999-2000. From 2000-2003, he was the Tun Abdul Razak Distinguished Chair in Southeast Asian Studies at Ohio University, USA. Concurrently, Prof. Zakaria is also the Distinguished Fellow at the Malaysian Armed Forces Defence College (MAFDC). His areas of expertise include among others Malaysian Politics and Foreign Relations, Asia-Pacific Security and Civil-Military Relations.

Part 2

Migration Expert Workshop

**Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI),
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)**

15th February 2024

About the Migration Expert Workshop

Today's estimates indicate as few as three to five million migrants and refugees, originating from more than 50 nationalities, live and work temporarily across Malaysia, including in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak). Their profiles and factors underpinning their mobility into Malaysia are multifaceted and complex: some migrate in search of better jobs, while others seek asylum without official recognition by the state. Malaysia's policy governing international mobility has evolved especially in the past four decades in view of accommodating the growing business demand for the migrant workforce on the one hand and responding to international pressure and civil society's demands to allow refugees and asylum seekers to seek refuge in the country, on the other hand.

Scholars, however, claim that Malaysia's policy and approach to responding to this complex and controversial international mobility are weak, vague, and short-term in nature, eventually resulting in policy inconsistency but heavily influenced by security measures to address millions of blue-colour migrant workers and politically vulnerable asylum-seekers and refugees. Little is known, nevertheless, what has contributed to this alleged policy's ambiguity, otherwise policy's failure, but it has clear negative ramifications for everyday life and the state of integration among millions of migrants and refugees in the country.

This calls for a deliberate and critical appraisal as to "why" Malaysia responded in such a way, what can be done to improve Malaysia's response to the ever-growing and complex migratory movement of international migrants and refugees into the country, and how Malaysian scholars can critically yet constructively contribute to this on-going effort?

Our Broad Vision

Given the academic background of Malaysia's International Studies Association (MyISA) as the main convener of this conference and workshop, in collaboration with

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) and Universiti Malaya (UM), and supported by Porticus (a not-for-profit organization), we are determined to critically evaluate Malaysia's policy governing international migration from the broader international relations and political economy lens (also considering other disciplines such as broader social sciences, public policy, public health, law, and economics).

About the Workshop

The workshop will be held back-to-back with the First MyISA conference at Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI), UKM on 15th February 2024. It will bring together speakers, conveners and participants from the MyISA conference on 14th February 2024 to participate in this workshop: a maximum of about 30 participants, overall.

Objective

The objective of this workshop is two-fold. It first exposes Malaysian academia to the contemporary migration practices and policy issues governing international mobility. Secondly, the workshop attempts to gain insights and suggestions to strengthen research collaboration and contribute to building progressive policy responses concerning international migration in Malaysia.

Methodology

The workshop will be divided into two parts.

- The first part will feature expert practitioners to share views pertaining to contemporary migration pathways, transnational movement building, and migration facilities.
- The second part of the workshop is further divided into two: an interactive discussion to identify research capacity gaps, research interest and potential collaboration among participants; followed by an open dialogue to discuss the idea of forming a Malaysian academic network on migration: an idea first mooted by the President of MyISA. This part will be convened in an

open-dialogue format, allowing an honest, participatory and inclusive exchange of views and opinions. It strives to ensure that the dialogue process is convened respectfully (of others), constructive and with the spirit of finding common ground to act.

Who We Aim to Reach Out To?

Leveraging MyISA's established networks in academic institutions and policy-making institutions, this conference and workshop attempts to reach out to the academic community (e.g., professors, senior lecturers, researchers, and post-graduate students) who are involved directly or indirectly in researching and contributing to policy change governing international migration in Malaysia.

Acknowledgement

The convening of this workshop has been made possible by the generous support from Porticus. Special thanks and appreciation to the Committee Members of MyISA for their strong commitment and contribution throughout the convening of this conference and workshop.

Workshop Agenda

Time	Agenda
830-900	Registration
900-935	<p>Introductory Remarks by Convener, Dr Andika Wahab (10 mins)</p> <p>Welcoming Remarks by YBrs. Prof. Dr Zarina Othman, President of Malaysian International Studies Association (MyISA) (5 mins)</p> <p>Remarks by Prof Sufian Jusoh, Director, IKMAS (UKM) (5 mins) (tbc)</p> <p>Summary Presentation of Key Highlights, Reflection and Research Gaps from Migration Panels during MISAC 1 by Dr Nik Hasif, IKMAS (UKM) (15 mins) - Any questions and/or intervention can be made in the next session.</p>
935-1100	<p>By Amanda Ng Seang Wei, International Organization for Migration (IOM, Malaysia), <i>“Realizing Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: What Hinders Progress?”</i> (20 mins)</p> <p>By Ms. Hafsar Tameesuddin, Co-Secretary General of Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN), <i>“Building a Transnational Collaborative Movement: Why and How?”</i>, (20 mins)</p> <p>Q&A session / Reflection (45 mins)</p> <p>Moderator: Dr Andika Wahab, IKMAS, UKM</p>
1100-11100	<p>Group Photo and Tea Break</p> <p>Venue: Dataran dan Lobi Ilmuan, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>
1100-1230	<p>Open Dialogue: Formation of Malaysian Academic Network on Migration (Who, How and Where to Begin, and What’s Next?)</p> <p>Facilitator: Dr Andika Wahab, IKMAS, UKM</p>
1300-1400	<p>Closing and Lunch</p> <p>Venue: Dataran dan Lobi Ilmuan, Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI)</p>

Short Biography of Special Guest in Migration Expert Workshop

Amanda Ng Seang Wei, National Programme Officer, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Malaysia, delivers an intervention titled “*Realizing Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: What Hinders Progress?*” Representative of International Organization for Migration (IOM, Malaysia)



Amanda Ng is the National Programme Officer from the International Organization for Migration (IOM). She leads the Labour Migration and Social Inclusion unit at IOM Malaysia, with experience in conducting migration research and capacity building sessions for multi-stakeholders, including the private sector. Prior joining IOM, she worked with several national civil society organizations in Malaysia on gender and development justice.

Ms. Hafsar Tameesuddin, Co-Secretary General of Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN) delivers an intervention titled “*Building a Transnational Collaborative Movement: Why and How?*”,



After being resettled to New Zealand, Hafsar pursued university studies and became a registered social worker. She was the Chair of the Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network [<https://aprrn.org/people/>] and is now its Co-Secretary General. She is a Steering Committee Member of Asia Pacific Network of Refugees (APNOR), a member of Global Refugee-Led Network (GRN) and served as an interim Advisory member of the UNHCR Advisory Group. During the 8 years that she was in Malaysia, she worked with refugee communities and INGOs on the prevention and response to SGBV (Sexual Gender-Based Violence) and prevention of child marriage. Hafsar is a co-founder and the director of diversity, equity and inclusion at the Rohingya Maiyafuinor Collaborative Network.

Part 3

Annexes

Annex 1 – Members of the Organizing Committee

The conduct of this Conference held on 14 February 2024, and the half day Workshop on 15 February 2024 were made possible by the constant support and invaluable contribution of the members of the Conference's Organizing Committee, as follows:

- Prof. Dr. Zarina Othman, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bakri Mat, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM)
- Dr Andika Wahab, Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (IKMAS), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)
- Dr Muhammad Danial Azman, International Institute of Public Policy and Management (INPUMA), Universiti Malaya
- Dr Shazwanis Shukri, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM)
- Dr. Aini Fatimah binti Roslam, Malaysian International Studies Association (MyISA)
- Dr. Mohd Ramlan Mohd Arshad, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM)
- Dr. Siti Zuliha Binti Razali, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)
- Dr Aizat Khairi, Universiti Kuala Lumpur (UniKL)
- Dr. Nafisah binti Ilham Hussin, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI)
- Assoc. Prof. Dr Ramli Dollah, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS)
- Nurhidayu Rosli, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)
- Assoc. Prof. Dr Azlizan Mat Enh
- Sharifah Nursyahidah Syed Annuar, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)
- Muhammad Rahimi Hasan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)
- Dr Abdul Muein Abadi, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)
- Dr Marina Abd Majid, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)
- Juliyanis Jamal, Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (IKMAS), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)

Annex 2 – Acknowledgement to Volunteers

The Conference's Organizing Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to our volunteers, who are also PhD and MA candidates at the Fakulti Sains Sosial dan Kemanusiaan (FSSK), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM). They include,

- Ahmad Sharif Haron
- Siti Aisyah Tajari
- Mohd Zahari Mohd Shoib
- Jusney Hassan
- Nur Merlynda Lee Binti Jipa
- Rahayu Abdul Rahim
- Mohammed Siddiqui Mohamd Tarmizi
- Ahmad Fauzan Rathuan @ Radzuan
- Ahmad Ma'aruf Mohamed Anuar
- Afzaridi Muhammad
- Shafreezal Sobri
- Khairun Nabilah Zulkifli
- Mohamad Saifirul Azlan Ariffin
- Sharizal Kadir
- Wan Muhammad Rumaizi Wan Hussin
- Noor Masitah Mohd Roslan
- Nurul Syuhadah Mohamad Khair
- Mohamed Siddiqui Mohamad Tarmizi
- Azwan Azlee Saffiai
- Razifi Rahim
- Han Jiaxin (Cindy)

Annex 3 – Logistics Information

DATE AND VENUE

The 1st MyISA Conference and Workshop, and its related activities will be held in UKM, Bangi from 14th to 15th February 2024, as per the following details:

Date	Activity	Location/Venue
13/2/2024	Arrival Date (for sponsored speakers and participants, and self-sponsored participants)	Hotel Tenera Persiaran Kemajuan, Seksyen 1, 43650 Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor
14/2/2024	1 st International Conference of the Malaysia's International Studies Association (MyISA)	Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)
15/2/2024	Migration Expert Workshop	Faculty of Islamic Studies (FPI), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)
16/2/2024	Departure (for sponsored speakers and participants, and self-sponsored participants)	Hotel Tenera Persiaran Kemajuan, Seksyen 1, 43650 Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor

VISA

International speakers are responsible for obtaining necessary visas prior to their arrival to Malaysia. Some nationalities are allowed to enter Malaysia without a visa or can obtain a visa on arrival. You must check with the nearest Malaysian Consular Office in your country. Please ensure that your passport is valid for at least six months beyond the date of your arrival in Malaysia.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

Participants supported by Porticus will be accommodated at **Hotel Tenera** from **13 February** and will depart on **16 February***. Participants who are not supported by Porticus need to settle their accounts with the hotel prior to their departure.

**Arrival and departure dates are subject to mutual agreement with MyISA (Secretariat)*

Room rate/night for participants who are not supported by Porticus.

Hotel	Room rate/night	
	Standard Room	Deluxe Room
Hotel Tenera	RM260.00	RM290.00

Extra charges for personal services or extra nights will be the participants' own responsibility and cost.

Please Note: Sponsored participants arriving earlier than **13 February** or departing after **16 February** will be responsible for their own accommodation for the extra days unless agreed. Otherwise, all no show, early departure, and late arrival will also be charged an amount equal to 100% room charge of the entire accommodation. The Secretariat must be notified of early departure at least 72 hours prior to the check-out time. Failure to do so will result in charges to the participant.

The hotel address and contact numbers are as follow:

Hotel Name	:	Hotel Tenera
Address	:	Persiaran Kemajuan, Seksyen 1, 43650 Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor.
Contact Name	:	Faizal Haniff
Phone	:	+603 8929 9600 (Hotel lobby number)
Email	:	hoteltenera.kpf@felda.net.my
This hotel has the following check-in and check-out times and policies:		
Check-In	:	15:00
Check-Out	:	12:00
Please Note: Request for early check-in or late departure will be subject to availability and corresponding charges. Late check-out (after 12:00) may result in a fee. Passport or Identification Card must be presented upon registration.		
Standard room with single occupancy is booked by Secretariat (for those entitled as per prior mutual agreement), excluding incidental expenses charged to the room such as telephone calls, mini bar, room service, laundry, charges for additional person(s) etc. Please settle your expenses before departure. Person(s) accompanying participants and observers are responsible for their own expenses.		

MEALS

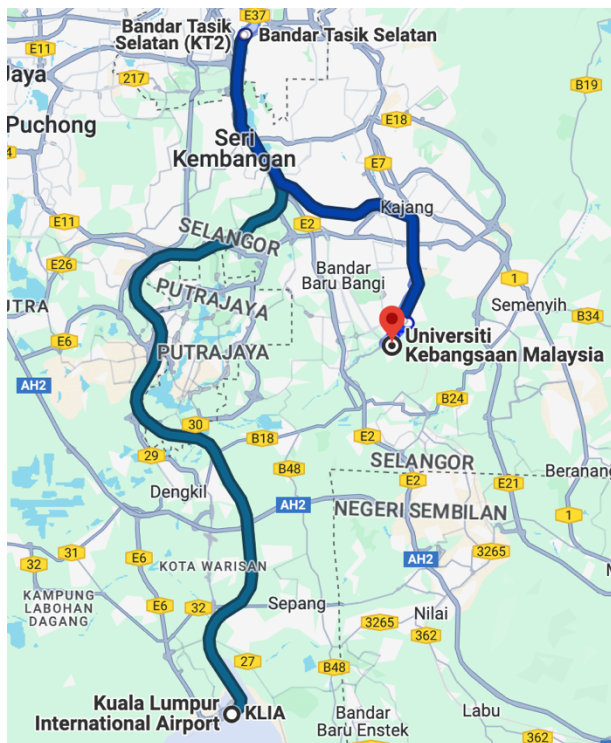
Breakfast is included with your stay at the hotel, during the meeting - coffee breaks and lunch will be provided. Please let us know in advance if you have any dietary restrictions/requirements.

TRANSPORTATION

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia or National University of Malaysia or UKM is located in Bangi, a township just next to Kajang. The journey from the capital of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur around 2 hours to the university.

How To Get There?

Arrival: For sponsored participants who are arriving at KLIA Airport, taxis and grab are plentiful and easily accessible too.



From Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA):

Take a KLIA Transit train (be careful, do not take the KLIA Express) to Bandar Tasik Selatan Station.

Next, take a KTM Commuter train towards Seremban and stop at UKM Station.

Then, take taxi or grab to the university.

However, we advise you to take a taxi or grab from KLIA direct to the UKM.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS

Language	:	The official and working language of the conference is Malaysian Language and English
Weather	:	Malaysia has a tropical climate. The temperature ranges from 28-38 Degrees Celsius.
Dress Code	:	Smart Casual
Currency	:	RM is freely convertible and can be obtained at exchange counters at the airport, shopping malls and hotels. Currently, the rate is approximately 1 USD = RM4.50. Major credit cards are widely accepted at all hotels, although small shops and restaurants may only accept cash payments.