

## Position Paper Outline

Name of Country: Malaysia

Name of committee: Human Rights

Name of school: I.E.S. "Lope de Vega"

For the past few years, the Federation of Malaysia has changed from being a country in the process of evolution to a country with a lot of important industry . The industry supposes a 30% of the GDP. With 25,274,132 inhabitants (45% urban and 55%rural) Malaysia has got a GDP of \$ 214.7 billion and GDP per capita of \$ 15, 700.

In Malaysia, there are a lot of indigenous groups; they represent 11% of the population. For example: The Orang Asli, en Malaysian Peninsula; Penan, Kenyah, and Kayan, Ukit Lahana in Sarawak and the Murutic and Paitanic. There are problems in Sarawak, the forests and the lands of the Kayan, Ukit Lahana are being destroyed.

Currently, Malaysia is trying to help indigenous groups in Sarawak but it is difficult because the Malaysian Timber Certification Council doesn't recognize indigenous rights about their lands. But in Sabah, a project of Crocker Range Park is working with the idea that indigenous communities can have rights of use, access and administration about their traditional lands .That's good, for indigenous and for authorities, that will have more human resources that look after the park .Malaysia is also helping indigenous children in the Malaysian Peninsula; for example the government is establishing a primary school, a communitarian centre and a library in the village of Kampong Peta.

Malaysia joined the United Nations on 17 of September 1975 and voted "yes" to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 2007.

Malaysia's lands are deforested, in Malaysia peninsula the forested lands represent a 10% and the major forests are dwelt by indigenous groups and they must adjust to that small place. That's the reality of the indigenous rights, a lot of times they are violated. Lim keng Yaik, the minister of Primary Industries says: "We want to revitalize our exports of wood products to Europe, where the commerce was resent for the unfounded perception that the products didn't come from good forest." The topic is delicate because the economical conditions of the country are also in risk.

In conclusion Malaysia is trying to help indigenous peoples in Sabah with their land rights, in the Malaysian peninsula with the education and integration, but in Sarawak we are aware of having a lot of work .The Malaysia Timber Certification Council must recognize the indidigenous lands about their traditional lands. They are violating an indigenous right.

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