

Media Laws In Malaysia

By

Mohd Hamdan Adnan

Malaysia
497
14

MEDIA LAWS IN MALAYSIA

by: Mohd Hamdan Adnan
Head, School of Mass Communication
MARA Institute of Technology, Malaysia

Laws affecting mass media practices in Malaysia can be considered numerous if not comprehensive. According to a survey by the School of Administration and Law, MARA Institute of Technology, "altogether 42 legislations regulate mass media in Malaysia (Appendix A)

Some of the laws pertaining to media practices go back to the British era, notably the Printing Presses Act, 1948 and with various amendments as well as introduction of new laws to date ensuring mass media in Malaysia do not injure "national security".

Laws relating to media practices in Malaysia ranges from Indecent Advertisements Ordinance, 1953, which regulates advertisements in the media to the Printing Presses and Publication Act, 1984 which specifically determine the behaviour of the print media in the country. There are also laws to ensure that government officials do not at random leak information to the media and that the media people do not at all will publish information about the Government, for fear of the Official Secret Act. Also, there are laws punishing anyone publishing materials construed as detrimental to national interest, such as the Internal Security Act or ISA as it is more known and the Sedition Act.

The various laws regulating media practices had led the Partai Sosialis Rakyat Malaysia (PRSM), deputy president, Abdul Razak Ahmad, to say "Press Freedom in Malaysia does not appear to be a right but a privilege. Among the repressive laws were the ISA 1960, the Essential (Security Cases) Regulation 1975, the Printing Presses and Publication Act 1984", he said. (Star, 4/11/85).

On the other hand, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, in his keynote address at the 1985 World Press Convention in Kuala Lumpur said that "The Press could not escape laws on secrecy in the name of freedom. Just as the Government cannot be allowed to have the freedom to do exactly as it pleases in society, so too the media (Star, 1/9/85)

As it is, the media law that became notorious for 1985 was the Official Secrets Act (OSA). In 1985 two journalists, a foreigner and a local were charged under OSA.

The foreigner, James Clovis Clad, 38, a New Zealander, the Kuala Lumpur bureau chief for the "Far Eastern Economic Review" Pleaded guilty in a magistrate's court to two charges of contravening the Official Secrets Act. Firstly, he was charged with communicating to his editor in Hong Kong secret official information relating to the contents of a government paper "A managed and controlled relationship with the People's Republic of China." Secondly, for receiving secret official information knowing tht it contravened the Act. James Clad was fined a total of M\$10,000 for his offences.

The editor of the Far Eastern Economic Review in Hong Kong, Mr. Derek Davies, said, "the fine imposed on Clad was intended as a warning to local and foreign journalists and to senior Malaysian officials about passing on information."

"Mr. Davies said the article revealed little that was not already known publicly in Malaysia. He hoped Clad's work permit would be renewed after it expires early next year. (Reuter)

The local, New Straits Times (NST) journalist Sabry Sharif, 27, was charged under Section 8 of the Act which concerns the possession and use of secret documents or information and knowingly receiving such material. This charge was in connection with a report he wrote on aircraft said to be under consideration for purchase by the Royal Malaysian Air Force. Sabry Sharif was released on M\$3,000 bail after NST Group Editor-in-Chief, Dr. Munir Majid posted the bail. He pleaded not guilty to the charge. The maximum penalty for offences under Section 8 of the Act is seven years jail or a M\$10,000 fine or both.

The first as a case involved a leader of the opposition political party, Lim Kit Siang, Secretary-General of the Democratic Action Party (DAP). The judge in the case, Government of Malaysia vs. Lim Kit Siang (1978), Mr. Justice Abdul Hamid, in his judgement made this observation (NST. 8/11/78):

"In my judgement there is no doubt whatever that all information contained in the documents relating to and associated with tender exercise such as the Staff Requirement Paper, technical brochures, evaluation report, tender briefs (as well as supplement tender briefs), minutes of meetings, negotiations of working committee, negotiation notes, contract documents and so forth were secret official information irrespective of whether the documents were classified 'Rahsia' (Secret) or 'Sulit' (Confidential). The documents and information were clearly those which Section 8 of the Act requires that they be protected from disclosure to unauthorised persons".

The Official Secrets Act, 1972, among other things, make it an offence for any person to obtain, collect, record, publish or communication to any other person any secret official code word, countersign, password or any article, document or information which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be directly or indirectly useful to a foreign country.

Amendments to the Act, provided for mandatory life imprisonment for spying. It also make the revealer and the receiver of official secrets punishable by law.

Some complaints against the Official Secrets Act amendments were: "the Prime Minister, in implementing the Act, may regulate matters without further reference to Parliament. The PM amongs other things, also: "Describe the manner of classifying information, documents and other materials; and, Prescribe the manner of communication of official information."

"No guideline to indicate what is secret."

"Basically, the Official Secret Act prohibits anyone saying anything about anything to anyone" (Star, 20/11/85).

As a result of the two journalists charged under the OSA, the Executive Council of the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) has approved the setting up of a permanent panel of legal advisors and a legal defend fund to defend press freedom and the rights of journalists.

Other recommendations of the NUJ were:

- "1. make recommendations to mobilise support for amendments to provisions of the Official Secrets Acts which affect press freedom;
2. to seek the cooperation and assistance of the Bar Council to form a joint committee on Press Laws and Press Freedom;
3. to organise a seminar on the Official Secrets Act;
4. to speed up NUJ's research into laws affecting the press freedom."
(Business Time, 8/11/85)

On the other hand, "ALIRAN president, Dr. Candra Muzzafar, urged the public to help persuade the Government to replace the Official Secrets Act with a Freedom of Information Act." (STAR, 17/11/85)

Another constraint to freedom of Information, specifically of public officers is the "Conduct and Discipline, Chapter D of the General Order (GO) 1980. The relevant section of the GO forbid government officers from making public statements, especially to the media, which:

1. are detrimental to government policy or decision;
2. relate to his or her department's work without prior permission from the departmental head; and
3. may embarass or ridicule the Government.

The impact of the Official Secrets Act and certain section of the General Order is indeed stifling to the operation of the media. "Pressman who has ever sought the most mundane clarification will attest to it." (Star, 20/11/85)

A law that severely regulate the mass media, especially the print media in Malaysia is the Printing Presses and Printing Act, 1984. The Act which became effective on September 1, 1984, replaced the Printing Presses Act 1948 and the Imported Publications Control Act 1958. This Act strengthens government grip over both foreign and local publications, already tightly controlled by the Printing Presses Act, 1948, and the Control of Foreign

Publication Act, 1958. With this Act, not only will compulsory deposits for foreign and local publishers alike be authorised under it, but the home affairs minister will be able to force forfeiture of these if publishers fail to attend any Malaysian court action brought against them.

Critics to this Act said that the Act discarded the safeguards existing in the two repealed acts. According to the Far Eastern Economic Review (5.5.85) the major changes include:

1. All-encompassing definitions of what constitutes a publication.
2. Wider ministerial and official powers to monitor infringements
3. Establishment of differing validity periods for permits to print or import publications.
4. Increasing penalties for offences from M\$500 or M\$1,000 fines and/or one-year maximum prison terms to M\$20,000 fines and/or up to three years in jail. ,
5. Removes a provision in the discarded laws enabling local media people to appeal to the Yang diPertuan Agung or King, under the Act, "The Minister shall have the absolute discretion to refuse an application for 2 licence or permit or the renewal thereof."

"A University of Malaya economist associated with Nadi Insan, Jomo Kwame Sundaram, said the most obvious problem with the Act is the lack of appeal rights." One gets the sense of overkill because our print media already is solidly under statutory control and, moreover, under the ownership of publishers with links to the constituent parties of the ruling coalition," he said, but added: "As far as I am concerned, there is too much disinformation about Malaysia in the foreign press." The government should look at reasons why Malaysians read the foreign press, he said, suggesting as one reason that "they suspect that self-censorship permeates the local press." (FEER - 5/5/85).

Nevertheless, it is important to note in the Printing Presses And Publications Act 1984, the conditions of permit to maintain a printing press, conditions of permit to publish and fees for licence and permit, to understand the Act better.

CONDITIONS OF PRINTING PRESS LICENCE

1. This licence shall be conspicuously displayed at the premises where the printing press is kept/used.
2. The address at which the printing press is kept or used shall not be changed unless the approval of the Minister is obtained.
3. The licence holder shall be fully responsible for all materials printed by him.
4. The printing press shall not be used to print any publications which is prejudicial to public order, morality, security, the relationship with any foreign country or government, or which is likely to be contrary to any law or is otherwise prejudicial to or is likely to be prejudicial to the public interest or the national interest.
5. This licence shall not be, in any manner, transferred, assigned or otherwise placed under the control of any person other than the licence holder without the prior permission of the Minister of Home Affairs.

6. 1) Where the holder is a partnership, the partners shall not be changed without the prior consent of the Minister.
- ii) Where the licence holder is a company, no directors shall be changed without the prior consent of the Minister.
7. The licence holder is required to comply with and not to contravene any directive from time to time issued by the Minister of Home Affairs.
8. The conditions of this licence may be amended at any time by notification in writing by the Minister of Home Affairs to the licence holder.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION PERMIT (MALAYSIA)

1. The permit number shall be printed immediately below the title of the newspaper.
2. Eight copies of every issue and edition of the newspaper shall be delivered to the Ministry of Home Affairs immediately after it is printed.
3. The major part of the contents of the newspaper shall be limited to the affairs of Malaysia.
4. The format of the newspaper shall comply with the sample/mockup that has been submitted together with the application for this permit.
5. The scope and contents of the newspaper shall be restricted to those specified in this permit.
6. The newspaper shall not publish any material, photograph, article or other matter which is prejudicial to public order, morality, security, the relationship with any foreign country or government, or which is likely to be contrary to any law or is otherwise to or is likely to be prejudicial to the public interest or the national interest.
7. The newspaper shall not in any manner misrepresent facts relating to incidents of public order and security occurring in Malaysia.

8. The permit shall not in any manner be transferred, assigned or otherwise placed under the control of any person than the permit holder without the prior permission of the Minister of Home Affairs.
9.
 - i) Where the permit holder is a partnership, the partners shall not be dranged without the prior consent of the Minister.
 - ii) Where the permit holder is a company, no directors shall be changed without the prior consent of the Minister.
10. The permit holder shall notify the Minister of Home Affairs of any change of members of the Editorial Board or any change in the shareholding of the company which affects the power to direct the management and policy of the company.
11. The permit holder is required to comply with and not to contravene any directive from time to time issued by the Minister of Home Affairs.
12. The conditions of this permit may be amended at any time by notification in writing by the Minister of Home Affairs to the permit holder.

The Act further stipulates that commercial printers who own machines capable of making 1,000 or more prints per hour will have to pay M\$500 annually to obtain licences. Also, printing firms have to pay M\$300 licencing fee for each additional branch or printing premises.

Further, licencing fees for publication permits are based on frequencies. It charges M\$3,000 for daily newspapers and magazines, M\$2,000 for those publised 5 to 6 times weekly, M\$1,000 for 2 to 4 times weekly, M\$800 for weekly, M\$500 for 2 to 3 times monthly, M\$400 for monthly and M\$300 less than once monthly. Separate payments for permits have to be made by those who have regular sunday editions.

Fifty ringgit are levied annually for publications of organisations such as unions, cooperatives, students bodies and even commercial firms. However, its contents are restricted to welfare and social activities of members or workers only.

Also, the Act stipulates that all cassette tapes and records with sound recording produced and distributed have the names of the producers clearly printed on them. This should be printed on every cassette tapes, records or on its covers. On the regulations for cassette tapes and records, they are aimed at, among others, checking piracy.

Anyone contravening the Act by publishing magazines or newspapers or using printing machines without licences and found guilty could be fined not more than M\$20,000 or jailed not more than three years or both. Simultaneously, their printing machines can be seized even if their owners won their cases in court.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has an enforcement division to ensure that provisions in the Printing Presses and Publications Act 1984 are strictly adhered to. Any police officer may arrest without warrant any person found committing or reasonably suspected of committing or abetting any one to commit any offence under this Act. Also, any authorised officer may detain, open and examine any package or article which is suspected to contravene the Act.

Further the Ministry provides list of offensive books to book sellers and distributors in the country. As such they cannot claim they are unaware of the Ministry's directive.

As the first action expressly authorised under the Act, three audio cassette tapes were banned: two contain speeches of Indonesia Islamic oppositionist Abdul Djaelani and the third entitled "Oppression of Religious Teachers and of Islam in Indonesia. In the same order, two books written by Americans were also banned: "A Christian Response to Islam" by William M. Miller and "Think and Grow Rich" by Napoleon Hill.

To date over 68 publications are banned under the Act.

Further, according to the Malaysian Deputy Home Minister Datuk Radzi Sheik Ahmad in a reply to a question in Parliament said his Ministry had cancelled the permits of four newspapers this year, namely "Bumi, Mingguan Tanah Air, Gema Mujahiddin and Mingguan Wanita".

Also, the Deputy Minister reported that a total of 16,772 pornographic books and books with contents against the country's established values were seized. He said the books were under 18 titles and all were written in Bahasa Malaysia.

Another law that would encourage media people to keep on the 'right' track is "The Internal Security Act, 1960" or more known as the "ISA". Chapter III of the Act makes special provisions on subversive publications. The Minister of Home Affairs is empowered to prohibit the printing, publication, sale, issue, circulation or possession of any document or publication which appears to him to contain material that is harmful to the security or public order or to incite violence, to cause disobedience to the law or to any lawful order, to be calculated or likely to lend to a breach of the peace, or to promote feelings of hostility between different races or classes of the population or to be prejudicial to the nation or public order or security of the Federation.

Further, Section 28 of the ISA, states, "Any person who, by words of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular or other printed publication or by any other means spreads false reports or makes false statements likely to cause public alarm, shall be guilty of an offence....." Under ISA, it is also an offence to possess subversive documents.

ISA enforcement is not conducted by means of normal court procedures. Usually, no public charges against the accused is made. The accused may be held for 60 days before any charge is placed. Then the case is heard by a special board, after which the accused may be placed in confinement for up to two years, after which it may be renewed.

An ISA case relating to media is the trial of Socialist Democratic Party (SDP) secretary-general Fan Yew Teng and two others for publishing a book containing banned documents. Fan, 43, is charged under the ISA for publishing a book titled, Oppressors and Apologists, which purportedly contained a prohibited document entitled Trojan Donkeys in Malaysia.

Another ISA case pertaining to media is the banning of a cassette tape entitled Syahid II Lubok Merbau containing a speech by a legal advisor of a political party (PAS) under the Internal Security Order (Prohibition of Publications) (No 4) 1985, Internal Security Act 1960.

It is also reported that the "Government will ban all publication, sale and possession of books on the Baling incident". as the "Government considers the incident a sensitive issue and does not want the public to be influenced or confused by the allegations of opposition parties who want to make political capital out of it,..." (NST - 10/10/85) In the November 19, Baling Incident 18 policemen and civilians were killed in a clash when police attempted to arrest a religious teacher who was protected by his followers which included women and children.

Another law which media people must pay heed to is the Sedition Act, 1948 amended 1971. This Act renders one liable to imprisonment and fine for an act, speech, words or publications, or other thing which has a seditious tendency.

The Malaysian Sedition Act specifically prohibits six kinds of speech or publications, as follows :

- 1) Bring about hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection against any Ruler or against the Government of Malaysia or against the Government of any State in Malaysia.
- 2) Excite the people to attempt to change any law, except by lawful means.
- 3) Bring about hatred or contempt or excite disaffection against the administration of justice.
- 4) Raise discontent among the subjects of the Yang di Pertuan Agong (King) or the Ruler of any State.
- 5) Promote feelings of ill-will or hostility between races.
- 6) Question any right or privilege protected under Part III (citizenship), Article 152 (Malay as official or national language), Article 153 (rights and privileges of Malays and bumiputras and the legitimate interests of other races), and Article 181 (Rulers' privileges and sovereignty) of the Malaysian Federal Constitution.

If seditious matter has appeared in a publication, the future editions of the newspaper or magazine may be prohibited up to a period of one year, and the publisher, proprietor or editor may for the same period be barred from publishing, editing, or writing for any media.

A law that ensures fair play among media people is the Defamation Ordinance of 1957. It codifies common laws in most other countries of the world, especially with those who have experienced British rule.

The Copyright Act 1969, is another law in Malaysia that has had significant impact on the media, especially for film and video. The rapid increase in the domestic ownerships of video players and recording machines, the piracy of popular films on video and the shortcomings of the Act has adversely affected

the film industry. Movie-theaters' audiences are declining and some cinemas are closing down.

Further, Malaysia is not yet a party to any of the international convention covering copyright. Therefore, a foreign film must be made available in Malaysia within 30 days of its first release elsewhere in order to secure copyright in the country. Initially, there were some doubts as to whether a film imported into Malaysia within the 30 days period but for censorship purposes was only exhibited after the 30 days was eligible for copyright. A Federal Court ruling has resolved this uncertainty in favour of film distributors. A positive benefit for movie-goers from the existing Malaysian copyright law is that they would have an early opportunity to view new films as film distributors would be motivated to import new films before the 30 days to enjoy the Act.

The Bernama Act 1967 (Malaysia National News Agency), especially its ruling making it as the sole distributor of news from all foreign news agencies from May 1, 1984 have made the smaller newspaper companies more competitive. Despite initial protest by editors from major Malaysian newspapers on the ruling, it now seems to be accepted by all and helps to strengthen Bernama's national and international standing.

There are other laws that may affect media operations and developments in Malaysia, but the mentioned laws I feel are adequate to reflect media laws in the country.

However, it would be unfair if I do not mention that the Federal Constitution of Malaysia guarantees the freedom of speech and expression, and therefore, the freedom of the press or mass media.

In Part II of the Federal Constitution, under fundamental Liberties, Article 10 says :

"Freedom of speech, assembly and association

1) Subject to Clause (2), (3) and (4)

- a) Every citizen has the right of freedom of speech and expression;
- b) All citizens have the right to assemble peaceably and without arms;
- c) all citizens have the right to form associations."

"Clauses (2), (3) and (4), as mentioned in clause (1), deal with the prerogative of Parliament to enact laws and impose restrictions if it thinks necessary to limit the freedoms guaranteed in order to protect and maintain the security and wellbeing of the nation."

"Clause (2) (a) provides that Parliament may by law impose on the rights conferred by clause (1) (a) (i.e., the freedom of speech and expression) such restrictions as it deems necessary or expedient in the interest of the security of the Federation or any part thereof, friendly relations with other countries, public order and morality and restrictions designed to protect the privileges of Parliament or any Legislative Assembly or provide against contempt of court, defamation, or excitement to any offence."

"Paragraphs (b) and (c) of Clause (2) and also Clause (3), refer to more or less the same authority given to Parliament to impose restrictions on the rights conferred by Clause (1) paragraphs (b) and (c) (i.e., the right to assembly and the right to form associations).

"Clause (4) of the same Article (Art 10) says : "In imposing restrictions in the interest of the security of the Federation or any part thereof or public order under Clause (2) (a), Parliament may pass laws prohibiting the questioning of any matter, right, status, position, privilege, sovereignty or prerogative established or protected by the provisions of Part III, Article 152, 153 or 181 otherwise than in relation to the implementation thereof as may be specified in such law".

"Briefly, Part III concerns citizenship. Article 152 says that the Malay language is the official language of the country. Article 153 concerns the privileges of Malays and bumiputras and the legitimate interest of the other races. And; Article 181 concern the Rulers sovereignty". (So You Want To Be A Journalist - Mansor Ahmad Saman).

As discussed the Malaysian Parliament has enacted and amended several laws which it thinks are necessary for the security and wellbeing of the nation. Nevertheless, these laws impose and limit to a certain extent, directly or indirectly, media freedom in Malaysia in the name of the national interest.

Also, apart from the many legislations passed or amended relating to media as discussed or mentioned in Appendix A, there are reports that the Government might enact a Broadcasting Act in the near future. The object being to regulate the electronic media, especially private stations, like the Sistem Televisyen Malaysia Berhad (TV3). As it is, "The Information Ministry has already directed TV Malaysia and TV3 to ensure their programme do not contain too much wild and violent scenes. Deputy Minister Datuk Chan Siang Sun said that western films shown locally over TV were edited before being screened. He said such editing did not impair the sequence of the story." (Bernama 17/12/85). Further, "Deputy Information Minister, Mohamad Kassim Ahmad said his Ministry acted as a watchdog for all foreign TV programmes that were imported for screening by RTM and TV3. A select committee has set guidelines on what kind of programmes could be brought into the country, he added". (Star 23/10/85).

Malaysian Information Minister, Datuk Rais Yatim, said that RTM had made it a policy that 70 percent of the broadcast content should be local. "The time has come for film producers in the country to produce more local films for RTM to meet the objective of forging a national culture", he said. (Bernama 5/1/86).

Apart from laws and directives, the Malaysian Government has been for some time working towards a "national communication policy". However, till now the Government has not come up with the national communication policy. A majority of the media people and public interest groups are apprehensive at any communication policy for fear it will be enacted into a law.

Furthermore, according to a veteran politician, Tan Sri Dr. Tan Chee Khoon in his column "Without Fear or Favour" in the Star (16/1/85) Malaysian editors have been conditioned to "behave" by the Press Laws, particularly by the annual press licence.

"He made this remark when no editors in Malaysia spoke up for the freedom of the Press when the Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir in an impromptu interview said that newspapers should not descent to sensationalism to boast their sales. Dr. Mahathir was referring to a particular newspaper which has been playing up issues like the MCA crisis, Papan nuclear waste dump and development projects at Bukit China, Malacca. Dr. Tan Chee Khoon felt that the editors' silence does not augur well for democracy in Malaysia nor does it speak well for the newspapers in the country". (media Trend in Malaysia Mohd Hamdan Adnan).

Finally, it can be said that the various media laws coughtions in their coverage. A number of public interest groups and opposition politicians have urged the Government to review the many media laws, especially the Official Secret Act and the Printing Presses and Publications Act for a freeir and dynamic media in Malaysia to serve public interest rather than just the media interest or the Government interest some public interest groups, like FOMCA and ALIRAN have even called on the people to ensure that the media are free to serve public interest above all.

Appendix A

REGULATING
LAW ~~RELATING TO~~ MASS MEDIA IN MALAYSIA

- ACT
1. CENSORSHIP OF FILMS AND PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS
SARAWAK CAP 136
 2. Cinematograph Films (Censorship) Act (Rev. 1971) (Am. Act A 242, A490
Act 35 1952
 3. Cinematograph Films Hire Duty Act (Am. Act. A 148)
Act 45/1965
 4. Printing Presses And Publications Act
Act 301 1984
 5. Copyright Act 1969 (Revised 1982)
Act 10
 6. Courts of Judicature Act (Rev. 1972) (Am. Act A279, A 328 A530, A556, A60
0, A606 Act 91 1964
 7. Defamation Act (Rev. 1982)
Act 286 1957
 8. Elections Act (Rev. 1970) (Am. Act A 95)
Act 19 1958
 9. Local Government Elections F.M Am. Acts 19/1961 49/1961 13/1963
1965 55/1966 60/1966 A55 Act 11/1960
 - 10.
 11. Election Commission - Rev. 1970 Act
Act 31
 12. Election Offences (Revised 1969 Rep 1971 (Am Act A245)
Act 5
 13. Houses of Parliament (Privileges and Powers) F.M.
Ord. 15/1952
 14. Indecent Advertisements - F.M (Am. F.L.N 332/58)
Ord. 16/1953
 15. Internal Security Act Rev. 1972. (Am. P.U. (B) 336/75)
Act 82
 16. Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Act.
Act 114
 17. National Library Act
Act 80
 18. Local Newspapers (Reprint 1965) Sarawak
Cap 139
 19. Lotteries F.M. (Am L.N 332/1958 Act 65, A133)
Ord 86/1952
 20. Medicines (Advertisement and Sale) (Am. 332/1958 Act A84 A333)
Ord. 10/1958
 21. National Archives (Am. - Act 85)
Act 44/1966
 22. Official Secrets
Act 88
 23. Patents Sarawak (Re. 1968)
Cap 61
 24. Patent Rights of Government
Act 53/1967
 25. Pertubuhan Berita Nasional Malaysia (Bernama News Agency)
Act 119/1967

26. Post Office Act (Rev. 1978)
Act 211
27. Preservation of Books
Act 35/1966
28. Registration of U.K. Patents (Rev. 1978)
Act 215
29. Registration of United Kingdom Patents Sabah Ord 1/1956
Cap 124
30. Securities Industry Act
Act 280 1983
31. Sedition (Rev. 1969) Am. P.U. (A) 282/1970
Act 15 1948
32. Telecommunications (Rev. 1970)(Am. Act 115, A373)
Act 20 1950
33. Theatres and Places of Public Amusement (Federal Territory)
Act 182 1977
34. Trade Descriptions Act
Act 187 1977
35. Trade Marks Act 1976
Act 175
38. United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Rev. 1978.
Act 214
39. U.K. Design Protection - Sabah
Cap 152
40. U.K. Design Protection - Sarawak
Cap 59
41. Public Order (Preservation) (Revised 1983)
Act 296 1958
42. Patents Act Act 291
1983

Source - School of Administration & Law, MARA Institute
of Technology