



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

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SPECIAL GUIDELINES FOR HANDLING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES

(REVISED AUGUST 2025)

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Welcome Note

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh and Salam Malaysia MADANI,

First and foremost, I would like to express my deepest appreciation and congratulations to all parties who have contributed to the preparation of the *Special Guidelines on Handling Child Sexual Abuse Cases (Revised August 2025)*. This effort stands as a testament to our shared commitment to strengthening the child protection framework in our country.

Sexual offences against children remain a grave and pressing issue that has far-reaching implications for societal well-being and the nation's future. Today, the rapid advancement of technology has amplified this threat, making children increasingly vulnerable to online exploitation and abuse. In response to these evolving challenges, the *Special Guidelines on Handling Child Sexual Abuse Cases (Revised August 2025)* has been introduced as a strengthened and updated version, fully replacing the previous 2017 guidelines. This new edition is designed to be more comprehensive, practical and above all, child-centric, ensuring that every step in the process prioritises the best interests and well-being of children.

I hope that all stakeholders will demonstrate strong commitment towards the effective implementation of these guidelines. The success of this initiative depends on the collective effort of every party involved. This is not merely a procedural document but a clear reflection of our shared responsibility to work together to protect children and ensure justice.

I wish to extend my heartfelt appreciation to the Legal Affairs Division of the Prime Minister's Department (BHEUU, JPM), in collaboration with UNICEF Malaysia, for their leadership in driving this initiative. My gratitude also goes to all ministries, law enforcement agencies, judicial bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), professional associations and strategic partners whose unwavering support and expertise have been instrumental in bringing these guidelines to fruition. The strong spirit of collaboration displayed throughout this process reflects the vital importance of a unified and integrated approach in tackling this critical issue.

I am confident that the *Special Guidelines on Handling Child Sexual Abuse Cases (Revised August 2025)* will not only serve as an authoritative reference but also symbolize our collective determination to ensure justice, minimize trauma for victims, and improve the overall process of managing such cases. It is my hope that this document will benefit all stakeholders and ultimately contribute towards safeguarding the future generation of our nation.

Thank you.

DATO' SRI AZALINA OTHMAN SAID

MINISTER IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT OF MALAYSIA
(LAW AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS)



Foreword

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh and Salam Malaysia MADANI,

The Legal Affairs Division of the Prime Minister's Department (BHEUU, JPM) has long been entrusted with the responsibility of shaping and strengthening Malaysia's legal framework in line with national priorities. The development of the *Special Guidelines on Handling Child Sexual Abuse Cases (Revised August 2025)* is a continuation of that mandate, aimed at ensuring that all relevant stakeholders are guided by clear, structured and victim-sensitive procedures when managing these highly complex and sensitive cases.

Through this guideline, BHEUU seeks to provide a comprehensive framework that not only supports legal and judicial processes but also emphasizes empathy, care, and protection for the most vulnerable members of our society, our children. I extend my deepest appreciation to all government agencies, enforcement bodies, judicial institutions, civil society organizations and professionals who contributed their expertise and insights throughout this process. Your dedication has been instrumental in ensuring that this guideline meets the highest standards of clarity, practicality and relevance.

I am confident that this guideline will strengthen inter-agency cooperation, enhance procedural consistency, and ultimately improve outcomes in cases involving sexual offences against children. It is my hope that it will serve as a valuable tool for all practitioners and stakeholders as we work collectively to uphold justice and protect the rights of children in Malaysia.

Thank you.

DATUK ZAMRI BIN MISMAN
DIRECTOR GENERAL
LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION OF THE
PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT



Foreword

Protecting children from sexual abuse is not just a duty; it's a fundamental obligation shared by all sectors of society. Since the enactment of the *Sexual Offences Against Children Act 2017*, Malaysia has taken significant steps to strengthen its legal and institutional frameworks to better safeguard children and support them in seeking justice. The initial *Special Guidelines for Handling Child Sexual Offence Cases* was launched that same year, providing a coordinated, inter-agency approach to these sensitive and complex cases.

Recent legislative reforms – including the *Sexual Offences Against Children (Amendment) Acts 2023 and 2024*, and the *Evidence of Child Witness (Amendment) Act 2024* - have significantly strengthened protection of child victims and witnesses. Building on this robust foundation of legal reform, the revision of the Special Guidelines for Handling Child Sexual Offence Cases is both timely and essential.

UNICEF is proud to partner with the Legal Affairs Division of the Prime Minister's Department (BHEUU, JPM) in updating these Guidelines. This collaborative effort reflects Malaysia's strong leadership in ensuring access to justice for children. As part of our ongoing programme of cooperation, UNICEF is proud to have contributed technical expertise to support the review and updating of these Special Guidelines. We commend the leadership of BHEUU in spearheading this collaborative effort.

The *Special Guidelines on Handling Child Sexual Abuse Cases (Revised August 2025)* are grounded in a child-centred, trauma-informed, and rights-based approach. They provide practical direction for professionals across the justice system - from law enforcement to judiciary - ensuring that a child's well-being is prioritized throughout the entire process, treating every child with dignity, compassion, and respect. Importantly, they also recognize the specific needs of children with added vulnerabilities, including children with disabilities, refugee, migrant and stateless children, and those living in remote areas.

Every child has the right to be safe, to be heard, and to access justice. These Guidelines are not only a practical tool for practitioners, but also a symbol of Malaysia's commitment to uphold and protect the rights of every child.

Let these Guidelines serve as a blueprint for our collective commitment. Together, we can build a justice system that not only protects but empowers every child in Malaysia to thrive and be safe.

ROBERT GASS

UNICEF REPRESENTATIVE TO MALAYSIA



Acronyms

AGC	Attorney General's Chambers
CIC	Child Interview Centre
CSAM	Child sexual abuse material (formerly child pornography)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DCD	Department of Children Development
DPP	Deputy Public Prosecutor
D11	Sexual, Women and Child Investigation Division
FIR	First Information Report
IO	Investigating Officer
IP	Investigation Papers
MCMC	Malaysia Communication and Multimedia Commission
MWFC	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
MICAC	Malaysia Internet Crimes Against Children Unit
MOH	Ministry of Health Malaysia
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
RMP	Royal Malaysia Police
SCAN	Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
VCO	Victim Care Officer
VLO	Victim Liaison Officer
VMR	Vehicle for Meaningful Redress
VNEJ	Victims' Nexus to Justice
WAO	Women's Aid Organisation
WCC	Women's Centre for Change



01 Introduction

The *Sexual Offences Against Children Act 2017 (Act 792)*¹ was enacted to enhance protection of children from sexual abuse, including online sexual abuse and exploitation. In addition, the *Legal Aid Act 1971 [Act 26]* was amended to introduce a new Legal Companion Service for child victims² and the *Evidence of Child Witness Act 2007 [Act 676]* has undergone revisions to enhance measures to assist children to give their best evidence in Court³. These amendments reflect Malaysia's commitment to improving the criminal justice response to child sexual abuse and ensuring a fair and just resolution for all parties involved.

To strengthen implementation of Act 792, the Judiciary launched the first Sexual Crimes Against Children Court in June 2017 and has progressively expanded these specialised Sessions Courts throughout the country. The Judiciary has also expanded child-friendly rooms and live-link facilities, introduced mobile court options, and has appointed Victim Liaison Officers (VLOs) to accompany and support child victims and witnesses. Other agencies in the criminal justice system have also enhanced their specialisation in handling children's cases: the Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) has a D11 Unit (Sexual, Women and Child Investigation Division) with specialist investigators and Victim Care Officers (VCOs) to investigate child sexual abuse cases, and has set up child-friendly Child Interview Centres (CICs); the Ministry of Health has established hospital-based Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect (SCAN) Teams and One-Stop Crisis Centres (OSCC) at government hospitals throughout the country; the Attorney General's Chambers (AGC) has a specialised Sexual Crimes and Domestic Violence Unit and Psychologist Officer; the Department of Social Welfare (DCD) provides protection services to child victims and also operates a Witness Support Service; and the Legal Aid Department has trained staff to provide Legal Companion services to children.

Given the inter-connected nature of the agencies and organisations involved in the criminal justice response to child sexual abuse, a framework for effective inter-agency coordination is crucial to ensuring child-friendly and efficient handling of these complex and sensitive cases.

These Special Guidelines for Handling Cases of Sexual Offences against Children ("Special Guidelines") have been formulated to guide the effective implementation and enforcement of the *Sexual Offences Against Children Act 2017* and have been updated to reflect amendments to the relevant laws since the first Special Guidelines were issued in 2017. These Guidelines will repeal and replace the 2017 Guidelines, which are no longer in effect.

1.1 Objectives

The objective is to set minimum standards for handling child sexual abuse cases that ensure:

- All sexual offenses against children are handled in a timely, sensitive and effective manner, in the best interest of the child;
- Child victims/witnesses and their families receive protection and support starting from the initial report through to the completion of the criminal proceedings;
- There is effective inter-agency collaboration and coordination between the various agencies and organisations involved in the criminal justice process, and between the parallel criminal proceedings and child protection interventions (*under the Child Act 2001[Act 611]*) to ensure that child victims receive timely support and assistance for their recovery and reintegration.

1. In force 10 July 2017, and subsequently amended by the Sexual Offences against Children (Amendment) Act 2023 and Sexual Offences against Children (Amendment) Act 2024.

2. Legal Aid (Amendment) Act 2017

3. Evidence of Child Witness (Amendment) Act 2023 and Evidence of Child Witness (Amendment) Act 2024.

1.2 Scope and Application

These Special Guidelines serve as a guide to all aspects of criminal proceedings relating to sexual offences against children, from the point of initial detection or reporting through to the conclusion of the court proceedings. For the purposes of these Special Guidelines:

- a. "sexual offence" includes all of the offences listed in Annex 2; and
- b. "child" is a person under the age of 18 years.

These Special Guidelines serve as a guide for all agencies, organisations, and individuals involved in the handling of sexual offences against children, including (but not limited to) -

- a. The Judiciary;
- b. Attorney General's Chambers (AGC);
- c. Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (MWFC);
- d. Department of Social Welfare (DSW)
- e. Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH);
- f. Legal Aid Department;
- g. Royal Malaysia Police (RMP);
- h. Malaysia Communication and Multimedia Commission (MCMC);
- i. Ministry of Education and schools;
- j. Advocates; and
- k. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

1.3 Guiding Principles

The following principles are intended to inform and guide the handling of sexual offences against children, ensuring a child-centred approach that prioritizes their well-being, protection, and access to justice while upholding the principles of fairness and due process for all parties involved.



Best interest of the child

The best interest and safety of the child shall be a primary consideration in all actions taken and any decision made in the course of the criminal proceedings. Given the difficult and sensitive nature of child sexual abuse, children and their families must be treated with utmost dignity, respect, and compassion. The physical, emotional and psychological well-being of the child must be a priority, and appropriate action taken to ensure they are protected from further harm, threats or retaliation.



Ensuring fair trial

The investigation and trial of child sexual offences must be carefully managed to ensure a fair trial and to accommodate the special vulnerabilities of children. Criminal proceedings should be resolved as expeditiously as possible, while ensuring the accused's right to due process.



Minimisation of distress and secondary victimisation

Special measures must be employed to limit, to the greatest extent possible, the distress or trauma suffered by child victims/ witnesses. This is necessary to prevent secondary victimisation and to assist the child to give their best evidence, thereby ensuring a fair and just process for all. All investigation and trial processes must be conducted in a child-friendly manner, the number of times a child is required to repeat what happened must be kept to a minimum, and contact with the accused must be minimized.



Protection of children's privacy

Privacy is paramount in child sexual abuse cases and is essential to protect the child's dignity and prevent stigmatization. *The Evidence of Child Witness Act 2007 [Act 676] (s.14)* and the *Child Act 2001 [Act 611] (s.15)* prohibit the disclosure or publication of any identifying information or image of children involved in criminal proceedings. All records and case files must be securely stored, and information about the child should be shared only with those involved in the case, and only on a need to know basis. Any CSAM or intimate photos or videos of the child must not be copied or shared, and must be viewed only by those directly involved in the case. All trial proceedings must be conducted behind closed doors (*in camera*). If the accused person has a family relationship with the child victim, the identity of the accused must also be kept confidential to prevent identification of the child.



Ensuring children's effective participation

Children must be actively involved in all aspects of decision-making about the criminal proceedings and empowered through the process. For their participation to be meaningful, children must: be provided with an explanation (in age-appropriate language) of the criminal justice process and their role in it; be given regular updates about the progress of the case; have access to legal advice and witness support services; and be afforded the opportunity to express their views and concerns, and have those views given due weight taking into account their age and level of maturity. In cases where actions need to be taken that are not in line with the child's wishes, the reasons must be explained to the child.



Non-discrimination and inclusion

All child victims/witnesses must be treated equally, without judgement or bias, regardless of their sex, race, ethnicity, religion, age, disability, nationality, sexual orientation or gender identity. Ensuring equal and inclusive access to justice also means that special attention must be given to accommodating children with special vulnerabilities, including children with disabilities, children in rural and remote areas, and migrant, undocumented, stateless, asylum-seeking or refugee children.



02 Receipt of Reports, Investigation, and Initial Victim Support

This chapter encompasses the initial stages of receiving reports, investigations, and immediate support to child victims. It emphasizes the importance of timely investigations, use of child-friendly interview practices, minimising the number of times the child has to re-tell what happened, and ensuring prompt access to medical and child protection services.

2.1 Mandatory Reporting of Child Sexual Abuse

Suspected child sexual abuse may be detected by or disclosed to a variety of individuals, including a parent, teacher, nurse or doctor, DCD officer, helpline or CSO representative. Anyone who suspects or receives information about child sexual abuse has a moral and legal duty to take action. If a child discloses sexual abuse, the person receiving that initial disclosure shall :

- a. Take the child to a safe and private place;
- b. Listen to the child and take note of what the child says, but do not push for details or ask leading or suggestive questions. Stay calm and be affirming as this gives the child confidence; do not interrogate the child or deny what they are telling you. Your role is to listen and enable the child to feel comfortable to share what is troubling them;
- c. Provide emotional comfort or psycho-social first aid;
- d. Explain to the child about the need to report the case, including how the information will need to be shared with the appropriate personnel;
- e. Listen to the child's views about whether they feel safe and who they trust, and decide on the following appropriate steps for reporting:
 - i) If the child is not in need of immediate medical care or protection, a report must be made as soon as possible to the nearest DCD, via the Talian Kasih toll-free number at 15999, or to the police; or
 - ii) If the child is injured and in need of medical treatment, take the child immediately to the nearest health facility; or
 - iii) If the child is in imminent danger or it is not safe for them to return home, report immediately to the nearest police station or DCD office, and stay with the child until they arrive.
- f. In the case of any online child sexual abuse materials (CSAM), report directly via Cyber999 operated by Malaysia Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC), which has authority under the Online Safety Act 2025 to order swift removal of that material.
- g. For further advice and guidance on reporting, contact the Talian Kasih number at 15999 (available 24/7), as needed.

Pursuant to section 19 of the Sexual Offences Against Children Act 2017 [Act 792] and sections 27-29A of the Child Act 2001 [Act 611], anyone with information about a child sexual abuse offence must report to the nearest police station, and failure to do so may result in a fine of up to five thousand ringgit.

2.2 Police Report and Initial Statement

A police report in relation to any child sexual abuse case may be made at any police station or at a hospital-based police counter (*Pondok Polis*). To ensure the most efficient response, reports should, wherever feasible, be made to the district police headquarters (Ibu Pejabat Polis (IPD)) where the alleged offence happened.

The **police shall lodge a First Information Report (FIR) when and where the case is first reported, regardless of where the alleged offence occurred, and a complainant should never be turned away or directed to go elsewhere without first recording the FIR**. After the FIR is lodged, an Investigating Officer at the relevant district police headquarters should be notified to take over the case.

To protect the child's privacy, the police report should be taken in a private room, and wherever feasible the child should be accompanied by a police officer of the same gender. Since the first contact between a child and the police will significantly influence their willingness to cooperate with the criminal process, it is crucial that the child and family be treated with courtesy and respect, and that all reports of child sexual abuse are taken seriously and acted upon immediately.

Anyone can lodge a police report on behalf of a child. **Child victims should not be questioned in detail about the alleged incident(s) when the police report is first lodged**; questions should be limited to establishing the basic facts of the alleged incident and the information necessary for the immediate needs of the investigation and safety of the child. The in-depth interview with the child should be conducted later, by a trained Investigating Officer (IO) or CIC Interview Officer, using age-appropriate and child-friendly interview techniques (see Chapter 2.5 below).

The Investigating Officer and DCD Protector must be notified immediately after the FIR is lodged to initiate the investigation. However, in all cases, the child's health, well-being and safety takes priority. Any interview or other inquiries must wait until after the child's need for medical treatment has been addressed and their emotional condition has been stabilised. If the child is injured or in need of medical care, the police must arrange for the child to be escorted immediately to the nearest government health facility. **If the perpetrator is a family member or person who lives in the same household as the child, DCD must be contacted immediately and the child should not be permitted to go home until a Protector has conducted a risk assessment.**

2.3 Medical Examination and Treatment

Depending on the case, a child who has been sexually abused may be taken first to a police station or to a government or private healthcare facility. The RMP and health personnel must coordinate closely and make best efforts to ensure that medical treatment and examinations are conducted as quickly as possible and that the child's wait time is minimised.



a. If the case is first reported to a police station:

As soon as possible after receiving the FIR, the Investigating Officer must determine if a medical examination is required for the purposes of the investigation. **Since medical examinations can be invasive and traumatizing for children, they should be requested only where necessary and when they are likely to produce evidence to support the investigation.** This decision should be made on a case-by-case basis, depending on the nature of the case. All cases involving alleged penetration should be referred for medical examination, however if the child does not have injuries, or the alleged offence involved only sexual touching or a non-contact offence (such as online sexual communication), then a medical examination will likely not be necessary.

Where medical treatment or a medical examination are required, the IO must arrange for an escorting officer to take the child to the nearest government health facility as soon as possible, bearing in mind that examinations are most effective when conducted within 72 hours of the incident. Wherever feasible, children should be taken to a hospital with a SCAN Team and One Stop Crises Centre (OSCC). **To prevent the child from having to retell their story, the escorting officer should brief the SCAN Team medical officer on the details of the FIR, and hospital staff should rely on the police report for the necessary information,** without requiring the child to repeat information already available.



b. If the child is first taken to the government or private healthcare facilities (other than government hospitals):

In cases where a child sexual abuse victim is taken directly to the government or private healthcare facilities (other than government hospitals), the medical officer must arrange for a police report to be filed. The victim should be transferred to the nearest Accident & Emergency Department/OSCC facilities in corresponding government hospital.



c. If the child is first taken to a government hospital

When a child sexual abuse victim is brought to a government hospital's OSCC at the Emergency & Trauma Department—whether by a parent, Protector, or other individual, or if discovered by hospital staff - the Paediatric Department or SCAN Team (either within the same hospital or a nearby one if needed) must be informed to take over case management. The medical officer is responsible for ensuring that a police report is filed immediately, either by facilitating the child's parent or guardian to do so, or making the report themselves. This can be done at the hospital police counter (*Pondok Polis*) or by contacting the nearest District Control Centre if a hospital police counter is unavailable. Following this, the RMP must quickly send an officer to the hospital with **PDRM (S) 59 Form** (*Permintaan Pemeriksaan Doktor Bagi Orang Yang Terlibat Dalam Kes Polis*) requesting a medical examination and collection of evidence for the investigation.

The child's need for critical medical care is paramount and must be addressed as the first priority. Therefore, all sexually abused children must undergo triage at the Emergency & Trauma Department. Children in critical or semi-critical states will receive acute treatment without delay. Once stable, a police report will be filed. Stable children should be directed to the One Stop Crisis Centre (OSCC) or, if unavailable, an alternative private room within the facility, to receive psycho-social first aid.

In instances where a police report has not been filed, the Emergency and Trauma Department may appropriately inquire about and record the basic or fundamental details of the alleged sexual abuse. It is crucial, however, that the **child's account of the alleged incident be obtained only once by the primary care team**, utilizing open and non-leading questions, whenever practicable. Any statement made by the child regarding the alleged incident must be transcribed verbatim. All personnel within the hospital and healthcare facility must strive to prevent the child from undergoing repeated and undue questioning about the alleged incident, given its potential to cause significant distress.

Medical examinations and evidence collection must be performed thoroughly and with sensitivity towards the child. **Strict adherence to the Ministry of Health's Comprehensive Guidelines for Management of Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect (SCAN) and the One Stop Crisis Centre Policy and Guidelines is mandatory.** A police officer should be present to take custody of evidence and ensure the chain of evidence is maintained, but this officer should not be in the examination room or directly observe the examination.

Using the PDRM (S) 59 Form, an interim medical report must be prepared by the medical officer and subsequently submitted to the escorting officer on the same day. The Investigating Officer (IO) is required to submit a formal written request for a full medical report as soon as possible. The hospital or healthcare facility must then endeavour to furnish this comprehensive report within two weeks of receiving the request.

2.4 Report to DCD and Interim Protection and Support

The RMP, SCAN Teams and DCD must collaborate closely in child sexual abuse cases to ensure coordinated criminal investigation and child protection interventions. **All police, Protectors and health professionals must make efforts to communicate from the earliest opportunity, coordinate investigations, limit repeated interviews by different agencies and multiple interviewers, and continue to share information:**

- a. **SCAN Teams must report all suspected cases of child sexual abuse to DCD using Form 9.** The child must not be discharged from hospital until a risk assessment has been conducted and a safe discharge plan developed in consultation with the DCD Protector. In the interim, the child should be admitted to the ward. After discharge, follow-up SCAN Team case conferences will be organised (see Chapter 6 below).
- b. If DCD has not already been notified by the SCAN Team, the IO must do so as soon as possible after the FIR has been lodged and provide the Protector with the details of the alleged incident(s). **DCD must be notified of all child sexual abuse cases**, not just cases where the child requires placement in place of safety or other care order.
- c. If a child sexual abuse case is first reported to DCD, the Protector must lodge a police report as soon as possible and, where necessary, take the child to the nearest government health facility for medical treatment and medical examination.
- d. **DCD Protectors and medical officers must ensure that a police report is lodged in all cases where sexual abuse has been alleged by a child or parent**, regardless of whether they believe the allegation and whether or not there are medical findings to support the allegation. It is for the police to investigate and determine whether there is sufficient evidence for charging.
- e. Wherever feasible, the IO and Protector should collaborate in the initial response to child sexual abuse reports, including by undertaking joint rescues to remove a child from danger and jointly interviewing the child.

DCD Protectors must prioritise child sexual abuse cases and respond to notifications as quickly as possible, including attending the health facility as needed, undertaking a prompt risk assessment in consultation with the SCAN Team and Investigating Officer, and taking interim action as needed to ensure the child's well-being and safety.

In cases **where the accused is member of the child victim's family, priority should be given, wherever possible, to removing the accused from the home, rather than the child.** The Protector or duly authorised social welfare officer should consider issuing an emergency, interim or protection order depending on the stage of the case, on behalf of the child pursuant to the Domestic Violence Act [Act 521]. In addition, where appropriate the Protector or IO must make an application to the court on behalf of the child for a domestic violence protection order pursuant to their authority under section 15 of Act 521 and guidelines on the responsibility of enforcement officers. The Deputy Public Prosecutor has to match any bail conditions with the Domestic Violence Act, i.e. the issuance of the protection order and additional conditions, including from third parties, as is tailored to the risks of intimidation the child witness may face before, during and after the trial process.

If the risks are so high that the Protector determines that it is not in the child's best interest to return to or remain in their home, the Protector must exercise their authority under the Child Act 2001 [Act 611] to take the child into temporary custody and place them with a "fit and proper person" (such as a relative or foster family) or other place of safety (s.105). Within 24 hours, the Protector must apply to the Court for Children and/or the designated court in that district, for an Interim Protection Order.⁴ All decisions about a child's care must be guided by the best interest of the child, and not the needs of the criminal investigation.

The IO must promptly inform the Protector of any actions or decisions in the course of the criminal proceedings that may impact on the safety and well-being of the child (for example decisions with respect to bail, remand, and charging of the accused). This is in line with the duty to inform the case status in Section 107A of the Criminal Procedure Code and SOACA (when the accused is not a family member) and the Domestic Violence Act 1994 (when the accused is within the definition of Section 2 of the DVA).

2.5 Child Interviews and Video-Recorded Statements

All interviews with child victims/witnesses must be conducted in a child-friendly and age-appropriate manner to prevent further distress to the child; maximise the information the child is able to give; and maintain the integrity of the investigation and the child's evidence.

Wherever possible, the in-depth interview with a child victim/witness should be conducted by a specially trained child interviewer, at the Child Interview Centre (CIC), and video-recorded. The child should be interviewed without undue delay after the FIR has been lodged, bearing in mind that:

- a. A child should not be interviewed until after their medical needs have been addressed;
- b. A child should not be interviewed when they are distressed, tired or after a prolonged period of waiting at the police station or health facility. Arrange for a time to interview the child once they are calm, rested and have received psycho-social first aid (as needed).
- c. Interviews should be scheduled at a time that is least disruptive to the child (e.g. not during school hours), and when the child is most attentive.
- d. For children with disabilities, appropriate accommodations may need to be arranged to facilitate the interview (see Annex 3).

A child victim/witness should generally be interviewed only once, using open and non-leading questions and age-appropriate interview techniques. Where multiple interview sessions may be needed due to the child's young age, or because additional information or clarification is required, this should be planned carefully to avoid repeatedly asking the child the same questions. All interviews should be conducted by the same interviewer.

Before and after the interview, children should be provided counselling and psycho-social support, as needed, by D11's Victim Care Officer, a DCD counsellor, or the SCAN Team counsellor or clinical psychologist. Who will be responsible for providing counselling services should be discussed and agreed in advance to ensure continuity in counselling services and avoid unnecessary overlap or duplication.

2.6 Arrest and remand of suspect

The IO must ensure that quick action is taken to identify, arrest and question the suspect in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code [Act 593] and, in the case of a child suspect, the Child Act 2001[Act 611].

Any contact between the child victim/witness and the suspect during the investigation must be minimised. **If the child is required to identify the suspect, this should primarily be done using photographs.** If an identification parade is used, it must be conducted through a one-way mirror, such that the child witness can see the persons in the line-up but the individuals being observed cannot see the child. This protects the child from trauma, fear or intimidation.

In deciding whether to release an accused on police bail or request remand, the wellbeing and safety of the child victim must be a primary consideration. The IO must immediately notify the DCD protector, the child victim and their parent or guardian of any decision regarding remand or release of the accused.

2.7 Other Investigative Actions

The RMP must ensure that all reasonable avenues of investigation are pursued in a timely manner, including: interviewing potential witnesses; undertaking a thorough crime scene analysis; seizing digital devices for analysis; reviewing phone calls, text, emails and social media communication between the child and suspect; and analysis of the suspect's online activities and financial transactions.

In cases involving online sexual abuse of a child, the IO must cooperate closely with MICAC, the Multimedia and Communications Commission (MCMC) and digital service providers to identify the suspect, ensure that any images of the child are immediately taken down / blocked, and to preserve the digital evidence. The brand new Media Council Act and the media ethics professional standards must be monitored via the Media Council in a time-sensitive manner.

Any evidence or samples collected or digital devices seized must be submitted immediately to the RMP Forensics Laboratory for analysis. **The Forensic Laboratory must give priority to child sexual abuse cases and prepare reports as soon as possible.**

2.8 Submission of the Investigation Papers and Decision

Investigating Officers must give priority to child sexual abuse cases to ensure that the investigation is completed and the Investigation Papers (IP) submitted to the DPP as quickly as possible. In line with AGC policy, all child sexual abuse IPs must be submitted to and reviewed by an experienced DPP with strong understanding of child sexual cases.

Wherever feasible, the DPP should meet with the IO in person to review the evidence, identify any gaps or challenges, and determine if there are any other lines of enquiry to be followed. If further

4. Act 611, sections 19-25.

investigation is required or there is documentation outstanding (e.g. medical report, forensic reports, CIC transcript), the DPP should provide clear written directions on the actions to be taken and agree with the IO on reasonable time-frames for completing the required tasks, recognising that any delays are likely to impact negatively on the child victim and on the prosecution. This is in line with the timeline in Section 107A of the Criminal Procedure Code which matches the Inspector-General Special Orders for investigations and the relevant Public Prosecutor Directives.

Once the IP is complete, a charging decision must be made as quickly as possible, in line with directions issued by the AG, being mindful that any delay is likely to increase emotional stress to the child victim and their family. If a decision is made not to charge the suspect, the reasons for the decisions must be minuted in the IP and explained, in age-appropriate language, to the child and parents.



03 Witness Support Services

This chapter emphasises the importance of ensuring that a trained Witness Supporter and/or Legal Companion is assigned for every child victim, and outlines roles and responsibilities of Witness Supporters and Legal Companions.

3.1 Referral to Witness Support Services

As a general rule, all child sexual abuse victims must have a Witness Supporter assigned as soon as possible to accompany and support them through the criminal proceedings. It is the responsibility of the IO and DPP to ensure that the child has appropriate witness support by:

- a. Notifying DCD to assign a Witness Supporter, using **DCD Form KSS1 (Annex 5)**. This service is available free-of-charge for all child victims/witnesses, and is separate and distinct from the role of the DCD Protector;
- b. Advising the child and their parent or guardian of the Legal Companion Service and explaining how to make an application (see Chapter 3.3);
- c. In cases of child trafficking, requesting appointment of a designated Victim Assistance Specialist (VAS);
- d. Referring the child to local CSOs providing witness support services.

The IO must record the agency providing witness support services in the IP. If no Witness Supporter is indicated, the DPP must take action to make an appropriate referral as soon as possible. IOs and DPP must be familiar with the witness support services in their area so that they can make appropriate referrals (see **Annex 5 Directory**).

3.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Witness Supporters

Immediately after a referral is received, the witness support agency must assign a trained Witness Supporter to initiate contact with the child and explain the support available. Wherever feasible, the same Witness Supporter should assist the child until the completion of the criminal proceedings.

The primary role of the Witness Supporter is to provide information and emotional support to the child and their parent or guardian throughout the criminal proceedings. This includes:

- a. Providing simplified explanations of the criminal process and the child's role in it, including explaining the child-friendly measures and facilities available during the investigation and trial to support and protect the child;
- b. Acting as liaison between the child and the IO / DPP, ensuring that the child and their parent or guardian have regular updates about the progress of the case and the reason for any delays;
- c. Advising the IO / DPP about any fears or special needs the child may have (e.g. in relation to a disability);
- d. Providing the child and their parent or guardian with child-friendly materials explaining the criminal process;

- e. Undertaking pre-trial preparation sessions with the child, including arranging a court familiarisation visit, and discussing anxiety management techniques. The court clerk must assist with arranging the familiarisation visit, and wherever possible it should be conducted at least two weeks before the special hearing / trial;
- f. Accompanying the child during their pre-trial meeting with the DPP, as requested;
- g. Assisting the child and their parent or guardian to prepare a victim impact statement with any updates regarding the child's circumstances, or if the victim impact statement has not been made;
- h. Accompanying the child to court, including arranging transport as necessary;
- i. Acting as the child's accompanying adult when they give evidence (s.9 of Act 676), if permitted by the court, including sitting next to the child to provide emotional support while they testify;
- j. Conducting a de-briefing to explain the court's judgement, where necessary liaising with the child's Legal Companion or Legal Aid Department;
- k. Collaborating with DCD (in cases where the Witness Supporter is not from DCD) to ensure the child receives appropriate care, counselling and support, including basic needs such as food and other necessities.



The **Women's Centre for Change** (WCC) has developed child-friendly materials explaining the criminal process that should be provided to all child victims/witnesses and their parents or guardians. These materials are freely available on the WCC website in Bahasa Malaysia, English, Tamil and Mandarin:



Animated Video Series: [Surviving Court](#)



Booklet: [Surviving Court - A Guide to Understanding the Criminal Court Process](#)

In order to avoid allegations of coaching or undue interference with a child's evidence, **Witness Supporters should not discuss the details of the case with the child or the evidence the child will give**. Providing child witnesses with general information about the court process, familiarising them with the layout of the court, and advising them as to the basic requirements for giving evidence in court are considered acceptable ways to properly prepare a child witness for the experience of giving evidence. However, rehearsing or practicing testimony or suggesting facts to a witness in relation to their evidence is not acceptable as this constitutes coaching.⁵ DPPs must be familiar with relevant caselaw on improper coaching so that they can counter any unsubstantiated allegations that pre-trial preparation amounts to coaching.

The Witness Supporter must inform the IO of what pre-trial witness preparation has been provided to the child so that this can be minuted in the IP to inform the DPP. **IOs and DPP should liaise with the child's Witness Supporter throughout the proceedings to check on the well-being of the child and to ensure that the child and their parent or guardian are kept informed about the progress of the case.** The extent and frequency of this engagement will depend on the specific circumstances of each case.

3.3 Roles and Responsibilities of Legal Companions

Legal Companions are specially trained staff of the Legal Aid Department or its appointed panel solicitors. They provide all of the witness support services described in 3.2 with the main objective to assist the child and their guardian to navigate the legal process in court. This includes:

- a. Advising the child's parent or guardian on legal matters;
- b. Obtaining information related to the charge against the accused;
- c. Attending pre-trial case management and with leave of the court, speaking on behalf of the child;
- d. Accompanying the child at trial and with leave of the court, speaking on behalf of the child; and
- e. Advising the child's guardian regarding any civil claims that may be taken.

Pursuant to the Legal Aid Act 1971 [Act 26] and any law passed by the Parliament which provides Legal Companion services, a child's parent or guardian may apply for a legal aid certificate at the nearest legal aid office. This can be done at any time after the police report has been lodged, and a legal aid certificate will be issued after the case against the accused has been filed in court. The child's parent or guardian must pay a nominal registration fee and may be required to pay a contribution, depending on their income. **Where a Legal Companion has been assigned, a notification letter and copy of the legal aid certificate must be sent to the police and DPP within 10 days.**

As with other Witness Supporters, in order to avoid allegations of coaching, **Legal Companions must not discuss the details of the case with the child or the evidence the child will give during their pre-trial preparation sessions with the child.**

5. See: [R v Momodou](#), [2005] EWCA Crim 177; [Salisbury v. R](#), [2005] EWCA Crim 3107;



04 First Appearance and Pre-Trial Preparations

This Chapter covers the procedures leading up to trial, including the accused's first court appearance, bail applications, pre-trial conferences and case management. It emphasises the importance of giving priority to child sexual abuse cases and taking appropriate steps to expedite cases, streamline the process, and plan in advance for the measures needed to assist children to give their best evidence at the special hearing / trial.

4.1 Registering the Case with the Court

In jurisdictions with a Sexual Crimes Against Children Court, all child sexual abuse cases involving an adult accused should be registered with and heard by this specialised Sessions Court. Cases involving a child accused must be registered in the Court for Children in accordance with the *Child Act 2001 [Act 611]*. Child sexual abuse cases will be assigned the appropriate code, as stipulated in Practice Direction No. 3 of 2017, so that they can be tracked and managed separately from other criminal cases.

Wherever possible, the same Judge and DPP should have carriage of the case from the time it is registered with the court to completion of the case.

4.2 First Mention and Bail

The accused's date of first mention is the date the case is registered in Court and a plea is entered.

If the accused **pleads guilty**, the Judge must ensure that charges and the facts of the case have been explained, the accused admits to the facts, and the accused understands their right to a lawyer, the availability of legal aid, and the consequences of the guilty plea. Where necessary, the case should be adjourned for the accused to appoint a lawyer, for the DPP to obtain a victim impact statement and, in the case of a child accused, preparation of a probation report, before proceeding to sentencing (see Chapter 5.4).

If the accused **pleads not guilty**, after the charges have been read and explained, the judge must:

- a. Hear and determine the bail application and conditions to protect the child;
- b. Hear and consider any application for a domestic violence protection order from the child's parent/guardian, the Protector, or police officer;
- c. If the accused is unrepresented, advise them of the availability of legal aid and the importance of appointing a lawyer as soon as possible;
- d. Ask the DPP for an estimate of how much time will be needed to provide all documents to the accused, and whether a Special Hearing will be requested;
- e. Set a date for the next mention date as soon as possible.

Decisions regarding bail must be made in accordance with the general principles of bail. Due to the close relationship that often exists between the accused and the victim in child sexual abuse cases, the safety and wellbeing of the child must be a primary consideration. As necessary, remand or

appropriate conditions of bail should be imposed to protect the child from further harm, threats or retaliation in accordance with s. 388 of the *Criminal Procedure Code [Act 593]*. The DPP must ensure that the court has sufficient information about the background, context, and relationship between the parties and potential risks to the child so that the court can make an informed decision regarding bail.

In cases where the accused is member of the child's family and an application for a protection order has been made pursuant to the *Domestic Violence Act [Act 521]*, the court must hear and consider the application and give appropriate orders to ensure the protection and personal safety of the child victim, including prohibiting the accused from entering the child's place of residence, school or employment, making contact or communicating with the child, or going within fifty meters of the child.

The DPP should instruct the IO to notify the child victim and their parent or guardian of the court's decision regarding remand or bail (including any bail conditions) or other protection orders, and advise them who to contact if the accused violates any of the conditions, or if they experience any threats, harassment or inducements from the accused's family.

4.3 Prioritisation of Sexual Offences against Children Cases

Sexual offences against children cases must be expedited and completed as quickly as possible, bearing in mind the best interest of the child and the accused's right to due process. The court, DPP and defence counsel should cooperate to ensure that adjournments are kept to a minimum and the case is "trial ready" as soon as possible:

- a. Mention dates should be set with the shortest appropriate return date.
- b. DPP should follow-up closely with the IO regarding any outstanding reports and ensure that all relevant documents are provided to the defence counsel as soon as they are available.
- c. The parties must ensure timely submission of and response to defence representations.
- d. Cases where a Special Hearing may be appropriate should be identified as early as possible so that steps can be taken to fast-track pre-trial preparation and set the earliest possible date for the Special Hearing.
- e. Applications for adjournments must be made as soon as possible to enable a new date to be set. Applications for an adjournment on the day a case is set for Special Hearing / trial should only be granted in exceptional circumstances (e.g. the judge or a party is ill or a witness is unable to attend due to unavoidable reasons).⁶

Pursuant to the Circulars issued by the Office of the Chief Registrar, all criminal cases must be settled within one year from the date the case is registered with the court, and the courts must give priority to all matters pertaining to children. Given the added sensitivity of child sexual abuse cases, the parties should aim to complete these cases as quickly as possible.

4.4 Pre-Trial Conferences between DPP and Defence Counsel

In cases where the accused is represented, the DPP and defence counsel must hold a pre-trial

6. Chief Justice Practice Direction No. 1/2019

conference pursuant to s. 172A of the Criminal Procedure Code [Act 593] to clarify issues in dispute, discuss the possibility of a plea bargain, and agree on what can be done to streamline the trial process. Pre-trial conferences should be used proactively to narrow what evidence must be produced, address defence representations early to prevent delays, determine a more accurate estimate of the amount of time needed for trial, and limit the duration of a child's examination and cross-examination.

4.5 Pre-Trial Meetings between the Child and the DPP

The DPP should organise a preliminary rapport-building meeting with the child and (where appropriate) their parent or guardian as soon as possible after the case has been assigned. The purpose of this initial meeting is to make the child comfortable with the DPP, reduce anxiety, and build trust. It should also be used to gauge the child's communication abilities, identify any special needs (including in relation to translation or a disability) and get the child's input regarding the options for how they can testify. Wherever feasible, this initial meeting should be held before case management so that the DPP can make a fully informed decision about which of the measures under the Evidence of Child Witness Act 2007 [Act 676] to request. Where appropriate, the DPP may request that the child's Witness Supporter / Legal Companion organise this meeting and schedule it to coincide with the child's court familiarisation visit.

DPPs also have a duty to ensure, in collaboration with the IO and Witness Supporter / Legal Companion, that child witnesses are properly prepared for the trial experience and are empowered to give their best evidence. This includes ensuring that a pre-trial familiarisation visit has been organised, and the child has received age-appropriate explanations of their rights, the trial process, and the roles of the parties involved (see Chapter 3).

Within two weeks before the Special Hearing / Trial begins, the DPP must meet with the child to prepare them to testify. The purpose of this meeting is to: refresh the child's memory from their previous statement(s); confirm the child's statement is accurate and ask questions (as needed) for clarification; explain the kinds of questions the child may get asked in cross-examination and why those questions are asked; and answer any questions or concerns the child may have about testifying. Where appropriate, the DPP may request that the child's Witness Supporter / Legal Companion attend this meeting.

4.6 Case Management and Directions Regarding the Child's Evidence

Wherever feasible, the case management should be scheduled within one month of the accused's first mention date. At the case management, the parties must confirm that all relevant documents have been provided to the accused, and set the earliest possible date to hear the child's evidence. For this purpose, all agencies must have an expedited process to provide reports.

Pursuant to the revised Evidence of Child Witness Act 2007 [Act 676] (s. 2E), courts must give directions at the case management regarding how the child victim/witness will be examined so as to promote a fair and expeditious trial (s.2E). Any special arrangements needed to assist the child victim should be requested at case management, including use of mobile court or arrangements for the child's transportation such as: use of the Vehicles for Meaningful Redress (VMR) or other court

vehicle to transport the child from their home to the relevant court; or having the child testify remotely from the Victims' Nexus to Justice (VNEJ) motorvan (Peninsular Malaysia only), other mobile court vehicle designed for taking children's evidence, or any other secure location, without the need for the child to be physically present at the courthouse, consistent with 3.2 and 3.3 of these guidelines.

At the case management, the Judge must hear applications and submissions from both parties and give directions regarding the following:

- a. Whether a competency inquiry will be required;
- b. Whether the child's evidence will be given at a Special Hearing, and if the parties are ready to proceed, the date, time and location of that Special Hearing, bearing in mind that a Special Hearing date cannot be set until all documents have been provided to the defence in accordance with section 51A of the Criminal Procedure Code [Act 593];
- c. What other measures under the Evidence of Child Witness Act 2007 [Act 676] will be used to assist the child witness to give evidence, such as live link, video-recorded evidence, screen, intermediary, accompanying adult, removal of formal court attire, and measures to accommodate the child's disability (see Chapter 7 and Annex 3);
- d. The use of body diagrams, anatomical dolls or other testimonial aids;
- e. The appointment of an interpreter, sign language interpreter, disability specialist or psychologists to assist the child to give evidence;
- f. The manner and tone of questioning the child witness and questions that may or may not be asked in relation to a particular issue, including age-appropriate phrasing of questions;
- g. Whether in-court identification of the accused is required, and if yes how this is to be done in a way that minimises distress to the child;
- h. The estimated duration of the examination of the child witness, including rest breaks.

Prior to the case management, the DPP should consult with the child, the IO and Witness Supporter / Legal Companion regarding any special needs or preferences the child may have so that the DPP can make appropriate requests and submissions to the Court. Following the case management, the DPP should ensure that the IO or Witness Supporter informs the child and guardian of the court's decision regarding what measures will be available for the child on the day of trial.

At the case management, defence counsel must inform the court if they intend to call a child witness on behalf of the defence and request appropriate directions regarding the examination of the child witness.

Where necessary, the court may request that the child's Witness Supporter, Legal Companion, or other specialist attend the case management to assist the court in understanding the child's communication needs. In particular, expert input from a child psychologist or other specialist may be advisable when the child witness is very young (e.g. under 5 years of age) or has a disability.



05 Child-Friendly Court Proceedings (Special Hearing/Trial)

This Chapter focuses on the conduct of the Special Hearing / Trial, with special attention given to the unique needs of child witnesses. It details the collaborative efforts of various stakeholders to ensure full implementation of the *Evidence of Child Witness Act 2007 [Act 676]* and to support child witnesses to give their best evidence.

5.1 Subpoenas and Accompanying Children to Court

Subpoenas must be issued to the child witness at least 14 days prior to the child's testimony, and the IO should call the child or guardian the day before to remind them. If the child witness is under the care of DCD, the subpoena should be handed to the person in charge of the place of safety. The child's Witness Supporter/ Legal Companion must also be advised of the day and time for the child's testimony.

The DPP must liaise with the IO and the child's Witness Supporter or Legal Companion to make arrangements for the child's transportation and accompaniment to court. Where a mobile court option is being used, the Victim Liaison Officers (VLO) are responsible for coordinating the movement of the child witness and their family, including arranging for use of the VMR or VNEJ and accompanying the child in the vehicle. If the child is in the care of DCD, it is the Protector's responsibility to bring the child to court. If the child witness does not reside in the place where the Court is sitting, the IO must notify DCD in writing so that they can arrange temporary accommodation for the child for the duration of their testimony. The DPP must ensure that instructions regarding arrangements for the child's transport and accommodation are minuted in the IP. Wherever feasible, DCD and the police should use an unmarked vehicle when transporting the child.

The DPP must also arrange for the child to be taken directly to the child-friendly waiting room upon arrival at the courthouse. If the courthouse does not have one, the DPP should consult with court staff to identify a private room where the child can wait (e.g. an office or courtroom that is not in use).

The court must take into account the age and comfort of the child when setting the time for the child witness to testify. A child witness' testimony must be scheduled for a specific day and time and efforts made to minimise wait time at the courthouse. The child's testimony must be given priority over any other witnesses or any other matters scheduled for that day.

In order to put the child witness at ease, the judge, DPP and defence counsel should go to the waiting room to introduce themselves to the child before the child is called to testify. However, this must be managed in a way that is not distressing or intimidating to the child.

5.2 Competency Inquiries

Pursuant to the *Evidence of Child Witness Act 2007 [Act 676]*, all children are presumed competent to testify and children from the age of 12 are presumed competent to give evidence under oath (s.2A and 2B). Unless one of the parties raises a challenge, a competency inquiry is not required. Any concerns about a child witness' competence should be raised at the case management.

If a child witness' competence to testify or to testify under oath is challenged, the judge must conduct an inquiry to determine if the child meets the requirements of s. 2A or 2B. This should generally be done at the commencement of the child's evidence. Only the judge can question the child during the inquiry (s. 2C). If the child is very young or has cognitive or learning disabilities, the court may seek

expert input from the child's parent, teacher, disability specialist, psychologist or other expert. This should be discussed and planned for at the case management.

5.3 Examination of Child Witnesses

In principle, one or more measures under the *Evidence of Child Witness Act 2007 [Act 676]* and any corresponding Act must be used in all child sexual abuse cases to minimise distress to the child victim/witness and to enable them to give their best evidence:

- a. **An accompanying adult** should be appointed by the Court to provide emotional support to the child witness while they testify. As a general rule this should be a neutral person such as the child's Witness Supporter or representative from a witness support CSO. In exceptional circumstances, bearing in mind the age and vulnerability of the child witness, the court may permit a parent or family member to be the accompanying adult.
- b. **Special Hearings** should be used wherever feasible to record the child's testimony at the earliest appropriate time, having regard to the need for prosecution and the accused to have sufficient time to prepare for the examination of the child witness after all documents have been provided (Act 593, s.51A). In deciding whether to request a special hearing, the DPP should be guided by the best interest of the child, taking into consideration the age of the child, the child's emotional state, the freshness of their memory, and factors that favour recording their evidence prior to trial (.e.g. the child is leaving the country). They must be conducted in a courtroom with live link facilities so that the child's testimony can be recorded. The child cannot be recalled at any subsequent trial date except with leave of the court (Act 676, s.6A(3)).
- c. **Live link** should be used as the primary method for taking the child victim/witness' evidence in all child sexual abuse cases, unless facilities are not available. Children may testify via live link from the court's child witness room, the nearest live link-connected district court, or from the Victims' Nexus to Justice (VNEJ) motorvan (in Peninsular Malaysia). The child must be accompanied in the live link room by their accompanying adult, the intermediary, the court clerk, court interpreter, or the Victim Liaison Officer. The cameras must be positioned such that the child cannot see the accused. If in-court identification of the accused is needed, the Judge will move the camera so that the child can see the accused for that purpose only.
- d. **Screens** must be used to block the child's view of the accused in any case where the child is testifying in the courtroom. The child must be positioned behind the screen before the accused enters the courtroom, and at the end of their testimony, the accused should exit the courtroom while the child is still behind the screen. If in-court identification of the accused is needed, the screen should be moved briefly so that the child can see the accused for that purpose only.
- e. **Video evidence:** if the child's CIC recording is used as evidence-in-chief, the DPP should begin with introductory questions to put the child at ease, then play the video-recorded evidence, and only ask follow-up questions as necessary for clarification or to elicit further details. Defence counsel will then proceed with cross-examination.
- f. **An intermediary** should be appointed by the Court in any cases where support may be needed to assist the child to communicate, or where the accused is unrepresented.

Pursuant to section 6B of the *Evidence of Child Witness Act 2007 [Act 676]*, the court has an obligation to prohibit any improper questions to a child witness and to ensure that the well-being and best interest of the child are protected. The manner of questioning the child witness should be discussed in detail at the case management, and any directions given by the Judge must be strictly followed by the DPP and defence counsel throughout the examination, cross-examination and re-examination of the child witness:

- a. The tone, style and phrasing of all questions must be appropriate to the child's age and level of development;
- b. Children must not be subjected to questions that are aggressive, intimidating, humiliating, misleading or confusing, or unnecessarily repetitive;
- c. If a child is required to indicate an intimate body part, a body diagram or anatomical doll must be used;
- d. The court must provide breaks, as necessary, if the child is tired or distressed; Appropriate measures must be used to accommodate children with a disability (see Chapter 6 and Annex 3);
- e. The child's Legal Companion may be permitted to ask questions and to object to questions, as necessary, with permission of the Court;
- f. Wherever feasible, the child's evidence must be heard in one day, or on consecutive days, so that the child does not need to attend court again on subsequent trial dates.

Defence counsel shall uphold and adhere to the ethical standards of questioning child witnesses in accordance with the *Legal Profession Act 1976 [Act 166]* and solicitor's etiquette.

The child's Legal Companion may, with the permission of the court, be permitted to ask questions or object to questions posed during cross-examination, bearing in mind that the Legal Companion should not interfere with the duties of the DPP.

After a child victim/witness has finished testifying, the DPP should meet with the child to thank them for testifying, explain what will happen next, and give the child and their parent or guardian the opportunity to ask any questions they may have.

5.4 Sentencing and Compensation

Where a person has plead guilty or been found guilty of a child sexual offence, the Court must follow the general principles and procedures of sentencing. In addition, the Court must:

- a. Consider the victim impact statement, made orally or in writing;
- b. If the person found guilty is a child, request and consider a probation report (Act 611, s. 90(12) and 90(13)) and consider the input of two Court Advisors (Act 611, s.83(4) and 90(17)⁷;

7. See: *Tukiran bin Taib [1955] CLJU 166; [1955] MLJ 24 and Muhammad Zakwan Zainuddin v. PP [2019] CLJU 1908.*

- c. Consider making an additional order in relation to rehabilitative counselling or police supervision (Act 792, s. 26-27);
- d. Consider an order for payment of compensation to the child victim (Act 792, s. 26A);
- e. Consider additional punishment if the accused is a person in a relationship of trust (Act 792, s.16).

In addition to submissions from the DPP and defence counsel, the child's Legal Companion or the IO may, with leave of the court, read out the victim impact statement or make submissions on behalf of the child in relation to the impact of the crime and compensation.

The DPP must ensure that, prior to the sentencing hearing, the child and their parent or guardian are advised of their right to make a victim impact statement, that the power of the court to make a compensation order is explained, and that they are advised to seek assistance of a Legal Companion or lawyer to make submissions to the court on their behalf.

5.5 De-briefing

At the conclusion of the trial, the DPP must ensure that the child and their parent or guardian notified, as soon as possible, of the court's verdict by the IO or the Witness Supporter / Legal Companion. Wherever feasible, the Witness Supporter / Legal Companion should hold a debriefing session with the child to explain the verdict, in simple language. The child and their parent or guardian must also be notified of any appeal, and the ultimate outcome.



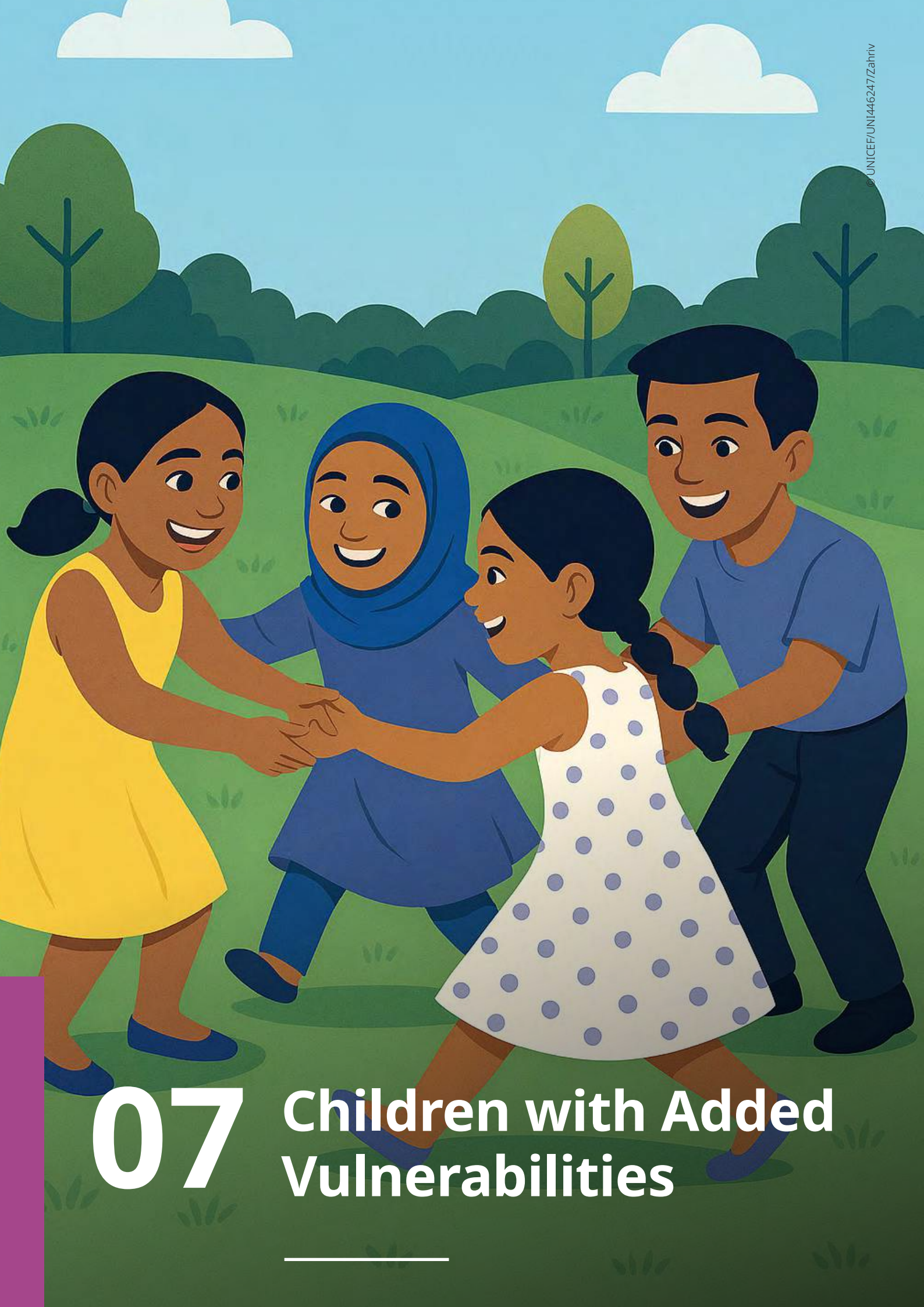
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Victim Care and Rehabilitation

In parallel with the criminal investigation and trial, DCD Protectors are responsible for coordinating interventions to ensure the child victim's care, recovery and reintegration. Following the preliminary risk assessment and any interim protection measures taken (see Chapter 2.4), the Protector must conduct an in-depth assessment of the child and family's risks and needs, determine what support and intervention is needed in the best interest of the child, and where necessary prepare a report for the Court for Children and request appropriate protection orders under the Child Act 2001 [Act 611]. If the Court for Children is satisfied that the child is in need of protection, it may impose a care order or order that the child remain with their parent or guardian but under the supervision of DCD.

DCD Protectors are responsible for coordinating appropriate counselling and follow-up services for the child and family. Each child victim should have an individual case plan outlining what support is to be provided, and by whom, to ensure the child's needs are being comprehensively met. Protectors must collaborate closely with DCD counsellors, D11 Victim Care Officers, and SCAN Teams to coordinate counselling and psychological services for the child and avoid unnecessary overlap or duplication. The Protector is also responsible for regularly reviewing the child's care plan, supervising and monitoring the child's progress during and after the criminal proceedings, and must advise the IO immediately if there are any threats to the child or concerns about their safety.

For child sexual abuse cases that have been processed through the OSCC, the SCAN Team will organise follow-up inter-agency case conferences (typically quarterly). It is crucial that the DCD Protector and IO assigned to the case attend these case conferences to share updates about the progress of the criminal case, to better coordinate support for the child, and to discuss and resolve any concerns about the child's custody, care and recovery.



07

Children with Added Vulnerabilities

This additional Chapter focuses specifically on the unique challenges faced by vulnerable children – including those with disabilities, and migrant, refugee, asylum seeking, undocumented and stateless children and children living in remote areas – who may face additional challenges in accessing justice. These children require specialized support and protections to ensure their rights are upheld and their needs are met within the criminal justice system. Key considerations include language barriers, cultural sensitivities, accessibility to services, and the importance of inclusive and rights-based approaches to safeguarding the well-being of all children, regardless of their background or circumstances.

7.1 Children with Disabilities

Children with disabilities are at heightened risk of sexual abuse but often face added difficulties in accessing justice and participating effectively in the criminal justice process. Special measures are needed to assist them to give their best evidence:

- a. IOs must ensure that any disability or special needs that a child has are identified early and noted in the IP.
- b. Consult with the child, the child's parents or guardian, and where necessary the child's special needs teacher, a psychologist or a disability specialist to understand what accommodations are required and what support the child may need to communicate effectively.
- c. As necessary, a sign language interpreter, psychologist or other disability specialist should be engaged to assist in communicating with the child. Wherever feasible, the same specialist should be used during both the police interview and the child's testimony in court.
- d. The DPP must ensure that the court is informed of any special needs the child may have during the first case management and, as appropriate, arrange for a psychologist or disability specialist to attend the case management and advise the court on the best way to accommodate the child.
- e. Courts must flexibly apply a range of measures to accommodate the child and assist them to give their best evidence (See Annex 3).

7.2 Migrant, Stateless, Refugee, Asylum-Seeking and Undocumented Children

Pursuant to section 2 of the Child Act 2001[Act 611], a "child" is defined as a person under the age of eighteen years and there is no mention of nationality or citizenship in the definition. As such, **all children within Malaysia's jurisdiction, regardless of citizenship or immigration status, are entitled to the same protection under the Act**. However, migrant, stateless, refugee, asylum-seeking and undocumented children who have been sexually abused face added challenges in accessing justice, including language barriers, fear or distrust of law enforcement, and concerns that they or their parent will be reported to immigration authorities. Unaccompanied children are particularly vulnerable and may not have a stable residence or an appropriate adult to support them

through the criminal process. For refugee and asylum-seeking children, their past traumatic experiences related to their forced displacement may compound the trauma of the sexual abuse. All parties involved in handling child sexual abuse cases must be sensitive to the added challenges that these children face and take appropriate steps to accommodate them:

- a. Children and their parent or accompanying adult must be treated with extra sensitivity, recognising that because of their past experiences and migration status they may be fearful of law enforcement and the courts.
- b. If a child is unaccompanied, an appropriate adult (family member, community leader, CSO representative) must be identified to support and assist the child through the criminal proceedings, where necessary by seeking support from organisations such as Host International Foundation, Tenaganita, or Women's Aid Organisation (WAO), or any community social support centres, community groups or local authorities.
- c. Children who do not speak Malay must be provided an interpreter to assist with lodging a police report, the police interview, pre-trial meetings with the DPP, and testifying in court. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and HOST International Foundation can facilitate access to interpreters for police interviews and court proceedings. For refugee or asylum-seeking children, the embassy from the child's country of origin must not be contacted to assist with interpretation as this can place the child at risk. The assigned interpreter's ability to communicate effectively with the child should be confirmed in advance of the police interview / trial to ensure they speak the same dialect.
- d. If the child lacks a Malaysian national identity card, steps must be taken to confirm their age, for example by asking the child for official documents from their country of origin (birth certificate, passport), school or health records, documentation issued by the UNHCR (for refugee or asylum-seeking children) or a statement from the child's parent, guardian, family member, caregiver or community leader who can testify as to the child's date of birth or age. A medical examination pursuant to s.11 of Act 676 should be requested only where the child's age cannot be determined through other means, bearing in mind that medical examinations can be intrusive and have a wide margin of error.
- e. All children, regardless of citizenship or migration status, have equal right to OSCC/ SCAN services, Witness Support Services, Legal Companion Services and to care and protection under the Child Act 2001 [Act 611]. When organising care and other supportive interventions, DCD should collaborate with relevant agencies and organisations working with migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking populations who can assist in providing safe and culturally-appropriate support. Counselling and psycho-social support must take into account potential compounding trauma from their experiences in their country of origin.
- f. Non-Malaysian children should also, as appropriate, be referred to agencies and organisations that provide legal advice and support to non-citizens, including Host International Foundation, Tenaganita, WAO and WCC.

7.3 Children Living, Rural, Remote Areas

Child victims of sexual abuse living in rural and remote areas face added challenges in accessing justice due to the distance and costs involved. Taking children out of their communities for reporting, medical examination, investigation and trial can add to their trauma and must be handled sensitively and empathetically. All parties must take steps to facilitate access to justice and support services, to minimise cost and inconvenience to children and their families, and to ensure that children feel culturally safe:

- a. The IO and DPP should be alert to the child's need for an interpreter and make appropriate arrangements, as necessary, including having someone who speaks the same dialect as the child.
- b. Where appropriate, the IO should consider taking the child's statement at the police station (or other safe, private location) closest to where the child lives, using portable video-recording equipment, rather than requiring the child to travel to the CIC.
- c. In accordance with the Ministry of Health's *One Stop Crises Centre Policy and Guidelines*⁸ and *Comprehensive Guidelines for Management of Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect (SCAN)*⁹, health clinics and district hospitals without Specialists are expected to consult with or refer all child sexual abuse cases to hospitals with Specialists so that the child can benefit from a specialised, multi-disciplinary SCAN Team intervention.
- d. To minimise inconvenience for the child, the IO may submit a request to the Director of the Hospital to have a medical officer travel with the IO to examine the child at a medical facility closest to where the child lives, rather than bringing the child to OSCC. Requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- e. DPPs and Witness Supporters should consider conducting pre-trial meetings and pre-trial preparation remotely using a secure online platform.
- f. Courts must make flexible use of mobile court options. This should be discussed and agreed at the case management so that appropriate arrangements can be made (see Chapter 4.6 above).
- g. If the child must attend the court session in person, arrangements for transportation, accommodation and meals should be agreed in advance, including where feasible: using the Vehicles for Meaningful Redress (VMR) (in Peninsular Malaysia) or other court vehicle to transport the child from their home to the relevant court; providing police transportation; or ensuring timely financial support to overcome any financial barriers. The IO must notify DCD in writing as soon as possible so that DCD and RMP can discuss the possible arrangements for the child's accommodation for the duration of their testimony.

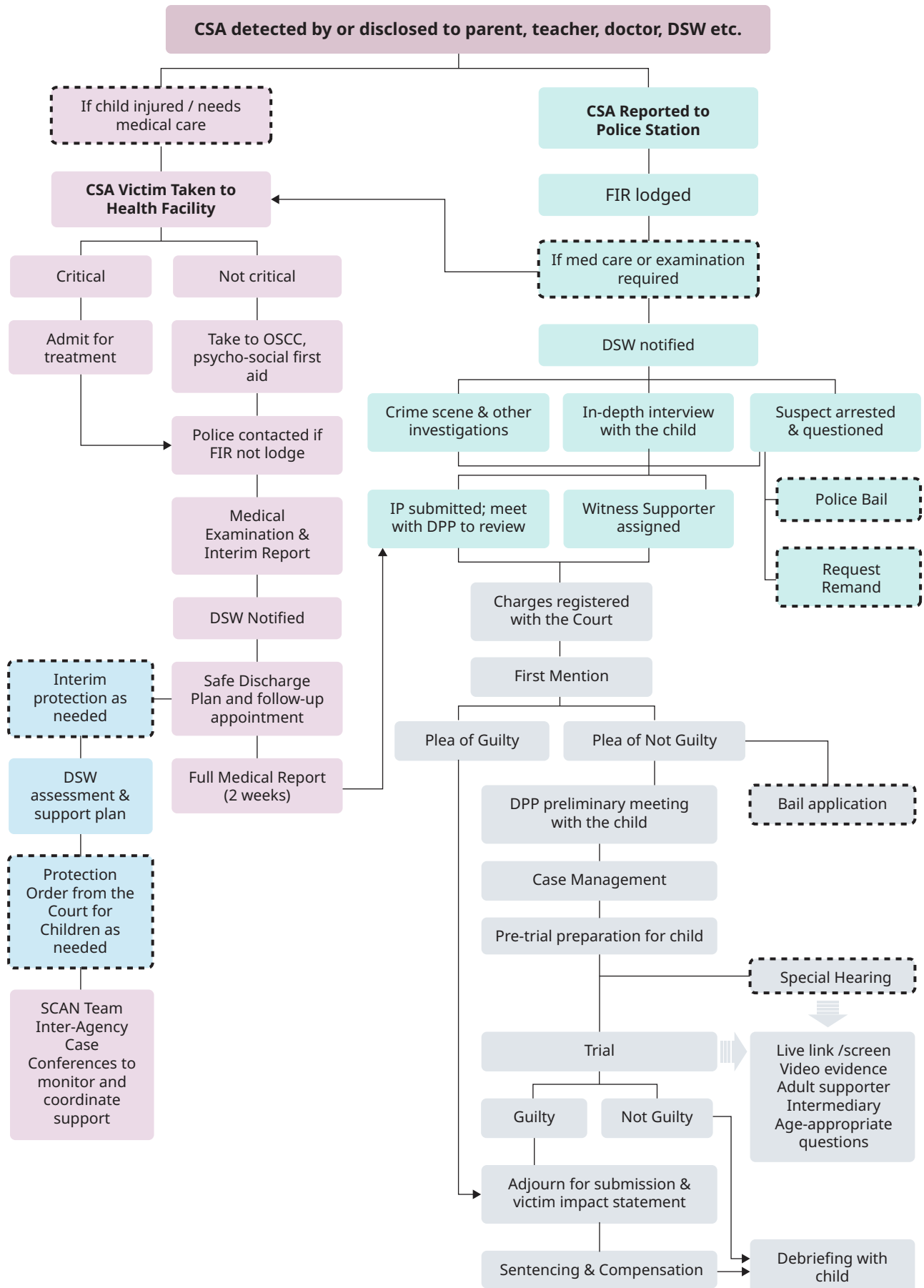
8. See 4.7.6.2.

9. See 7.1

Annex 1:

Flow Chart

Flow Chart



Annex 2:

List of Sexual Offences against Children
(as defined by Schedule of Act 792)

Penal Code

Sections	Offences	Punishments
354	Molestation (Assault or use of criminal force on a person with intent to outrage her modesty).	Imprisonment maximum 10 years or fine or whipping or any two of such punishment.
355	Assault or use of criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave provocation.	Imprisonment maximum 2 years or fine or both.
372	Exploiting any person for purposes of prostitution.	Imprisonment maximum 15 years with whipping and liable to fine.
375 (a, g) & 376	Rape is sexual intercourse with a woman who is not his wife and without her consent. Statutory rape is sexual intercourse with a girl under 16 years of age with or without her consent.	Imprisonment maximum 20 years and whipping.
375B	Gang rape.	Imprisonment minimum 10 years, maximum 30 year.
376 (2)(d, e)	Statutory rape without a girl's (below 16 years of age) consent and sexual intercourse with a girl below 12 years of age with or without her consent.	Imprisonment minimum 10 years, maximum 30 years and whipping.
376 (4)	Causes death of the woman while committing or attempting to commit rape.	Death or imprisonment minimum 15 years, maximum 30 years and whipping minimum 10 strokes.
376A & 376B	Incest (Sexual intercourse with someone whom that person is not allowed to marry, whether under the law, religion, custom or usage).	Imprisonment minimum 10 years, maximum 30 years and whipping.
377A & 377B	Sodomy (Carnal intercourse against the order of nature which is sexual connection with another person by introduction of the penis into the anus or mouth of the other person).	Imprisonment maximum 20 years and whipping.
377C	Committing carnal intercourse against the order of nature without consent, or putting the other person in fear of death or hurt to the other person or any other person.	Imprisonment minimum 5 years, maximum 20 years and whipping.
377CA	Sexual connection by the introduction of any object into the vagina or anus of another person without consent.	Imprisonment minimum 5 years, maximum 30 years and whipping.
377D	Outrages on decency.	Imprisonment maximum 2 years.
377E	Inciting a child under 14 years to an act of gross indecency.	Imprisonment minimum 3 years, maximum 15 years and whipping.
509	Word or gesture intended to insult the modesty of any person.	Imprisonment maximum 5 years or fine or both.

Child Act 2001 [Act 611]

Sections	Offences/Terms	Punishments
31(1)	Ill-treatment of children- Any person who having the care of a child— (a) abuses, neglects, abandons or exposes the child or acts negligently in a manner likely to cause him physical or emotional injury; or (b) sexually abuses the child or causes or permits him to be so abused.	Liable to a fine maximum RM50,000 or imprisonment maximum 20 years or both. In addition, may be ordered to execute a bond for good behaviour and perform community service.
43	Involving children in prostitution or sexual exploitation, including selling, buying, or procuring a child for prostitution, detaining a child against their will for such purposes, or advertising a child for prostitution.	Liable to a fine maximum RM50,000 or imprisonment maximum 15 years or both, and whipping maximum ten strokes.

Sexual Offences Againsts Children Act 2017 [Act 792]

Sections	Offences	Punishments
5	Making, producing, directing the making or production of child sexual abuse material.	Imprisonment maximum 30 years and minimum 6 strokes of whipping.
6	Making preparation to make, produce or direct the making or production of child sexual abuse material.	Imprisonment maximum 10 years and liable for whipping.
7	Using a child in making, producing, directing the making or production of child sexual abuse material.	Imprisonment maximum 20 years and minimum 5 strokes of whipping.
8	Exchanging, publishing of child sexual abuse material.	Imprisonment maximum 15 years and minimum 3 strokes of whipping.
9	Selling child sexual abuse material to a child.	Imprisonment maximum 15 years and minimum 5 strokes of whipping.
10	Accessing child sexual abuse material.	Liable to imprisonment maximum 5 years or fine maximum RM10,000 or to both.
11	Sexually communicating with a child (except for education, scientific/medical purposes).	Imprisonment maximum 3 years.
12	Child grooming.	Imprisonment maximum 5 years and liable for whipping.
13	Meeting following child grooming.	Imprisonment maximum 10 years and liable for whipping.
14	Physical sexual assault on a child.	Imprisonment maximum 20 years and liable for whipping.

15	Non-physical sexual assault on child e.g. makes a child exhibits the child's body to be seen by others for sexual purposes.	Imprisonment maximum 10 years or fine maximum RM20,000 or both.
15a	Sexual performance by a child	Imprisonment maximum 20 years or fine maximum RM50,000 or both.
15b	Sexual extortion of a child	Imprisonment maximum 10 years
16	If a person in a relationship of trust commits any offence under this Act, punishment to be more severe. Persons in relationship of trust include: a. parent/guardian/relative b. babysitter c. teacher/lecturer/warden d. healthcare providers e. coach f. public servant	In addition to punishment for such an offence, will be punished with further imprisonment maximum 5 years and whipping minimum 2 strokes.
19	Failure to give information – Any person who fails to give information of any child sexual abuse case to the police commits an offence.	Liable to a fine maximum RM5,000.
25	Provisions regarding whipping: If a person convicted under this Act is a male over 50 years of age.	Is still liable for whipping.
26	Rehabilitative counselling.	The court may, in addition to any punishment imposed, order a period of rehabilitative counselling on the person convicted within the period of his detention.
27	Police supervision.	When a person is convicted of any offence under this Act, the court shall direct that he be subject to the supervision of the police for a period of not less than one year and not more than three years after the expiration of the sentence passed on him.

Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants Act 2007 [Act 670]

Sections	Offences	Punishments
14	Traffics a child, for the purpose of sexual exploitation	Imprisonment minimum 3 years, maximum 20 years and fine.
15	Profits from the exploitation of a trafficked person	Imprisonment maximum 15 years and fine minimum RM50,000, maximum 1,000,000 and forfeiture of profits.

Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 [Act 588]

Sections	Offences	Punishments
211	Prohibition of content providers or users of content services, from providing content that is indecent, obscene, false, menacing, or offensive, with the purpose of annoying, abusing, threatening, or harassing anyone.	Imprisonment minimum 1 year and fine maximum RM50,000.
233	Offense for a person to: (1) Use network facilities or services to knowingly transmit offensive or harassing communication with the intent to annoy, abuse, threaten, or harass someone else; (2) Provide obscene communication for commercial purposes using network or application services, or allow such services under their control to be used for this purpose.	Imprisonment minimum 1 year and fine maximum RM50,000, additional fine of RM1,000 for each day the offense continues after conviction.

Film Censorship Act 2002 [Act 620]

Sections	Offences	Punishments
5	Possession, distribution of obscene film	Imprisonment maximum 5 years and fine minimum RM10,000, maximum RM50,000.

Annex 3:

Accommodations for Children with Disabilities



Attention Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Children with ADHD can be easily distracted, often have poor listening skills, tend to have shorter attention spans than other children of the same age, tend to fidget and have difficulty sitting still, and may interrupt when people are speaking or talk excessively.

- Provide a calm and distraction-free environment.
- If testifying in the courtroom, use a screen to reduce visual stimuli.
- Schedule the interview / testimony at the optimum time of day for the child (usually in the morning, but this depends on the individual child).
- Plan for frequent, short breaks to allow them to move around. Don't expect the child to sit for long periods.
- Use the child's name at the beginning of a question to ensure you have their attention.
- Be patient if the child speaks excessively or loses focus when responding to questions.
- Allow the child to have a calming object or fidget object (e.g. fidget spinner), which can help them to stay focused.



Learning Disability / Intellectual Disability

Children with an intellectual disability have reduced cognitive capacity (mild, moderate or severe). They can be highly stressed by unfamiliar environments and people; may have heightened sensitivity to noise and light; may be unable to concentrate for long periods of time; will have limited language ability and comprehension as compared to other children their age; may be difficult to understand due to speech and language difficulties; and are prone to suggestion and more likely to agree to a leading or tag question.

- Get advice from the child's parents, teacher or a specialist to get a better understanding of the child's language and cognitive abilities.
- Adjust the environment to address sensitivities to stimuli (e.g. dimming lights, using a screen, lowering microphone volume).
- Plan for frequent breaks.
- Use the child's name at the beginning of a question to ensure you have their attention;
- Use simple, clear questions and plain language.
- Speak slowly and clearly and allow the child enough time to process the question and to formulate a response.
- Use visual aids such as drawings, pictures, etc. to help the child to communicate.
- Where necessary, arrange for the child's teacher or other specialist to assist in questioning the child.



Blind / Visually Impaired

Children may have a complete or partial loss of vision. Some may be able to perceive light, shadow and/or shapes, while others see nothing at all. They may require the assistance of a cane, and may read using Braille, computer assisted technology and/or audio.

- Rearrange the furniture in the room so that there is sufficient space for the child to manoeuvre easily with a cane.
- Ensure the child is familiarised with the physical layout of the courtroom or live-link room before trial.
- For children with low vision, adjust the lighting as needed.
- Begin by describing who is present and where they are positioned in the room.
- Ensure that any documents the child must look at are in accessible format (Braille or large font).



Deaf & Hearing Impaired

Children who are deaf or have a partial hearing impairment may experience different levels of difficulty / inability to hear questions and to communicate answers clearly. They may have lower levels of education and literacy due to the impact of their disability on their learning and/or unequal access to schooling.

- Arrange for a sign language interpreter if needed.
- Ensure good lighting, and reduce background noises.
- Make sure you have the child's attention before you start speaking.
- Face the child and make eye contact, as children with hearing difficulties may rely on lip reading, body language and facial expressions for cues.
- Adopt a regular but sufficiently loud tone of voice. Keep your volume steady – it is uncomfortable for a hearing-aid user if you shout because it distorts lip patterns and looks aggressive.
- Ask short, clear and simple questions.
- Offer alternative means to answer – for example, writing or use of drawings.

If using a **sign language interpreter**:

- Ensure the child has a direct, uninterrupted line of sight to the interpreter, who should be at least one meter in front of the child.
- Speak directly to the children in the first person ('Can you tell me ...?') not in the third person via the interpreter ('Can you ask him to tell me ...?').
- Ask simple questions, one idea at a time. Complex questions lead to more complex interpretation and are likely to result in incorrect or partial translation.
- Allow extra time to sign a question and wait for the response.



Physical Disability

Depending on the individual, children with physical disabilities may have difficulty accessing interview rooms / courtrooms with stairs, and may have difficulty standing or sitting for long periods.

- Speak with the child's parents, teacher or a disability specialist to better understand what accommodation is needed.
- Schedule the interview, meeting or trial in a courtroom without stairs / on the ground floor.
- Rearrange the furniture in the room so that it is well-spaced to allow the child to enter and move around easily with a mobility aid (wheelchair, walking frame).
- Plan for frequent breaks so that the child is not sitting for long periods.



Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

Children with ASD react to stressful situations (unfamiliar environment, unfamiliar people, changes in routine, change in what is expected) with extreme anxiety and may respond by making loud noises, pacing, flapping hands; they may have rigid behaviours and fixate on a particular topic or issue; may have heightened sensory sensitivities (to sound, light, smells, etc.); often avoid eye contact, which they find distressing; may speak in a monotone voice; often understand visual information better than spoken words; have lower attentions span and listening skills; have difficulty reading social cues and lack the ability to interpret other people's thoughts or emotions; are quite literal and are confused by metaphors, figures of speech, etc.

- Ask about the child's specific characteristics, communication capabilities and sensitivities, as no two people with ASD are the same.
- Ensure the child is familiarised with the courtroom before trial and knows exactly what to expect on the day of trial.
- Plan carefully to avoid unexpected changes in the trial date, and schedule the child's testimony to fit in with their usual routine.
- Minimise distractions and keep the environment as calm as possible.
- Adjust the environment to address sensitivities to stimuli and avoid the child's triggers to fear, anxiety and panic (e.g. dimming lights, using a screen, lowering microphone volume, switching off microphones when not in use to reduce background noise, reducing visual clutter).
- Plan for frequent breaks. If necessary, arrange for a quiet space for the child to have time alone during breaks.
- Speak calmly and clearly in a natural voice.
- Ask short, concrete questions and avoid figures of speech and words with multiple meanings.
- Avoid tag questions and leading questions that suggest the answer.
- Give the child time to process and answer the question.
- Avoid direct eye contact if this makes the child uncomfortable. Do not misconstrue the child's avoided eye contact as rudeness or a cause for suspicion.
- Keep gestures to a minimum, as they may be a distraction.
- Allow the child to have a comfort object or fidget object to hold.
- Do not try to stop/suppress repetitive behaviours such as hand-flapping, rocking or playing with a comfort object, as this may act as a coping/soothing mechanism.
- Use photos, drawings or other visual aids to help the child to communicate.

Annex 4:

Directory

WP PUTRAJAYA & WP KUALA LUMPUR

No	Agency's Information	Phone Number & Fax
1	Putrajaya Sessions Court Bangunan Annex, Istana Kehakiman Aras 2 Presint 3, 62506 Putrajaya	Tel: 03-8880 3634 Fax: 03- 8880 3886
2	Prosecution Division, Attorney's General's Chambers Persiaran Perdana, Presint 4 62100 Putrajaya	Tel: 03-8872 2523 Fax: 03-8881 1622
3	Putrajaya District Police Headquarters Putrajaya Presint 7 65200 Putrajaya	Tel: 03-8886 2222 Fax: 03-8888 0249
4	Malaysian Bar No. 13, 15 & 17, Leboh Pasar Besar 50050 Kuala Lumpur	Tel: 03-2050 2050 Fax: 03-2026 1313
5	Department of Social Welfare (JKM) Masyarakat Aras 6, 9-18 No 55, Persiaran Perdana Presint 4 62100 Putrajaya	Tel: 03-8323 1777 Fax: 03-8323 2092
6	Legal Aid Department (JBG) Putrajaya Bangunan Hal Ehwal Undang-Undang Level 1, Presint 3 62692 Putrajaya	Tel : 03-8885 1000 Fax: 03-8885 1829
7	Putrajaya Hospital Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan Presint 7 62590 Putrajaya	Tel: 03-8312 4200 Fax : 03-8888 0137

SELANGOR

No	Agency's Information	Phone Number & Fax
1	Klang Sessions and Magistrates Court (Annex Building) Jalan Dato' Hamzah 41506 Klang Selangor	Tel: 03-3375 8400 Fax: 03-3370 1411
2	Deputy Public Prosecutor's Office, Selangor Pejabat Penasihat Undang-Undang Negeri Selangor Tingkat 4, Podium Utara Bangunan SSAAS 40000 Shah Alam Selangor	Tel: 03-5544 7190 Fax: 03-5510 1775
3	South Klang District Police Headquarters Jln Gedung Raja Abdullah 41560 Klang Selangor	Tel: 03-3376 2222/ (DCC) 03-3371 9999 Fax: 03- 3373 6470
4	Selangor Bar Committee Selangor No. 41, Jalan Bola Jaring 13/15 Seksyen 13 41000 Shah Alam Selangor	Tel: 03-5519 6219 Fax: 03-5519 9037
5	District Social Welfare Office (JKM) Klang Tingkat 1, Wisma Persekutuan Klang Persiaran Bukit Raja 1/KU 1 Bandar Baru Klang 41150 Klang Selangor	Tel: 03-3341 3703 Fax: 03-3341 3748
6	Legal Aid Department (JBG) Selangor Selangor Tingkat 6, Plaza Perangsang Persiaran Perbandaran 40000 Shah Alam Selangor	Tel: 03-55106192/ 03-5510 6298 Fax: 03-5519 0846
7	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah (HTAR) Jalan Langat 41200 Klang Selangor	Tel: 03-3375 7000 Fax: 03-3372 9089

NEGERI SEMBILAN

No	Agency's Information	Phone Number & Fax
1	Seremban Sessions Court Kompleks Mahkamah Seremban Seremban 2 70300 Seremban	Tel: 06-603 2000 Fax: 06-601 2077
2	Deputy Public Prosecutor's Office, Negeri Sembilan Raya Negeri Sembilan, Pejabat Penasihat Undang-Undang Negeri Sembilan Jalan Campbell 70000 Seremban Negeri Sembilan	Tel: 06-765 9800 Fax: 06-762 2462
3	Negeri Sembilan Police Contingent Headquarters Jalan Cambell 70710 Seremban Negeri Sembilan	Tel: 06- 768 2222 Fax: 06-762 3506
4	Negeri Sembilan Bar Committee No 3, Jalan S2 D38 Magistrate's Square Seremban 2 70300 Negeri Sembilan	Tel: 06-601 3843 Fax: 06-601 3845
5	Seremban District Social Welfare Office Kompleks Pentadbiran Daerah Seremban Persiaran S2A2, Seremban 2 70000 Seremban Negeri Sembilan	Tel: 06-601 5798 Fax: 06-601 5836
6	Legal Aid Department (JBG) Negeri Sembilan Tingkat 7, Wisma Persekutuan Jalan Dato' Abdul Kadir 70000 Seremban Negeri Sembilan	Tel: 06-763 0457 Fax : 06-761 0380
7	Hospital Tuanku Ja'afar Jalan Rasah 70300 Seremban Negeri Sembilan	Tel: 06-768 4000 Fax: 06-762 5771

MELAKA

No	Agency's Information	Phone Number & Fax
1	Melaka Sessions Court Kompleks Mahkamah Negeri Melaka Jalan Tun Abdul Razak 75450 Ayer Keroh Melaka	Tel: 06-231 4020 Fax: 06-231 4030
2	Deputy Public Prosecutor's Office, Melaka Pejabat Penasihat Undang-undang Melaka Unit Pendakwaan Aras 2 Wisma Persekutuan Jalan Bussiness City Bandar MITC 75450 Ayer Keroh Melaka	Tel: 06-232 8525 Fax: 06-232 8545
3	Malacca Police Contingent Headquarters Melaka Jalan Ayer Keroh Lama 75450 Bukit Beruang Melaka	Tel: 06- 285 4222 Fax: 06-283 7771
4	Malacca Lawyers Committee No. 10, Jalan PPPS Pusat Perniagaan Putra Sentosa Hang Tuah Jaya Bukit Baru 75150 Melaka	Tel: 06-230 9507 Fax: 06-230 9340
5	Central Malacca District Social Welfare Office No. 36-1, Jalan KC 2 Kota Cemerlang Ayer Keroh 75450 Melaka Tengah Melaka	Tel: 06-232 8335 Fax: 06-231 8867
6	Legal Aid Department (JBG) Malacca Tingkat 6, Menara Persekutuan Jalan Persekutuan, MITC Hang Tuah Jaya 75450 Ayer Keroh Melaka	Tel: 06-234 5277 Fax: 06-234 5280
7	Hospital Melaka Jalan Mufti Haji Khalil 75400 Melaka	Tel: 06-289 2344 Fax: 06-2841590

JOHOR		
No	Agency's Information	Phone Number & Fax
1	Muar Sessions Court Jalan Temenggong Ahmad 84000 Muar Johor	Tel: 06-956 5000 Fax: 06-954 5108
2	Muar Deputy Public Prosecutor's Office Mezzanine Floor, Muar Trade Centre 16 Jalan Petrie 84000 Muar Johor	Tel: 06-954 0112 Fax: 06-954 0107
3	Muar District Police Headquarters Jalan Mariam 84000 Muar Johor	Tel: 06-952 1302 Fax: 06-951 8782
4	Johor Bar Committee No.5, Jalan Tun Abdul Razak Susur 1/1 Johor Bahru 80000 Johor	Tel: 07-276 3888 Fax: 07-276 1188
5	Muar District Social Welfare Office Bangunan Pejabat Kerajaan 84000 Muar Johor	Tel: 07-952 1454 Fax: 06-952 5862
6	Legal Aid Department (JBG) Johor Lot L4-01 Tingkat 4, Menara Landmark No.12 Jalan Ngee Heng 80000 Johor Bahru Johor	Tel: 07-223 4960 Fax: 07-224 7169
7	Sultanah Fatimah Specialist Hospital Jalan Salleh 84000 Muar Johor	Tel: 06-956 4000 Fax: 06-952 6003

PAHANG		
No	Agency's Information	Phone Number & Fax
1	Kuantan Sessions Court Aras 1, Kompleks Mahkamah Kuantan Bandar Indera Mahkota 25200 Kuantan Pahang	Tel: 09-570 7070 Fax: 09-570 7111
2	Pahang Legal Advisor Offices No. 402, Tingkat 4, Mahkota Square Jalan Mahkota 25000 Kuantan Pahang	Tel: 09-512 6632 Fax: 09-514 1729
3	Kuantan District Police Headquarters Jalan Mahkota 25000 Kuantan Pahang	Tel: 09-590 2222 Fax: 09-517 9018
4	Pahang Lawyers Committee B-64, Tingkat 1-A Lorong Tun Ismail 6 Peti Surat 227 25000 Kuantan Pahang	Tel: 09-515 9244 Fax: 09-515 9243
5	Kuantan District Social Welfare Office Bangunan Kompleks Penyayang Jalan Pintasan Indera Mahkota 25200 Kuantan Pahang	Tel : 09-572 4220 Fax : 09-572 4222
6	Legal Aid Department (JBG) Pahang Tingkat 8, Wisma Persekutuan Jalan Gambut 25000 Kuantan Pahang	Tel: 09-516 1135 Fax: 09-515 7120
7	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan Pahang (HTAA) Jalan Tanah Putih 25100 Kuantan Pahang	Tel: 03-513 3333 Fax: 09-514 2712

TERENGGANU

No	Agency's Information	Phone Number & Fax
1	Kuala Terengganu Sessions Court Kompleks Mahkamah Jalan Sultan Mohamad 21100 Kuala Terengganu Terengganu	Tel: 09-622 3020 Fax: 09-6231 212
2	Terengganu Deputy Public Prosecutor's Office Pejabat Penasihat Undang-Undang Negeri Terengganu Tingkat 14, Wisma Darul Iman 20200 Kuala Terengganu Terengganu	Tel: 09-623 1957 Fax: 09-622 8650
3	Terengganu Contingent Police Headquarters Jln Sultan Omar 20918 Kuala Terengganu Terengganu	Tel: 09-635 4722 Fax: 09-622 6941
4	Terengganu Bar Committee Bar Room 5th Floor Court Complex, Jalan Sultan Mohamad 21100 Kuala Terengganu Terengganu	Tel: 09-622 0249 Fax: 09-623 1729
5	Kuala Terengganu District Social Welfare Office Lot 4997, Tingkat Bawah, Mezzanine 1 & 2 Wisma Toh Si Cheng Gi She Jalan Air Jernih 20300 Kuala Terengganu Terengganu	Tel: 09-631 2002 Fax: 09-631 6517
6	Legal Aid Department (JBG) Terengganu Aras 1, Wisma PERKESO Lot 2467, Jalan Air Jernih 20538 Kuala Terengganu Terengganu	Tel: 09-620 3240 Fax: 09-620 3250
7	Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah Jalan Sultan Mahmud 20400 Kuala Terengganu Terengganu	Tel: 09-621 2121 Fax: 09-622 1820

KELANTAN

No	Agency's Information	Phone Number & Fax
1	Kelantan Sessions Court Kompleks Mahkamah Kota Bharu Jalan Hospital 15000 Kota Bharu Kelantan	Tel: 09-748 1840 Fax: 09-747 4709
2	Kelantan Deputy Public Prosecutor's Office Pejabat Penasihat Undang-undang Negeri Kelantan Tingkat Pertama, Blok 4, Kota Darul Naim Jalan Kuala Kerai 15050 Kota Bharu Kelantan Darul Naim	Tel: 09-748 2132, 09- 744 8881(Prosecution) Fax: 09-744 7160
3	Kelantan Contingent Police Headquarters Jalan Bayam 15990 Kota Bharu Kelantan	Tel: 09-745 5622 Fax: 09-744 0022
4	Kelantan Lawyers Committee No. PT 2271, Tanjung Mas Jalan Pengkalan Chepa 15400 Kota Bharu Kelantan	Tel: 09-774 5777 Fax: 09-774 8777
5	Kota Bharu Social Welfare Office PT 423-425, Seksyen 17, Lembah Sireh 15350 Kota Bharu Kelantan	Tel: 09-748 2124 Fax: 09-748 2124
6	Legal Aid Department (JBG) Kelantan Lot PT84 & PT85, Wisma Mustapha Seksyen 15, Jalan Sultanah Zainab 15050 Kota Bharu Kelantan	Tel: 09-748 2548 Fax: 09-747 2615
7	Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II 15586 Kota Bharu Kelantan	Tel: 09-745 2000 Fax: 09-748 6951

PERAK		
No	Agency's Information	Phone Number & Fax
1	Ipoh Sessions Court Jalan Panglima Bukit Gantang Wahab 30507 Ipoh Perak	Tel: 05-241 5555/ 05-2436803 Fax: 05-254 2660
2	Perak Deputy Public Prosecutor's Office Pejabat Penasihat Undang-undang Negeri Perak Tingkat 1, Bangunan Perak Darul Ridzuan Jalan Panglima Bukit Gantang Wahab. 30512 Ipoh Perak	Tel: 05-254 0148, 05- 253 3727 (Pendakwaan) Fax: 05-255 5880
3	Ipoh District Police Headquarters Jalan Panglima Bukit Gantang Wahab 30000 Ipoh Perak	Tel: 05-245 1193 Fax: 05-242 3095
4	Perak Lawyers Committee No. 41, Jalan Dato Maharaja Lela P.O Box 109 30710 Ipoh Perak	Tel: 05-253 7590/ 05-241 5457 Fax: 05-253 7590
5	Perak State Social Welfare Department Lot 1516, Jalan Panglima Bukit Gantang Wahab 3000 Ipoh Perak	Tel: 05-254 5505 Fax: 05-254 2505
6	Legal Aid Department (JBG) Perak Tingkat Bawah, Blok A (A2) Bangunan Persekutuan Ipoh Jalan Dato' Ahmad Said (Greentown) 30450 Ipoh Perak	Tel: 05-254 4027 / 05-255 2240 Fax: 05-255 6007
7	Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun Jalan Raja Ashman (Jalan Hospital) 30990 Ipoh Perak	Tel: 05-208 5000 Fax: 05-253 1541

PULAU PINANG		
No	Agency's Information	Phone Number & Fax
1	Georgetown Sessions Court Kompleks Mahkamah Lebu Light 10200 Georgetown Pulau Pinang	Tel: 04-251 4000 Fax: -
2	Penang Deputy Public Prosecutor's Office Pejabat Penasihat Undang-undang Negeri Pulau Pinang Aras 10, Bangunan Persekutuan Jalan Anson 10200 Pulau Pinang	Tel: 04-262 3279, 04- 263 5944 (Pendakwaan) Fax: 04 -262 5644
3	Penang Police Contingent Headquarters Jalan Penang 10760 Pulau Pinang	Tel: 04-222 1629 Fax: 04-262 3388
4	Penang Bar Committee No. 4, 1st Floor, Greenhall Penang Malaysia 10200	Tel: 04-261 5669 Fax: 04-262 8664
5	Penang State Social Welfare Department Lapisan 30, Menara Komtar 10564 Timur Laut Pulau Pinang	Tel: 04-650 5259 Fax: 04-263 5964
6	Penang Legal Aid Department Aras 4, Bangunan Gunasama Persekutuan Jalan Anson 10400 Georgetown Pulau Pinang	Tel: 04-210 9100 / 04-210 9107 / 04-210 9108 Fax: 04-228 7966
7	Hospital Pulau Pinang Jalan Residen 10990 Georgetown Pulau Pinang	Tel: 04-222 5333 Fax: 04-228 1737

KEDAH DAN PERLIS		
No	Agency's Information	Phone Number & Fax
1	Alor Setar Sessions Court Kompleks Mahkamah Alor Setar Jalan Suka Menanti 05150 Alor Setar Kedah	Tel: 04-735 2900 Fax: 04-730 6404
2	Kedah Deputy Public Prosecutor's Office Pejabat Penasihat Undang-undang Negeri Kedah Aras 4, Blok C, Wisma Darul Aman Jalan Tunku Bendahara 05530 Alor Setar Kedah	Tel: 04-730 1957/ 04- 700 7231 Fax: 04-700 7018
	Perlis Deputy Public Prosecutor's Office Pejabat Penasihat Undang-undang Negeri Perlis Bangunan Jam Besar Kompleks Pejabat-Pejabat Kerajaan Negeri Perlis 01000 Kangar Perlis	Tel: 04-970 2144 Fax: 04-976 7132
3	Kedah Contingent Police Headquarters Jalan Stadium 05560 Alor Setar Kedah	Tel: 04-774 1344 Fax: 04-733 9589
	Kangar District Police Headquarters Persiaran Jubli Emas 01000 Kangar Perlis	Tel: 04-949 0824 Fax: 04-949 0825
4	Kedah Lawyers Committee No. 54, Jalan Utama 3/1 Kompleks Perniagaan Utama Jalan Sultanah Sambungan 05350 Alor Setar Kedah	Tel: 04-730 8305 / 733 3467 Fax: 04-730 8305
	Perlis Bar Committee Pejabat Badan Peguam Perlis No.15, Tingkat Atas Taman Guru Jaya 01000 Kangar Perlis	Tel: 04-977 0272 Fax: 04-977 0198
5	Kedah State Social Welfare Department Aras Bawah, Zon C, Kompleks Persekutuan Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan Anak Bukit Bandar Mu'adzam Shah 06550 Alor Setar Kedah	Tel: 04-700 1700 Fax: 04-731 3407
	Perlis State Social Welfare Department Kompleks Pejabat Kerajaan Negeri 01000 Kangar Perlis	Tel: 04-973 1864 Fax: 04-979 1401
6	Legal Aid Department (JBG) Kedah Aras 3, Zon A, Wisma Persekutuan Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan 06550 Bandar Muadzam Shah Kedah	Tel: 04-700 1553 Fax: 04-732 7452
	Legal Aid Department (JBG) Perlis No. 8, 10, 12 Taman Temak Jaya Jalan Kangar-Alor Setar 01000 Kangar Perlis	Tel: 04-976 7739 Fax: 04-976 7790
7	Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah Km 6, Jln Langgar 05460 Alor Setar Kedah	Tel: 04-740 6233 Fax: 04-735 0232
	Hospital Tuanku Fauziah Jalan Tun Abdul Razak 01000 Kangar Perlis	Tel: 04-973 8000 Fax: 04-976 7237

SARAWAK		
No	Agency's Information	Phone Number & Fax
1	Kuching Sessions Court Kompleks Mahkamah Kuching, Jalan Gersik 93050 Petra Jaya Kuching Sarawak	Tel: 082-442 228 Fax: 082-311 575
2	Senior Federal Counsel Attorney General's Chambers, Sarawak (Prosecution Division) Tingkat 8, Bangunan Sultan Iskandar Jalan Simpang Tiga 93350 Kuching Sarawak	Tel: 082-423 079 Fax: 082-243 446
3	Sarawak Police Contingent Headquarters Jalan Badruddin 93050 Kuching Sarawak	Tel: 082-245 522 Fax: 082-428 355
4	Sarawak Bar Association Bilik Peguam Ground Floor Kompleks Mahkamah Tinggi Miri Jln Merdu 98000 Miri Sarawak	Tel: 085-430 476
5	Sarawak State Social Welfare Department Wisma Kebajikan, Lot 4273, Blok 14 Off Jalan Siol Kanan 93050 Kuching Sarawak	Tel: 082 - 449577 Fax: 082 - 445710
6	Sarawak Legal Aid Department Tingkat 6, Bangunan Sultan Iskandar Jalan Simpang Tiga 93504 Kuching Sarawak	Tel: 082-258 699 (Bah. Pentadbiran dan Sivill) Fax: 082-243 978
7	Hospital Umum Sarawak Jalan Hospital 93586 Kuching Sarawak	Tel: 082-276 666 Fax: 082-242 751

SABAH		
No	Agency's Information	Phone Number & Fax
1	Kota Kinabalu Sessions Court Peti Surat 10837 88809 Kota Kinabalu Sabah	Tel: 088-523 700 Fax: 088-210 055
2	Senior Federal Counsel Sabah Attorney General's Chambers (Prosecution Division) Tingkat 9, Blok D, Kompleks Kuwasa Peti Surat 10855 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman 88809 Kota Kinabalu Sabah	Tel: 088-240 373 Fax: 088-233 690
3	Kota Kinabalu District Police Headquarters Karamunsing, 88700 Kota Kinabalu Sabah	Tel: 088-310 254 Fax: 088-225 144
4	Sabah Law Society 2nd Floor 58, Jalan Pantai Hainan Association Building 88000 Kota Kinabalu Sabah	Tel: 088-232 662 Fax: 088-232 654
5	Kota Kinabalu Division General Welfare Services Office Tingkat Bawah (Lot G-03) & Tingkat 8 (Lot 8-05 & 8-13) Wisma MAA Lorong Api-Api Centre 88100 Kota Kinabalu Sabah	Tel : 088 - 254 648 Fax : 088-265 980

6	Legal Aid Department (JBG) Sabah Aras 2, Menara MAA No. 6, Lorong Api-API 1 Peti Surat 11319 88814 Kota Kinabalu Sabah	Tel: 088-488 434 Fax: 088-488 096
7	Hospital Queen Elizabeth Karung Berkunci No. 2029 88586 Kota Kinabalu Sabah	Tel: 088-517 555 Fax: 088-211 999/ 088-318 605

Civil Society Organisations in Malaysia Providing Witness/Victim Support Services

No	Agency's Information	Phone Number & Fax
1	Tenaganita 12, Jalan 6/11, 46000, Petaling Jaya, Selangor	Tel: 03-7770 3671/3691 Tel (emergency): 012-335 0512/012-339 5350 Email: general@tenaganita.net
2	Women's Centre for Change (WCC), Penang 241 Jalan Burma, 10350 George Town, Penang	Tel: 04-228 0342 Email: wcc@wccpenang.org
3	Sabah Women's Action-Resource Group (SAWO) Lot 24, 2nd Floor, Block C, Damai Point Commercial Centre, Jalan Damai, Luyang, Kota Kinabalu, 88300, Sabah	Tel: 088-269 291 Email: sawo.women@yahoo.com
4	Sarawak Women for Women Society (SWWS) Unit 16, Level 4, La Promenade Mall 2, Hock Seng Lee Tower, Kuching-Samarahan Expressway, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak	Tel: 04-228 0342/ 0138044285 Email: info@sarswws.org
5	P.S The Children Suite E-10-21, Level 10 Menara Melawangi Amcorp Mall Amcorp Trade Centre, No. 18 Jalan Persiaran Barat 46050 Petaling Jaya Selangor Malaysia	Tel: 03-7954 4818 Email: protect@psthechildren.org. my
6	Women's Aid Organisation P.O.Box 493, Jalan Sultan 46760 Petaling Jaya Selangor, Malaysia	Tel: 03-79575636/0636 or 03-30008858 Email: info@wao.org.my
7	Host International No. 208 Blok A Phileo Damansara 1, Jalan 16/11, 46350 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia.	Tel: 017-278 7365 Email: contact@hostint.org.my
8	Global Shepherds HQ 145, Jalan Kenanga, Taman Pewira Dua, 68000 Ampang, Selangor	Tel: 03-4265 1749 Email: info@globalshepherds.my
9	Walai Good Shepherd No.529, Off Jalan Tuaran Road Likas, 88000, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah	Tel: 088-652410
10	Global Shepherds Sandakan MLDB 1018, Lorong Tshun Ngen, Taman Tshun Ngen, Jalan Utara, 90000 Sandakan.	Tel: 012-321 1698
11	Global Shepherds Keningau Lot 188, Lorong 2G Taman Jutaga 2G Jalan Apin-Apin 89000, Keningau, Sabah	Tel: 019-260 6397
12	Cahaya Surya 40-02, Jalan Kempas Utama 2/4, Taman Kempas Utama, 81300 Johor Bahru, Johor.	Tel: 018-394 4401/ 018-988 0040/018-577 0040

Annex 5:

Referral to JKM Witness Support Service

Witness Service Referral

KSS 1

This form must be completed by the Deputy Public Prosecutor / Police / Court / Advocate for a criminal case involving a child witness.

A copy of this form must be delivered to the State Witness Service Coordinator.

1. Details of Referee:-

Name : _____

Address : _____

Mobile No. : _____

Office Tel. : _____

Fax : _____

2. Details of Referred Case:-

2.1 Case No. : _____ Trial date: _____

2.2 Court : _____

3. Details of Accused

3.1 Name of Accused : _____

3.2 Charge / Section : _____

4. Details of Child Witness

4.1 Name : _____

4.2 Date of birth / Age : _____

4.3 Address : _____

4. Details of Parents/Guardian of Child Witness

5.1 Name : _____

5.2 Relationship with Witness : _____

5.3 Address : _____

5.4 Home Phone No. : _____ Mobile No.: _____

Note : Do NOT include any evidentiary information

Signed : _____

Name : _____

Position : _____

Date : _____

Annex 6:

Task Force

Task Force

Legal Affairs Division of the Prime Minister's Department

Name

Thiyagu a/l Ganesan
Wan Nazzatu Nur Hazzin binti Wan Azaham
Syafiqah Fasiha binti Ahmad Safri

Office of the Chief Registrar, Federal Court of Malaysia

Dr Noradura binti Hamzah

Attorney General's Chambers (AGC)

Analia binti Kamaruddin
Nik Haslinie binti Hashim
Deepa Nair a/p Thevaharan

Ministry of Health (MOH)

Datin Dr Sheila a/p Marimuthu
Dr Mohd Feros bin Alias
Dr Radziah binti Mohamad
Dr Zamzaireen binti Zainal Abidin
Dr Nor Azhariah binti Noordin
Dr Noor Raihan binti Khamal
Dr Haiza Hani binti Amidon @ Hamidon

Legal Aid Department of Malaysia

Nuraswan bin Aminuddin
Mohd Farizul bin Hassan Bakri

Department of Children's Development

Kantheswarry a/p Rajagopal

The Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM)

Dr Farah Nini Binti Dusuki
Dr Zufar Yadi Brendan Abdullah
Dr Mohd Al Adib Samuri

	Name
Royal Malaysia Police (RMP)	Supt. Hirdawati binti Isa Supt. Noor Asyikin binti Shamsuri
Bar Council Malaysia	Dato' Yasmeeen Binti Haji Mohd Shariff Alex Tan Jee Hian Sajetha a/p Sezliyan Githanjali Sathivel
Sabah Law Society	Mohamed Nazim bin Maduarin Mohamed Zairi bin Zainal Abidin
UNICEF Malaysia	Selvi Supramaniam
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Devendiran Paramanantham Michelle Fong
Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO)	Srividhya Ganapathy (CRIB Foundation) Ajeet Kaur (CRIB Foundation) Sharmila Sekaran (Voice of the Children) Melissa Akhir (Women's Centre for Change) Goh Siu Lin Gill Raja (The Sarawak Women for Women Society)



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
BAHAGIAN HAL EHWAL UNDANG-UNDANG