

EDITORIAL

The re-enactment of the Parliamentary Service Act 2025 is a significant transformation for the Malaysian Parliament. The Act grants Parliament autonomy over its operations and governance, particularly on the authority over its staff's qualifications and terms of service. The 2025 Act enables Parliament to manage its own policies and affairs. Most importantly, administratively, Parliament is at arm's-length relationship with the executive branch. Even though the Act focuses on the employment terms and conditions of Parliamentary staff, remuneration, allowances, and benefits of Members of Parliament, the financial autonomy it obtained under the Act is a crucial reality to assert its independence within the constitutional framework of the principle of separation of powers.

Another important piece of legislation recently passed by Parliament is the Gig Workers Bill 2025. The Bill (which is awaiting Royal Assent) aims to provide a clear contractual relationship between gig workers and the service providers. Secondly, gig workers will be covered by the social security statute, the Self-Employment Social Security Act 2017 (Act 789), which is managed by the Social Security Organization (SOCSO). The proposed law also governs safety and health by requiring the parties to assess risks and ensure the safety and health of gig workers in the performance of their job. A special tribunal is established to resolve disputes and provide compensation, reinstatement, and back pay. Most significantly, gig workers are protected from unilateral changes to rates, arbitrary deactivations, and restrictions on working across multiple platforms. It is said that about 1.2 million people are involved in the gig economy and the protections afforded by the new law will benefit them tremendously. Despite criticism that the Bill does not extend the protection that an employee under the law enjoys, such as the right to trade unionism, the Gig Workers Act marks an important development in the enhancement of the country's gig economy that was worth RM13.3 billion in 2022.

The new volume of the journal features nine articles with a variety of themes. They are:

Pemeriksaan Belia untuk Pembangunan Negara: Peranan PLKN 3.0 dalam Melahirkan Pemimpin Masa Depan

(Strengthening the Youth for Nation Development: The Role of PLKN 3.0 in Nurturing Future Leaders)

The article discusses the effectiveness of the recent PLKN 3.0 initiative, which serves as a strategic platform to strengthen Malaysian youth through a leadership enhancement programme. The PLKN 3.0 is a comprehensive programme that combines basic military training and technical knowledge enhancement, aiming at producing young leaders who can deal with global challenges and contribute to nation building. The programme is specially crafted in line with the “Wawasan Kemakmuran 2030” that emphasises on nurturing critical skills such as strategic thinking, conflict management, and decision-making ability.

Akta Perkhidmatan Parlimen 2025: Reformasi dalam Institusi Parlimen Malaysia

(The Parliamentary Services Act 2025: Institutional Reform in the Malaysian Parliament)

The article discusses the development and reform of the Malaysian Parliament through the Parliamentary Services Act 2025 (Act 869). The repeal of the 1963 Act had constrained Parliament’s autonomy in administration, finance, and staffing. Using legal analysis and international references, the study highlights the rationale and implications of reintroducing the Act. Act 869 establishes the Parliamentary Services Council (Majlis Perkhidmatan Parlimen, MPP), granting Parliament operational and financial independence while reinforcing separation of powers. This reform strengthens professionalism, efficiency, and credibility, marking a milestone in consolidating Malaysia’s democratic system.

Petisyen Parlimen di Dewan Rakyat: Analisa Perbandingan dan Cadangan untuk Memperkasakan Penyertaan Awam di Parlimen

(Parliamentary Petitions in Dewan Rakyat: Comparative analysis and Proposals to Strengthen Public Participation in Parliament)

The article delves into the issues of petitions procedures in Parliament, focusing on unpacking the petition procedure in the Dewan Rakyat and impediments to its usability. It will be a two-level comparative analysis: first, comparing with the procedure at the UK House of Commons and

the Canadian House of Commons; and second, at the national level involving the state assemblies of Selangor, Sarawak, and Sabah. The study identifies that existing rules do not provide sufficient clarification about the scope, format, and content of petitions, including vital features.

Who Controls Time Controls Parliament: The Case for Shared Control of Parliamentary Time in Dewan Rakyat

The article deals with the need to reform parliamentary procedure to strengthen and expand the oversight role of the Dewan Rakyat and the representative function of its MPs, thereby creating better opportunities for public participation and inclusion in the parliamentary process. It is a comparative analysis with practices in the UK, Australia, Germany, and Scotland.

Tatacara dan Prosedur Parlimen: Ayat Mengundang-Undangkan dalam Undang-Undang

(Procedures in Parliament of Malaysia: Enacting the Formula of Bills)

The article discusses the importance of the placement of enacting formula of a bill passed in Parliament before the Yang di-Pertuan Agong's royal assent. The aim is to prove an in-depth understanding of the objective and placement of the enacting formula of a bill in accordance with the legal procedures in the Houses of Parliament.

Kemampanan Pendidikan Malaysia Era Pasca-Normal, Kesan dan Tindakan Isu-isu Pendidikan di Parlimen

(Sustainability of Malaysian Education in the Post-Normal Era: Factors, Impacts, and Actions on Educational Issues in Parliament)

This article is based on a descriptive-qualitative methodology to thematically analyse issues in education in line with Malaysia's efforts to fulfil Goal 4: Quality Education of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), starting in the Post-Normal Era. The most significant pattern reveals several overarching themes concerning Malaysian education discussed in the Special Chamber, which consist primarily of infrastructure issues, policy issues, program effectiveness, and financial aid, as well as a few issues of Malaysian educational policy at the international level.

Social Solidarity Economy (SSE) as a Vehicle for Building Local Economics and Accelerating the Localising of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Global Policy Initiatives of the United Nations and Lessons for Malaysian Parliamentarians

The article aims to elucidate the transformative potential of the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE), exploring how SSE enhances SDG delivery and fosters a more inclusive and sustainable development agenda. It also examines how this approach challenges the prevailing emphasis on economic growth within dominant development theories. For Members of Parliament (MPs), it will help them to advocate for equitable economic distribution in national planning, such as the 13th Malaysia Plan. In the course, the article also reviews several UN initiatives and documents.

From Vision and Mission to implementation: Strengthening District-Level Administration through a Multi-Stakeholder SDG Initiative – The APPGM-SDG Experience

The article discusses how the All-Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG) efforts to strengthen local administration and adopt sustainable solutions involving multiple stakeholders. The district-level administrative officers, namely district officers and local governments, are the focal points in delivering sustainable solutions on the ground. The government's commitment is reflected in the 2021 Voluntary National Review (VNR) and its implementation in 2024. It was implemented in 2024 through a joint initiative between APPGM-SDG and Yayasan Hasanah. The article will delve into the journey of finding a solution for effective local administration and implementing the initiative in 2024.

The Economic and Regulatory Landscape of Nuclear Power: Implications for Malaysia

The article deals with pre-feasibility studies to consider the integration of nuclear power into the nation's energy mix. It aims to advance national discourse by analysing the economic and regulatory landscape of nuclear power development. It assesses the economic viability of nuclear power, considering market and operational risks, economies of scale, and the emerging challenge of capacity, as well as the adequacy of procurement for federal policymaking in the electric power sector.

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