

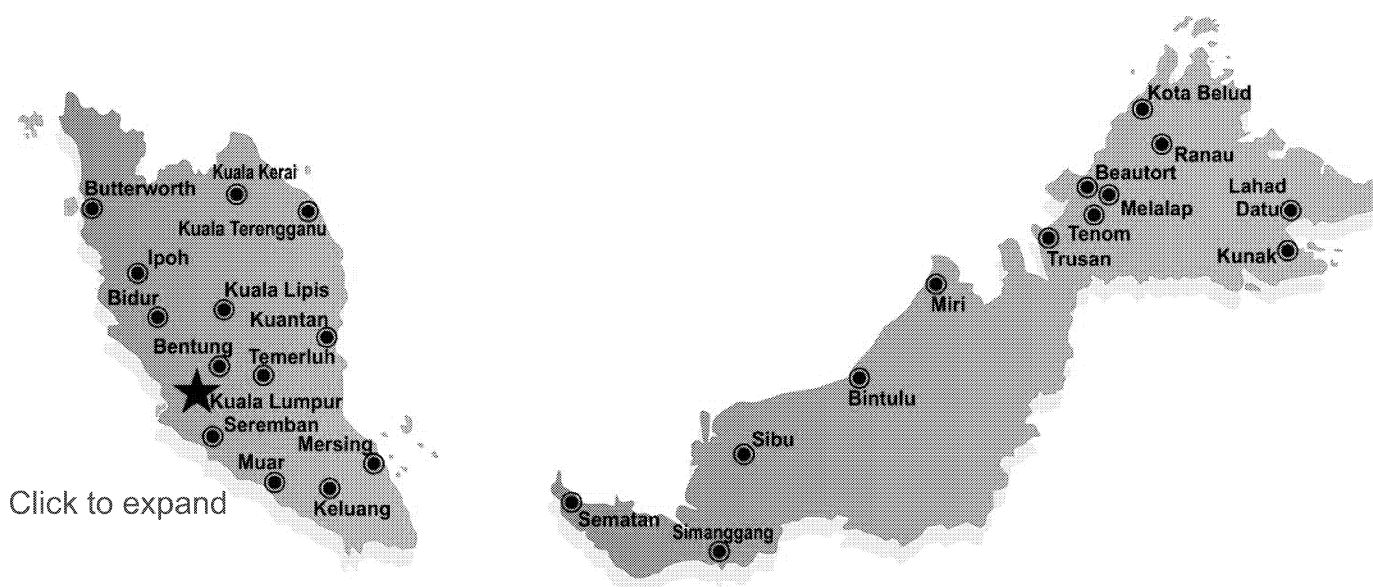
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Country Information Library: Malaysia

⚠ INTERNAL USE ONLY – ATIP EXEMPTIONS MAY APPLY

ⓘ NOTE: Please use the information below with discretion as it may be out of date.



KEY INFORMATION: One of southeast Asia's strongest economies, which has benefited from decades of industrial growth and political stability. Applications from third country nationals in both PR and TR streams are more likely to have fraud concerns and require verification. Improper- issuance of passports to third-country nationals was reported in 2014. There is a significant population of third-country nationals in Malaysia.

A visa is required to visit or transit Canada

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ⓘ All verification requests for documents or information related to **Malaysia** must be accompanied by a GCMS verification activity and an email to **MALAYSIA-VERIFICATION-MALAISIE@international.gc.ca**.

This will then be actioned by the requisite mission.

To request a verification, the requesting office must follow these [procedures \(PDF, 524 KB\)](#).

- Introduced in 2001, MyKad is the compulsory identity document for citizens aged 12 years and above. It replaces the High Quality Identity Card (*Kad Pengenalan Bermutu Tinggi*).
 - Has photo and fingerprint data imbedded in the card's chip.
 - Upon activation the card may also serve as a valid driver's license, an ATM card, a public key, and other applications as part of the government's Multipurpose Card (GMPC) initiative.
- **MyKid** is a non-compulsory ID card for children under the age of 12. Its features are similar to MyKad except it does not contain a photograph or thumbprints.

▼ Civil documents

Birth certificate

- Issuing authority is **National Registration Department** (*Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara*). A birth certificate extract may also be requested from the same agency.
 - Processes may differ slightly between the Peninsular, Sabah and Sarawak.
- All births must be registered within 14 days of the date of birth.
- A name change is allowed at parent or legal guardian's request, if made within one-year of the child's date of birth.
- Birth certificates are in Bahasa Melayu and English.

Marriage certificate

- Issuing authority is **National Registration Department** (*Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara*).
- Two types of marriages are legally recognized: **Muslim and Civil**. The Registration of marriage is compulsory for all civil (non Muslim) marriages.
- The legal age for **civil marriage** is 18 years old; however, individuals between 18-21 must have parental consent. Women between 16 and 18 years old can marry with permission (special marriage license) from the Chief Minister. No consent is required after age 21.
- **Muslim Marriages** are conducted in accordance with the Islamic Family Law (Federal Territories) Act of 1984. Marriage for males under 18 years and women under 16 years is permissible if a Sharia Judge has granted permission in writing.
- Same-sex marriages are prohibited.

Divorce certificates

- Issuing authority is **National Registration Department** (*Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara*). A submission to the Registrar-General is required to update a personal marriage record regarding a decree of divorce or annulment granted by High Court. The original divorce certificate (*decree nisi absolute*) must be provided.
- Updates related to a divorce or annulment can only be done at the counters of the National Registration Department headquarters in Putrajaya or by post.

- In the event of a divorce in a foreign country, for a non-Muslim national who registered that marriage under the laws of a foreign country, and re-registered with the Malaysian Government (NRD or Malaysian Representative Office) afterwards, an order from a Malaysian High Court is required to endorse the divorce before it can be registered at NRD.
- **Muslim divorces** are conducted in-line with the Islamic Family Law (Federal Territories) Act 1984. An application must be made to a Sharia Court, which in turn will send a certified copy of the record to the appropriate Registrar and to the Chief Registrar for registration.

Death Certificates

- Issuing authority is **National Registration Department** (*Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara*). The Death Certificate is issued by the Registrar-General for death in Peninsular Malaysia, the Sabah Regional Registrar in Sabah, and the Sarawak Regional Registrar for death in Sarawak. Deaths are normally registered within 24 hours of the event.

▼ Notarised documents

- The Attorney General's Chambers of Malaysia maintains a [list of Notaries Public](#).
- There is no particular standard format.

▼ Police certificates

- For more Police Certificate information and examples, please visit the [Police Certificate Image Library](#).

▼ Education documents

- The formal education system in Malaysia consists of five levels:
 - Pre-primary education.
 - Primary education (6 years).
 - Secondary education (5 years).
 - Post-secondary education.
 - Tertiary education.
- Primary and secondary are categorised as basic education.
- Transcript formats are similar to those in Canadian universities and colleges.
- Verification requests should be sent directly to the relevant registrars of institutions.