



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2016/2017**

COURSE NAME : LAWS, POLICY AND GOVERNANCE
COURSE CODE : BWJ 30702
PROGRAMME CODE : BWW
EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE 2017
DURATION : 2 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

TERBUKA

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **THREE (3)** PAGES

Q1 The National Policy on Biological Diversity (NPBD) 2016-2025 provides the direction and framework for us to conserve our biodiversity and use it sustainably in the face of the increasingly complex challenges.

(a) State the policy statement of National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016- 2025. (2 marks)

(b) Identify **TWO (2)** goals of NPBD 2016-2025 and elaborate your understanding on each of the goal. (8 marks)

(c) Target 14 of NPBD 2016-2025 stated that “By 2025, Malaysia has an operational ABS framework that is consistent with the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation”. Demonstrate **THREE (3)** actions that can be conducted to meet the target. (15 marks)

Q2 In ensuring the environment and natural resources could not be badly deteriorated because of the unorganised development, the Environmental Quality Act 1974 (EQA) has made mandatory for the project proponent to submit the environmental impact assessment (EIA) report to the Department of Environment if their proposed project is among the prescribed activities under the Act. It is also a requirement of the EQA for the project proponent to get the involvement of the public during the EIA process.

Based on section 34A of the EQA, identify the significance of public participation mechanism in relation to environmental protection and biodiversity conservation in Malaysia.

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(25 marks)

Q3 Forest in the Peninsular Malaysia is the habitat of variety of plants and wildlife and is home to the indigenous peoples or Orang Asli. Under the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954, the Orang Asli hold legal occupancy rights in many protected forests. However, such rights can raise possible conflict between biodiversity conservation and natural resource utilization by the Orang Asli.

By referring to any **TWO (2)** of the relevant legislations, discuss how these legislations protect biodiversity while at the same time address the needs of Orang Asli.

(25 marks)

Q4 (a) Malaysia has signed several multinational environmental agreements (MEA) in pursuit of conservation and protection of biodiversity. Analyze the course of action Malaysian government is adopting particular to each MEA.

(i) RAMSAR

(ii) CITES

(10 marks)

- (b) The ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution was promulgated on 10 June 2002 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Specify the reason as to why despite the adoption by all ASEAN member countries, the problem of haze across ASEAN is still recurring to this day.

(10 marks)

- (c) Malaysia is widely known to export high quality tropical timber worldwide, which contributes significantly to the economy of Malaysia. However, this sparks global controversy as deforestation results to loss of habitat and biodiversity in general. Justify the government's decision that despite the issue of loss of biodiversity, logging is still permitted in the country. Support your answer by quoting specific MEA the country has signed and adopted.

(5 marks)

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– END OF QUESTIONS –