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**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAMINATION  
SEMESTER I  
SESSION 2013/2014**

COURSE NAME : FOOD LAW AND REGULATION  
COURSE CODE : BWD 20503  
PROGRAMME : 2 BWD  
EXAMINATION DATE : DECEMBER 2013/JANUARY 2014  
DURATION : 3 HOURS  
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN  
THE ANSWER BOOKLET

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **FOUR (4)** PAGES

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**SECTION A**

- Q1** Food laws were created for
- a) all the below.
  - b) none of the below.
  - c) to uphold religion beliefs
  - d) to ensure that the food is safe.
  - e) to ensure that consumer gets what they pay.
- (1 mark)
- Q2** Why there was need for a new food and drug law in 1906?
- a) All the above.
  - b) Lack of legal standard (description) for food.
  - c) Lack of authority to inspects food warehouses.
  - d) Lack of jurisdiction over false or misleading claims made on food.
  - e) The inability to restrict interstate shipment of food that naturally contains poison.
- (1 mark)
- Q3** Major Law and Regulation related to food safety and quality include
- a) GMP of food producer
  - b) the HACCP plan of 1960.
  - c) the Food Safety Act 1990.
  - d) Food Drugs and Cosmetic Act 1983.
  - e) Wholesome Meat Act 1967 and Poultry Act of 1968.
- (1 mark)
- Q4** Health claims according to US Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) are
- a) c and d.
  - b) none of the below.
  - c) local herbal product.
  - d) imported supplementary food sold in the market.
  - e) any food or supplementary food that can cure disease.
- (1 mark)
- Q5** September 11th, 2001 led to the creation Act of
- a) all the below.
  - b) Radiation Act of 2005.
  - c) Bioterrorism Act of 2002.
  - d) Environment Land and Water Act of 2000.
- (1 mark)

- Q6** Patent Law is
- a) law to protect food.
  - b) coding law for food.
  - c) law to protect inventor of food products.
  - d) exclusive right to invention for a limited period of time in exchange to public enclosure to an invention.
- (1 mark)
- Q7** International food legislation is
- a) all nations have to follow.
  - b) each free nation has to follow.
  - c) is law on food around the world.
  - d) food law and regulation in western countries.
- (1 mark)
- Q8** What is concept of Due Diligence?
- a) All the above.
  - b) Honesty in business.
  - c) Answer of prudence and responsibility.
  - d) Act prudently in evaluating risk in business.
- (1 mark)
- Q9** What is statutory instrument?
- a) Transfer of law.
  - b) The changing of law.
  - c) Practice of law through time.
  - d) Modification or adding or improvement through phase of time.
- (1 mark)
- Q10** Food Drug and Cosmetic Act 1938 is primarily food law that
- a) protect the environment.
  - b) protect the water and drinking water.
  - c) protect the meat and poultry supply.
  - d) protect food safety and quality of food supply by establishing two acts: Adulteration and misbranding.
- (1 mark)

**SECTION B**

- Q11** Explain the important of environmental regulation towards the food industry. (3 marks)
- Q12** Clarify the essential need food labeling? (3 marks)
- Q13** Malaysian Food Act 1983 is enacted to? (3 marks)
- Q14** What is the Regulation for Nutrient Supplement? (3 marks)
- Q15** According to Patricia A. Curtis, Phd. (Auburn University) restate the nature and purpose of food law and regulation. (3 marks)

**SECTION C**

- Q16** Define International food legislation and discuss what is Codex Alimentarius. (13 marks)
- Q17** In the Malaysian Regulation 1985, write summary about regulation on health claim and functional food. (12 marks)

**-END OF QUESTION-**