



**TEMPLAT**  
**PENULISAN MANUSKRIP**  
**SYARAHAN PERDANA**  
**UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU**

Disediakan oleh:  
SEKSYEN PENERBITAN BUKU DAN E-BOOK  
PENERBIT UMT, UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

## MAKLUMAN

Pengarang mestilah menggunakan **jenis muka taip Times New Roman** dengan **saiz muka taip 12** pada keseluruhan manuskrip. Setiap teks perlu menggunakan **langkau 1.5**.

# **BAHAGIAN AWALAN/PRELIM**

**Judul**

**Kandungan**

**Senarai Rajah**

**Senarai Jadual**

**Senarai Singkatan**

**Prakata**

**Penghargaan**

**Pengenalan**

## JUDUL

### JUDUL MANUSKRIP

#### NOTA:

Judul manuskrip perlu **menarik, jelas, bersesuaian dengan tema dan panjangnya tidak melebihi 10 patah perkataan.**

### NAMA PENGARANG

#### NOTA:

Manuskrip mestilah ditulis oleh pengarang tunggal.  
Nama pengarang **ditulis penuh tanpa bin/binti.**

## KANDUNGAN

### KANDUNGAN

Senarai Rajah ( <i>Jika melebihi tiga</i> )	ms.
Senarai Jadual ( <i>Jika melebihi tiga</i> )	ms.
Senarai Singkatan ( <i>Jika melebihi tiga</i> )	ms.
Prakata	ms.
Penghargaan ( <i>Jika ada</i> )	ms.
Pengenalan	
<b>TOPIK UTAMA 1 (CAPS LOCK &amp; BOLD)</b>	ms.
Topik	ms.
Subtopik	ms.
Subtopik kepada Subtopik	ms.
<b>TOPIK UTAMA 2 (CAPS LOCK &amp; BOLD)</b>	ms.
Topik	ms.
Subtopik	ms.
Subtopik kepada Subtopik	ms.
Penutup	ms.
Lampiran ( <i>Jika ada</i> )	ms.
Glosari ( <i>Jika ada</i> )	ms.
Rujukan	ms.
Indeks	ms.

#### NOTA:

Susunan bahan perlu mengikut turutan, iaitu **Awalan/Prelim, Teks dan Akhiran**  
 Nombor muka surat bahagian awalan ditulis menggunakan nombor i, ii, ii...  
 Nombor muka surat bahagian teks dan akhiran ditulis menggunakan nombor 1, 2, 3...  
 Perlu mengandungi sekurang-kurangnya **lima Topik Utama** dan boleh dipecahkan  
 kepada **Topik, Subtopik dan Subtopik kepada Subtopik**.  
**Nombor Muka Surat perlu ditulis.**  
**Bahagian Pengenalan dan Penutup perlu ditulis.**

**SENARAI RAJAH****SENARAI RAJAH**

<b>Nombor Rajah</b>	<b>Kapsyen</b>	<b>No. muka surat</b>
Cth: Rajah 1	Huruf besar pada permulaan ayat sahaja	ms.

**NOTA:**

Perlu disediakan sekiranya melebihi **tiga rajah**. Disusun bermula dengan **nombor rajah, kapsyen dan nombor muka surat**.

Nombor rajah perlu ditulis **secara berterusan** bermula dari Topik Utama pertama sehingga Topik Utama terakhir.

**SENARAI JADUAL****SENARAI JADUAL**

<b>Nombor Jadual</b>	<b>Kapsyen</b>	<b>No. muka surat</b>
Cth: Jadual 1	Huruf besar pada permulaan ayat sahaja	ms.

**NOTA:**

Perlu disediakan sekiranya melebihi **tiga jadual**. Disusun bermula dengan **nombor jadual, kapsyen dan nombor muka surat**.

Nombor jadual perlu ditulis **secara berterusan** bermula dari Topik Utama pertama sehingga Topik Utama terakhir.

## SENARAI SINGKATAN

### SENARAI SINGKATAN

Singkatan	Ejaan penuh singkatan
cth: UMT	Universiti Malaysia Terengganu

#### NOTA:

Perlu disediakan sekiranya melebihi **tiga singkatan**.  
Disusun mengikut **abjad**. Nombor muka surat tidak diperlukan. Disusun bermula dengan **singkatan** dan kemudiannya **ejaan penuh** bagi singkatan.

## PRAKATA

### PRAKATA

#### NOTA:

Merupakan kata-kata pengarang manuskrip. Pengarang perlu menyertakan **tujuan penghasilan karya, ringkasan kaedah kajian, penghargaan secara ringkas dan kebenaran menerbitkan semula/digunakan karya** oleh mana-mana pihak.

## PENGHARGAAN

### PENGHARGAAN

#### NOTA:

Disediakan oleh pengarang jika ada penghargaan yang ingin ditujukan kepada mana-mana pihak. Namun sekiranya penghargaan agak ringkas, **boleh dinyatakan di bahagian prakata.**

## PENGENALAN

### PENGENALAN

#### NOTA:

Merupakan pengenalan kepada buku. Pengarang perlu menjelaskan **konteks penulisan dan memperkenalkan maklumat utama** yang akan dibincangkan dalam topik-topik utama.

# **BAHAGIAN TEKS**

**Mengandungi Topik-topik Utama**

## TAJUK UTAMA

### TOPIK UTAMA

#### NOTA:

Setiap **Topik Utama** boleh dipecahkan kepada **empat bahagian sahaja (maksimum)**. Bermula dengan **Topik Utama, Topik, Subtopik** dan **Subtopik** kepada subtopik.

Sekiranya pengarang merujuk mana-mana **bahan rujukan**, petikan mestilah **ditulis dalam teks** sama ada petikan kurungan atau petikan naratif dan perlu **disenaraikan dalam senarai rujukan**.

#### NOTA:

Sekiranya pengarang memetik mana-mana **ayat al-Quran** atau **hadis**:

Ayat al-Quran dan hadis **ditulis dalam perenggan berlainan**. Angka rujukan ayat al-Quran mestilah diletakkan pada akhir teks (bukan pada akhir terjemahan). Rujukan bagi petikan hadis hanya pada bilangan atau nama kitab sahaja.

# OCEAN GOVERNANCE

## *Bridging the Gaps, Connecting the Dots*

JUDUL  
MANUSKRIP

### SETTING THE SCENE

TOPIK  
UTAMA

### INTRODUCTION

TOPIK

Oceans play significant roles in the environment and the human population. The fact that the oceans cover approximately 70% of the earth's surface and play a critical role in supporting life on our planet should be the reason for human beings to explore the ocean to understand how we are affecting and being affected by the oceans. Oceans also absorb about 30% of the CO<sub>2</sub> produced by humans, and since the beginning of the industrial revolution, there has been a 26% rise in ocean acidification (UNDP, n.d.). Surprisingly, we have limited knowledge and understanding of the oceans, including their surrounding ecosystem.

In order to ensure the ocean's sustainability, the marine environment must be protected. It is predicted that human activities in many coastal and marine areas will increase significantly in the near future. Uncoordinated expansion of existing uses of the ocean and the addition of emerging uses, along with a rapidly growing coastal and island human population, are likely to exacerbate the decline of marine ecosystem health. Understanding the land-sea interaction is of utmost importance since, as noted by UNDP (n.d.) below,

*"Marine pollution, an overwhelming majority of which comes from land-based sources, is reaching alarming levels, with an average of 13,000 pieces of plastic litter to be found on every square kilometre of ocean."*

### DEFINING OCEAN GOVERNANCE

TOPIK

Governing or managing the seas or the oceans is dissimilar to managing a terrestrial territory. Generally, in governance, policymaking is unlimited to the state due to the influence of non-state actors, namely the stakeholders. This includes the local communities, businesses, and Nongovernmental Organisations (NGOs). However, the complexity of ocean governance is magnified since the ocean or the sea is not "owned" by any single state. As noted by Boesch (1999), this has unfortunately resulted in people abusing the oceans' resources by treating them as shared resources yet not taking equal and collective responsibilities in caring for them.

## INTERNATIONAL OCEAN GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK IN MANAGING MARINE ENVIRONMENT

TOPIK

Since the environment, especially the marine environment, does not know any legal boundary, Malaysia requires international cooperation in managing the environment. Apart from the *pacta sunt servanda* obligation under the Vienna convention requiring nations to adhere to the international laws they have acceded to and ratified, there is a more critical reason for Malaysia to domesticate the applicable international laws in conserving the marine environment.

Enhancing conservation and the sustainable use of ocean-based resources through international law will help mitigate challenges facing our oceans (UNDP, n.d.). The international laws or international conventions, better known in this context as Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), endorse and publish specific guidelines and recommendations in many subject matters related to marine conservation and protection. Thus, by ratifying the conventions, Malaysia obtains access to a large scale of technical assistance and knowledge. It is, therefore, most understood that Malaysia should use this scientific knowledge and technical assistance by adopting them in the domestic ocean governance framework. The most relevant MEAs, which were entered into under regional and international organisations, are discussed below.

### United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

Subtopik

The UNCLOS is the international agreement that resulted from the 3<sup>rd</sup> UNCLOS (UNCLOS III), which took place from 1973 through 1982. The UNCLOS, dubbed the Constitution of the Sea, serves as an umbrella legislation under which all ocean activities are regulated. This convention defines the rights and responsibilities of nations in their use of the world's oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses, the environment, and the management of marine natural resources. Coming into force in 1994, the UNCLOS introduced a number of provisions, and among the most significant issues covered was the protection of the marine environment.

Malaysia ratified this convention in 1996. It provides for maritime zones with certain jurisdictions, such as the internal waters, territorial sea, contiguous zone, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZs), continental shelves, and the high seas, as displayed in Figure 1.

Article 3 of the UNCLOS clearly states that a coastal state may claim up to 12 nm of territorial sea from its baseline, normally the low water mark. It has absolute sovereignty over its territorial sea area, consisting of the seabed and the

However, the EEZ boundary involves only the water column without including the seabed area, described as the “continental shelf” where the UNCLOS allows a coastal State to generally claim up to 200 nm of continental shelf measured from its baseline. By virtue of paragraphs five and six of Article 76, on submarine ridges, the outer limit of the continental shelf could extend beyond 200 nm but shall not exceed 350 nm. In certain circumstances, the boundary line demarcating the EEZ and continental shelf could differ between neighbouring coastal states. Hence, a coastal state may possess sovereign rights to extract minerals from the seabed but cannot exercise its rights to exploit fishery resources in the body of marine waters over the seabed of the same area as the sovereign rights to fish in these marine waters may belong to a different state.

#### *Duties to Protect the Marine Environment*

*Subtopik kepada Subtopik*

The Preamble to UNCLOS states that “*The problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole*”. UNCLOS defines the rights and responsibilities of nations in their use of the world’s oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses, the environment, and the management of marine natural resources. Coming into force in 1994, among the most significant issues covered by UNCLOS is the protection of the marine environment. As the dubbed Constitution of the Sea, UNCLOS has three general norms, as illustrated in Figure 2.

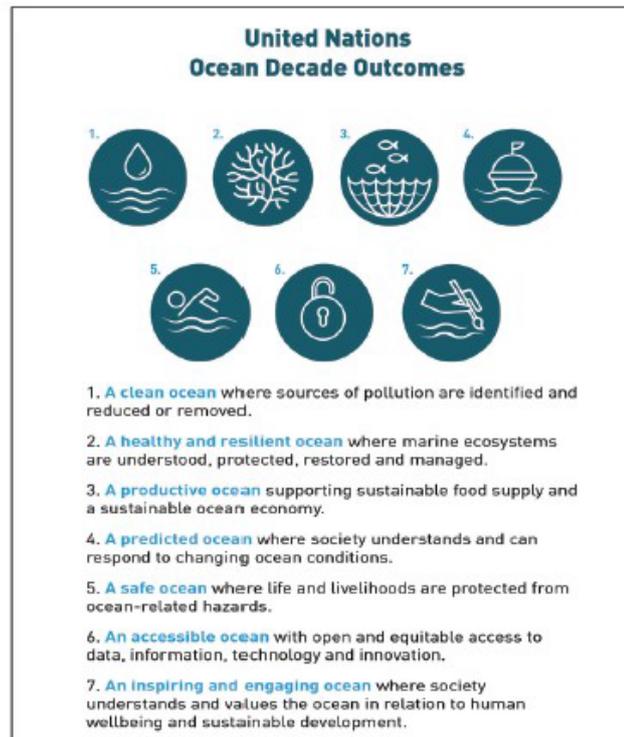


Figure 28: The 7 Ocean Decade Outcomes

Source: <https://oceandecade.org/>

Table 1: Distribution of powers in the federal constitution

Federal List	State List	Concurrent List
Mineral resources	Land	Wildlife
Marine and estuarine fisheries	Agriculture	Town and country planning
Pest control	Forestry	National parks
Shipping and navigation	Infrastructure activities for state works	Rehabilitation
Water supplies	Water	Eroded and mined land
Tourism	Riverine fisheries	Drainage
Infrastructure activities for federal works		Irrigation
		Housing

Sourced and adapted from the Ninth Schedule

### NOTA:

**Penomboran dan kapsyen Rajah/Gambar** perlu ditulis di bahagian **bawah** diikuti dengan **sumber**. Bagi **Jadual** pula, **penomboran dan kapsyen** ditulis pada **bahagian atas** diikuti dengan **sumber**.

**\*Sekiranya Gambar/Rajah/Jadual bukan daripada koleksi pengarang sendiri, pengarang perlu memohon kebenaran daripada pemilik Gambar/Rajah.**

# **BAHAGIAN AKHIRAN**

**Penutup**

**Lampiran**

**Glosari**

**Rujukan**

**Indeks**

**Biodata Pengarang**

## PENUTUP

### PENUTUP

#### NOTA:

Kesimpulan secara keseluruhan dalam penulisan buku.

## LAMPIRAN

### LAMPIRAN

#### NOTA:

Disediakan jika pengarang mempunyai **bahan sokongan/maklumat tambahan**. Maklumat penuh dilampirkan pada bahagian belakang supaya tidak mengganggu pembacaan.

## GLOSARI

### GLOSARI

#### ISTILAH

Cth: Terapi

#### PENERANGAN

Cth: Rawatan sesuatu penyakit fizikal atau mental secara proses pemulihan tanpa penggunaan ubat atau pembedahan.

#### NOTA:

Merupakan **senarai istilah** yang dinyatakan terus **takrifannya** dan disusun mengikut **abjad**.

## RUJUKAN

### RUJUKAN

- Athabasca University. (2021, January). Dalam Psychology Learning Resources.  
<https://psych.athabascau.ca/open/wolpe/bio.php>
- Bandura, A. (1969). Principles of behavior modification. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Cortright, B. (1997). Psychotherapy and spirit: Theory and practice intranspersonal psychotherapy. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.
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- Frame, M. W. (1996). A social constructionist approach to counseling religious couples. Family Journal, 4, 299-307.
- Ger Miler. (2003). Incorporating spirituality in counseling and psychotherapy: Teory and technique. New Jersey: John Wiley & Son.
- Gladding, S. T. (2000). Counseling: A comprehensive profession (4th ed.). USA: Prentice Hall.

#### NOTA:

Senarai **bahan yang dirujuk dan disenaraikan**.  
Disusun mengikut **abjad**. Ditulis mengikut **format**  
**APA terkini**.

## INDEKS

### INDEKS

<p>A</p> <p>Abdullah Munsyi</p> <p>ancam</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ancaman</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">angkatan perang</p> <p>Arkeologi</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Prasejarah</p> <p>B</p> <p>Bachok</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Padang Rombakan</p> <p>balasan</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">pembalasan</p> <p>bimbang</p> <p>Bukit Marak</p> <p>Bunga Emas</p>	<p>C</p> <p>cemburu</p> <p>cukai</p> <p>D</p> <p>dendam</p> <p>diplomatik</p>
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### NOTA:

Merupakan **daftar kata nama** yang disusun mengikut **abjad**. **Kata kunci bermaklumat** dan **berkaitan** mengandungi **penjelasan, huraian takrifan** atau mempunyai **keterangan** yang diambil daripada teks. **Entri utama** disusun mengikut **abjad** dan **subentri** (disantak ke kanan) disusun mengikut **abjad** di **bawah entri utama**. Setiap entri dan subentri perlu dimulakan dengan **huruf kecil kecuali nama khas**.

## BIODATA PENGARANG

### BIODATA PENGARANG

#### NOTA:

Merupakan **maklumat ringkas** tentang diri pengarang. Panjangnya **tidak melebihi 200 patah perkataan**. Perlu mengandungi **nama, kelulusan, pencapaian/sumbangan** dan disertakan dengan **gambar**.

**TEMPLATE**  
**INAUGURAL LECTURE**  
**MANUSCRIPT WRITING**  
**UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU**

Provided by:  
BOOK AND E-BOOK PUBLISHING SECTION  
PENERBIT UMT, UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

## NOTICE

Authors must use **Times New Roman font** with **font size 12** throughout the manuscript. All text should use **1.5 line spacing**.

# **PRELIMINARIES**

**Title**

**Table of Contents**

**List of Figures**

**List of Tables**

**List of Abbreviations**

**Preface**

**Acknowledgement**

**Introduction**

## TITLE

### MANUSCRIPT TITLE

#### NOTE:

The manuscript title must be **interesting, clear, aligned with the theme and not exceed 10 words** in length.

### AUTHOR'S NAME

#### NOTE:

The manuscript must be written by a single author. The author's full name **should be written without the use of "bin" or "binti"**.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures ( <i>If more than three</i> )	p.
List of Tables ( <i>If more than three</i> )	p.
List of Abbreviations ( <i>If more than three</i> )	p.
Preface	p.
Acknowledges ( <i>If any</i> )	p.
Introduction	
<b>MAIN TOPIC 1 (ALL CAPS &amp; BOLD)</b>	p.
Topic	p.
Subtopic	p.
Sub-subtopic	p.
<b>MAIN TOPIC 2 (ALL CAPS &amp; BOLD)</b>	p.
Topic	p.
Subtopic	p.
Sub-subtopic	p.
Conclusion	p.
Appendix ( <i>If any</i> )	p.
Glossary ( <i>If any</i> )	p.
References	p.
Index	p.

#### NOTE:

The manuscript must be organized in the following order: **Preliminaries, Main Text, and Final Section**

Pages in the preliminaries section should be numbered using i, ii, iii...

Pages in the main text and conclusion should be numbered using 1,2,3...

It must contain at least **five Main Topics**, which may be further divided into **Topics, Subtopics, and Sub-subtopics.**

**Page numbers must be included.**

**Both the Introduction and Conclusion section must be written.**

## LIST OF FIGURES

### LIST OF FIGURES

Figure Numbering	Caption	Page no.
Example: Figure 1	Only the first letter of a sentence should be capitalized	p.

#### NOTE:

Must be prepared if there are more than **three figures**.  
The list should be arranged starting with the **figure number, followed by caption** and the **page number**.

Figure numbers must be written **consecutively**, starting from the first Main Topic to the last Main topic.

## LIST OF TABLES

### LIST OF TABLES

Table Numbering	Caption	Page no.
Example: Table 1	Only the first letter of a sentence should be capitalized	p.

#### NOTE:

Must be prepared if there are more than **three tables**. The list should be arranged starting with the **table number**, followed by the **caption** and the **page number**.

Table numbers must be written **consecutively**, starting from the first Main Topic to the last Main Topic.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Full spelling of the abbreviation
Example: UMT	Universiti Malaysia Terengganu

#### NOTE:

Must be prepared if there are more than **three abbreviations**. The list should be arranged in **alphabetical order**. Page numbers are not required. Each entry should begin with the **abbreviations**, followed by its **full spelling**.

## PREFACE

### PREFACE

#### NOTE:

This section contains the author's personal statement. The author should include the **purpose of the work, a summary of the research methodology, a brief acknowledgement, and a statement of permission for the work to be reproduced or used by other parties.**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

#### NOTE:

Prepared by the author if there are acknowledgements to be addressed to any party. However, if the acknowledgement is brief, **it may be included in the preface section instead.**

## INTRODUCTION

### INTRODUCTION

#### NOTE:

Serves as the introduction to the book. The author should explain the **context of the writing and introduce the key information** that will be discussed in the main topics.

# **MAIN TEXT SECTION**

**Contains the Main Topics.**

## MAIN TOPIC

### MAIN TOPIC

#### NOTE:

Each **Main Topic** may be divided into a maximum of four sections:  
**Main Topic, Topic, Subtopic** and **Sub-subtopic**.

If the author refers to any **source material**, in-text citations must be included either in parenthetical or narrative form and the sources must be **listed in the reference list**.

#### NOTE :

If the author quotes any verse from the **Qur'an** or **Hadith**:

Qur'anic verses and Hadiths must be **written in separate paragraphs**.  
The reference number for Qur'anic verses must be placed at the end of the original Arabic text, not at the end of the translation. References for Hadith quotations, should include only the number or the name of the book.

# OCEAN GOVERNANCE

*Bridging the Gaps, Connecting the Dots*

MANUSCRIPT  
TITLE

## SETTING THE SCENE

MAIN  
TOPIC

### INTRODUCTION

TOPIC

Oceans play significant roles in the environment and the human population. The fact that the oceans cover approximately 70% of the earth's surface and play a critical role in supporting life on our planet should be the reason for human beings to explore the ocean to understand how we are affecting and being affected by the oceans. Oceans also absorb about 30% of the CO<sub>2</sub> produced by humans, and since the beginning of the industrial revolution, there has been a 26% rise in ocean acidification (UNDP, n.d.). Surprisingly, we have limited knowledge and understanding of the oceans, including their surrounding ecosystem.

In order to ensure the ocean's sustainability, the marine environment must be protected. It is predicted that human activities in many coastal and marine areas will increase significantly in the near future. Uncoordinated expansion of existing uses of the ocean and the addition of emerging uses, along with a rapidly growing coastal and island human population, are likely to exacerbate the decline of marine ecosystem health. Understanding the land-sea interaction is of utmost importance since, as noted by UNDP (n.d.) below,

*"Marine pollution, an overwhelming majority of which comes from land-based sources, is reaching alarming levels, with an average of 13,000 pieces of plastic litter to be found on every square kilometre of ocean."*

### DEFINING OCEAN GOVERNANCE

TOPIC

Governing or managing the seas or the oceans is dissimilar to managing a terrestrial territory. Generally, in governance, policymaking is unlimited to the state due to the influence of non-state actors, namely the stakeholders. This includes the local communities, businesses, and Nongovernmental Organisations (NGOs). However, the complexity of ocean governance is magnified since the ocean or the sea is not "owned" by any single state. As noted by Boesch (1999), this has unfortunately resulted in people abusing the oceans' resources by treating them as shared resources yet not taking equal and collective responsibilities in caring for them.

## INTERNATIONAL OCEAN GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK IN MANAGING MARINE ENVIRONMENT

← TOPIC

Since the environment, especially the marine environment, does not know any legal boundary, Malaysia requires international cooperation in managing the environment. Apart from the *pacta sunt servanda* obligation under the Vienna convention requiring nations to adhere to the international laws they have acceded to and ratified, there is a more critical reason for Malaysia to domesticate the applicable international laws in conserving the marine environment.

Enhancing conservation and the sustainable use of ocean-based resources through international law will help mitigate challenges facing our oceans (UNDP, n.d.). The international laws or international conventions, better known in this context as Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), endorse and publish specific guidelines and recommendations in many subject matters related to marine conservation and protection. Thus, by ratifying the conventions, Malaysia obtains access to a large scale of technical assistance and knowledge. It is, therefore, most understood that Malaysia should use this scientific knowledge and technical assistance by adopting them in the domestic ocean governance framework. The most relevant MEAs, which were entered into under regional and international organisations, are discussed below.

### United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

← Subtopic

The UNCLOS is the international agreement that resulted from the 3<sup>rd</sup> UNCLOS (UNCLOS III), which took place from 1973 through 1982. The UNCLOS, dubbed the Constitution of the Sea, serves as an umbrella legislation under which all ocean activities are regulated. This convention defines the rights and responsibilities of nations in their use of the world's oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses, the environment, and the management of marine natural resources. Coming into force in 1994, the UNCLOS introduced a number of provisions, and among the most significant issues covered was the protection of the marine environment.

Malaysia ratified this convention in 1996. It provides for maritime zones with certain jurisdictions, such as the internal waters, territorial sea, contiguous zone, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZs), continental shelves, and the high seas, as displayed in Figure 1.

Article 3 of the UNCLOS clearly states that a coastal state may claim up to 12 nm of territorial sea from its baseline, normally the low water mark. It has absolute sovereignty over its territorial sea area, consisting of the seabed and the

However, the EEZ boundary involves only the water column without including the seabed area, described as the “continental shelf” where the UNCLOS allows a coastal State to generally claim up to 200 nm of continental shelf measured from its baseline. By virtue of paragraphs five and six of Article 76, on submarine ridges, the outer limit of the continental shelf could extend beyond 200 nm but shall not exceed 350 nm. In certain circumstances, the boundary line demarcating the EEZ and continental shelf could differ between neighbouring coastal states. Hence, a coastal state may possess sovereign rights to extract minerals from the seabed but cannot exercise its rights to exploit fishery resources in the body of marine waters over the seabed of the same area as the sovereign rights to fish in these marine waters may belong to a different state.

#### *Duties to Protect the Marine Environment*

#### *Sub-subtopic*

The Preamble to UNCLOS states that “*The problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole*”. UNCLOS defines the rights and responsibilities of nations in their use of the world’s oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses, the environment, and the management of marine natural resources. Coming into force in 1994, among the most significant issues covered by UNCLOS is the protection of the marine environment. As the dubbed Constitution of the Sea, UNCLOS has three general norms, as illustrated in Figure 2.



Figure 28: The 7 Ocean Decade Outcomes

Source: <https://oceandecade.org/>

Table 1: Distribution of powers in the federal constitution

Federal List	State List	Concurrent List
Mineral resources	Land	Wildlife
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Water supplies	Water	Eroded and mined land
Tourism	Riverine fisheries	Drainage
Infrastructure activities for federal works		Irrigation
		Housing

Sourced and adapted from the Ninth Schedule

### NOTE:

**Figure/Image numbering and captions** must be written **below** the figure, followed by the **source**. For **tables**, the **numbering and captions** must be written **above the table**, followed by the **source**.

**\*If the Image/Figure/Table is not from the author's own collection, the author must obtain permission from the original owner before use.**

# **FINAL SECTION**

**Conclusion**

**Appendix**

**Glossary**

**References**

**Index**

**Author's Biography**

## CONCLUSION

### CONCLUSION

#### NOTE:

Overall conclusion in the book.

**APPENDIX****APPENDIX****NOTE:**

To be included if author has **supporting materials/additional information**. The full content is attached at the end to avoid interrupting the reading flow.

## GLOSSARY

### GLOSSARY

<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
Example: Therapy	Example: Treatment of a physical or mental illness through a healing process without the use of medication or surgery.

**NOTE:**

**A list of terms with their definitions, arranged in alphabetical order.**

## REFERENCES

### REFERENCES

- Athabasca University. (2021, January). Dalam Psychology Learning Resources.  
<https://psych.athabascau.ca/open/wolpe/bio.php>
- Bandura, A. (1969). Principles of behavior modification. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
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#### NOTE:

A list of **referenced materials**, arranged in **alphabetical order**. Written according to the **latest APA format**.

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### NOTE:

A list of nouns arranged in alphabetical order. Informative and relevant keywords contain explanations, definitions, or descriptions taken from the text. Main entries are arranged alphabetically, and subentries (indented to the right) are arranged alphabetically under the main entry. Each entry and subentry must begin with a lowercase letter except for proper nouns.

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A **brief description** about the author.  
It should **not exceed 200 words**. Should include **name, qualifications, achievements/contributions**, and a **photograph**.