

# Global Environmental Diplomacy: Key Treaties, Climate Finance, and Cross-B

Environmental Diplomacy · Answer Key · 10 Questions

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**1. The 2024 UN Biodiversity Conference (COP16) was extended and reconvened in Rome in February 2025. What was a key financial agreement reached during this extended session to support developing countries in implementing conservation targets?**

A) A roadmap was agreed to provide developing countries with US\$150 billion annually by 2030.

**B) A roadmap was agreed to provide developing countries with US\$200 billion annually by 2030.**

C) A commitment was made to raise US\$20 billion annually by 2025, increasing to US\$30 billion by 2030.

D) An agreement was reached to establish a fund of US\$50 billion for immediate biodiversity conservation efforts.

**2. What significant international legal development occurred on July 23, 2025, regarding states' obligations in relation to climate change?**

A) The International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued an advisory opinion stating that the Paris Agreement's target is 2°C, not 1.5°C.

B) The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) ruled that only non-binding recommendations could be made regarding emissions.

**C) The International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued an advisory opinion affirming states' legal obligations to protect the environment from greenhouse gas emissions and cooperate to limit warming to 1.5°C.**

D) The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) declared that individual citizens could directly sue corporations for historical emissions.

**3. The negotiation for a legally binding global instrument to end plastic pollution encountered challenges. Which of the following statements accurately reflects a key issue and the status of these negotiations by mid-2025?**

A) The negotiations concluded successfully in December 2024, with all nations agreeing to production caps.

**B) The Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-5.2) in Geneva, August 2025, failed to reach a final agreement due to ongoing stalemates over plastic production caps and chemical regulations.**

C) A provisional agreement was reached in Busan in December 2024, focusing solely on waste management strategies.

D) The United States withdrew from all negotiations in early 2025, citing domestic economic concerns.

**4. Which multilateral climate fund's project portfolio analysis between 2010 and 2020 revealed a disconnect from the scientifically established recognition of transboundary climate risks, primarily focusing on local-scale adaptation?**

- A) The Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- B) The Adaptation Fund (AF)
- C) The Climate Investment Funds (CIFs)
- D) All analyzed funds showed a similar focus on local-scale adaptation.**

**5. The EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) officially entered its 'definite period' on January 1, 2026. What does this entail for importers of affected goods?**

- A) Importers are required to report embedded emissions but will not need to pay for them until 2028.
- B) Importers will be obligated to purchase and surrender certificates corresponding to the carbon emissions embedded in imported goods.**
- C) The CBAM will only apply to goods imported from non-EU countries that do not have their own carbon pricing mechanisms.
- D) Importers will face increased tariffs only if they exceed a newly established global emissions threshold for their products.

**6. The Arctic Council, marking its 30th anniversary in 2026, has been a cornerstone of regional cooperation. What is identified as its greatest achievement over the past three decades?**

- A) Establishing a unified Arctic environmental protection agency.
- B) Building durable, trust-based collaboration among Arctic States, Indigenous Permanent Participants, and scientific experts.**
- C) Implementing a comprehensive ban on all industrial activities within the Arctic Circle.
- D) Successfully reversing all documented effects of climate change within the Arctic region.

**7. COP29, held in Baku in November 2024, established a new global target for climate finance. What is this target, known as the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG)?**

- A) Developed countries committed to mobilizing at least US\$100 billion annually by 2030, replacing the previous goal.
- B) Developed countries committed to leading the mobilization of at least US\$300 billion annually by 2035, replacing the previous US\$100 billion goal.**
- C) All nations collectively agreed to contribute US\$1 trillion annually by 2040 to a global climate adaptation fund.
- D) The agreement focused on private sector investment, aiming for US\$500 billion annually by 2030.

**8. The BBNJ Agreement, concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, reached a critical milestone in September 2025. What was this milestone?**

- A) It was adopted by the UN General Assembly for the first time.
- B) It achieved 60 ratifications, triggering its entry into force on January 17, 2026.**
- C) The first Conference of the Parties (COP) meeting was successfully convened.
- D) It established legally binding quotas for fishing in the high seas.

**9. The Nordic Climate Adaptation Programme (NCAP) opened its 2026 call for project funding. What is a key focus of this initiative, which is part of the Programme for Nordic Co-operation on the Environment and Climate 2025-2027?**

- A) Promoting archaeological research in the Nordic region.
- B) Strengthening collaboration, knowledge exchange, and innovation for climate adaptation across Nordic countries.**
- C) Funding space exploration initiatives within the Nordic countries.
- D) Developing new modes of transportation between Nordic nations.

**10. In 2024, climate litigation continued to evolve globally. Which of the following is an accurate observation about climate litigation trends from the 'Global Trends in Climate Change Litigation: 2025 Snapshot' report?**

- A) The United States had fewer cases than Australia, the UK, and Brazil combined.
- B) Climate washing cases targeting the use of carbon credits saw a significant decrease.
- C) While the pace of new filings slowed globally in 2024 (apart from the US), approximately 20% of climate cases targeted companies or their directors and officers.**
- D) Cases primarily focused on challenging environmental regulations, with minimal focus on corporate actions.