

EU's Cross-Border Environmental Diplomacy: Climate Finance, Green Deal AI

Environmental Diplomacy · Answer Key · 10 Questions

1. In 2024, what was the total climate finance contributed by the EU (including its Member States and the European Investment Bank) to developing countries from public sources?

- A) EUR16.8 billion
- B) EUR31.7 billion**
- C) EUR45.5 billion
- D) EUR52.1 billion

2. Which of the following is a key objective of the EU's study on sustainable transport corridors connecting Europe with Central Asia?

- A) Identifying the most profitable transport routes
- B) Proposing actions for corridor development including physical infrastructure and enabling environment**
- C) Ensuring the dominance of road transport over rail
- D) Facilitating the export of fossil fuels

3. What is the overarching aim of the European Green Deal, approved in 2020?

- A) To make Europe the largest exporter of fossil fuels by 2030
- B) To make the European Union climate neutral by 2050**
- C) To increase the EU's reliance on imported energy by 2040
- D) To establish the EU as a leader in single-use plastic production

4. The EU has established 'Green Alliances' and 'Green Partnerships' as bilateral frameworks to enhance dialogue and cooperation on climate action. What is a key difference between these two types of agreements?

- A) Green Alliances are exclusively with developing countries, while Green Partnerships are with developed countries.
- B) Green Partnerships focus on financial aid, while Green Alliances focus on technological transfer.
- C) Green Alliances involve commitments to climate neutrality and policy alignment, while Green Partnerships emphasize dialogue and cooperation.**
- D) Green Alliances are legally binding, while Green Partnerships are non-binding.

5. As of the latest reports, what is the current circular material use rate in the EU, and what is the target for 2030?

- A) 12% in 2023, target of 24% by 2030**
- B) 8% in 2023, target of 15% by 2030
- C) 15% in 2023, target of 30% by 2030
- D) 10% in 2023, target of 20% by 2030

6. The EU has extended large parts of its climate acquis, including the EU Emission Trading System (ETS) Directive, to which of the following countries through the European Economic Area Agreement?

- A) Switzerland, Iceland, and Liechtenstein
- B) Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein**
- C) United Kingdom, Norway, and Switzerland
- D) All EU candidate countries

7. In 2024, the European Investment Bank (EIB) provided EUR2.4 billion in climate finance to developing countries and mobilized an additional amount from private sources. How much did the EIB mobilize from private sources in 2024?

- A) EUR3.2 billion
- B) EUR5.4 billion**
- C) EUR7.6 billion
- D) EUR11.0 billion

8. What is a key focus of the EU's international transport cooperation, particularly concerning third countries?

- A) Limiting the use of all forms of transport
- B) Promoting European safety, security, and environmental standards, and extending internal market rules**
- C) Exclusively promoting maritime transport and sea-based logistics
- D) Discouraging cross-border infrastructure development

9. The EU is fully on track to double its international biodiversity financing to developing countries from EUR3.5 billion in 2014-2020 to what amount for the period 2021-2027?

- A) EUR5 billion
- B) EUR6 billion
- C) EUR7 billion**
- D) EUR10 billion

10. What is a primary goal of the EU's proposed Circular Economy Act, due for adoption in 2026?

- A) To increase the EU's reliance on virgin raw materials
- B) To establish a single market for secondary raw materials and stimulate demand for recycled materials**
- C) To ban all forms of recycling within the EU
- D) To significantly increase landfill waste across Member States