

# EU's Latest Environmental Regulations: Water Quality, Climate Targets, and C

EU Environment · Practice Test · 14 Questions

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**1. What is the primary objective of the EU Directive 2026/805, which entered into force on May 11, 2026?**

- A) To promote the use of single-use plastics in aquatic environments.
- B) To revise the list of water pollutants to include emerging substances like PFAS and microplastics, and to improve water resilience.
- C) To allow increased discharge of industrial wastewater to boost economic activity.
- D) To reduce the frequency of water quality monitoring across Member States.

**2. The amendment to the European Climate Law, which entered into force on April 7, 2026, established a legally binding target for net greenhouse gas emissions reduction. What is this target for the year 2040 compared to 1990 levels?**

- A) A 70% reduction
- B) A 90% reduction
- C) A 50% reduction
- D) A 100% reduction

**3. Which digital system is mandated for intra-community waste shipments starting May 2026, replacing paper forms to speed up processes?**

- A) WasteTrace EU
- B) CircularFlow
- C) DIWASS
- D) EcoShip

**4. Under the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), what is the enforcement date for large and medium-sized operators?**

- A) June 30, 2027
- B) December 30, 2026
- C) July 1, 2026
- D) December 31, 2026

**5. Directive (EU) 2024/2881, adopted on October 23, 2024, introduces stricter air quality standards. What is a key characteristic of this new directive in relation to existing guidelines?**

- A) It significantly relaxes limits for all major pollutants to ease industrial burden.
- B) It aligns more closely with World Health Organization (WHO) air quality guidelines.
- C) It introduces new pollutants but provides no updated limit values.
- D) It postpones the enforcement of all air quality standards until 2050.

**6. The EU's Circular Economy Act, due for adoption in 2026, aims to achieve a specific goal for the EU's circularity rate by 2030. What is this target?**

- A) To maintain the current rate of approximately 12%
- B) To triple the current rate to 36%
- C) To double the current rate to 24%
- D) To achieve a 15% circularity rate

**7. What new requirement does EU Directive 2026/805 introduce for water quality monitoring?**

- A) Only chemical-based monitoring methods.
- B) Exclusively remote sensing techniques.
- C) The use of 'effect-based monitoring' to assess combined pollutant impacts.
- D) A reduction in the number of monitoring stations to cut costs.

**8. The European Commission adopted a proposal in March 2026 for a regulation to accelerate industrial capacity and decarbonisation in strategic sectors. What is this proposed regulation called?**

- A) The Green Industrial Deal
- B) The Industrial Accelerator Act (IAA)
- C) The Clean Tech Manufacturing Act
- D) The European Industrial Resilience Act

**9. Which substances, often referred to as 'forever chemicals', are explicitly mentioned as being newly added to the EU's list of water pollutants under Directive 2026/805?**

- A) Phthalates and BPA
- B) PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances)
- C) Heavy metals like lead and mercury
- D) VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds)

**10. What is the revised target for the share of renewables in the EU's final energy consumption by 2030, as mentioned in recent updates?**

- A) 35%
- B) 42.5%
- C) 50%
- D) 25%

**11. What is a significant concern raised by a report regarding the EU's upcoming Circular Economy Act, specifically concerning incinerator bottom ash (IBA)?**

- A) That it promotes the recycling of plastic bottles too aggressively.
- B) That it risks entrenching the use of hazardous waste in construction materials.
- C) That it does not adequately address the recovery of rare earth metals.
- D) That it mandates the export of all residual waste outside the EU.

**12. Regulation (EU) 2026/667, which entered into force on March 18, 2026, amended the European Climate Law. What flexibility does it introduce regarding the 2040 climate target?**

- A) It allows unlimited use of international carbon credits.
- B) It permits the use of high-quality international carbon credits to meet up to 5% of the target from 2036 onwards.
- C) It mandates that all emissions reductions must be achieved domestically.
- D) It requires a 10% reduction in emissions through carbon removal technologies only.

**13. Which two key pieces of EU legislation regarding corporate sustainability reporting and due diligence underwent substantial changes and entered into force on March 18, 2026, as part of the Omnibus I Directive?**

- A) REACH and CLP Regulations
- B) The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)
- C) The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the NIS Directive
- D) The Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) and the Circular Economy Act

**14. The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) covers several key commodities. Which of the following is NOT among the seven primary commodities listed in Annex I of the EUDR?**

- A) Cocoa
- B) Coffee
- C) Rubber
- D) Fish