

Southeast Asia's Environmental Hotspots: Plastic Pollution, Deforestation, and

Environment · Answer Key · 12 Questions

1. Which Southeast Asian nation has seen a significant surge in deforestation in 2025, with forest loss increasing by 66% compared to the previous year, largely driven by initiatives for food and energy self-sufficiency?

- A) Vietnam
- B) Indonesia**
- C) Malaysia
- D) Philippines

2. In 2025, Singapore introduced new regulations targeting which two groups of persistent chemicals under its Environmental Protection and Management Act?

- A) PFOS and PFOA
- B) LC-PFCAs and MCCPs**
- C) DDT and PCBs
- D) Organotins and Phthalates

3. What is the primary focus of the ASEAN ENMAPS project, which began in March 2024 and involves Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand?

- A) Combating urban air pollution
- B) Strengthening the management of marine protected areas**
- C) Promoting sustainable agricultural practices
- D) Developing early warning systems for earthquakes

4. Thailand enacted a Climate Change Act in 2024, which introduced measures including:

- A) A ban on all single-use plastics
- B) Carbon taxes and an emissions trading system**
- C) Mandatory electric vehicle sales
- D) Stricter regulations on palm oil production

5. A 2025 report indicates that Southeast Asia experienced extreme heat events early in the year, leading to significant consequences for which sectors?

- A) Tourism and education
- B) Health and agriculture**
- C) Manufacturing and technology
- D) Fisheries and forestry

6. According to a report on renewable energy in Southeast Asia, what is the projected regional renewable capacity for 2025?

- A) 85.2 GW
- B) 124.6 GW**
- C) 150.5 GW
- D) 178.1 GW

7. Which of the following is a key adaptation strategy identified in a review of climate change adaptation in Southeast Asia's coastal communities?

- A) Building large-scale seawalls
- B) Relocating all coastal populations inland
- C) Mangrove restoration**
- D) Implementing strict water rationing

8. In 2025, the ASEAN Conference on Combatting Plastic Pollution, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, focused on the theme:

- A) Plastic-Free Oceans by 2030
- B) Circular Economy for Plastics
- C) 'All Hands on Deck: Uniting Forces for a Sustainable Plastics Future'**
- D) Reducing Single-Use Plastics by 50%

9. The ASEAN Declaration on the Right to a Safe, Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment was adopted in October 2025. What is a key aspect of this declaration?

- A) It provides legally binding environmental regulations for all member states.
- B) It affirms the right to a healthy environment and includes procedural rights.**
- C) It focuses solely on combating marine plastic pollution.
- D) It mandates a transition to 100% renewable energy by 2030.

10. Which environmental issue is highlighted as a major threat to both ecosystems and human health in Southeast Asia due to rapid industrialization and urbanization, with emerging contaminants like pharmaceuticals and microplastics being of particular concern?

- A) Desertification
- B) Emerging contaminants in water bodies**
- C) Ozone layer depletion
- D) Acid rain

11. Malaysia introduced amendments to its Occupational Safety and Health Act and launched which new act in 2024 related to energy efficiency?

A) Renewable Energy Act

B) Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act

C) Sustainable Energy Act

D) Clean Energy Act

12. The Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (IBSAP) 2025-2045, launched on August 8, 2024, aims to guide the country's actions towards biodiversity conservation and management. It was developed with support from which government?

A) The United States

B) The European Union

C) Japan

D) The German Federal Government