

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

Environment · Practice Test · 12 Questions

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**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