

UK's Global Climate Diplomacy: Key International Environmental Agreements

Environmental Diplomacy · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. Which significant international agreement, aimed at protecting marine life in areas beyond national jurisdiction, did the UK co-sponsor and is working towards ratifying?

- A) The Paris Agreement
- B) The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- C) The BBNJ Agreement (UN High Seas Treaty)
- D) The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol

2. The UK recently launched a new partnership to enhance global preparation for climate shocks by leveraging which technology for improved weather forecasting?

- A) Blockchain
- B) 5G Networks
- C) Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- D) Quantum Computing

3. In January 2025, the UK submitted its latest Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC, outlining its commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. By what percentage does the UK aim to reduce emissions compared to 1990 levels for the period 2031-2035 (excluding international aviation and shipping)?

- A) At least 75%
- B) At least 81%
- C) At least 90%
- D) At least 60%

4. Which international organization has the UK recently confirmed its decision to rejoin, signaling a renewed commitment to international cooperation on sustainable industrial development, clean energy, and climate action?

- A) The International Energy Agency (IEA)
- B) The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- C) The World Trade Organization (WTO)
- D) The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)

5. What is a key aspect of the UK's new environmental partnership with Mexico, focusing on climate, energy, and nature collaboration?

- A) Joint space exploration for climate monitoring
- B) Establishing a joint sovereign wealth fund for green investments
- C) Technical assistance and policy collaboration across eight priority sectors
- D) Developing a unified carbon tax policy for both nations

6. The UK and the EU have committed to linking their respective Emissions Trading Systems (ETS). What is a primary expected outcome of this linkage?

- A) Increased carbon leakage to non-EU countries
- B) Stabilization of carbon prices and accelerated emissions reductions
- C) A complete removal of carbon taxes in both jurisdictions
- D) A reduction in renewable energy targets

7. As part of its international environmental efforts, the UK has been involved in global agreements related to biodiversity. Which framework sets global targets for preserving natural habitats?

- A) The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
- B) The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- C) The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- D) The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

8. The UK's Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP) has goals related to nature restoration. How does the EU's Nature Restoration Law, agreed in 2024, compare to the UK's current targets in terms of ambition for restoring degraded land and sea by 2030?

- A) The UK's targets are more ambitious than the EU's.
- B) The EU's targets are more ambitious than the UK's.
- C) Both have identical targets.
- D) The UK has no comparable targets to the EU's.

9. In June 2026, the UK and the Netherlands announced strengthened cooperation on circular economy finance. What is a key objective of this collaboration?

- A) To create a joint currency for circular trade
- B) To promote a shared understanding of a circular economy finance reference framework
- C) To establish a joint research institute for waste management
- D) To ban the import of non-circular products

10. The UK's strategic partnership with the Met Office, utilizing AI for weather forecasting, aims to assist countries most affected by the climate crisis. Which regions are specifically mentioned as initial focus areas for this partnership?

- A) North America, South America, and Oceania
- B) Africa, the Middle East, and the Indo-Pacific
- C) Europe, Russia, and Central Asia
- D) Only island nations in the Pacific