

East Asia's Environmental Crucible: Record Renewables, EV Battery Scrutiny

Environment · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. In June 2024, China achieved a significant milestone by surpassing coal in installed capacity for the first time. What was the combined installed capacity of wind and solar power at that point?

- A) Over 1.2 terawatts
- B) Approximately 1.4 terawatts
- C) Less than 1 terawatt
- D) Exactly 1.3 terawatts

2. China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) released a draft regulation in August 2024 concerning EV battery recycling. What is a key requirement for enterprises involved in battery repurposing and recycling under this proposed regulation?

- A) A minimum 10-year lease term for land use and enhanced traceability requirements via national platforms.
- B) A mandated R&D investment of at least 10% of annual revenue.
- C) The exclusive use of imported battery components.
- D) A requirement to provide a minimum 5-year warranty on all repurposed batteries.

3. Taiwan has recently unveiled its first three marine areas certified under the 'other effective area-based conservation measures' (OECM) framework. Which of the following is NOT among these certified areas?

- A) The undeveloped zone of CPC Corp's Guantang liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal in Taoyuan.
- B) Taiwan Power Co's (Taipower) offshore wind farm in Changhua County.
- C) A newly established national park in the Kenting area.
- D) TCC Group Holdings Co's Ho Ping Industrial Harbor in Hualien County.

4. According to a report from DNV in February 2025, by 2026, China's solar capacity alone is projected to provide how much more power than coal?

- A) 100 GW more
- B) 150 GW more
- C) 50 GW more
- D) 200 GW more

5. South Korea's Ministry of Environment announced a '2025 Key Policy Implementation Plan' focused on environmental challenges. What specific program targets industrial complexes and business districts near residential areas with subsidies for pollution control systems?

- A) The 'Green Neighborhood Initiative'.
- B) The 'Clean Air Package for Our Neighborhood'.
- C) The 'Industrial Eco-Zone Program'.
- D) The 'Healthy Community Air Plan'.

6. Japan's Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry have set a goal for the use of recycled plastics. By what year do they aim to increase the use of recycled plastics to 1 million tons domestically?

- A) 2030
- B) 2035
- C) 2028
- D) 2032

7. In June 2024, China's wind and solar power combined surpassed coal in installed capacity for the first time. What was the country's 14th Five-Year Plan goal for renewables' share of electricity by 2025?

- A) 25%
- B) 33%
- C) 40%
- D) 30%

8. Taiwan faces water resource challenges. Due to deforestation leading to soil runoff, what is a consequence for its reservoirs?

- A) Increased capacity to store water during dry periods.
- B) Reduced capacity to collect water due to sediment build-up.
- C) Enhanced natural filtration of water sources.
- D) A higher rate of groundwater recharge.

9. South Korea has launched the '30x30 Alliance' to achieve biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration goals. This initiative aligns with which global framework, particularly Targets 2 and 3?

- A) The Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- B) The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)
- C) The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- D) The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

10. A recent satellite survey in 2024 revealed that Myanmar has a significantly larger peatland area than previously estimated. What percentage increase was noted, and what is the primary threat to these newly discovered peatlands?

- A) 1718% increase; illegal logging
- B) 500% increase; agricultural expansion
- C) 1718% increase; civil war
- D) 1000% increase; industrial pollution