Philippine Economy Under Climate Pressure: Global Shocks, Local Impacts, a

Environment & Economy · Practice Test · 16 Questions

1. According to the World Bank, what is the projected impact on the Philippines' Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2040 if climate inaction continues?

A) A 5% reduction in GDP
B) A 13% reduction in GDP
C) A 10% reduction in GDP
D) A 20% reduction in GDP

2. What percentage of the world's ocean plastic does the Philippines contribute, significantly impacting its marine ecosystems and coastal communities?

A) Approximately 10%
B) Approximately 36%
C) Approximately 25%
D) Approximately 50%

3. The Philippines aims to increase the share of renewables in its power generation mix from a current level to 35% by 2030 and 50% by 2040. What was the approximate share of renewables in the country's power generation in 2024?

A) 15%
B) 22%
C) 28%
D) 30%

4. Which of the following is identified as a primary source of plastic pollution in the Philippines, contributing to over 350,000 tons of plastic entering the ocean annually?

A) Industrial manufacturing waste
B) Agricultural runoff
C) Urban runoff and improper waste disposal
D) Marine vessel discharge

5. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates that typhoons cause annual economic losses in the Philippines of approximately 0.2 to 0.3 percent of GDP, primarily impacting which sector?

A) Tourism
B) Manufacturing
C) Agriculture
D) Information Technology

6. As of 2025, what is the estimated percentage of the Philippine population that depends on agriculture for their livelihood, making the sector highly vulnerable to climate shocks?

A) Approximately 10%
B) Approximately 25%
C) Approximately 40%
D) Approximately 50%

7. What is the primary driver of deforestation in the Philippines, as identified by global forest reviews and Philippine reports, beyond natural causes?

A) Illegal logging due to international demand for timber
B) Urbanization and commodity-driven deforestation
C) Expansion of mining operations
D) Conversion of forests for renewable energy projects

8. The Philippines has pledged to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 75% by 2030. This commitment is largely contingent upon what factor?

A) Full implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms
B) Significant foreign assistance and international support
C) Widespread adoption of electric vehicles
D) Massive investment in carbon capture technology

9. Which of the following global events has been cited as a cause of supply chain instability and export restrictions on key commodities, further impacting the Philippine agriculture sector?

A) The COVID-19 pandemic
B) The Russia-Ukraine war
C) Global trade disputes between major economies
D) All of the above

10. What is the projected impact on food prices in the Philippines over the coming years if climate-related shocks and structural gaps in the food system remain unaddressed, according to a study by Oxford Economics?

A) A potential increase of up to 20%
B) A potential increase of up to 59%
C) A potential decrease of up to 15%
D) A negligible impact on prices

11. The Philippines has enacted the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Act. What is a primary goal of this act regarding plastic waste?

A) To ban all single-use plastics immediately
B) To shift from a linear 'take-make-dispose' model to a circular economy for plastic products
C) To increase the export of plastic waste to other countries
D) To subsidize the production of new plastic materials

12. In the context of energy transition, what is a significant risk for Filipino consumers when the country relies heavily on imported fossil fuels like coal and LNG?

A) Lower electricity prices due to global market competition
B) Increased exposure to price shocks from global supply chain disruptions and fuel price swings
C) Greater energy independence and security
D) Reduced carbon emissions from electricity generation

13. The Philippines ranks high in the World Risk Index due to its vulnerability to extreme weather. What percentage of disaster-related displacements in 2023 were attributed to two major climate-induced hydro-climatic events (typhoons and floods)?

A) Approximately 50%
B) Approximately 70%
C) Approximately 85%
D) Approximately 95%

14. The Philippines' Blue Economy Act, enacted in 2024, aims to revitalize its ocean economy. Which of the following is NOT explicitly mentioned as a challenge addressed by this Act?

A) Overfishing
B) Marine pollution
C) Transboundary water disputes
D) Coastal erosion

15. Regarding the mining sector in the Philippines, what are critical minerals primarily needed for in the global shift towards renewable energy?

A) Manufacturing of conventional vehicles
B) Production of high-performance magnets and batteries for EVs and renewable energy technologies
C) Construction of traditional infrastructure
D) Textile industry advancements

16. What is a key concern highlighted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) regarding proposed carbon pricing bills in the Philippines, specifically concerning the sale of mitigation outcomes internationally under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement?

A) Companies might have an incentive to sell cheaper emissions reductions abroad, leaving costlier ones for domestic compliance.
B) International carbon markets could artificially inflate domestic prices.
C) Article 6 does not allow for any trading of mitigation outcomes.
D) It would reduce the need for domestic emissions reduction efforts.