

Central Asia Economic Policy Quiz

Public Policy · Practice Test · 18 Questions

1. Which of the following is a major economic driver for many Central Asian economies, often influencing their trade policies?

- A) Tourism
- B) Manufacturing
- C) Natural Resources (oil, gas, minerals)
- D) Technology Exports

2. The 'Belt and Road Initiative' (BRI) significantly impacts Central Asia's economic development primarily through investments in:

- A) Social welfare programs
- B) Infrastructure (transport, energy)
- C) Education and healthcare
- D) Environmental protection

3. What is a common challenge faced by Central Asian economies in diversifying away from natural resource dependence?

- A) Abundant skilled labor
- B) High levels of foreign investment
- C) Lack of market access for manufactured goods
- D) Strong regional trade agreements

4. Many Central Asian countries have policies aimed at attracting foreign direct investment (FDI). What is a typical incentive offered?

- A) Increased import tariffs
- B) Tax holidays and exemptions
- C) Restrictions on repatriation of profits
- D) Mandatory local partnerships

5. Water management policies in Central Asia are crucial due to the region's geography. How does this impact economic sectors like agriculture?

- A) Increased rainfall leads to higher crop yields
- B) Limited water resources can constrain agricultural output
- C) Abundant water facilitates industrial growth
- D) Water scarcity has no effect on farming

6. Which international financial institution plays a significant role in providing loans and technical assistance for economic development projects in Central Asia?

- A) The International Space Station (ISS)
- B) The World Health Organization (WHO)
- C) The International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- D) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

7. Privatization policies in Central Asian economies often aim to:

- A) Increase state control over businesses
- B) Improve efficiency and competition in state-owned enterprises
- C) Reduce the availability of goods and services
- D) Discourage private sector investment

8. The economic impact of regional integration efforts like the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) on its Central Asian members includes:

- A) Increased trade barriers
- B) Harmonization of customs regulations and standards
- C) Reduced labor mobility
- D) Limited access to foreign markets

9. Financial sector reforms in Central Asia often focus on strengthening:

- A) Black market trading
- B) Banking supervision and regulation
- C) Informal lending practices
- D) Currency manipulation

10. What is a common economic policy goal for Central Asian governments regarding youth unemployment?

- A) Encouraging emigration
- B) Promoting vocational training and job creation
- C) Limiting access to education
- D) Restricting entrepreneurship

11. The dependence on remittances from migrant workers is a significant financial factor for which Central Asian countries?

- A) Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan
- B) Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan
- C) Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan
- D) Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

12. Policies aimed at improving the business climate in Central Asia typically include:

- A) Increasing bureaucracy and red tape
- B) Streamlining regulations and reducing corruption
- C) Restricting access to credit
- D) Limiting property rights

13. What is a key economic consequence of corruption for Central Asian economies?

- A) Increased foreign investment
- B) Reduced economic growth and inefficient resource allocation
- C) Improved public services
- D) Greater trust in financial institutions

14. Central Asian countries are exploring renewable energy policies. Which is a major potential source for the region?

- A) Geothermal energy
- B) Solar and wind power
- C) Nuclear energy
- D) Tidal power

15. The impact of global commodity price fluctuations is particularly significant for Central Asian economies that rely heavily on:

- A) Agricultural exports
- B) Information technology services
- C) Raw material exports (oil, gas, metals)
- D) Tourism revenue

16. What type of economic policy aims to protect domestic industries from foreign competition?

- A) Free trade agreements
- B) Fiscal stimulus
- C) Protectionism (e.g., tariffs, quotas)
- D) Deregulation

17. Digitalization policies in Central Asia are intended to enhance:

- A) Paper-based administrative processes
- B) Government efficiency and access to services
- C) Manual labor employment
- D) Traditional banking methods

18. The development of financial technology (FinTech) in Central Asia can lead to:

- A) Reduced access to banking services
- B) Increased financial inclusion and efficiency
- C) Greater reliance on cash transactions
- D) Slower payment processing