



**LAND MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENT & SOLID-WASTE:
INSIDE EDUCATION AND BUSINESS IN CENTRAL ASIA
ERASMUS-EDU-2023-CBHE Project Number: 101129032**

MICRO-CREDENTIAL

**CIRCULAR ECONOMY
FOR LAND AND WASTE MANAGEMENT**

11. – Policy Instruments and Governance

Activity 2.- Quiz: EPR, incentives, regulatory tools



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Activity 2. Quiz – EPR, Incentives, and Regulatory Tools

Instructions

Answer the following multiple-choice questions related to circular economy governance, EPR systems, and policy instruments. Choose 1 correct answer

What does EPR stand for?

- a) Environmental Product Regulation
- b) Extended Producer Responsibility
- c) Ecological Production Reform
- d) Energy Protection Regulation

What is the main goal of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)?

- a) Increase landfill capacity
- b) Reduce industrial taxes
- c) Make producers responsible for post-consumer waste
- d) Privatize waste collection systems

Which policy instrument directly prohibits harmful products or substances?

- a) Subsidy
- b) Eco-label
- c) Ban or restriction
- d) Voluntary agreement

Which economic instrument increases the cost of landfill disposal?

- a) Recycling certificate
- b) Landfill tax
- c) Product label
- d) Public campaign

What is the purpose of Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) systems?

- a) Encourage waste prevention
- b) Increase packaging production
- c) Reduce recycling
- d) Subsidize landfills

Which organization is usually created by producers to manage EPR systems collectively?

- a) Environmental NGO
- b) Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO)
- c) Municipal council
- d) Green finance agency

What is eco-design?

- a) Designing products only for low cost
- b) Designing products to improve environmental performance
- c) Designing products for single use
- d) Designing products without recycling options

Which tool provides environmental information to consumers?

- a) Eco-label
- b) Carbon tax

- c) Landfill permit
- d) Industrial subsidy

Why are secondary materials often less competitive in developing economies?

- a) Recycling is illegal
- b) Virgin materials are often cheaper
- c) Consumers reject recycled products
- d) Waste collection does not exist

Which governance challenge is common in transition economies?

- a) Excessive recycling capacity
- b) Institutional fragmentation
- c) Lack of natural resources
- d) Too many eco-industrial parks