

EU Tech Deep Dive: AI Act Delays, Quantum Funding Gaps, and Digital Sovereignty

European Tech · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. The EU AI Act, which came into force in August 2024, has seen several key provisions, particularly those related to high-risk AI systems, undergo a significant timeline adjustment. What is the new compliance deadline for these high-risk AI systems, postponed from the original August 2026 date?

- A) December 2, 2027
- B) August 2, 2028
- C) February 2, 2027
- D) November 2, 2027

2. Despite Europe's strong research in quantum technology, it significantly lags behind the US in private funding. What percentage of global private quantum funding does Europe attract, making scaling from research to industry challenging for its startups?

- A) 5%
- B) 15%
- C) 25%
- D) 35%

3. The European Commission has sent draft measures to Google under the Digital Markets Act (DMA) concerning its Android operating system. What is the primary aim of these proposed measures?

- A) To ensure third parties, including rival AI developers, have effective access and interoperability with key Android capabilities.
- B) To mandate that all AI services on Android must use Google's proprietary AI models.
- C) To restrict the use of third-party AI services to only those developed within the EU.
- D) To grant Google exclusive rights to integrate AI services into Android applications.

4. The EU AI Act categorizes AI applications into risk levels. Which of the following practices is explicitly banned under the 'unacceptable risk' category?

- A) AI-based social scoring systems
- B) AI for medical diagnosis
- C) AI in autonomous vehicles
- D) AI for predictive text input

5. In February 2025, 15 cultural organizations highlighted a 'legal gap' in the EU AI Act concerning generative AI models. What specific challenge did they emphasize regarding copyright?

- A) Misinterpretation of the text and data mining exemption, potentially allowing large tech companies to process vast amounts of intellectual property without adequate licensing.
- B) Lack of clear guidelines on AI-generated content attribution for copyright purposes.
- C) Insufficient protection for AI-developed artistic works.
- D) The AI Act's failure to address the use of AI in music composition.

6. The Digital Services Act (DSA) imposes significant obligations on online platforms. Which of the following is a key requirement for Very Large Online Platforms (VLOPs) and Very Large Online Search Engines (VLOSEs) under the DSA?

- A) Providing mechanisms for users to flag illegal content and treating notices from trusted flaggers with priority.
- B) Mandating the removal of all user-generated content within 24 hours.
- C) Restricting all forms of targeted advertising to EU users.
- D) Prohibiting the use of recommendation algorithms entirely.

7. Europe's space tech sector is growing, but it faces challenges in scaling. What percentage of global VC funding in space technology did European startups secure in the recent period, compared to US companies?

- A) 6% of global VC funding, compared to 60% for US companies.
- B) 10% of global VC funding, compared to 50% for US companies.
- C) 15% of global VC funding, compared to 70% for US companies.
- D) 20% of global VC funding, compared to 80% for US companies.

8. The EU's push for digital connectivity includes ambitious goals for internet access. What is the target year for European households to have gigabit connectivity?

- A) 2030
- B) 2035
- C) 2025
- D) 2028

9. The EU AI Act classifies AI used for student assessment as high-risk. Which other AI application falls into the same high-risk category according to the Act?

- A) AI used for hiring decisions
- B) AI used for content recommendation on social media
- C) AI used for language translation
- D) AI used for personalized advertising

10. The European Commission has found TikTok, Facebook, and Instagram in violation of the Digital Services Act's transparency rules. What specific area of non-compliance was highlighted regarding researcher data access?

- A) The platforms may have put in place burdensome procedures, leaving researchers with partial or unreliable data.
- B) The platforms refused to grant any data access to researchers.
- C) The platforms provided excessive amounts of sensitive user data to researchers.
- D) The platforms only shared anonymized data, which was deemed insufficient by the Commission.