

# EU Tech Diplomacy: AI Act, Data Flows, and Cybersecurity Partnerships in Focus

EU Tech Policy · Answer Key · 8 Questions

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**1. The EU AI Act, which aims to regulate artificial intelligence, has extraterritorial implications. Which of the following best describes this impact?**

- A) It only applies to AI systems developed and used within the EU.
- B) It affects non-EU companies offering AI products or services in the EU market.**
- C) It exclusively targets AI systems used by EU governments.
- D) It imposes regulations only on the export of AI technology from the EU.

**2. As of September 12, 2025, the EU Data Act has implemented core provisions. What is a key objective of this Act concerning connected products?**

- A) To restrict data sharing from connected devices to users.
- B) To grant users and businesses new rights to access data generated by connected devices.**
- C) To centralize all data from connected devices within EU government databases.
- D) To prohibit third-party access to data from connected devices.

**3. The EU's International Digital Strategy, launched in June 2025, aims to shape global digital governance. Which of the following is a stated objective of this strategy?**

- A) To exclusively promote European technological dominance worldwide.
- B) To foster secure connectivity, cybersecurity, and digital public infrastructure through partnerships.**
- C) To create a fragmented digital landscape to encourage local innovation.
- D) To isolate EU digital markets from international cooperation.

**4. The EU has been actively developing its 'cyber diplomacy toolbox.' What does this toolbox primarily involve in response to malicious cyber activities?**

- A) Solely focusing on internal EU cybersecurity measures.
- B) Implementing diplomatic cooperation, preventative measures, and sanctions against those involved in cyberattacks.**
- C) Ignoring cyber threats originating from outside the EU.
- D) Limiting cooperation to a few select non-EU countries.

**5. The EU-US Trade and Technology Council (TTC), launched in June 2021, serves as a platform for cooperation between the EU and the United States. What is a primary focus of the TTC?**

- A) To exclusively address trade disputes and tariffs.
- B) To coordinate approaches to key global trade, economic, and technology issues.**
- C) To establish EU-only digital standards that the US must adopt.
- D) To limit technological collaboration between the two regions.

**6. The EU's Digital Markets Act (DMA) targets large digital platforms designated as 'gatekeepers.' What is a key prohibition under the DMA?**

- A) Allowing gatekeepers to rank their own services higher than those of competitors.
- B) Forcing app creators to use a platform's payment mechanism.
- C) Preventing people from removing pre-installed applications.

**D) Prohibiting gatekeepers from self-preferencing their own products or services.**

**7. As part of its efforts to enhance digital sovereignty, the EU has been investing in homegrown cloud infrastructure. What is a primary motivation behind this initiative?**

- A) To increase reliance on non-EU cloud providers.

**B) To reduce dependence on U.S. tech giants and mitigate risks of potential 'kill switches' in critical cloud services.**

- C) To exclusively serve the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
- D) To foster competition solely among European cloud providers without external partnerships.

**8. The EU AI Act categorizes AI applications into risk levels. Which category includes AI systems like government-run social scoring, which are banned?**

- A) Low-risk applications
- B) High-risk applications

**C) Unacceptable-risk applications**

- D) Minimal-risk applications