

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

EU Tech Policy · Practice Test · 8 Questions

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