

# Europe's Tech Sovereignty Push: AI Act, Digital Data, and Quantum Race

European Technology · Practice Test · 25 Questions

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**1. Which European regulation, enacted in 2024, aims to establish the world's first comprehensive legal framework for artificial intelligence, with significant implications for content creators and data usage in AI training?**

- A) The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- B) The Digital Services Act (DSA)
- C) The AI Act
- D) The Cyber Resilience Act (CRA)

**2. Europe's push for "digital sovereignty" primarily aims to achieve which two core objectives regarding its technology sector?**

- A) Increase reliance on US tech firms for innovation and decrease competition
- B) Reduce critical dependencies on foreign technology and bolster European competitiveness
- C) Exclusively use open-source software and isolate from global markets
- D) Prioritize state-controlled AI development and limit private sector involvement

**3. In the context of quantum computing, what is a significant concern highlighted regarding Europe's approach to commercialization and development?**

- A) A lack of public interest and government funding
- B) Over-reliance on a single dominant technology provider
- C) Cultural aspects such as greater risk aversion and a complex regulatory landscape
- D) Insufficient research facilities and a shortage of scientific talent

**4. The European Space Agency (ESA) has fostered a culture of mutual trust and collaboration among member states primarily through:**

- A) Solely focusing on commercial satellite launches
- B) Mandating a single European space policy for all members
- C) Emphasizing information and data exchange, reinforced by collaborative experiences
- D) Restricting technology sharing to prevent foreign competition

**5. Which Nordic country is a leader in pioneering offshore wind farms and energy storage technology, with companies like Vestas and Ørsted at the forefront?**

- A) Norway
- B) Finland
- C) Iceland
- D) Denmark

**6. Germany's updated AI Strategy from December 2020 highlights which of the following as priority areas?**

- A) Aerospace, Mobility, Healthcare, and Environment/Climate
- B) Telecommunications, Manufacturing, Agriculture, and Tourism
- C) Education, Retail, Finance, and Entertainment
- D) Energy, Transportation, Construction, and Fashion

**7. France's regulatory approach to data protection, supplementing GDPR, includes specific national provisions under which law, with enforcement priorities in 2026 including AI systems and children's data?**

- A) Sapin II Law
- B) Duty of Vigilance Law
- C) Loi Informatique et Libertés
- D) The Consumer Protection Law

**8. The European Union's Digital Education Action Plan, with a budget of EUR1.5 billion for 2021-2027, aims to enhance digital competencies and infrastructure across member states. What percentage of EU schools reported regularly using digital tools in 2025, according to Eurostat data?**

- A) Over 50%
- B) Over 60%
- C) Over 70%
- D) Over 80%

**9. Which of the following statements best describes the EU's approach to AI regulation as compared to the US and China?**

- A) The EU prioritizes a market-driven approach similar to the US, focusing on innovation above all else.
- B) The EU adopts a state-driven model like China, emphasizing national security and control.
- C) The EU promotes a rights-driven, human-centric model focused on safety and fundamental rights, distinct from more market-driven or state-driven approaches.
- D) The EU focuses on minimal regulation to foster rapid technological advancement across all sectors.

**10. In the context of cybersecurity trends for 2026 in Europe, the NIS 2 and DORA regulations emphasize a shift towards:**

- A) Documenting intentions and policies
- B) Proving resilience and the ability to recover from attacks
- C) Voluntary compliance and self-regulation
- D) Focusing solely on preventative measures without response planning

**11. Which of the following European cloud platforms is mentioned as operating under European law and meeting GDPR requirements, catering to enterprises seeking digital sovereignty?**

- A) Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- B) Microsoft Azure
- C) Google Cloud Platform
- D) OVHcloud

**12. The Nordic countries' software export surge is significantly driven by high digital adoption and a culture that expects high-quality digital-user experiences. This also leads to wide adoption of automation technologies due to:**

- A) Low labor costs
- B) The need for increased government surveillance
- C) Generally high labor costs associated with social safety nets
- D) A lack of skilled labor

**13. According to the European Parliament's definition of tech sovereignty, which of the following is a key objective?**

- A) Increasing reliance on non-EU technology providers
- B) Reducing strategic dependencies and preventing reliance on foreign actors
- C) Limiting European businesses' global growth potential
- D) Prioritizing the development of legacy technology systems

**14. France's SecNumCloud seal, a national initiative, impacts cloud providers by:**

- A) Encouraging the use of non-European cloud providers for public sector data
- B) Refusing certification to any cloud provider subject to non-European law, thus directing data to European infrastructure
- C) Mandating that all data must be stored within France regardless of provider
- D) Allowing data transfer to any country with similar privacy laws

**15. What is a primary driver for the growth of the European EdTech market, particularly in Germany, which held a dominant market position in 2024?**

- A) Decreasing demand for personalized learning
- B) Limited integration of AI technologies in education
- C) Increasing digitalization, demand for personalized learning, and AI integration
- D) A decline in government initiatives promoting digital literacy

**16. The European Space Agency (ESA) utilizes the International Space Station (ISS) as a testbed for technologies like remote operations and augmented reality. Which of these is a stated terrestrial application for haptics technology tested on the ISS?**

- A) Advanced agricultural techniques
- B) Remote surgery or operating robots in dangerous environments
- C) High-speed rail infrastructure management
- D) Urban planning and traffic control

**17. Germany's national AI strategy emphasizes a human-centered approach. What is one of its central goals regarding AI development and deployment?**

- A) To prioritize AI development solely for economic competitiveness without ethical considerations.
- B) To ensure AI use and development are responsible and focused on the common good.
- C) To limit AI integration in society to scientific and industrial sectors only.
- D) To delegate all AI ethical and legal considerations to international bodies without national oversight.

**18. The EU AI Act includes provisions for marking AI-generated content. What is a primary intention behind this requirement?**

- A) To make AI content indistinguishable from human-created content
- B) To safeguard transparency and encourage critical thinking about AI outputs
- C) To provide legal protection for AI developers against copyright claims
- D) To limit the distribution of AI-generated creative works

**19. Which of the following is a key challenge for European enterprises in achieving digital sovereignty, despite policy advancements?**

- A) Vendor lock-in with non-European hyperscalers
- B) An overabundance of local European cloud providers
- C) Excessive government funding for domestic tech companies
- D) Lack of demand for digital services within the EU

**20. The European Union's Quantum Europe Strategy, adopted in July 2025, aims to make Europe a "quantum industrial powerhouse" by 2030. Which of these is NOT listed as one of the five areas for action in this strategy?**

- A) Quantum computing
- B) Quantum communication infrastructure
- C) Quantum sensing
- D) Developing AI-driven social media platforms

**21. The Nordic countries, recognized for their commitment to sustainability and innovation, have seen a surge in software exports. What characteristic of these countries supports the wide adoption of automation technologies?**

- A) Low labor costs
- B) High digital literacy and high labor costs
- C) A lack of government investment in R&D
- D) Limited access to digital infrastructure

**22. Regarding the EU AI Act, what is the risk classification for AI systems that are considered unacceptable and are therefore prohibited?**

- A) Unacceptable risk
- B) High risk
- C) Limited risk
- D) Minimal risk

**23. The European Parliament approved the AI Act in March 2024. After final linguistic checks and technical procedures, when was it set to enter into force?**

- A) Spring 2024
- B) Summer 2024
- C) Autumn 2024
- D) Winter 2024

**24. France's regulatory enforcement environment for tech companies is considered active, with the CNIL (Commission nationale de l'informatique et des libertés) being a key authority. What is one of the CNIL's enforcement priorities for 2026?**

- A) The development of 6G technology
- B) AI systems, children's data, cookie compliance, and cross-border data transfers
- C) The regulation of traditional banking services
- D) The promotion of fossil fuel industries

**25. The EU's approach to cybersecurity regulations, such as NIS 2 and DORA, is characterized as:**

- A) Market-driven with minimal government intervention
- B) Prescriptive, setting stringent requirements and penalties across Member States
- C) Focused solely on international cooperation without internal EU standards
- D) Voluntary and reliant on industry self-regulation