

EU Digital Frontier: AI Act, DSA, GDPR Fines, and Evolving Online Culture

EU Digital Policy · Answer Key · 9 Questions

1. Which significant EU legislation, designed to regulate artificial intelligence and ensure trustworthy AI, entered into force on August 1, 2024, with phased application of its rules over the subsequent years?

- A) The Data Governance Act
- B) The Digital Services Act
- C) The AI Act**
- D) The Cyber Resilience Act

2. What is a primary objective of the EU's Digital Services Act (DSA) concerning online platforms and their content moderation responsibilities?

- A) To encourage the spread of user-generated content without any moderation
- B) To hold platforms legally liable for illegal content if they are aware and fail to act promptly**
- C) To allow platforms to arbitrarily restrict or delete independent media content
- D) To ban all forms of online advertising across the EU

3. In 2025, European data protection authorities issued a substantial amount in GDPR fines. What was a recurring pattern observed in many of these significant enforcement actions?

- A) Anonymization of data would have materially reduced or eliminated regulatory exposure**
- B) Increased fines for minor data processing errors
- C) Focus solely on non-identifiable personal data breaches
- D) Leniency towards cross-border data transfers

4. The European Digital Identity (EUDI) Wallet, introduced under the revised eIDAS Regulation, aims to provide EU citizens with secure digital identification. By when must all EU Member States offer at least one EUDI Wallet to their citizens and residents?

- A) December 2025
- B) December 2026**
- C) December 2027
- D) December 2028

5. Which of the following is a key pillar of the EU's Cybersecurity Strategy, aiming to strengthen collective cybersecurity and response to cyberattacks?

- A) Reducing investment in cybersecurity research
- B) Limiting cooperation with international partners
- C) Enhancing resilience, technical sovereignty, and operational capacity**
- D) Deregulating critical infrastructure cybersecurity

6. What is the main goal of the EU Data Act, with provisions taking effect from September 12, 2025?

- A) To give manufacturers exclusive control over data generated by connected devices
- B) To facilitate fair access to and use of data, and encourage data sharing**
- C) To restrict data sharing between businesses and consumers
- D) To increase costs for acquiring and processing data

7. The Digital Omnibus Package, proposed in November 2025, aims to update the EU's digital regulatory landscape. Which key pieces of legislation does it propose to amend?

- A) The Consumer Protection Directive and the E-commerce Directive
- B) The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the AI Act**
- C) The Copyright Directive and the Open Source Directive
- D) The NIS2 Directive and the Cyber Resilience Act

8. What is the primary focus of the EU's new guidelines on the Protection of Minors under the Digital Services Act (DSA), published in July 2025?

- A) Encouraging the use of addictive design features
- B) Promoting targeted advertising based on minors' data
- C) Ensuring minors' accounts are private by default and shielding them from manipulative commercial practices**
- D) Allowing platforms to collect and share minors' personal data without consent

9. The EU AI Act establishes a risk-based approach to AI systems. Which category of AI systems are generally prohibited under the Act due to their unacceptable risk?

- A) AI systems for medical diagnosis
- B) AI systems used in critical infrastructure
- C) AI systems that involve social scoring by public authorities**
- D) AI systems for personalized education