

# EU Tech Surge: AI Act, Green Energy, and Semiconductor Race Reshape Europe

European Tech · Answer Key · 10 Questions

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## 1. What is the primary objective of the EU AI Act?

- A) To ban all AI development within the EU.
- B) To establish a comprehensive regulatory framework for AI systems, balancing innovation with fundamental rights.**
- C) To exclusively promote high-risk AI applications for economic gain.
- D) To mandate that all AI systems be open-source.

## 2. As of 2024, what was the approximate share of renewable energy sources in the European Union's final energy use?

- A) Around 15%
- B) Around 24.5%**
- C) Around 50%
- D) Around 75%

## 3. What is a key goal of the EU Chips Act?

- A) To exclusively focus on the design of semiconductors and outsource manufacturing.
- B) To reduce Europe's dependence on external suppliers and capture at least 20% of the global semiconductor market by 2030.**
- C) To ban the import of foreign-made microchips.
- D) To centralize all semiconductor production in a single EU member state.

## 4. Which of the following best describes the EU's approach to quantum computing investment?

- A) The EU is solely relying on private sector investment, neglecting public funding.
- B) The EU has a significant funding gap for quantum startups compared to the US and China, despite strong research.
- C) The EU has a EUR1.1 billion budget allocated for the Quantum Technologies Flagship over ten years to support researchers.**
- D) The EU is prioritizing quantum computing over all other technological advancements.

## 5. What is a significant trend driving the growth of the European cybersecurity market?

- A) A decrease in cyberattacks and a reduced need for security measures.
- B) The rollout of new cybersecurity regulations and a rise in cyberattacks.**
- C) A shift away from digital transformation across sectors.
- D) Reduced enterprise adoption of cloud and IoT technologies.

**6. According to the EU AI Act's risk categorization, which type of AI systems are prohibited outright due to their threat to fundamental rights?**

- A) Limited-risk AI systems
- B) Minimal-risk AI systems
- C) Unacceptable-risk AI systems**
- D) High-risk AI systems

**7. What is the projected market value for the European cybersecurity market in 2025?**

- A) EUR10.36 billion
- B) EUR67 billion
- C) EUR81.81 billion**
- D) EUR172 billion

**8. What is the EU's revised binding renewable energy target for 2030?**

- A) 32%
- B) 40%
- C) At least 42.5%, aiming for 45%**
- D) 55%

**9. Which of the following best describes the impact of the EU AI Act on non-EU companies?**

- A) It only affects companies with a physical presence within the EU.
- B) It has extraterritorial implications for any business offering AI products or services on the EU market, regardless of their location.**
- C) It is a voluntary framework with no real enforcement power outside the EU.
- D) It exclusively applies to companies developing AI research, not those using it.

**10. What is the primary goal of the EU's Digital Single Market strategy?**

- A) To create 28 separate national digital markets.
- B) To ensure the free movement of persons, services, and capital online, fostering fair competition and high consumer protection.**
- C) To restrict online access based on nationality.
- D) To prioritize non-digital sectors over digital ones.