

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

European Tech · Practice Test · 10 Questions

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.