

Open Public consultation questionnaire on the proposal for a Cloud and AI Development Act

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

This consultation on the Cloud and AI Development Act is structured along three sections:

Section 1: General questions for all respondents

This section includes a set of general questions applicable to all respondents. Your responses here will guide which subsequent questions you receive in Section 2, based on your stakeholder category.

Section 2: Stakeholder-Specific Questions

To tailor the consultation to your area of expertise, please begin by selecting "I am giving my contribution as" to identify your stakeholder category.

To begin, please choose "I am giving my contribution as" to select your specific stakeholder category. You can choose from the following:

- Public Administrations
- Citizens
- NGOs
- Academic/Research Institutions
- Business Associations
- Consumer Organisations
- Environmental Organisations
- Trade Unions
- Company/Business

If you select "Company/Business," please specify further as follows:

- Data Centre Operators
- Cloud / Telco / Edge Providers
- AI Developers and Providers
- Cloud / Edge / AI Users
- Financial Institution, Investor, Fund

Your selection will help us direct you to the relevant questions for your category, ensuring a more focused and effective consultation.

Section 3: EU Policy

In the final section, all participants are asked to share their views on potential policies to be adopted on cloud policy.

About you

* First name

Svetlana

* Surname

STOILOVA

* Email (this won't be published)

s.stoilova@businessseurope.eu

* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Irish
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese

- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

* I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association
- Company/business
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

* Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

BusinessEurope

* Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

Check if your organisation is on the transparency register. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

3978240953-79

*Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

This list does not represent the official position of the European institutions with regard to the legal status or policy of the entities mentioned. It is a harmonisation of often divergent lists and practices.

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- Benin
- Bermuda
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Greenland
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guam
- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar/Burma
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue
- Norfolk Island
- Northern Mariana Islands
- North Korea
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
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- Sudan
- Suriname
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- The Gambia
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Türkiye
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
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| <input type="radio"/> Colombia | <input type="radio"/> Jersey | <input type="radio"/> Pitcairn Islands | <input type="radio"/> Uruguay |
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| <input type="radio"/> Democratic Republic of the Congo | <input type="radio"/> Lesotho | <input type="radio"/> Saint Kitts and Nevis | <input type="radio"/> Zimbabwe |
| <input type="radio"/> Denmark | <input type="radio"/> Liberia | <input type="radio"/> Saint Lucia | |

* Is your organization headquartered in the EU?

- Yes
- No
- Other (e.g. multiple organizations)

* Is your parent company headquartered in the EU?

- Yes
- No

* Do you have a research and development department?

-

Yes

No

* **Availability for a follow-up conversation** - We may wish to contact you for clarification or further discussion if your submission prompts additional interest.

Do you agree to be contacted by the Commission for clarification or discussion further to your submission?

Yes

No

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. **For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association', 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.** Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

* **Contribution publication privacy settings**

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

Section 2: Questions for specific target groups

The EU's digital competitiveness in AI and cloud computing is significantly hindered by the gap between the computing resources available in the EU and the needs to satisfy the growing demand for AI-driven services and applications. Current projections indicate that the EU needs to triple its capacity of AI-optimised data and computing infrastructures designed to accommodate data processing and storage needs across the AI value chain (training, inference, fine-tuning). Your response to this section of the survey will help the Commission to assess the scale of this problem as well as to qualitatively analyse its drivers.

2.7 Questions for organisations other than the ones above

2.7.1 Current situation

* What is your profile?

- Business organization
- Consumers organization
- NGO
- Academia
- Other

What is your main reason for participating in this survey?

Rank each answer on a scale from 1 to 5 where 1 = not very important and 5 = very important.

Interest	1	2	3	4	5	Not applicable / I don't know
* I am concerned about how secure my personal or professional data are when stored in the cloud	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* I am concerned that non-EU tech companies have too much influence over our data and digital infrastructure	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* I want fair competition and support for EU businesses and start-ups in the digital space	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* I would like the EU to invest in and prioritise EU cloud infrastructure and services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* I believe there should be stronger rules and enforcement for how cloud and AI services operate in the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* I am concerned about the environmental impact of building large-scale data centres and digital technologies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* I am concerned that some people or communities may be left behind in the shift to digital and cloud-based services (e.g. due to the lack of access to digital tools, poor internet, lack of training, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

* I want to know how governments and public institutions use cloud services and how they protect our data	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* I work in tech, policy, education or a related field and want to contribute with my perspective	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* I believe citizens should have a voice in digital governance aspects	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

2.7.2 Specific needs and challenges

* Are there any specific needs to be addressed for building new computational resources?

4000 character(s) maximum

A thorough assessment on the market demand for more computational resources is necessary in order to tailor a policy response in a most efficient way, especially if EU taxpayers money are going to be invested to address real challenges on the ground.

The Call for evidence of the EU Commission launched in the same time as this questionnaire mentions "Current estimates and projections of European computing infrastructure point to a gap between available capacity and needs, in particular to accommodate the demands stemming from AI." but there are no links to consult those estimates.

* Are there any specific factors affecting your access to cloud services?

4000 character(s) maximum

N/A

* Are there any specific obstacles to the consumption of secure cloud services?

4000 character(s) maximum

The presence (or discussion) of legal frameworks to enable governmental access to data in several countries, e.g. the USA (Clarifying Lawful Overseas Use of Data Act), the UK (Investigatory Powers Act); Canada (discussed Bill C-27); India (discussed DPDP Act) and others, do play a role when assessing risks and benefits, and choosing cloud services and partnerships.

* Have you identified any gaps in the current offerings of cloud computing providers that impact your day-to-day activities?

4000 character(s) maximum

N/A

Please include any additional information you would like to share

4000 character(s) maximum

N/A

Please upload your file(s)

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

3. EU Policies

Faced with the current gap in the EU's cloud and AI computing capacity, preliminary policy levers and possible areas of action have been identified to drive the development and deployment of the required computing resources and to stimulate their uptake in line with the EU's rules and broader policy objectives. Your response to this section of the consultation will help the Commission to design the most impactful and efficient policy options as well as identify possible missing elements.

3.1 Computing Capacities

This section collects input on the prioritisation of the activities in order to foster different types of computation facilities in the EU, while taking environmental aspects into consideration.

What type of EU action should be prioritised for boosting the availability of sufficient and adequate cloud capacity for AI workloads?

(Rank each answer on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 = not very relevant and 5 = very relevant).

Facilitation of investment

Policy action	1	2	3	4	5	Not applicable / I don't know
* Increasing public investment in private-public infrastructures	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Creating public-private partnerships for large-scale data centres	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Incentives for building computing infrastructure in underserved regions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

* Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
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Simplification of infrastructure permitting procedures

Policy action	1	2	3	4	5	Not applicable / I don't know
* Have a one stop shop service or a similar mechanism where the different permits at the different administrative levels can be requested and managed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Reduce the amount of time needed to obtain the different permits and environmental authorisations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Create expedited approval mechanisms and clear conditions for critical / strategic projects	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Other, please specify

4000 character(s) maximum

In 2024, BusinessEurope published the results from a survey of 240 companies across 21 European countries (35% of those respondents being SMEs) regarding their experiences with the EU's permitting processes.

For 83% the complexity and duration of permitting processes are an obstacle to investing in Europe. They report challenges with public authorities, e.g. speed and lack of coordination, as well as complications and uncertainty around EU and national regulations.

The top three actions that the survey respondents wanted to see taken in order to improve and speed up EU's permitting were:

1. Time limits for the granting of permits by authorities (86%);
2. Increased communication between companies and authorities (82%);
3. Allowing an early start of projects/construction (79%).

For more details and access to the full study follow: <https://www.besnesseurope.eu/publications/new-study-shows-urgent-need-to-reform-eu-permitting/>

Additionally, the computational capacity should be spread out geographically to ensure resilience and security. Spreading out the establishments is also good for building knowledge, and mobility of workers around the EU.

Simplification of regulations for the building of computing infrastructure with energy efficiency

Policy action	1	2	3	4	5	Not applicable / I don't know

* Unified guidelines at national level for all aspects including energy efficiency	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Unified guidelines at EU level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Environmental aspects

Policy action	1	2	3	4	5	Not applicable / I don't know
* Clear environmental compliance requirements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Addressing energy availability for data centres	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Addressing land availability for data centres	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Please specify

While environmental aspects are relevant for securing sustainable digital transformation of the economy, these should not be the main impulse behind this new Act. The EU's climate and energy goals have a horizontal impact on (business) decision making, and all economic operators. Ensuring the availability of clean energy at affordable prices is an essential priority.

Energy efficiency

Policy action	1	2	3	4	5	Not applicable / I don't know
* Tax incentives for using sustainable technologies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Funding for research and development of energy-efficient technologies.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Standardised energy efficiency benchmarks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Investments in the development of more efficient software to manage and monitor the energy efficiency and metrics of the data centre	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Other, please specify

4000 character(s) maximum

If tax incentives are considered as an option, they should be general and horizontal.

For the third point "standardised energy efficiency benchmarks", it would have been very useful and timely if the study by AIT and Borderstep Institute (for DG ENER) on energy efficiency of data centres was concluded and some of the findings reflected in the public consultation for broader discussion on this CADA initiative. For example, if the CADA public consultation shows that the benchmarks' importance is low, why are public money being spent on a parallel study, and vice versa - if public money are spent on a parallel study on how to measure the energy efficiency of data centres, the public consultation does not feature the issues related to how these benchmarks can be achieved, and what is feasible on the market (considering that these are not the same stakeholders responding to those two parallel actions).

And for the fourth point, it is unclear if the outcome would be EU-developed software, instead of market developed one?

Cross-cutting issues

Policy action	1	2	3	4	5	Not applicable / I don't know
* Supporting an open source software ecosystem	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Collaborative programmes for R&D and innovation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

*** At EU policy level, is it appropriate to distinguish between capacity for training, for fine-tuning, and for inference of AI models and solutions?**

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

*** Why not?**

The design of this question does not provide a comment box if the respondent chooses "Yes" or "I don't know" answers, therefore we chose "No" and provide a nuanced answer with explanation:

As a first step, the EU policy action should be focused on increasing capacity as a whole across Europe, the differentiation can be done later, as it is also necessary. The EU's HPCs have far too low of a total capacity and the projected capacity is well below the one expected from investments that are taking place elsewhere; tripling capacity every year for 5-7 years could also be considered.

In relation to the Question Cross-cutting issues, just before:

Proprietary software can be essential for helping start-ups and scale-ups secure funding, as it allows intellectual property to be leveraged as a key asset for investment. At the same time, open source plays a vital role in promoting interoperability. This makes it important to examine the issue from various viewpoints, as no single approach can meet all needs.

3.2 Public Sector actions

The following set of questions aim at gathering information mainly on the procurement rules of public administrations, and on policy actions to address the challenges faced by the public sector on procuring cloud services.

*** Which EU policy actions would best address the current issues faced by public administrations when procuring cloud and AI services? (multiple options possible)**

- Guidelines with standard criteria to procure cloud services
- Guidelines with standard award criteria
- Standardized tender vocabulary and requirements
- I don't know
- Other

*** Please specify**

1000 character(s) maximum

In light with the simplification agenda, and commitment for the reduction of burden, taken by this EU Commission:

- The idea of Guidelines must not pre-empt the revision of the Public Procurement Directives, as this way the EU risks further fragmenting procurement practices across the Union and creating conflicting interpretations.
- before any new EU policy actions are taken, the EU legislation aimed at facilitating cloud switching, tackling vendor lock-in problems, and facilitating multi-cloud strategies for cloud services customers (e.g. Regulation (EU) 2018/1807; Regulation (EU) 2023/2854) should be left to bear fruit, and their impact be assessed in the cases when public administrations are customers of data processing services. For example, EU's campaigns or webinars to raise the awareness about these rules can play a crucial role for driving market change that is based on informed business decisions.

*** Which EU policy actions would address the issues currently faced by public administrations as regards cloud and AI services? (multiple options possible)**

- Include a criterion ensuring sovereignty, autonomy, resilience and availability in the procurement of narrowly defined highly critical and strategic use cases
- Include a criterion for highly innovative solutions
- Include a criterion for solutions with added value and innovation
- Improvement of skills and capabilities, including training and certifications
- Marketplace of cloud services, AI services, and other software applications for the Public sector.
- Other
- I don't know

*** Please specify**

4000 character(s) maximum

The EU Commission should consolidate the existing fragmented procurement rules across all EU legislation and work on the revision of the Public Procurement Directives, before issuing pre-mature sectoral guidelines. Hence, the European Commission should first work on fixing the underlying issues in public procurement such as the lack of competition, excessive use of lowest price criteria, and in-house procurement, etc.

3.3. Open source in the public sector

The following set of questions are intended to gain input to help address policy options on the release of code developed with public money as open-source code.

* **What EU policies would alleviate the challenges of releasing the code funded by public money as open-source* code?**

(*released under a license in which the copyright holder grants users the rights to use, study, change, and distribute the software and its source code to anyone and for any purpose)

- A common open-source licensing schema across the EU
- Guidelines to set up the governance mechanisms of the open-source community
- Guidelines to select relevant open-source communities/foundations where the code can be released
- The setting up of a public-private foundation dedicated to such communities
- An obligation to release the source code developed with public money onto open-source repositories, except in duly justified cases
- Other
- I don't know

* Other, please specify

4000 character(s) maximum

The fifth option - "an obligation to release the source code developed with public money onto open-source repositories, except in duly justified cases" - deserves careful scrutiny due to its potential unintended consequences.

For many companies, especially start-ups and scale-ups, intellectual property is a vital business asset. It underpins their ability to attract investment, drive growth, and compete globally. Automatically requiring the release of source code could devalue this asset, discourage private sector participation in publicly funded projects, and conflict with well-established European IP laws.

More broadly, this approach risks weakening the trust and collaboration needed for long-term public-private innovation. At a time of increasing geopolitical uncertainty, Europe's ability to develop and retain strategic digital capabilities is not just about economic competitiveness—it is also about resilience and autonomy. Mandating open source by default could unintentionally erode that strategic edge.

A more balanced, case-by-case approach is therefore essential—one that promotes openness, but also protects Europe's innovation ecosystem.

3.4 Cross – cutting topics

The following questions are intended to provide the Commission with your input on cross-cutting topics such as market practices, security and research.

*** What EU policy actions would address bundling?** Bundling is a commercial strategy where several software packages are sold together for distribution, deployment or use.

- Regulation of bundling practices to ensure fair competition
- Promoting open licensing models for AI tools and platforms
- Transparency requirements for cloud provider pricing and licensing
- I don't know
- Other

*** Other, please specify**

4000 character(s) maximum

The options for answer seem to be pre-empting the discussion on the fitness check of the digital rules. For the latter, we would strongly recommend that the scope is expanded and the EU Commission to look into the current coverage for this commercial strategy in DG CNECT and DG JUST related legislation.

*** What EU policy actions would best protect against unlawful access to [sensitive] data [by third-country legislation with extraterritorial reach] and risks associated with supply chain dependencies (and possible disruptions) of cloud and AI services?**

- Pursue international cooperation (including international agreement) with third countries that address such risks
- Develop criteria that could be used to differentiate between third countries depending on whether they pose specific threats to the Union.
- Develop criteria to narrowly identify highly critical use cases for cloud and AI services
- Define criteria to narrowly identify highly critical use cases for which public procurers could address specific risks related to third countries' legislation with extraterritorial reach, aligned with international agreements.
- Other
- I don't know

*** Other, please specify**

4000 character(s) maximum

The discussion on criteria here does also imply applying them in public procurement and we would like to stress and reiterate our response in section 3.2 that these should not pre-empt the revision of the Public Procurement Directives.

*The EU pursues and has concluded with third countries agreements that facilitate trusted cross-border data flows and prohibit unjustified data localisation restrictions (including with Japan, Korea, Singapore and the UK). **How important is it in your view that the EU promotes such partnerships with like-minded countries?**

- Very important
- Somewhat important
- Neutral
- Not very important
- Not important at all

In order to meet the future demand for AI services and applications while catering for the EU's environmental policy objectives and technological autonomy, the EU needs to advance its research and innovation in the area of sustainable and resource-efficient AI computing continuum technologies (IoT, Telco, Edge, the cloud and HPC). Your response to this section of the survey will complement a targeted consultation addressing stakeholders involved in research and innovation projects in these fields and will help the Commission to identify priority fields for future support.

If you are a researcher, are there any specific research priorities that you would like to recommend on:

Data centre components (e.g. highly efficient chips, graphene battery walls)?

4000 character(s) maximum

N/A

Optimal data centre operation and use of resources (e.g. AI solutions, optimisation of computing architecture and virtualisation, improved adaptation to user demand)?

4000 character(s) maximum

N/A

Cooling innovations (e.g. direct on-chip, liquid & immersive)?

4000 character(s) maximum

N/A

Integration of data centres into energy systems?

4000 character(s) maximum

N/A

Advanced pilot lines to demonstrate the green data centres of the future?

4000 character(s) maximum

N/A

Any other ideas?

4000 character(s) maximum

N/A

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