

EU AI Act vs Interim Measures for Generative AI Service Management

Editorial verdict: **asymmetric** — see comparison narrative below.

EU · BINDING REGULATION

EU AI Act

EU-AIA-2024

TREATMENT OF OPEN-WEIGHT FRONTIER RELEASE

governs

Art. 53(2) + Recital 102/104 — explicit open-source GPAI exemption (with caveats for systemic-risk models)

Primary source: [Regulation \(EU\) 2024/1689](#)

CN · BINDING REGULATION

Interim Measures for Generative AI Service Management

CN-GENAI-2023

TREATMENT OF OPEN-WEIGHT FRONTIER RELEASE

implicit

Art. 8 — registration / safety assessment applies regardless of weight release modality

Primary source: [CAC Order No. 15](#)

What this comparison shows

One regime addresses the topic explicitly while the other covers it only implicitly or not at all. This is a likely site of regulatory arbitrage and a candidate for comparative-law follow-up.

Contested question: Should frontier weight-release be governed by capability-tier (block above threshold) or by safety-evaluation-evidence (allow with pre-release red-team) or by recipient-restriction (export controls)? Three distinct frames currently in active conflict.

Bibliography

1. [Regulation \(EU\) 2024/1689](#) — EU AI Act.
2. [CAC Order No. 15](#) — Interim Measures for Generative AI Service Management.
3. [Policy Window — Open-Weight Frontier Release](#) (cross-jurisdiction topic article with full coverage matrix).