SELECTED DOCUMENTS · TECHNOLOGICAL SOVEREIGNTY

EU AI Act vs Interim Measures for Generative AI Service Management

The selected documents have different catalog classifications. This alone does not establish legal conflict or regulatory arbitrage.

EU · BINDING REGULATION

EU AI Act

EU-AIA-2024

Status recorded: in force. Effective date recorded: 2024-08-01.

Last recorded review: 2026-07-17.

TREATMENT OF TECHNOLOGICAL SOVEREIGNTY

implicit

Recitals 1-5 + EU competence framing; AI Office establishes EU capacity

Primary source: Regulation (EU) 2024/1689

CN · BINDING REGULATION

Interim Measures for Generative AI Service Management

CN-GENAI-2023

Status recorded: in force. Effective date recorded: 2023-08-15.

Last recorded review: 2026-05-24.

TREATMENT OF TECHNOLOGICAL SOVEREIGNTY

governs

Art. 4 + national-strategy alignment; domestic-AI doctrine explicit

Primary source: CAC Order No. 15

How to read this comparison

These assessments concern the selected documents, not every law applicable in their jurisdictions. Compare the cited provisions, scope, legal status and dates. Matching categories do not establish matching duties; missing entries do not establish legal gaps.

Question for further analysis: Can mid-sized economies sustain frontier-tier AI capability domestically, or does the compute-cost curve favour US/CN/EU only? Active debate in India, Brazil, ASEAN policy literatures.

Bibliography

1. Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 — EU AI Act.
2. CAC Order No. 15 — Interim Measures for Generative AI Service Management.
3. Policy Window — Technological Sovereignty (cross-jurisdiction topic article with full coverage matrix).

Generated 2026-11-19T01:16:20 UTC. This is not a legal-review date. Presentation corrected 16 November 2026; source records unchanged. See https://policywindow.org/wiki/meta#coverage-correction and https://policywindow.org/wiki/methodology.