SELECTED DOCUMENTS · DEEPFAKES / SYNTHETIC CONTENT

EU AI Act vs UK Pro-Innovation Approach to AI Regulation (White Paper)

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 DEEPFAKES / SYNTHETIC CONTENT

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Art. 50(4) (disclosure obligation for deep fakes)

Primary source: Regulation (EU) 2024/1689

UK · POLICY STATEMENT

UK Pro-Innovation Approach to AI Regulation (White Paper)

UK-WHITEPAPER-2023

Status recorded: in force. Last recorded review: 2026-05-24.

TREATMENT OF DEEPFAKES / SYNTHETIC CONTENT

Classified as not addressing this topic

Online Safety Act 2023 covers harmful content separately

Primary source: CP 815 (2023)

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: Is robust watermarking durable under adversarial removal at deployment scale? Field is split on technical feasibility despite policy convergence on the requirement.

Bibliography

1. Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 — EU AI Act.
2. CP 815 (2023) — UK Pro-Innovation Approach to AI Regulation (White Paper).
3. Policy Window — Deepfakes / Synthetic Content (cross-jurisdiction topic article with full coverage matrix).

Generated 2026-11-19T01:16:15 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.