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 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF AI TRAINING

implicit

Art. 95 voluntary codes of conduct include environmental sustainability; Recital 142 references energy efficiency reporting for GPAI

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 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF AI TRAINING

Classified as not addressing this topic

Principle-based; environmental impact delegated to sectoral regulators / energy market authority

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: Should environmental obligations attach to (a) model-provider disclosure, (b) datacenter operator emissions caps, or (c) end-customer reporting? The training-vs-inference split also remains unresolved across instruments.

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 — Environmental Impact of AI Training (cross-jurisdiction topic article with full coverage matrix).

Generated 2026-11-19T01:16:27 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.