SELECTED DOCUMENTS · TECHNOLOGICAL SOVEREIGNTY

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

Both selected documents have the same broad classification. This does not establish that their legal positions are the same.

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

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 TECHNOLOGICAL SOVEREIGNTY

implicit

Sovereign-capability framing in UK AI Action Plan (2025) — not in 2023 white paper

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: 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. CP 815 (2023) — UK Pro-Innovation Approach to AI Regulation (White Paper).
3. Policy Window — Technological Sovereignty (cross-jurisdiction topic article with full coverage matrix).

Generated 2026-11-19T01:16:21 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.