SELECTED DOCUMENTS · TECHNOLOGICAL SOVEREIGNTY

EU AI Act vs Executive Order 14110 on Safe, Secure, Trustworthy AI

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

US · EXECUTIVE ORDER

Executive Order 14110 on Safe, Secure, Trustworthy AI

US-EO-14110

Status recorded: repealed. Effective date recorded: 2023-10-30.

Last recorded review: 2026-07-17.

TREATMENT OF TECHNOLOGICAL SOVEREIGNTY

governs

§5.3(b) + CHIPS Act overlap (BIS export controls, domestic compute)

Primary source: Exec. Order No. 14110, 88 Fed. Reg. 75191 (Nov. 1, 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. Exec. Order No. 14110, 88 Fed. Reg. 75191 (Nov. 1, 2023) — Executive Order 14110 on Safe, Secure, Trustworthy AI.
3. Policy Window — Technological Sovereignty (cross-jurisdiction topic article with full coverage matrix).

Generated 2026-11-19T01:16:12 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.