

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

Editorial verdict: **asymmetric** — see comparison narrative below.

EU · BINDING REGULATION

EU AI Act

EU-AIA-2024

TREATMENT OF COMPUTE-THRESHOLD REPORTING

governs

Art. 52 + Annex XIII (10^{2u} FLOP presumption)

Primary source: [Regulation \(EU\) 2024/1689](#)

UK · POLICY STATEMENT

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

UK-WHITEPAPER-2023

TREATMENT OF COMPUTE-THRESHOLD REPORTING

silent

Voluntary AISI testing instead; no statutory reporting

Primary source: [CP 815 \(2023\)](#)

What this comparison shows

One regime addresses the topic explicitly while the other covers it only implicitly or not at all. This is a likely site of regulatory arbitrage and a candidate for comparative-law follow-up.

Contested question: Are compute thresholds (10^{2u} FLOPs EU, 10^{2v} FLOPs US) a defensible proxy for governance-relevant capability, given algorithmic-efficiency improvements? Field is split.

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 — Compute-Threshold Reporting](#) (cross-jurisdiction topic article with full coverage matrix).