ADV Solutions Media

INTELLIGENCE BRIEFING · SAMPLE EDITION

AI Regulation Watch

European Union · United Kingdom · United States

Edition of 12 November 2026 · Five signals for B2B companies that build, sell or deploy AI systems.



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AT A GLANCE

Five signals this edition

Scope: legal and policy developments affecting B2B companies that develop, sell or deploy AI systems in the EU, UK and US. Signals are ranked by expected impact on compliance planning over the next 12 months. Status as of 12 November 2026.

#	Signal	Region	Priority
01	Digital Omnibus postpones EU high-risk AI obligations to December 2027 and August 2028, and adds new prohibitions from 2 December 2026	EU	High
02	EU AI Office enforcement powers over general-purpose AI models are live since 2 August 2026	EU	High
03	US federal push to preempt state AI laws continues, but no preemption has legal force without Congress or the courts	US	Medium
04	Colorado repeals and replaces its AI Act: narrower duties, effective 1 January 2027	US	Medium
05	UK keeps a voluntary model for frontier AI testing; legislation not ruled out	UK	Low

BOTTOM LINE

For most B2B companies, the EU deadline pressure on high-risk systems has eased by more than a year, but two near-term items remain: the new EU prohibitions and transparency obligations from 2 December 2026, and live enforcement against general-purpose AI model providers, which flows down into vendor due diligence. In the US, the compliance map remains state-by-state; federal preemption is a direction of travel, not yet law.

HOW TO READ THIS BRIEFING

Each signal follows the same four blocks: **Signal** (what happened), **Context** (how we got here), **Why it matters** (practical implication for a B2B company) and **What to watch** (next dates and decisions). Every signal lists its public sources.

SIGNAL 01 · EUROPEAN UNION PRIORITY: HIGH

Digital Omnibus postpones high-risk obligations and adds new prohibitions

SIGNAL	The EU's Digital Omnibus amending the AI Act (Regulation (EU) 2024/1689) is in force. Obligations for high-risk systems listed in Annex III now apply from **2 December 2027** instead of 2 August 2026, and from **2 August 2028** for systems covered by Annex I sector legislation. Public-authority systems have until 2 August 2030.
CONTEXT	The amendment responds to delays in the harmonised standards and guidance on which the high-risk regime depends. The same package adds new Article 5 prohibitions (non-consensual intimate imagery, so-called nudifier applications and child sexual abuse material), applicable from **2 December 2026**, and creates a small mid-cap category (fewer than 750 staff, turnover up to EUR 150 million or balance sheet up to EUR 129 million) with lighter documentation.
WHY IT MATTERS	Companies that planned a full high-risk compliance programme for August 2026 gain roughly 16 months. The delay does not apply to prohibited practices or to transparency: providers of generative systems placed on the market before 2 August 2026 must meet the Article 50(2) marking obligations by 2 December 2026.
WHAT TO WATCH	2 December 2026: new prohibitions and Article 50(2) deadline. Delivery of harmonised standards, which the high-risk regime depends on. Delegated act on the overlap with sector legislation, due by 2 August 2028.

Sources: Orrick, 'EU AI Act Update: Digital Omnibus Finalizes 8 Compliance Changes' (29 July 2026); Gibson Dunn, 'EU AI Act Omnibus Agreement'; EUR-Lex, Regulation (EU) 2026/1744.

SIGNAL 02 · EUROPEAN UNION PRIORITY: HIGH

Enforcement over general-purpose AI models is now live

SIGNAL	Since **2 August 2026**, the European Commission's AI Office can request documentation, commission independent evaluations, order corrective measures up to market withdrawal and impose fines on providers of general-purpose AI (GPAI) models.
CONTEXT	GPAI obligations have applied since 2 August 2025, but the enforcement powers took effect one year later. Enforcement of Chapter V sits with the Commission rather than national authorities. Fines can reach **3% of worldwide annual turnover or EUR 15 million**, whichever is higher. Models trained with more than 10^{25} floating-point operations carry additional systemic-risk obligations. A voluntary GPAI Code of Practice, published on 10 July 2025, provides a route to demonstrate conformity.
WHY IT MATTERS	Most B2B companies are not GPAI providers but build on their models. Expect vendors to update contractual documentation and technical summaries; buyers should request them as part of procurement and keep records of which model versions they deploy.
WHAT TO WATCH	First formal information requests and any published enforcement decisions. Updates to the Code of Practice and Commission guidelines. Transitional deadline for models placed on the market before 2 August 2025.

Sources: Cloud Security Alliance, 'EU AI Act GPAI Enforcement Goes Live' (3 August 2026); Regulation (EU) 2024/1689, Articles 88, 91 and 101.

SIGNAL 03 · UNITED STATES · FEDERAL PRIORITY: MEDIUM

Federal preemption push continues, without legal effect so far

SIGNAL	The administration continues to pursue a single national standard for AI. Executive Order 14365, 'Ensuring a National Policy Framework for Artificial Intelligence' (11 December 2025), created a Department of Justice AI Litigation Task Force to challenge state AI laws and directed the Commerce Department to identify burdensome state laws by 11 March 2026.
CONTEXT	Press reports indicate the Commerce evaluation flagged Colorado, California and New York for particular scrutiny. A National Policy Framework for AI published on 20 March 2026 sets legislative recommendations, including preemption. An executive order cannot itself overturn state law: only Congress or the courts can.
WHY IT MATTERS	State obligations remain enforceable until a court rules otherwise or Congress legislates. Companies selling across states should keep planning for a patchwork, while tracking litigation that could remove individual state requirements.
WHAT TO WATCH	Lawsuits filed by the DOJ task force and first court rulings. Any formally introduced federal preemption bill. Conditions attached to federal broadband (BEAD) funding.

Sources: Baker Botts, 'U.S. Artificial Intelligence Law Update' (January 2026); The Next Web (19 April 2026); Executive Order 14365.

SIGNAL 04 · UNITED STATES · STATES — PRIORITY: MEDIUM

Colorado repeals and replaces its AI Act

SIGNAL

Colorado's SB 26-189, signed on **14 May 2026**, repeals and replaces the 2024 Colorado AI Act (SB 24-205). The new law takes effect on **1 January 2027**, instead of the 30 June 2026 date that had previously applied.

CONTEXT

The new statute moves from proactive risk management to transparency and consumer rights. It removes the duty of reasonable care, deployer risk-management programmes and annual impact assessments. Deployers must publish a notice about covered tools and, after an adverse consequential decision, disclose the tool's role within 30 days. Consumers can correct data and request human review. Elsewhere, California SB 53 (frontier AI transparency), Texas HB 149 (TRAIGA) and Illinois HB 3773 (AI in employment decisions) all took effect on 1 January 2026.

WHY IT MATTERS

The most demanding state regime in force for general business use of AI has become lighter and later. Deployers of AI in hiring, lending, housing or similar decisions should still prepare notices, explanation workflows and three-year record retention.

WHAT TO WATCH

Colorado Attorney General rulemaking, which conditions enforcement. Whether other states follow the narrower transparency model.

Sources: Eckert Seamans, 'Colorado Repeals and Replaces Its Landmark AI Statute'; Baker Botts (January 2026).

SIGNAL 05 · UNITED KINGDOM — PRIORITY: LOW

Voluntary model for frontier AI testing remains, legislation not ruled out

SIGNAL

The UK has no AI-specific statute and no mandatory pre-deployment testing of AI models. In evidence to Parliament on 8 July 2026, the AI Minister said legislation could eventually form part of the government's approach, while defending the current voluntary system.

CONTEXT

The UK relies on existing sector regulators applying cross-cutting principles. The AI Security Institute receives voluntary pre-deployment access to frontier models from major developers but has no statutory powers. An AI Regulation Bill was considered in a House of Lords Grand Committee on 4 June 2026.

WHY IT MATTERS

For B2B companies, UK obligations continue to come from existing law (data protection, consumer, equality and sector rules) rather than an AI act. Low near-term compliance change, but frontier developers face rising political pressure.

WHAT TO WATCH

Any government consultation on statutory testing or AISI powers. Regulator-specific guidance from the ICO, FCA and CMA.

Sources: eWeek, 'UK Weighs Statutory AI Pre-Deployment Testing' (6 August 2026); Hansard / Parallel Parliament, AI Regulation Bill, Grand Committee (4 June 2026).

CALENDAR

Key dates, next 24 months

Date	Jurisdiction	Event
2 December 2026	EU	New AI Act prohibitions apply; Article 50(2) deadline for generative systems placed on the market before 2 August 2026
1 January 2027	US · Colorado	SB 26-189 takes effect
2 December 2027	EU	High-risk obligations apply to Annex III systems
2 August 2028	EU	High-risk obligations apply to Annex I systems; delegated act on sector overlap due
2 August 2030	EU	Deadline for high-risk systems used by public authorities
Ongoing	US · Federal	DOJ AI Litigation Task Force challenges; possible federal preemption bill
Ongoing	UK	Possible consultation on statutory frontier AI testing

METHODOLOGY

How this briefing is produced

1. **Scope.** Topics, jurisdictions and the reader profile are defined in advance. For this sample: AI-specific law and policy in the EU, UK and US, read from the perspective of a B2B company.

2. **Gather.** We monitor official publications, legislative records and established secondary sources (law-firm client alerts, specialist research, quality press).

3. **Compress.** Each development is scored on impact and time-to-effect. Only the highest-ranked items become signals.

4. **Verify and deliver.** Every date and figure is checked against at least one cited source before publication.

LIMITATIONS

What this briefing is not

This is a sample produced to demonstrate format and method. It relies on public secondary sources and does not replace reading the primary legal texts. It is general information and does not constitute legal, regulatory, investment or financial advice. Status is as of 12 November 2026; later developments are not reflected.

SOURCES

Public sources consulted

[1] Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 (Artificial Intelligence Act) — eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1689/oj

[2] Regulation (EU) 2026/1744 (Digital Omnibus on AI) — eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2026/1744/oj

[3] Orrick, 'EU AI Act Update: Digital Omnibus Finalizes 8 Compliance Changes', 29 July 2026 — orrick.com

[4] Gibson Dunn, 'EU AI Act Omnibus Agreement — Postponed High-Risk Deadlines and Other Key Changes' — gibsondunn.com

[5] Cloud Security Alliance, 'EU AI Act GPAI Enforcement Goes Live', 3 August 2026 — labs.cloudsecurityalliance.org

[6] Baker Botts, 'U.S. Artificial Intelligence Law Update', January 2026 — bakerbotts.com

[7] The Next Web, 'Trump AI national standard to preempt state regulation', 19 April 2026 — thenextweb.com

[8] Eckert Seamans, 'Colorado Repeals and Replaces Its Landmark AI Statute: What Businesses Need to Know' — eckertseamans.com

[9] eWeek, 'UK Weighs Statutory AI Pre-Deployment Testing Amid Agent Security Incidents', 6 August 2026 — eweek.com

[10] Parallel Parliament, AI Regulation Bill, House of Lords Grand Committee, 4 June 2026 — parallelparliament.co.uk

ABOUT

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