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The US-UK Technology Prosperity Deal

An Analysis from BritishAmerican Business

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Introduction

On 16 September 2025, the United Kingdom and the United States signed the Technology Prosperity Deal (TPD)[1], a transatlantic pact aimed at collaborating on the development of the fastest growing technologies like AI, quantum, and nuclear. The signing of this Memorandum of Understanding between the two governments was part of the US President Trump's State Visit to the UK. It comes about four months after the signing of the Economic Prosperity Deal (EPD), the 'landmark economic agreement' the US and the UK reached on 8 May 2025, which imposed a baseline 10% tariff on the majority of UK goods exports to the US on top of the existing WTO MFN tariffs, expanded market access for agricultural products, reduced US tariffs on UK civil aerospace and automotive exports from the levels previously announced, and set out shared intentions to collaborate on digital trade and economic security. BAB has provided a detailed analysis[2] of the EPD.

Reaching an agreement on technology was explicitly mentioned in the Economic Prosperity Deal (EPD). In the official General Terms document for the EPD, the UK and US governments stated that "Alongside this document covering our trading relationship, we are continuing discussions toward a transformative technology partnership between our countries"[3]. This reference signalled the intention to develop a complementary agreement focused on strategic technologies, subsequently formalised in the TPD, which has become a strategic pillar of the EPD. Together, the TPD and the EPD form a coordinated framework for transatlantic economic and technological leadership.

The TPD sets out a framework for joint action in four key areas: artificial intelligence (AI), quantum technologies, civil nuclear energy (including fusion), and foundations for frontier innovation (including 6G, secure investment and positioning, navigation and timing, and research security). The deal aims to accelerate innovation, strengthen supply chains, and ensure both countries maintain global leadership in science and technology. The agreement includes commitments to co-develop frontier AI models, share compute infrastructure, promote secure and responsible AI standards, and support workforce development. It also outlines plans for joint research programmes in biotechnology, precision medicine, and space exploration; coordinated efforts to deploy advanced nuclear reactors and fuels; and harmonised approaches to quantum benchmarking, sensing, and industry engagement. It also reinforces shared values around openness, safety, and pro-innovation regulation, while positioning the UK and US as trusted partners in shaping global technology standards and markets.

This BAB paper provides an overview of the key elements of the TPD and outlines any existing cooperation in its focus areas. The paper analyses the strength of each commitment, with a specific view to the impact on business. The analysis also offers some recommendations for governments on how to bring the deal to life.

Our assessment follows the structure of the TPD – for ease of reference, we have numbered each individual commitment, ending up with a total of 27.

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[1] UK Government, Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding the Technology Prosperity Deal

[2] BritishAmerican Business, The US-UK Economic Prosperity Deal: An Analysis from BritishAmerican Business

[3] Department for Business and Trade, General terms for the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Economic Prosperity Deal

Our Assessment

Overall, the TPD marks a meaningful step in the economic and political relations between the UK and the US. The TPD is an immediate, tangible delivery on a commitment made in the Economic Prosperity Deal (EPD), signed on 8 May. It is welcome that the TPD creates a new vehicle for action while building on work done between agencies and stakeholders in the past. By focusing on AI innovation, civil nuclear energy, quantum technology, and frontier innovation, the deal reflects and reinforces the strategic importance of technology in shaping shared economic and security interests in areas where both the UK and the US can lead globally. By embedding a Ministerial-Level Working Group within six months of signing and committing to annual formal discussions within twelve months of the date the MoU becomes operative, the agreement establishes tangible mechanisms for sustained cooperation and accountability.

This institutional architecture is a welcome development, offering a structured forum to monitor progress, adapt to emerging challenges, and ensure that commitments translate into action. The deal also reflects a growing recognition that technology and trade are deeply intertwined, linking innovation policy with economic strategy in a way that could unlock new opportunities for businesses and strengthen transatlantic competitiveness.

While the ambition is clear and the foundations are promising, there remain areas where the deal could have gone further. Firstly, the agreement lacks legal enforceability, being structured as a non-binding MoU. This is not unusual in diplomatic contexts, and especially in the current era of political cooperation, but it does create a challenge for long-term durability and accountability of its commitments, especially given the similarity to pledges made under previous Administrations. The absence of clear timelines and measurable targets for each commitment further weakens the deal's operational clarity, making it difficult to assess progress or hold stakeholders to account.

Secondly, much of the language of the deal is broad and aspirational, with many commitments lacking the detail needed to guide implementation or inform business planning. Current talks between the UK and the US, which are aimed at establishing tangible actions following the signing of the EPD, are encouraging, and they should serve as a benchmark for action on the TPD. There is also an absence of provisions on data governance and cross-border data flows, which are foundational to digital trade and innovation. Without these, a number of commitments set out in the TPD would be more difficult to achieve.

What is more, for the UK and the US to develop a leadership in technology innovation, the implementation of the deal will depend on domestic policymaking that underpins the ambitions set out in the agreement. For example, in the UK in particular, energy affordability and resilience, in the short and in the long-term, will be critical to realising the deal's ambitions without compromising broader economic and environmental goals.

As the Ministerial-Level Working Group is scheduled to convene by mid-March 2026, the recommendations below, resulting from our analysis, can serve as a guideline for its agenda and discussion:

- **Continue advancing alignment on technical standards for emerging technologies,** such as AI and quantum computing. The inclusion of this in the TPD is a welcome step, and further progress will help reduce regulatory friction and accelerate innovation;
- **Establish robust and interoperable data governance frameworks** that enable the secure and seamless flow of data across borders, ensuring businesses can operate efficiently while maintaining high standards of privacy and trust;
- **Strengthen the resilience and longevity of the US-UK Data Bridge,** including through regular reviews and stakeholder engagement, to ensure it remains fit for purpose as technologies and regulatory environments evolve;
- **Work toward evaluating and removing policies that create barriers to fulfilling the potential of technological innovation and investment,** including using the 2025 Digital Services Tax (DST) review as an opportunity to re-evaluate the DST's long-term role and consider reforms that align with global standards and support the UK's ambition to be a hub for digital innovation;
- **Develop joint strategies for intellectual property protection in digital environments,** particularly in areas like generative AI and software, to safeguard innovation while promoting fair competition;
- **Integrate energy policy considerations into digital infrastructure planning,** ensuring that the expansion of data centres and compute capacity is matched by sustainable and affordable energy solutions. This will be critical to delivering the TPD's ambitions without compromising broader economic and environmental goals;
- **Introduce measurable targets and timelines** for each commitment to improve accountability and enable businesses to track progress and plan accordingly. **Clarify the operational details of joint initiatives**, such as the AI workforce development and quantum taskforces, to ensure they deliver tangible benefits and are not duplicative of existing efforts. While we were made aware that some implementation guides were shared internally between the UK and US governments, it will be fundamental to see the details of these guides made public as progress on the TPD commitments continues.

Administrative details/goals

- Convene a Ministerial-Level Working Group within six months of the date this MOU becomes operative: The Working Group is intended to serve as a strategic forum to guide bilateral cooperation, set priorities, and oversee the implementation of joint initiatives.
- Yearly formal discussions: Within twelve months of the date this MOU becomes operative, and every year thereafter, the Participants intend to convene formal discussions to assess progress under this MOU and determine the scope and direction of the subsequent phase of collaborative programs, taking into account emerging opportunities, policy developments, and shared strategic interests.

Commitments

Accelerating AI Innovation

- Collaborate closely in the build-out of powerful AI infrastructure.
- Facilitate research community access to compute.
- Support the creation of new scientific data sets.
- Harness expertise in metrology and evaluations to enable adoption and advance our collective security.

Focus areas/detailed deliverables	Background (history of cooperation)	Analysis
1. Establishing joint Flagship Research programs between US and UK science agencies for AI-enabled science in joint priority areas, including collaborating on the development of models and datasets in mutual priorities such as AI for biotechnology, precision medicine including for cancer and rare and chronic diseases, and fusion energy, including through joint funding opportunities and the allocation of compute via existing peered processes through resources.	The Atlantic Declaration (June 2023) laid the groundwork for deeper AI collaboration, emphasising shared leadership in critical technologies and establishing a US-UK Data Bridge to facilitate cross-border data flows. The National Science Foundation (NSF) and UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) already have an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that enables joint research proposals across a wide range of disciplines. This includes engineering, physical sciences, computer science, and quantum technologies. It was signed in 2023. New funding: Concurrently to the signing of the TPD, £150 billion in combined investment was announced for AI infrastructure and joint research, from companies such Microsoft, Nvidia, OpenAI,	These two commitments open up funding opportunities for UK-based firms and universities via NSF and UKRI, as well as access to compute resources through peered processes, which could benefit startups and SMEs. Collaborative R&D in high-growth sectors like biotech and fusion could also potentially accelerate commercialisation timelines. However, NSF and UKRI already had an MoU in place, signed in 2023. As such, there is a question on how these commitments can be further integrated into the new MoU. It will be fundamental to see more details to these Flagship Research programs, as well as true deliverables, to establish what the value of this is.
2. Advancing innovative research and development approaches to accelerate the application of AI for science, including automated labs and compute collaboration, including through an updated DSIT-DOE partnership and joint research opportunities supported through		

Focus areas/detailed deliverables	Background (history of cooperation)	Analysis
NSF, UKRI, and other relevant science funders.	Palantir, Blackstone, Google. This is inward investment from US companies into the UK.	
3. Catalysing an AI for space partnership between the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the UK Space Agency, including developing AI models for space applications, supporting science and exploration missions, such as lunar and Martian foundational models.	NASA and the UK Space Agency have a history of collaboration, including joint missions and instrumentation. The TPD formalises the collaboration on AI for space specifically. In October 2025, the UK Space Agency announced 23 new global projects, including AI for space sustainability and autonomous operations. The AI4S Institute, backed by UKSA, is pioneering AI for space traffic management and object behaviour analysis. NASA is actively developing AI-powered autonomous systems for space missions.	It's clear there is historic collaboration in this area, so this is not new, but having this commitment in the TPD formalises collaboration on AI for space, which is a good step forward. Overall, this is an important commitment if we take into account the rapid pace of AI development. Similar to other commitments in this agreement, this should open up new commercial opportunities in space AI applications, as well as provide export potential for UK-developed space AI solutions.
4. Advancing pro-innovation AI policy frameworks and efforts to support US and UK-led AI technology adoption.	In 2023, under then PM Rishi Sunak's leadership, the UK Government laid out its intention to implement a pro-innovation approach to AI regulation. Under the current UK government, led by PM Keir Starmer, the UK has taken a more cautious approach, focusing more on balancing innovation and safety. This was outlined in the AI Opportunities Action Plan, published in January 2025. Under the Biden administration, when it comes to AI regulation, safety and oversight were prioritised. The US, especially under Trump's administration AI Action Plan, published in July 2025, has taken a light-touch, innovation-first stance on AI.	This commitment is particularly important in light of recent policy shifts in both countries – looking at the current and previous UK and US governments, it seems that the advent of new governments in both the UK and the US has marked a change in approach to AI regulation in both countries: the US has moved from more a more safety-centred approach to a focus on innovation, and the UK has gone in the other direction. Some BAB members have expressed concerns over the direction that UK AI policy is taking, noting it is at risk of stifling innovation, and that it should try and differentiate itself from EU AI policy, especially where it can cause friction with the US. The US and the UK have an opportunity

Focus areas/detailed deliverables	Background (history of cooperation)	Analysis
		to develop a more lenient, innovation-focused AI policy, while always making sure to balance risks and safety. This is an opportunity for the US and UK to collaborate and lead the way globally when it comes to AI policy.
5. Promoting US and UK AI exports to offer the full stack of chips, data centres and models.		The strategic effort by both governments to position their countries as global leaders in the AI supply chain is commendable. This opens up commercial opportunities for players in both domestic markets.
6. Exploring opportunities for collaboration in building secure AI infrastructure and supporting AI hardware innovation.	Concurrently to the signing of the TPD, £150 billion in combined investment was announced for AI infrastructure and joint research, from companies such Microsoft, Nvidia, OpenAI, Palantir, Blackstone, Google. This is inward investment from US companies into the UK.	See analysis of commitment 1.
7. Developing the workforce of the future and ensuring US and UK citizens benefit from the opportunities of AI across the supply chain.	In both countries, there are some existing initiatives and programs that aim to equip workers with the skills needed to thrive in an AI-driven economy and ensure inclusive access to opportunities. These include: • A UK government-industry partnership led by the Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT), launched in June 2025, aimed at training 7.5 million UK workers by 2030, covering 20% of the workforce. • As part of the UK AI Opportunities Plan: TechYouth; TechGrad; TechExpert; and TechLocal.	It remains to be seen what this commitment will lead to in practice – the two countries seem to have their own separate domestic plans when it comes to workforce of the future, so more detail is needed on how this collaboration will improve the situation even further (such as, for example, what resources will be allocated to each commitment, and what is the envisioned timeline to see results).

Focus areas/detailed deliverables	Background (history of cooperation)	Analysis
	In the US, the AI Action Plan includes a focus on empowering American workers through AI literacy, open-source tools, and flexible training pathways.	
8. Advancing the partnership between the U.S. Center for AI Standards and Innovation and the UK AI Security Institute towards a shared mission to promote secure AI innovation, including through working towards best practices in metrology and standards development for AI models, improving understanding of the most advanced model capabilities, and exchanging talent between the Institutes.	The UK hosted the first AI Safety Summit in 2023, reinforcing its global leadership in responsible AI development. In April 2024, the US and the UK AI safety Institutes signed a Memorandum of Understanding to work together to develop tests for advanced AI models. CAISI and AISI have conducted joint red-teaming with OpenAI and Anthropic to identify vulnerabilities in frontier models.	See analysis to commitment 1. The Atlantic Declaration emphasised responsible AI development. The Tech Prosperity Deal formalises collaboration between the US Center for AI Standards and Innovation (CAISI) and the UK AI Security Institute (AISI). This commitment is particularly impactful on the UK side, as it provides UK firms with an opportunity to contribute to global AI safety frameworks.

Unleashing Civil Nuclear Energy

- Lead the world in a nuclear sector that will play a defining role in the future of energy, security, and economic might.
- Pioneer breakthrough technologies, streamline and accelerate regulatory processes, identify and address market barriers, secure our supply chains, beat strategic competitors to market dominance, and create high-paying jobs for American and British workers.
- Support the highest standards of safety, security and non-proliferation, and work together to drive global demand for US and UK standards.
- Pursue collaborative initiatives in the areas of advanced nuclear reactors, advanced nuclear fuels, and fusion energy.

Focus areas/detailed deliverables	Background (history of cooperation)	Analysis
9. Deepening collaboration on non-proliferation and security programs to create a safe and secure foundation for nuclear deployment into new markets, and to maximise certainty for industry.	The US and UK have a long-standing partnership in nuclear non-proliferation, dating back to the 1958 Mutual Defence Agreement. More recently, the Atlantic Declaration (June 2023) reaffirmed joint efforts to “support and facilitate the safe, secure, and sustainable	Overall, it is a good sign that civil nuclear energy is included in the TPD, as it fossilises ongoing existing commitments in this space, which were strengthened with the recent US-UK civil nuclear collaboration agreement. This improves certainty for firms operating in

Focus areas/detailed deliverables	Background (history of cooperation)	Analysis
	international deployment of advanced, peaceful nuclear technologies". To this end, a Civil Nuclear Partnership and a Joint Standing Committee on Nuclear Energy Cooperation (JSCNEC) were launched to deliver on shared commitments. In December 2023, a multilateral alliance (UK, US, Canada, Japan, France) pledged $4.2 billion to build resilient nuclear fuel supply chains. This alliance is nicknamed "Sapporo 5". At COP29 in Baku (Nov 2024), the US and UK signed a civil nuclear collaboration agreement focused on secure fuel and information-sharing. The Atombridge report (March 2025), championed by Josh MacAlister MP, the previous Co-Chair of UK Nuclear Energy APPG, proposed a trilateral framework for secure nuclear fuel and export standards.	sensitive markets, and provides opportunities for UK vendors to contribute to secure fuel supply chains. This commitment also provides enhanced export credibility through alignment with US non-proliferation standards. In early 2025, BAB had called for prioritisation and support by government of vendors across the US and UK through the initial first-of-a-kind building stages in its Statement of Support for the US-UK Civil Nuclear Collaboration Agreement. We also call for further utilisation of the US Export-Import Bank and UK Export Finance, as well as broader funding sources such as private equity, sovereign wealth funds, and green investment funds across the nuclear supply chain. Tax incentives and government-backed funds are additional tools to address challenges around first-of-a-kind building. This would help with the establishment of domestic nuclear supply chains, with less reliance on external countries across Europe and Asia.
10. Facilitating commercial partnerships while identifying and addressing market barriers to accelerate the deployment of advanced nuclear reactors in both the US and the UK. 11. Supporting the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the UK Office for Nuclear Regulation, and the UK Environment Agency (EA) to streamline and accelerate licensing, targeting reactor design reviews within two years, site licensing within one year, and the EA accelerating site permitting.	The US NRC and UK ONR have cooperated since 1975. A refreshed MoU signed in Sept 2025 aims to cut reactor design reviews to 2 years and site licensing to 1 year. There are plenty of examples of existing commercial partnerships in this space (e.g. X-Energy & Centrica; Holtec, EDF & Tritax; Oklo & newcleo). A few days prior to the signing of the TPD, the UK and the US announced the Atlantic Partnership for Advanced Nuclear Energy, aimed at introducing mechanisms for joint regulatory review,	BAB fully supports these commitments, something we already mentioned in our two-pager supporting the 2024 agreement. In our BAB statement, we called for incentivisation of public-private ownership of advanced nuclear sites by US and UK headquartered companies. US and UK private investment into new nuclear sites across the two countries would reduce energy security concerns and strengthen private investor confidence in the longer-term. Public-private partnership funding

Focus areas/detailed deliverables	Background (history of cooperation)	Analysis
	streamlined approvals, and ambitious timelines, with reactor design sign-offs targeted in two years and nuclear site licensing in one.	for pilots and demonstrations can highlight investment opportunities for US and UK HQ companies interested in supporting low-carbon energy infrastructure. Public-private partnership funding for pilots and demonstrations can highlight investment opportunities for US and UK HQ companies interested in supporting low-carbon energy infrastructure. It is also particularly important to have announced the Atlantic Partnership for Advanced Nuclear Energy, as it's one of the few concrete announcements coming out of the TPD, as it helps streamline regulation in a practical way - regulatory clarity and mutual recognition reduce entry barriers for developers, and reduced regulatory duplication lowers costs and risks.
12. Ensuring a secure and reliable supply chain for advanced nuclear fuels in both countries, and achieving full independence from Russian nuclear fuel by the end of 2028, including through coordinated action to ensure a diverse supply of commercially available advanced fuels to support our advanced reactor programs. 13. Advancing global markets and leadership for the Participants in advanced fission reactors and fuels, and championing safe and secure deployment of civil nuclear exports in third countries.	Historically, both countries relied on Russian-sourced enriched uranium. The US banned Russian uranium imports in 2024, with waivers allowed until 2028. The UK joined a multilateral alliance to build allied fuel capacity. Examples of projects: • Urenco's Capenhurst site in the UK is scaling HALEU production. • Radiant and Urenco signed the first UK-US advanced fuel export deal.	These commitments ensure supply chain resilience and provide new market opportunities for Uk fuel producers. In our Statement of Support for the US-UK Civil Nuclear Collaboration Agreement, BAB asked that policymakers work with companies to find a long-term solution to achieve a nuclear fuel supply domestically or through other closely allied partners, as current fuel supply reliance on third countries impacts the security of energy being exposed to external threats. We also noted how projects such as the TerraPower and Framatome North America pilot HALEU metallization pilot plant and the HALEU investment at Urenco's UK Capenhurst site are critical for achieving a safe, long-term, commercial enriched uranium fuel supply and

Focus areas/detailed deliverables	Background (history of cooperation)	Analysis
		improving investor confidence in advanced nuclear projects. Commitments 12 and 13 of the TPD further increase investor confidence, so they are welcome. Looking further ahead, consideration around a joint strategy for spent fuel management and decommissioning through knowledge sharing should be prioritised.
14. Facilitating coordination of research, development, and use of experimental facilities and data, including through AI, to lay the path toward cost-competitive fusion power plants. 15. Leading development of harmonized, responsible, pro-innovation policy and regulation to support the emergence of a US and UK-led global fusion energy market.	The Atlantic Declaration emphasised the focus on clean energy innovation. The UK's Fusion Futures Programme (£650m) and the US DOE's fusion roadmap laid the foundation for joint efforts. In November 2023, the UK and the US signed a formal fusion partnership. In December 2024, the two countries launched a £40.5 million joint fusion project with Tokamak Energy to advance clean energy technology that will unlock near-unlimited clean power. The funding was provided in equal parts by DOE, DESNZ, and Tokamak Energy. The same month, the UK Atomic Energy Authority and the Science and Technology Facilities Council's Hartree Centre teamed up with US-headquartered technology firm IBM to design future experimental fusion power plants.	Harmonised, pro-innovation policy is what BAB always advocates for, as it is business-oriented and helps reduce barriers to cooperation. We call on both governments to continue promoting cooperation of US and UK regulators, to help speed up the commercial deployment of AMRs and SMRs.
16. Exploring opportunities for novel applications of advanced nuclear energy, including civil maritime applications, and playing a leading role informing the establishment of international standards, potential establishment of a maritime	This is a new frontier.	We welcome this new commitment, which can open up an emerging export market for UK shipbuilders and reactor designers, as well as the potential for high-value manufacturing in coastal regions.

Focus areas/detailed deliverables	Background (history of cooperation)	Analysis
shipping corridor between the Participants' territories, and strengthening energy resilience for the Participants' defence facilities.		

Securing Quantum Advantage

- Join forces to be the first to realise true quantum advantage.
- Build powerful quantum machines that transform defence, finance, and healthcare, protect the Participants' citizens, and create high-skilled jobs.
- Deliver unmatched innovation and keep their countries safe, prosperous, and leading the pack.

Focus areas/detailed deliverables	Background (history of cooperation)	Analysis
17. Establishing a US–UK benchmarking taskforce to accelerate breakthroughs in benchmarking across quantum computing hardware, software, and algorithms. 18. Launching a transatlantic Quantum Code Challenge to mobilise researchers to discover and deploy breakthrough quantum algorithms aligned with real-world use cases.	The US and UK signed a Quantum Cooperation Statement in 2021, committing to joint research, training, and market development for quantum technologies. The Atlantic Declaration (2023) reinforced this with a shared workplan on emerging technologies, including quantum. In the past, there's been examples of collaboration on quantum between UK and US universities, spurred by the commitment in the Atlantic Declaration to "launch collaboration across priority technologies, such as quantum technologies". One example is the agreement signed in January 2024 by a consortium of universities with a US lab to build a new quantum experiment.	There are no details to date on how the taskforce is going to be structured and what objectives the group will aim to achieve.
19. Harnessing artificial intelligence and high-performance computing to accelerate quantum algorithm development and system readiness through coordinated research collaboration.	Both countries have invested heavily in quantum and AI convergence. The US NSF and UKRI have supported joint research hubs since 2021. In September 2025, NSF and UKRI invested $10 million in eight joint projects exploring	There is good history of collaboration in this area between the US and UK, so it's positive to see this commitment included in the TPD. Moreover, collaborative R&D may accelerate commercialisation timelines.

Focus areas/detailed deliverables	Background (history of cooperation)	Analysis
	quantum information in chemical systems. The same month, UK's ORCA Computing and Imperial College partnered with NVIDIA to demonstrate quantum neural networks in hybrid HPC environments. An NSF-UKRI funding call, part of the TPD, offers up to $500,000 for US researchers collaborating with UK quantum hubs.	
20. Advancing trusted, interoperable standards for quantum technologies through complementary multilateral and bilateral pre-standardization activities in quantum computing, sensing, and networking.	The 2021 Quantum Cooperation Statement emphasised shared principles for standards development.	Alignment of standards is always welcome, as it reduces barriers to collaboration. It can also ease future certification and market access.
21. Accelerating quantum sensing from lab to deployment by pursuing early stage, jointly supported research collaborations on priority societal challenges and by testing technologies via centres of excellence and national laboratories.	In 2023, the US DOE's SQMS Center started collaborating with UK institutions like Royal Holloway and NPL. The UK's QuSIT Hub (Quantum Sensing, Imaging and Timing) launched in 2024, building on the National Quantum Technologies Programme.	There is existing collaboration in this area, and this commitment could provide further commercialisation opportunities in healthcare, transport, and infrastructure.
22. Creating a US-UK Quantum Industry Exchange Program to spur adoption across defence, health, finance, and energy—through reciprocal industry engagements, aligned inputs on trade and technology policy, and targeted enduser showcases.	This is a new initiative, though it builds on existing and emerging collaboration between the US and UK in this area.	Similarly to commitments 17-18, more detail is needed here around frequence, timeline, deliverables, etc. The point on policy alignment is particularly important, as it could reduce trade barriers.
23. Advancing US-UK collaboration through our centres of excellence to trial and deploy sensing technologies exposing new science in real-world environments.	Same as commitment 21.	Same analysis of commitment 21.

Foundations for Frontier Innovation

- Collaborate to seek to ensure the foundations for frontier innovation are in place.
- Sharing expertise on research security, collaborating on secure telecommunications, critical national infrastructure and cyber.
- Support secure development of cutting-edge technologies that deliver real benefits for the Participants' citizens.

Focus areas/detailed deliverables	Background (history of cooperation)	Analysis
24. Research Security: deepen collaboration to protect their technologies and their people. Support continuing collaborative activities to share effective practices and information on systems to identify and mitigate threats to the research enterprise including: supporting capacity building for universities, research organizations, and industry; strengthening collaboration in threat analysis including in key technology areas; and leading allies and partners to adopt similarly rigorous practices to facilitate a trusted ecosystem of innovation.	The Atlantic Declaration (June 2023) emphasised the need to protect sensitive technologies and intellectual property, particularly from malign foreign influence. The Tech Prosperity Deal builds on this by formalising joint efforts to share best practices, strengthen threat analysis, and build capacity across universities and industry. MI5 and NCSC have warned of increasing cyber threats to UK research institutions. NSF and UKRI updated their research security policies in July 2025, including training and foreign talent risk mitigation. The National Academies of Sciences (US) and UK counterparts have convened workshops to assess research security efforts in higher education.	In light of increasing cyber threats, it's positive to see this commitment included in the TPD.
25. Securing 6G: Expanding their partnership in telecommunications innovation and supply chain resilience, the Participants intend to enable joint research and development in 6G-relevant technologies, such as software for AI-enabled 6G. This work is intended to be supported by joint efforts in standards bodies and in close partnership with industry, to shape global telecommunications standards with the Participants' shared priorities.	The US and UK have been aligned on telecom innovation since the 2021 G7 summit. The Atlantic Declaration and subsequent joint statements endorsed shared principles for 6G: secure, open, resilient by design. In 2023, the UK joined the Global Coalition on Telecommunications with the US, Japan, Canada, and others to coordinate 6G R&D and standards.	More clarity is need on what "in close collaboration with industry" means.

Focus areas/detailed deliverables	Background (history of cooperation)	Analysis
	NIST and NTIA are leading US efforts on AI-native 6G networks and Open RAN.	
26. Positioning, Navigation and Timing: Affirming their shared dependencies on certain critical infrastructure, the Participants intend to enhance cooperation on initiatives to improve timing resilience.	The UK launched a National PNT (Positioning, Navigation and Timing) Office and contingency strategies for telecoms, energy, and water. DHS and CISA in the US are piloting resilient PNT architectures for critical infrastructure.	Cross-border infrastructure alignment may ease deployment and provide new opportunities for UK firms in secure timing tech and services.
27. Secure Investment: Recognising the shared need to accelerate deployment of advanced critical technologies, the participants intend to collaborate on securing and scaling private capital towards developing these technologies to secure economic vitality and national interests.	The Atlantic Declaration called for deeper cooperation on economic security and technology protection. US and UK firms announced over £150 billion in joint investment, including Microsoft's largest UK commitment and NVIDIA's GPU rollout.	Concerns can be raised over data sovereignty and ensuring the UK benefits from foreign direct investment.

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