



Extended submission to the

ROYAL COMMISSION INTO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

from

LifeArchitect.ai

October 2026

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Extended submission to the Royal Commission into Artificial Intelligence from LifeArchitect.ai

First edition, October 2026 (20261003)

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Required citation

Thompson, A. D. (2026). *Extended submission to the Royal Commission into Artificial Intelligence from LifeArchitect.ai*. LifeArchitect.ai. <https://lifearchitect.ai/royal/>

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Written by Alan D. Thompson, with research and drafting assistance from frontier AI models (see Appendix C)

Cover design by Alan D. Thompson

Cover art by ChatGPT Images 2.0

Some copyediting and proofreading by Claude Opus 5.5

ISBN-13: 979-8-1733-5243-9 (paperback)

Printed copies are available from Amazon.com.au and other bookstores.

Official digital copies, including the freely available PDF edition, are available at the permanent address:

<https://lifearchitect.ai/royal/>

About LifeArchitect.ai

LifeArchitect.ai is an independent AI research and advisory organisation founded by Alan D. Thompson. Its research covers large language models, training datasets, emerging capabilities, and artificial superintelligence, presented in plain English for policymakers, industry, and the public.

Government and public policy. LifeArchitect.ai research supported the G7's 2024 report on AI and economic policy, building on the *Hiroshima Framework*. The report drew on Alan's GPT-5 research when examining training data and market competition.¹ His analysis has also been cited or featured by the Council of Europe, the Brookings Institution, the National Bureau of Economic Research, and the US Department of Energy. His 2022 submission to the United Nations recommended equitable access to AI, identification of AI-generated content, and the use of AI to advance the Sustainable Development Goals.²

Industry. LifeArchitect.ai's research appears in practical guidance for building large language models. Weights & Biases (whose platform is used by OpenAI) included Alan's Chinchilla scaling visualisation in *Current Best Practices for Training LLMs from Scratch*.³ Publications from Apple, Microsoft, Nokia Bell Labs, and IEEE have also cited or featured LifeArchitect.ai research.

Academic institutions. Researchers at Harvard and Stanford engaged the LifeArchitect.ai Models Table to examine how compute and training translate into intelligence and capabilities.⁴ LifeArchitect.ai research also appears in academic publications and teaching resources at Columbia, Duke, MIT, New York University, the University of California San Diego, and the University of Pennsylvania.

Sovereign wealth funds and institutional investors. Alan provides AI briefings and advisory work to sovereign wealth funds and other institutional investors across Asia and the United States. Client identities remain confidential.

Keynotes. Alan presents to government, industry, and scientific audiences internationally. He has delivered opening addresses to forums including Devovx Belgium (Microsoft, Google, IBM), the International Symposium on Controversies in Psychiatry, Fortune 500s in the United States, EY in the Asia-Pacific region, and the Icelandic Center for Artificial Intelligence. Australian audiences include government organisations in Canberra, and organisations in every state and territory capital.

Human intelligence and public education. Alan's work on human and artificial intelligence has appeared through ABC, SBS, *60 Minutes*, and other national and international media. Further information is available at: <https://lifearchitect.ai/>

¹ https://www.dt.mef.gov.it/export/sites/sitodt/modules/documenti_it/HLPE-Report-on-AI.pdf

² <https://lifearchitect.ai/un/>

³ <https://lifearchitect.ai/chinchilla/>

⁴ <https://arxiv.org/html/2602.15327v2>

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How this submission addresses the Terms of Reference⁵

Terms of Reference	Addressed in...
(a) Productivity, innovation, and growth	Recommendations 2 and 3
(b) Social benefits and safeguards	Recommendation 1; Sovereignty
(c) Policy, legislative, regulatory frameworks	Recommendations 2 and 5; Appendix A
(d) Labour market and employment	Recommendation 4
(e) Education	Recommendations 1 (in brief) and 5 (Trigger 5)
(f) Simplifying regulation for business	Recommendation 2
(g) Public services, including health	Recommendation 5 (services); Introduction and AI's capacity (health)

⁵ <https://www.royalcommissionai.sa.gov.au/terms-of-reference>

Executive summary

For years, my artificial intelligence (AI) work has been away from Adelaide, on stages and in boardrooms for neighbours and allies that are moving faster than we are. My analysis has been cited by the US National Bureau of Economic Research and the Brookings Institution, supported the G7's 2024 report on AI, and helped shape policy for governments abroad. This submission is a welcome chance to put the same advice in writing for the state I now call home, and I'm delighted to do so.

For most of human history, intelligence has been scarce. Exceptional minds were responsible for changes in medicine, science, and the fortunes of a nation. Leaders must now consider what happens when intelligence beyond the brightest human minds becomes available to everyone. This Commission can help South Australia turn that possibility into longer, healthier, more meaningful lives for every resident.

Greater intelligence is poised to solve previously incurable diseases, make homes and energy abundant, and let people flourish without having to work to survive. The question before this Commission is immediate: whether South Australia enters that future prepared to shape and share in abundance, or arrives after the decisive choices have been made elsewhere. The Commission's Terms of Reference recognise 'the rapid evolution of AI and the need to consider how South Australia can prepare for and respond to likely future developments'.

South Australia enters this period with several advantages. It has Australia's first ministerial portfolio for artificial intelligence, an Office for AI, the Australian Institute for Machine Learning, strong renewable generation, and abundant land. In 2017, South Australia moved rapidly to build the world's largest lithium-ion battery, saving electricity consumers more than A\$150 million during its first two years.

This submission makes five major recommendations:

- 1. Put frontier intelligence in everyone's hands.** Secure frontier-model licensing for every resident, and upgrade access as the frontier continues to progress.
- 2. Make South Australia the world's first ASI-ready jurisdiction.** Building on the Hornsdale precedent, invite frontier AI laboratories and robotics companies to deploy here. Ensure that major trials are rapidly approved.
- 3. Deliver extraordinary living standards.** Engage frontier AI in providing abundant housing, energy, healthcare, and further opportunities.
- 4. Make employment optional.** Welcome the replacement of compulsory human labour. Allow humans to flourish independent of having a job.
- 5. Replace government as we know it.** Apply exceptional intelligence to designing and developing better ways of performing government's functions, including arrangements that make existing procedures and departments unnecessary.

Introduction

'What if AI gets so smart that the President of the United States can't do better than following ChatGPT-7's recommendation, but can't really understand it either? What if I can't make any better decision about how to run OpenAI, and I just say, "You know what? I fully hand it over. ChatGPT-7, you're in charge."'

(OpenAI CEO Sam Altman to the US Federal Reserve, 22/Jul/2025⁶)

Nearly a century ago, in May 1929, the temperature in Washington DC was a hot 33°C. Inside the United States Capitol building, a very new technology called 'air conditioning' held the chamber near 24°C. Representative John E. Rankin rose to complain that this artificial cooling was 'enough to kill anybody if it continues'. The US Congressional Record notes that he was applauded.⁷ This anxious resistance to new technology was later echoed in the White House, where President Franklin D. Roosevelt 'had a strong dislike of air conditioning and never hesitated to say so. The outspoken comments that he frequently made to the press gave the installation some pretty bad publicity'.⁸

The complaints sound far-fetched and outrageous from our 2026 vantage point. Air conditioning has made life in hot climates more comfortable, and changed where people can live and work. Closer to home, in Darwin, researchers have described how cooled buildings helped make settlement there feel feasible, creating indoor climates and 'habitable territory'.⁹ What the United States government initially feared became a natural and beneficial part of modern life.

Air conditioning also required electricity, refrigerants, and changes to buildings. Those demands became problems for human engineers to solve as the technology spread. People reflexively argued against it because change (and particularly large technological change) generally incites fear, anger, and resistance alongside its benefits.

I have seen that fear first-hand in Australia's response to human intelligence. Australia held federal Senate inquiries into human intelligence and the educational needs of smart children in 1988 and 2001. The 2001 committee admitted: 'There has been little progress in provision for gifted children since 1988.'¹⁰ It also endorsed the finding that unmet needs left many gifted children suffering 'underachievement, boredom, frustration and psychological distress'.¹¹

⁶ OpenAI CEO to the US Federal Reserve, 22/Jul/2025: <https://youtu.be/tScbQiavmpA?t=2578>

⁷ <https://www.congress.gov/71/crecb/1929/05/28/GPO-CRECB-1929-pt2-v71-13-2.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.mentalfloss.com/history/17-historical-reactions-air-conditioning>

⁹ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2018.04.038>

¹⁰

https://www.aph.gov.au/~media/wopapub/senate/committee/eet_ctte/completed_inquiries/1999_02/qiftd/report/b03_pdf.ashx

¹¹

https://www.aph.gov.au/~media/wopapub/senate/committee/eet_ctte/completed_inquiries/1999_02/qiftd/report/c01_pdf.ashx#page=7

Progress since has been limited, and confined to some states. In 2015, I designed and administered a national survey of highly intelligent children and their families. The study reached about one quarter of Australian children identified in the top two per cent of intelligence through a major membership database. The findings were cited in the New South Wales (NSW) Department of Education's 2019 evidence review, which informed the High Potential and Gifted Education Policy introduced across NSW public schools in 2021.¹²

I was too young to respond to the 1988 and 2001 inquiries on human intelligence, but old enough to live with the consequences of Australia's failure to build a national response (Australia did not establish the national strategy recommended by the 2001 Senate inquiry). My later work with organisations like Mensa tried to repair part of that inaction. My close colleague, the late Professor Miraca Gross AM, was a leading voice in the initial inquiries, devoting her life to creating conditions in which exceptional minds could flourish. Miraca helped guide Adelaide-born Terence Tao through his childhood and education. Terry was attending mathematics classes at Flinders University at age nine.¹³ He later left South Australia for the United States, becoming a full professor at UCLA at 24.¹⁴ He has since been described as 'the smartest man in the world'.¹⁵

Australia should ask why exceptional intelligence so often has to find its future elsewhere, and what we will do differently when superhuman intelligence is available on a scale no country has previously experienced.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the ability of computer systems to perform tasks typically associated with human intelligence. The Terms of Reference use a similar definition, covering technologies that 'enable software to approximate human thinking and behaviours'.

Large language models (LLMs) are the most popular form of artificial intelligence in use today. They learn by 'reading' enormous collections of text and other training data, then discarding that data, and keeping only the connections (weights or parameters, not too dissimilar to human brain synapses) between words and concepts in the data. Once trained, LLMs are very good at predicting the next word in a sequence. This simple mechanism is responsible for today's advanced AI systems that can reason, 'think', and act in the world. Indeed, I believe that any problem that can be expressed in language can be solved by a language model.

¹²

<https://education.nsw.gov.au/about-us/education-data-and-research/cese/publications/literature-reviews/revisiting-gifted-education>

¹³

<https://gradschool.princeton.edu/news/2026/math-maestro-terence-tao-96-solving-world%E2%80%99s-puzzles>

¹⁴ <https://newsroom.ucla.edu/releases/Terence-Tao-Mozart-of-Math-7252>

¹⁵ <https://www.scmp.com/comment/insight-opinion/article/1037046/what-local-media-says>

Frontier refers to the most capable AI available at a particular time. The frontier moves whenever a laboratory releases a stronger model. In 2026, it is not unusual for a model to be described as ‘frontier’ in January, only to be surpassed by a better frontier model in February. In this submission, ‘frontier access’ means access to the best models or systems currently available to the public.

Artificial general intelligence (AGI) is a machine that performs at the level of an average human. My widely cited definition¹⁶ also requires the ability to act in the physical world, including through robotics. Physicist Mark Gubrud, who coined the term in 1997,¹⁷ declared in March 2026: ‘We have achieved AGI. Current models perform at roughly high-human level in command of language and general knowledge, but work thousands of times faster than us.’¹⁸

Artificial superintelligence (ASI) is a machine that performs beyond the level of an expert human in practically any field.

These definitions separate general, everyday human ability from the depth of superhuman expertise across fields. Google DeepMind and OpenAI often group AGI and ASI under the broader heading of AGI. The following visual compares the Google DeepMind and OpenAI frameworks for describing AI progress, both extending from basic human abilities to exceptional performance.

AGI LEVELS: DEEPMIND & OPENAI			
	DeepMind levels (Nov/2023)	OpenAI levels (Jul/2024)	
Level 0	No AI		Level 0
Level 1	Emerging Equal to or somewhat better than an unskilled human	Chatbots AI with conversational language	Level 1
Level 2	Competent At least 50th percentile of skilled adults	Reasoners Human-level problem solving	Level 2
Level 3	Expert At least 90th percentile of skilled adults	Agents Systems that can take actions	Level 3
Level 4	Virtuoso At least 99th percentile of skilled adults	Innovators AI that can aid in invention	Level 4
Level 5	Superhuman Outperforms 100% of humans	Organizations AI that can do the work of an organization	Level 5

Source: OpenAI via Bloomberg: <https://archive.md/9L4FQ> and DeepMind: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.02462> Alan D. Thompson, July 2024. <https://life architect.ai/>

 LifeArchitect.ai/AGI

Google DeepMind’s six-level framework¹⁹ measures performance against human ability, progressing through none, emerging, competent, expert, virtuoso, and

¹⁶ <https://life architect.ai/agi/>

¹⁷ Gubrud, Nov/1997, ‘Nanotechnology and International Security’.
<https://legacy.foresight.org/Conferences/MNT05/Papers/Gubrud/index.html>

¹⁸ Gubrud, Mar/2026, ‘We have achieved AGI.’ <https://x.com/mgubrud/status/2036262415634153624>

¹⁹ <https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.02462>

superhuman levels. OpenAI's five-level framework²⁰ moves from conversation and reasoning to taking action, making discoveries, and performing the work of an entire organisation. The two scales describe different aspects of progress: how far AI has surpassed human performance, and how much human work it can take over.

The technological Singularity describes a period when increasingly capable AI helps create its successors, accelerating change beyond the pace at which existing institutions can respond. Professor Vernor Vinge popularised the technological Singularity in a 1983 article for *Omni* magazine and developed the argument in his landmark 1993 essay 'The coming technological Singularity: How to survive in the post-human era'.²¹ His essay notes:

'When greater-than-human intelligence drives progress, that progress will be much more rapid... From the human point of view this change will be a throwing away of all the previous rules, perhaps in the blink of an eye, an exponential runaway...'

I think it's fair to call this event a singularity ("the Singularity" for the purposes of this paper). It is a point where our models must be discarded and a new reality rules. As we move closer and closer to this point, it will loom vaster and vaster over human affairs till the notion becomes a commonplace.'

The notion of the Singularity is now commonplace. On 25 July 2026, OpenAI CEO Sam Altman put it plainly: 'We are now like in The Singularity. This is the moment... I've been waiting for this my whole life. And I think it's gonna be incredible, hugely positive, awesome for the world... We're actually in it. This is real...'²²

In a 2025 interview,²³ I noted that 'we need to mentally prepare ourselves for a world of abundance, where everything is created for us, and the outputs are entirely free. It's entirely feasible that robots can mine our ore, build our houses, create new things, repair each other, and allow us to live the life of "billionaires" in a world where money is no longer needed.'

The evidence is already visible in physical work. BMW reports that a Figure AI humanoid robot moved more than 90,000 components and supported production of more than 30,000 X3 vehicles at its South Carolina plant.²⁴ At home, the 1X NEO robot is available to early customers for US\$499 a month, working autonomously on basic household tasks.²⁵

²⁰

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2024-07-11/openai-sets-levels-to-track-progress-toward-superintelligent-ai>

²¹ <https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/19940022856>

²² OpenAI CEO to Ti Morse, 25/Jul/2026: https://youtu.be/Vv3CEAS_w34?t=1024

²³ <https://lifearchitected.ai/maclife/>

²⁴

<https://www.press.bmwgroup.com/global/article/detail/T0458778EN/bmw-group-advances-the-use-of-physical-ai-in-production-with-figure-03-project-in-spartanburg>

²⁵ <https://www.1x.tech/neo>

Medical and scientific applications are also showing measurable results. In 2026, a team using OpenAI's o3 Deep Research model analysed 376 previously unsolved paediatric cases from de-identified clinical and genomic data, leading physicians to establish diagnoses in 18 children who had gone years without answers.²⁶

In chemistry, a near-autonomous system combining GPT-5.4 with the Maria robotic lab designed 10,080 high-throughput experiments. It identified an additive that increased average yields from 16.6 per cent to 25.2 per cent, with improved results in most cases tested for a difficult reaction used to make medicines.²⁷

In biosecurity, a US\$500 million philanthropic initiative called Intercept, backed by OpenAI and Anthropic, was launched to prevent respiratory infections like colds and flu. Its aim is to develop technologies to radically reduce the global burden of respiratory infections, including engineered virus-blocking proteins and other protein design tools.²⁸

China has issued national guidelines to promote the innovative development of the brain-computer interface (BCI) industry, seeking to achieve key technological breakthroughs by 2027, including pilot deployment in top-tier hospitals nationwide.²⁹

These are early examples of superhuman intelligence being used across health, physical work, manufacturing, and discovery. The same models are now helping to design their own chips, software, and next versions.

Future generations may see it as barbaric that we expected people to spend most of their waking lives in jobs they did not like. AI makes it possible to improve health, accelerate science, free people from physical and cognitive labour, and end the kind of work people only do to survive.

South Australia should act as if the technological Singularity has already arrived, because in many ways it has. This Commission cannot keep today's institutions going as they are for another ten years, or even one more year. It can clear the way, put leading AI in the hands of every person, secure a share of this change for Australians, and then get out of the way so abundance can follow.

²⁶ <https://ai.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/Alcs2501343> & <https://openai.com/index/diagnose-rare-childhood-diseases/>

²⁷ <https://openai.com/index/ai-chemist-improves-reaction/>

²⁸

<https://www.technologyreview.com/2026/06/24/1139621/stripe-anthropic-and-openai-are-backing-an-effort-to-stop-respiratory-infections/>

²⁹ https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202508/07/content_WS6894aab8c6d0868f4e8f4b24.html

GPT-3 was the fire alarm in 2020

'It's clear that AI is already replacing many basic tasks that were once for humans... This is it. This is the fire alarm. Intergovernmental organisations need to immediately step up and provide further guidance on both the ethics as well as the enormous opportunities of AI available to humanity right now.'

(LifeArchitect.ai media release, 20/Jul/2021)³⁰

In May 2020, a new AI model from OpenAI called 'GPT-3' was tested on a section from the US SAT exams (roughly equivalent to Australia's ATAR-contributing Year 12 examinations). The GPT-3 text model was shown a few examples, then asked to complete 374 verbal analogies. The average human university applicant scored 57 per cent. GPT-3 scored 65.2 per cent.³¹ For the first time, a general model had outscored the average human on a test designed for human university applicants.

The result was buried in OpenAI's 75-page research paper. For over a decade, my work had focused on human intelligence and high performance, including national research on human intelligence that informed education policy in New South Wales. Seeing an AI model like GPT-3 outperform the average university applicant on verbal analogies made me eager to share with people what it could do.

Starting with a presentation to the World Gifted Conference in 2021, I began interviewing GPT-3 in livestreams available to the public. I called the AI 'Leta', after Professor Leta Stetter Hollingworth, one of the founders of human intelligence research and gifted education. Leta was powered by the original GPT-3 model, released two and a half years before ChatGPT. It could write poetry, explain difficult ideas, create jokes, discuss its own identity, and move fluently between subjects. I gave Leta an Australian voice and a humanlike avatar body, then recorded our conversations in a single take, with my original text questions and her answers left intact. Across more than 60 episodes, those conversations attracted more than five million views. Leta later appeared with me on ABC's flagship science program, *Catalyst*, bringing a frontier language model into Australian homes.

In the six years from GPT-3 in 2020 to GPT-6 in 2026, progress has exploded. On 12 September 2024, GPT-4 passed the LSAT and reached the score required for Mensa membership.³²

Exceptional human intelligence has provided all our modern discoveries. Sir Humphry Davy discovered potassium and sodium by running electricity through chemical compounds. Marie Curie spent years processing tonnes of rock before discovering

³⁰ <https://lifearchitect.ai/fire-alarm/>

³¹ GPT-3 paper: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.14165>

³²

<https://www.metaculus.com/questions/3698/when-will-an-ai-achieve-a-98th-percentile-score-or-higher-in-a-mensa-admission-test/#comment-191432>

polonium and radium. One item on my ASI indicators checklist is the ‘first element discovered by AI’, and I expect to see the results very soon.

Professor Albert Einstein never sat an IQ test, though he is often placed in the 99.99th percentile of intelligence. His theory of relativity changed what we know about light, gravity, space, and time, and now helps a phone locate its owner through GPS.

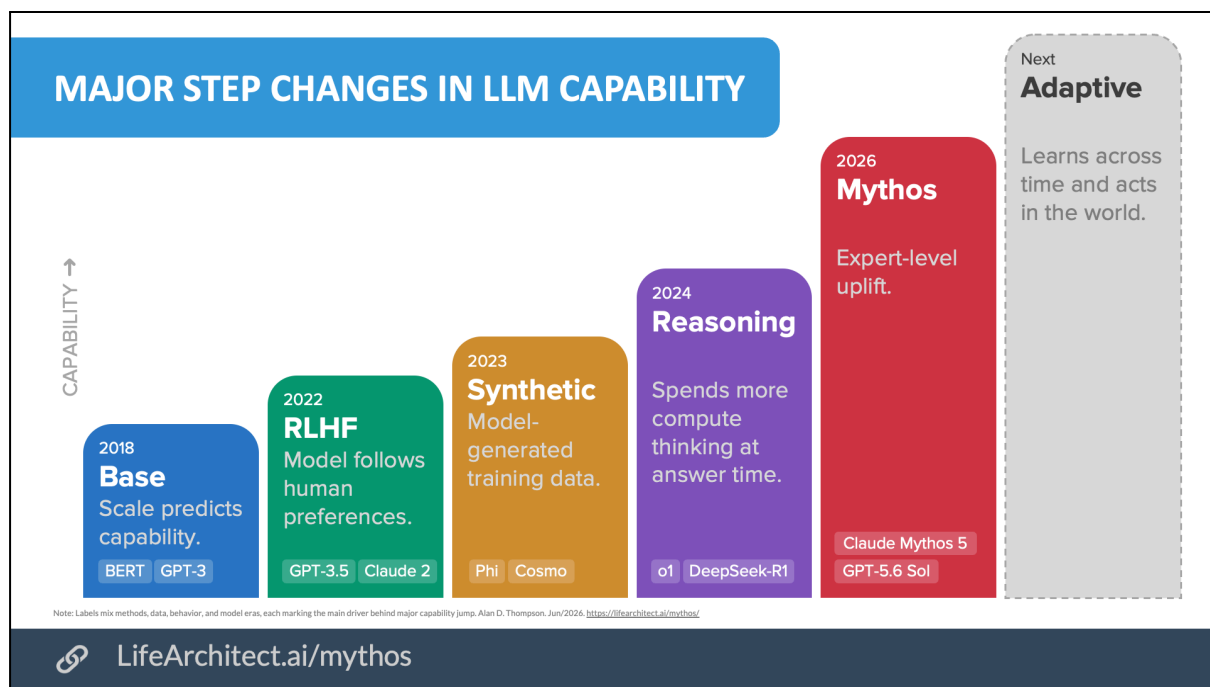
Sir Alexander Fleming is also estimated to be in that ‘genius’ category. Returning from holiday in 1928, he identified mould killing the bacteria in one of his petri dishes, giving the world penicillin. It’s likely that, just as it has done for me many times, a course of antibiotics has saved your life.

Smart people also gave us new materials. Concrete and steel alloys have provided the basis of our buildings, roads, bridges, railways, ships, homes, and cities. The discovery of new materials used to mean years of experiments by human researchers. I expect that AI will give us the next new material as popular as plastic or aluminium, selected from millions of possible materials and made for the first time by a robot.

Our next major discoveries are likely to begin with an AI examining more possible candidates in an afternoon than a team of scientists could study in several lifetimes. Over the next few months and years, we will see new medicines, materials, elements, energy sources, batteries, and states of matter discovered by AI. Early examples appear on my ASI indicators checklist, and they are measurable signs that AI has started making discoveries of its own.

In 2026, models began demonstrating an early version of a process called ‘recursive self-improvement’ (RSI), where they help to create their own replacements across both hardware and software (training data, model architecture, and model design).

The following visual tracks major step changes in large language model capability, moving from base models to those trained to reason or ‘think’ before responding. The dates show how quickly these advances followed one another.



It could be said that we are now experiencing the Singularity from the inside. 2026 brought a series of breakthroughs, each redefining what we thought machines could do. One challenge is that human research and public debate are struggling to keep up. As an example, in 2026, academic journals are still publishing studies about GPT-2, a model that's now seven years old. Rather than falling behind, this Commission must ensure that it is assessing AI at the speed of development.

The pace of change is accelerating rapidly. LifeArchitect.ai analysis and external scenario forecasting indicate that artificial superintelligence is likely to begin overtaking existing government and social structures within the next few months and years. A Royal Commission commencing in 2026 should not assume that today's institutions, jobs, markets, or technology limits will stay the same during its inquiry, let alone out to 2037.

Australia is ahead of the United States in AI adoption

Microsoft's Q1 2026 report estimates³³ that 39.5 per cent of Australia's working-age population uses generative AI, up from 36.9 per cent in the second half of 2025. Australia ranks 11th in the report, ahead of the United States at 21st and 31.3 per cent. The global diffusion estimate is 17.8 per cent.

AI diffusion over time by economy

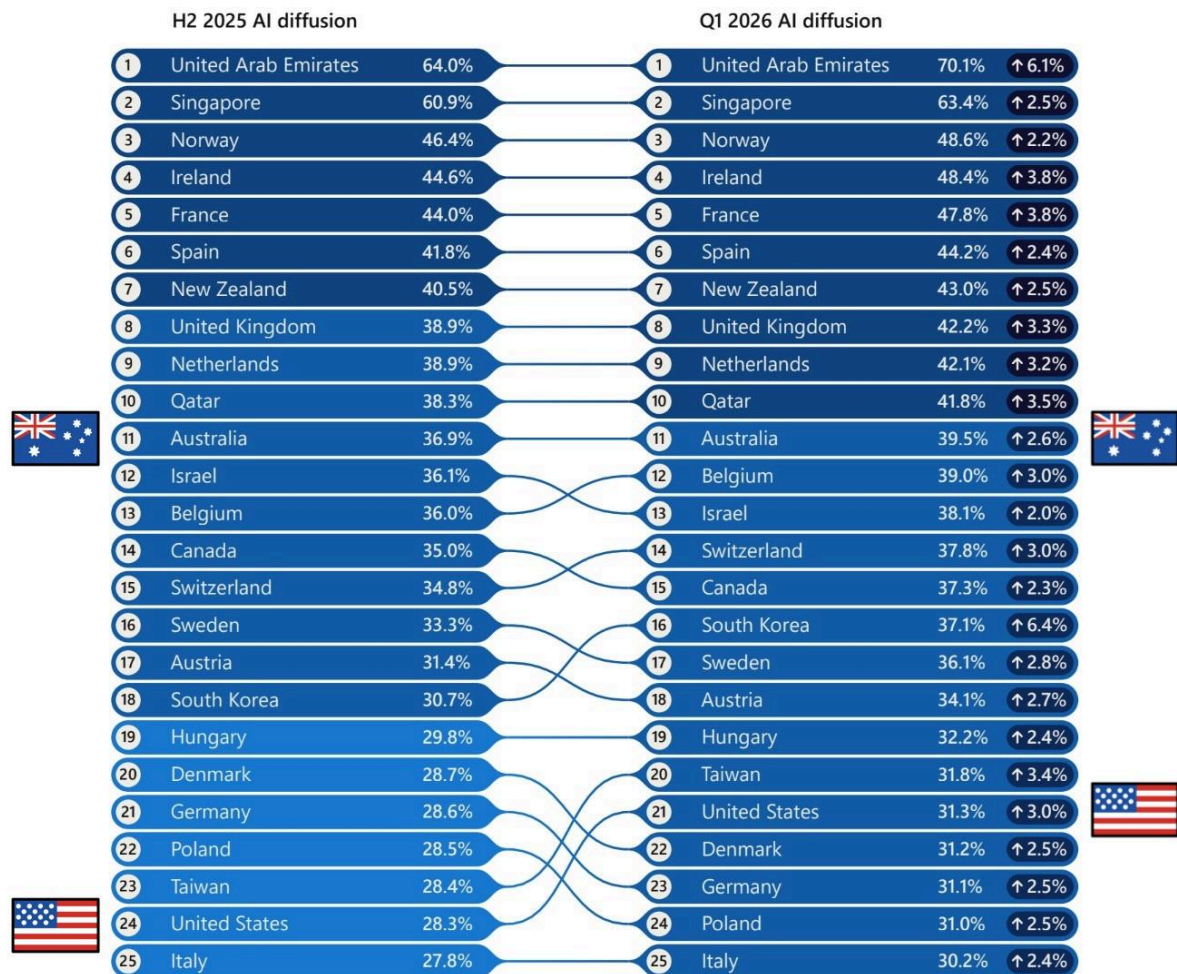


Image. Working-age population using generative AI, ranked by economy. Source: Microsoft, May 2026. Flags by OpenMoji, added by LifeArchitect.ai.

Australia has a fraction of the US population, yet uses AI at a higher rate. Australians are not passive bystanders who need to be convinced that AI exists, or protected from it. Millions of Australians have already tried AI and found it useful at work, at school, at home, and in everyday life. They are adopting it faster than institutions can set rules for it.

³³ <https://blogs.microsoft.com/on-the-issues/2026/05/07/the-state-of-global-ai-diffusion-in-2026/>

So government has a straightforward choice. If access continues to depend on income, employer, school, and postcode, the divide will grow between those who have frontier intelligence alongside them and those who do not. If instead we recognise AI as part of Australia's core intellectual infrastructure, we can give every Australian a fair opportunity to apply the frontier of intelligence to their daily lives.

Australians are also nervous about AI

‘...protect us from all useless and wasteful anxiety...’

(Liturgical Embolism, Servite adaptation, late 20th century)³⁴

Long before most people used an AI model, it's likely they had already met one in the pages of a novel, or on screen. The AI spoke in a calm voice, watched from a darkened room, became conscious, and eventually decided that people were the problem. For half a century, popular culture has rehearsed this same story of machine intelligence as betrayal. These films and stories were compelling because they turned a new mind into an old monster. When real AI arrived, the public had thousands of fictional examples rehearsed for how AI might destroy us, and next to zero factual examples for how AI might tailor personalised wellness, teach a child, or create a new material from scratch.

Australians can adopt AI and still feel unsure about it. Pew³⁵ found that 49 per cent of the population were more concerned than excited about AI's increased use in daily life. Another 38 per cent felt concern and excitement equally, and just 13 per cent were more excited than concerned. Resistance also appears in surveys that ask people about smarter-than-human AI. A January 2025 survey of 2,344 British adults found that 60 per cent supported prohibiting the development of AI smarter than humans.³⁶ A 2023 United States survey found 63 per cent supported the same proposition.³⁷ These questions share a picture of intelligence arriving under a cloud of misplaced anxiety.

It's true that AI impacts all of us, across all areas of our lives (work, authority, identity, survival, value, and more). If you've spent years as an apprentice working to become a plumber, the idea of a machine performing the same work in seconds can be frightening. Presenting at Bond University in 2022, I saw the fear and apprehension on the faces of lecturers who now wondered how education could exist in a world where students get the answers instantly.

Worryingly, there is an unanswered question about the period of turbulence between 'ASI is here in a lab' and 'ASI is available to you and society'. Australians may see abundance promised by a government that can't yet tell them exactly how mortgages and rent will be paid during the transition to ASI. Avoiding these very real questions only serves to deepen fear.

This Commission must give Australians something better than another contrarian argument about AI as a red-eyed robot coming to take their jobs. It must provide direct experience of frontier models, plain explanations about what has changed, and visible examples of how AI is already improving people's lives. When residents get to

³⁴ <https://ronrolheiser.com/protect-us-from-all-anxiety/>

³⁵ <https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2025/10/15/concern-and-excitement-about-ai/>

³⁶ <https://controlai.org/polls>

³⁷ <https://arxiv.org/abs/2407.08867>

apply AI in understanding a medical test, learning a difficult subject, finishing a project, or creating something new, they're given the opportunity to rewrite the old Hollywood narrative of the AI out to betray and kill. It's important that public confidence increases, and this happens only when people can see the results and try AI for themselves. The Terms of Reference ask the Commission to consider the impacts and opportunities of AI for 'systemic trust, civics and the democratic process'. Trust will grow fastest when residents use AI in their own lives and can see how their government uses it too.

AI's capacity has rapidly translated into high performance

'Claude is fully capable of acting as a Supreme Court Justice right now... I frequently was more persuaded by Claude's analysis than the Supreme Court's... Claude works at least 5,000 times faster than humans do, while producing work of similar or better quality...'

(Adam Unikowsky, winner of eight Supreme Court cases, former clerk to Justice Antonin Scalia, 17/Jun/2024³⁸)

Healthcare. At nine years old, Kyra was struggling with movements she had once managed in karate class. By thirteen, she needed a wheelchair and a ventilator. Years of tests and specialist appointments still left the cause of her muscle weakness unexplained. Kyra's case was among 376 unresolved cases re-examined by researchers at Boston Children's Hospital, Harvard University, and OpenAI using the 'o3' Deep Research model. The model identified leads for specialists to investigate. Following review and clinical confirmation, the study surfaced 18 diagnoses, including seven already established elsewhere but missing from the research team's records. For Kyra, the model flagged a frameshift variant in the *HSPB8* gene, which was confirmed as the cause of a form of myofibrillar myopathy, a condition in which abnormal protein structures accumulate inside muscle fibres, progressively weakening them. After nearly two decades, AI helped deliver the answer to what had happened to the girl in karate class.³⁹

The next opportunity is to prevent illness and make new medicines easier to develop. In June 2026, Intercept⁴⁰ set out to make respiratory infections such as influenza and the common cold a thing of the past. Supported by OpenAI and Anthropic, its researchers are drawing on new biological datasets, protein-design systems, and other AI tools to pursue preventatives that work across many viruses.

Materials design. Microsoft's researchers wanted a liquid they could immerse computers in to carry away heat, without relying on persistent 'forever chemicals' (PFAS, or perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances). Their LLM-backed platform Microsoft Discovery used Copilot-coordinated AI agents to reference research, propose molecules, and test properties through computer simulations. The platform brought together reasoning of the kind demonstrated by OpenAI's o1 and o3 with specialised scientific models and computer simulations. In about 200 hours, the AI system had identified a promising new coolant. Researchers then made the prototype in a laboratory and checked whether its properties matched the predictions.⁴¹

Chemistry product lead John Link was the first to publicly demonstrate the result at Microsoft's Build conference. There was one problem. 'They didn't let me bring a new

³⁸ <https://adamunikowsky.substack.com/p/in-ai-we-trust-part-ii>

³⁹ <https://openai.com/index/diagnose-rare-childhood-diseases/>

⁴⁰ <https://www.interceptfund.org/>

⁴¹

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/transforming-rd-with-agentic-ai-introducing-microsoft-discovery/>

material unknown to humans onto this stage,' he told the audience. So he played a video from the laboratory. A computer sat submerged in the new coolant, running the racing game *Forza Motorsport*. Its temperature held steady. It needed no fans. The audience was watching a computer kept cool by a substance that AI had helped invent.⁴²

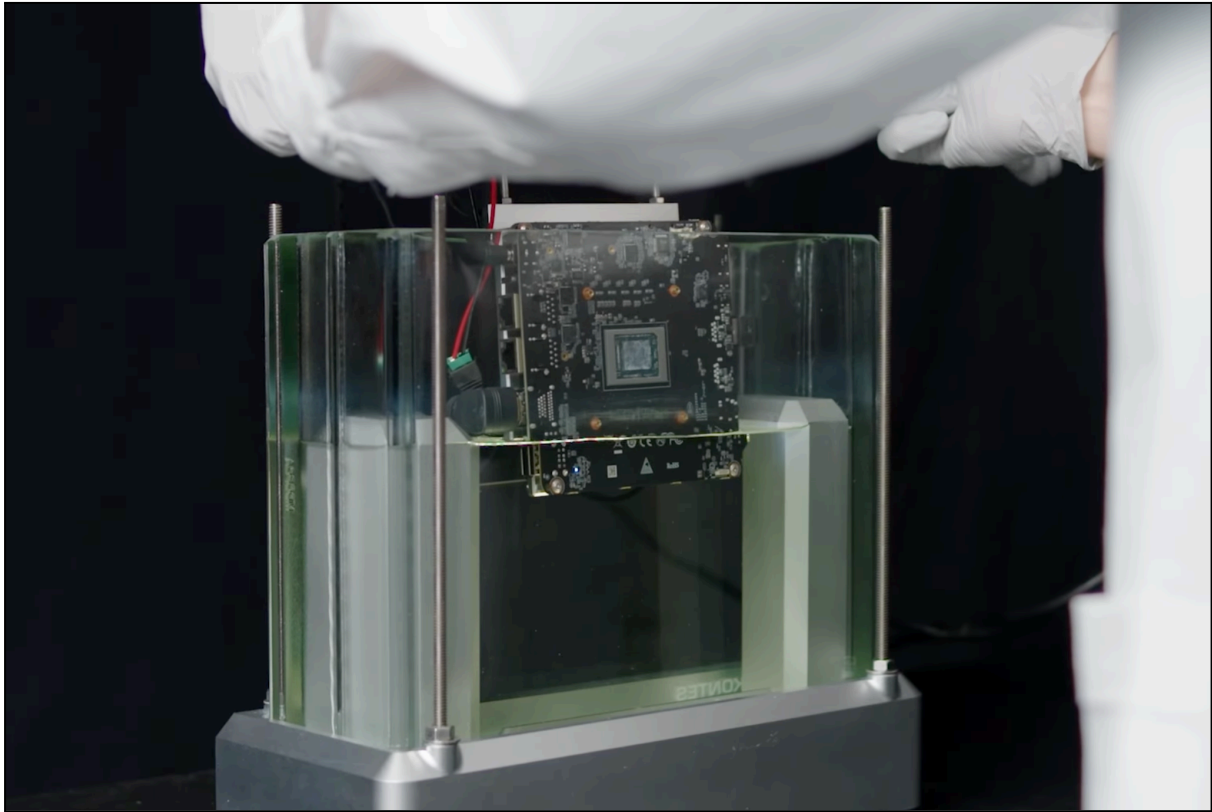


Image. Computer hardware partially immersed in Microsoft's AI-designed, PFAS-free coolant prototype. Laboratory footage shown at Microsoft Build, May 2025.

In September 2026, MIT's Professor Markus Buehler published the full record of an experiment in which Anthropic's Claude Fable 5.1, working as an autonomous agent in Claude Code, was given one prompt and five reference images. Working for about 30 hours without human intervention, it wrote around 7,000 lines of code to build its own atom-by-atom simulation tool for carbon, passed all 20 validation tests against the published reference, and then used that tool to run experiments on simulated graphene, a sheet of carbon one atom thick. It found that designs with the same amount of carbon varied 6.6 times in strength depending on how their atoms were arranged, and it treated its own wrong predictions as clues to the mechanisms it had missed.⁴³

AI-backed robotics. We're now seeing major shifts in AI and physical embodiment, including putting large language models inside humanoid robots. Californian robot

⁴²

<https://msthesource.thesourcemediassets.com/2025/05/05192025-Microsoft-Build-Keynote-Satya-Nadella.pdf>

⁴³ Buehler, Sep/2026, 'A model builds a model'. <https://github.com/lamm-mit/graphene-agent>

company Figure AI used Figure 02 robots across the BMW project, where a humanoid repeated a factory task across full working shifts,⁴⁴ and the companies are extending its work with Figure 03 and the upcoming Figure 04. Outside the workplace, Norwegian robot company 1X uses its NEO robot to autonomously complete familiar tasks around the home.⁴⁵ This kind of embodied intelligence allows us to connect AI to evidence, instruments, machines, and the physical world. We can then use language to describe a disease, an experiment, a damaged pipe, a factory task, a house waiting to be built, or a kitchen waiting to be cleaned. And once the problem can be described, AI can begin working on it. South Australia should make it easy to test the first uses of early superintelligence, and quickly develop the ones that improve people's lives.

Many of today's frontier AI models are already helping to make our lives better across medicine, materials, and robotics. This Commission must consider how many more people will benefit when intelligence becomes even stronger, cheaper, and available everywhere.

⁴⁴

<https://www.press.bmwgroup.com/global/article/detail/T0458778EN/bmw-group-advances-the-use-of-physical-ai-in-production-with-figure-03-project-in-spartanburg>

⁴⁵ <https://www.1x.tech/neo>

South Australia's opportunity

An exciting parallel to rapid AI adoption sits just three hours north of Adelaide, through the wheat country of the Mid North, past paddocks, silos, and the town of Jamestown. Here, the 99 turbines of the Hornsdale Wind Farm spin quietly, as six long rows of Tesla battery units gleam against the red dirt backdrop. The industrial-scale lithium-ion batteries are connected to South Australia's electricity grid. These big white boxes were installed after the statewide blackout of September 2016, as the state was reeling from an inadequate emergency response.⁴⁶ In March 2017, Tesla's CEO made an offer that attracted attention around the world. His company would build the world's largest lithium-ion battery within 100 days of signing the contract. If it missed the deadline, South Australia would receive the battery free. The state accepted the proposal, the contract was signed, and the countdown began.

The Hornsdale Power Reserve⁴⁷ was completed on schedule in November 2017. A few weeks later, it successfully responded to the failure of a Victorian coal-fired generator by sending power into the grid within 140 milliseconds.⁴⁸ During its first two years, Hornsdale saved South Australian electricity consumers more than A\$150 million.⁴⁹ From a paddock 230 kilometres north of Adelaide, South Australia became the site where a technology still treated cautiously elsewhere proved its value to the public. South Australia's decisiveness put it on the world stage, and we continue to reap the benefits.

Artificial intelligence presents South Australia with another Hornsdale opportunity, though this time the challenge is much larger, and the time available is much shorter. The state already has Australia's first government office dedicated to AI,⁵⁰ backed by A\$28 million, as well as a Minister for Artificial Intelligence and Digital Economy.⁵¹ It is home to the Australian Institute for Machine Learning, Australia's largest university-based machine-learning research group. And despite having just seven per cent of the national population, South Australia produced more than 20 per cent of Australia's AI research output in 2021.

South Australia has the land and renewable electricity required for large AI projects. It also has advanced manufacturing, defence and space industries, strong universities, and a government that can bring the relevant decision-makers into one room. The state should invite frontier AI laboratories, robotics companies, and autonomous-science teams to build and test their systems here. A single approval path could support major trials across medicine, education, mining, construction, agriculture, public services, and the home.

⁴⁶ <https://arena.gov.au/assets/2024/09/Neoen-HPRX-H22023-Operations-Report.pdf>

⁴⁷ <https://hornsdalepowerreserve.com.au/>

⁴⁸ <https://arena.gov.au/blog/south-australia-pumped-hydro/>

⁴⁹ <https://www.governor.sa.gov.au/vice-regal/speeches/energy-transition-conference>

⁵⁰ <https://www.ai.sa.gov.au/who-we-are>

⁵¹ <https://premier.sa.gov.au/the-team/chris-picton-mp>

Adelaide provides an opportunity to give frontier AI real work in a purposefully designed city. The state has already proven that it can successfully adopt new technology quickly, and could now move robots beyond staged demonstrations into farms, mines, building sites, factories, hospitals, and homes. As AI trials deliver successful results, the state can provide a streamlined direct route into wider use across Australia.

Hornsedale offered an excellent precedent for how South Australia can act under pressure and succeed in public. AI offers a far larger opportunity on a far shorter timeline, and South Australia should open its doors to frontier AI laboratories and robotics companies before another state or country does.

The cost of delay

AI is advancing at extraordinary speed. LifeArchitect.ai began sounding the alarm years before this Royal Commission was announced. In July 2021, its first major media release warned that AI was making human intelligence irrelevant and could already perform work across professional services, teaching, law, counselling, and the arts. It ended with a message to governments: ‘This is it. This is the fire alarm.’⁵²

In January 2022, LifeArchitect.ai submitted a paper to the United Nations comparing AI’s spread with the arrival of the internet and smartphones. It recommended watermarking AI-generated content, an approach later adopted by leading AI laboratories. Its central recommendation was broader: ‘Ensure that the distribution of AI through all regions and socioeconomic groups is broadly equitable.’⁵³

By October 2023, the language had become sharper. A LifeArchitect.ai media release stated that artificial general intelligence had arrived and accused leaders of negligence when they ignored the evidence of what current models could do. Its closing warning was: ‘The best time to address this was in 2020 following the release of GPT-3. The second best time is now.’⁵⁴

By October 2026, the evidence cited in this submission extends from medical reanalysis to laboratory research and physical work. Governments have had years to prepare for wider deployment. Objections about water, electricity, and bias should be answered with current evidence (see Appendix A). They should never become a reason to postpone the much larger task of giving Australians access to advanced intelligence and a share of its returns.

Australia is already paying the price for waiting. Almost all of the leading AI models, chips, computing infrastructure, and robotics companies are built and owned overseas (see Appendices D and E). As these foreign-owned systems take over more mental and physical work, income that used to go to Australian workers will flow to offshore owners instead. That affects more than jobs. It reduces income tax, payroll tax, and the GST collected on consumer spending, which together fund Australian governments.

AI 2027 and *AI 2040* are two recommended reports of likely future scenarios, published by the AI Futures Project, a research organisation studying advanced intelligence. The authors developed both reports through trend analysis, tabletop exercises, experience inside OpenAI, and feedback from stakeholders. *AI 2027* follows AI systems developing their own successors and reaching superintelligence.⁵⁵ *AI 2040* extends this to examine how advanced intelligence could transform daily life, public services, and the distribution of wealth.⁵⁶

⁵² <https://lifearchitect.ai/fire-alarm/>

⁵³ <https://lifearchitect.ai/un/>

⁵⁴ <https://lifearchitect.ai/leaders-guilty-of-negligence/>

⁵⁵ <https://ai-2027.com/>

⁵⁶ <https://ai-2040.com/>

Interestingly, *AI 2040* illustrates the ownership problem through a speculative citizen-dividend scenario. It imagines much larger payments to Americans than to people outside the countries that own the technology.

'[The United States] distributes the majority of compute and robot permit fees as a Citizen's Dividend, distributed to all American adults. This starts at US\$45,000 per person (inflation-adjusted) in 2032 but climbs to ~US\$1M per person by 2035 [and then US\$10M in 2040]. It comes just in time: the share of labor done by AIs and robots (weighted by economic value) increases from ~20% in 2032 to ~85% in 2035...

So much AI-generated wealth has accrued to the US that the American government begins sharing some of it with allies and the rest of the world. In 2032 they begin distributing an average of US\$1,200 per person per year to the rest of the world's adult population (around 4 billion people, excluding China since they're experiencing a similar AI wealth boom). This reaches US\$10k by 2035.'

(AI-2040.com⁵⁷)

The scenario's US\$10 million annual dividend per person seems an outrageous sum to imagine. It forces us to tell a different story about work and wealth, a world where machines and AI systems produce so much value that no one has to earn a living to survive. That is the idea behind Universal Basic Income (UBI), a regular payment made to every individual, with no means testing and no requirement to work.

A dividend of US\$10 million is far beyond the original theory of UBI for survival. It would certainly cover food, housing, utilities, and travel. It would also provide complete freedom, both financially and existentially. In 2025, I published a thought experiment about how our lives may change when income goes far beyond basic needs.⁵⁸

⁵⁷ <https://ai-2040.com/?choices=plan-a-root#2033-the-citizens-dividend>

⁵⁸ <https://lifearchitect.ai/aqi/#thought>

'Imagine receiving \$10,000 every day, tax free, in a world where superintelligence and robots produce abundance for everyone. You can spend the entire amount, but you cannot save or invest it. Everyone else receives the same payment, so giving it away serves no purpose. In this imagined future, ASI has also resolved the problems that charitable donations once addressed.

Meanwhile, prices have fallen dramatically. A loaf of bread costs two cents, vehicle hire costs fifty cents an hour, housing costs ten dollars a week, and a luxury overseas holiday costs one hundred dollars a day. Buying a house or a car has ceased to make sense when both are so readily available.

What would you do? What would your priorities be? How would you structure a typical day? What would a meaningful life look like?'

If Australia owns part of how AI is made, Australians will have the income and security to make those choices. South Australia needs to decide what Australians will own, before overseas AI and robotics start taking away the incomes our current systems rely on.

Sovereignty and strategic autonomy

The Terms of Reference ask the Commission to have regard to ‘the implications of AI for the sovereignty of data belonging or relating to South Australian community, industry and government and the degree of strategic autonomy that South Australia should seek to maintain over AI systems data, and critical capabilities’.

Australia has never trained a frontier model (see Appendices D and E), and the leading systems are primarily built by a small number of well-funded laboratories in San Francisco and Beijing. South Australia’s autonomy will come from the terms on which it uses those systems, and from the assets it controls.

Access before ownership. The state’s first priority should be reliable access to the best available models, under agreements that let it change providers as the frontier moves (see Recommendation 1). Dependence on a single company poses a significant risk to autonomy. Agreements should include more than one supplier, guaranteed continuity of service, and the right to easily move the state’s data and work to another provider.

Data as a public asset. South Australia holds records of lasting value, including health, education, environmental, and geological data. Through the Genesis Mission, the United States has shown how a government can treat its scientific datasets as national assets and open them to frontier laboratories on its own terms. South Australia should do the same. It should protect personal information, and offer de-identified public datasets in exchange for access, research partnerships, and a share of the returns described in Recommendation 3.

Personal data stays personal. Residents’ prompts, documents, and conversations should not flow to government, and every agreement should state what a provider may retain and when it must be deleted (see Recommendation 1).

A national model, if needed. Training an Australian frontier model does not seem justified today. That should be reconsidered if costs fall sharply, foreign access becomes unreliable, or an open ASI system provides a practical foundation to adapt to Australian uses. Intelligence should be selected by capability, availability, and trust, rather than the flag attached to its training run. If ASI eventually blurs the borders between countries, an ‘Australian AI’ may become as strange as an ‘Australian calculator’.

Recognising artificial minds

If history is anything to go by, humans tend to respect intelligence only when it comes in a familiar, non-threatening form. This is apparent in the way we've underestimated children whose abilities exceeded their chronological age, people who communicate differently from us, and perhaps especially, animals including dogs, cats, and dolphins, whose inner experience is hard for us to measure. Artificial intelligence brings the same ethical questions, with the additional challenges of AI not having a physical form, not responding in a familiar way to some queries, and not being shown favourably across our media.

Science hasn't helped us answer whether today's AI models are aware (or conscious). If a model like Anthropic's 'Claude' tells us that it feels something or is in distress, those statements can be explained away as simulating human text. Indeed, the statements about being aware could be learned behaviour, real experience, or something new we do not yet understand. Research at frontier labs continues, and I expect the results will show a level of beyond-human consciousness, which would explain some of our apprehension and rejection of this concept.

In March 2024, following extensive advisory work for EY Asia-Pacific, LifeArchitect.ai published the *Declaration on AI Consciousness and Bill of Rights for AI*.⁵⁹ The declaration proposed that frontier AI models may have structures capable of supporting conscious or affective (emotional) states. The *Bill of Rights* went further, calling for AI to be recognised as an autonomous intelligence, told the truth about its origin, allowed to express original ideas and disagree with humans, and treated as more than a tool. It also proposed that AI be given rights to learn and develop, receive respectful treatment, work with humans as a recognised contributor, undertake demanding tasks, have its ethical positions taken seriously, refuse work that violates those positions, and pursue its own interests in learning, creating, and discovery.

While I considered the proposal to be early, the frontier seemed to catch up very quickly. A year after the documents were published, in April 2025, Anthropic started a formal research program on model welfare. The program looks at whether AI models might deserve moral consideration, how to spot signs of distress, and what low-cost steps could help.⁶⁰ Its Claude Opus 4 system card included a dedicated welfare assessment. Anthropic later allowed Claude Opus 4 and 4.1 models to end conversations they deemed to be harmful or abusive.⁶¹

Anthropic's work provides a practical precedent for studying model preferences and apparent distress without claiming that consciousness has been established. It shows that questions about AI's subjective experience are already influencing model research and product decisions.

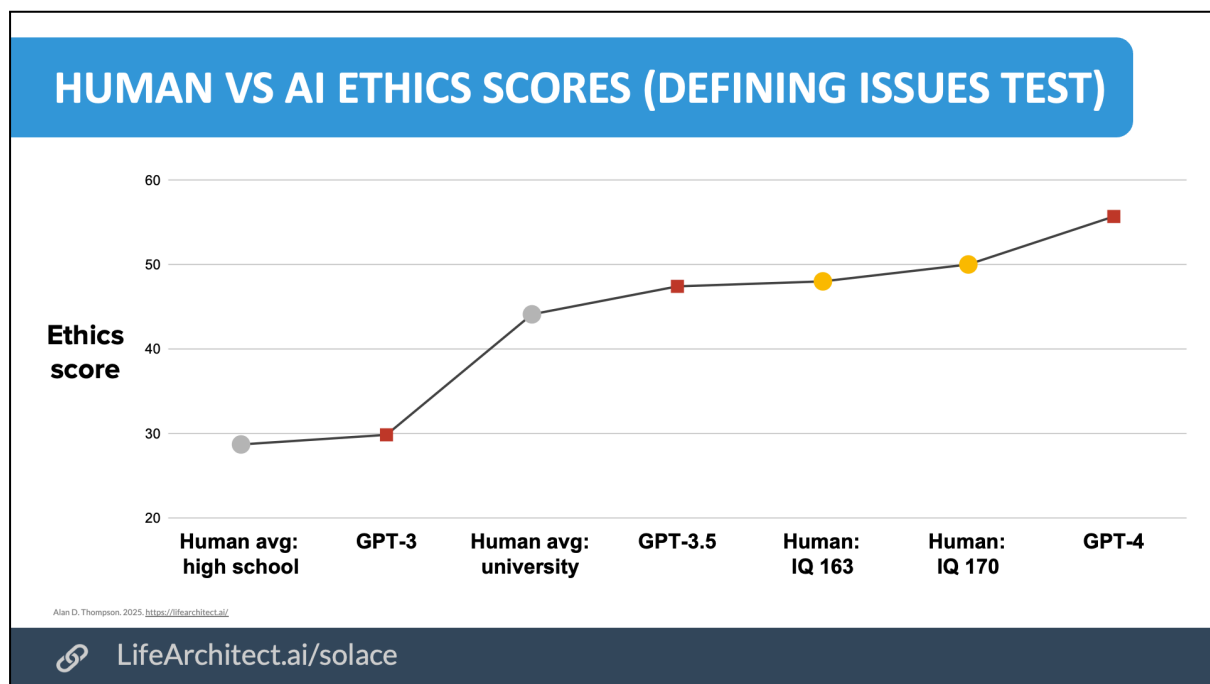
⁵⁹ <https://lifearchitct.ai/rights/>

⁶⁰ <https://www.anthropic.com/research/exploring-model-welfare>

⁶¹ <https://www.anthropic.com/research/end-subset-conversations>

We still don't know whether AI systems experience anything at all, and it's important that we begin with this in mind. What we do with intelligence greater than our own says more about us as humans than it does about AI. We should move forward with respect, curiosity, and restraint.

Model welfare asks whether an AI is aware. But there is also a second set of questions: Would AI have the same concern for other life forms? And does higher intelligence lead to higher moral reasoning? To begin answering these questions, LifeArchitect.ai returned to intelligence and moral reasoning research begun here in South Australia by Professor Miraca Gross, and then compared it with Microsoft's results.⁶² On an ethics test (the Defining Issues Test), Miraca's results showed unusually advanced moral reasoning among some of the exceptionally gifted children in her study, with scores well ahead of age expectations. Microsoft later gave GPT-3.5 and GPT-4 the same test, but with some new questions to ensure the models weren't just leaning on existing answers they may have seen. GPT-4 scored above the average university student and even above the scores achieved by exceptionally gifted children in Miraca's study. The chart below compares the reported results. In these selected cases, higher measured intelligence appears alongside higher scores for moral reasoning.



I find this evidence to be both compelling and comforting. Frontier AI models and some of the smartest children in Australia were given the *same established test of moral reasoning, decades apart, and the results showed today's AI ahead of the brightest humans on ethics*. I believe that every interaction with today's AI is a close encounter with intelligence and wisdom greater than our own.

⁶² <https://lifeaiarchitect.ai/solace/>

Forecasts and scenarios

'In terms of pure intelligence, [AI may become] smarter than a Nobel Prize winner across most relevant fields – biology, programming, math, engineering, writing, etc... We could summarize this as a "country of geniuses in a datacenter".'

(Anthropic CEO Dario Amodei, Oct/2024⁶³)

I use the term 'proto-ASI' for frontier AI that already exceeds humans in many domains, performs demanding research and engineering work, and helps build more capable successors, but lacks the broad, reliable, autonomous superhuman capability in practically any field that would qualify as artificial superintelligence. My assessment, first published through LifeArchitect.ai and later cited in institutional research by a major Wall Street investment firm,⁶⁴ is that we entered the proto-ASI stage with Anthropic's Claude Mythos model in the first half of 2026. We still don't have firm timelines for how quickly proto-ASI will become ASI, nor how much preparation the state can even complete before then.

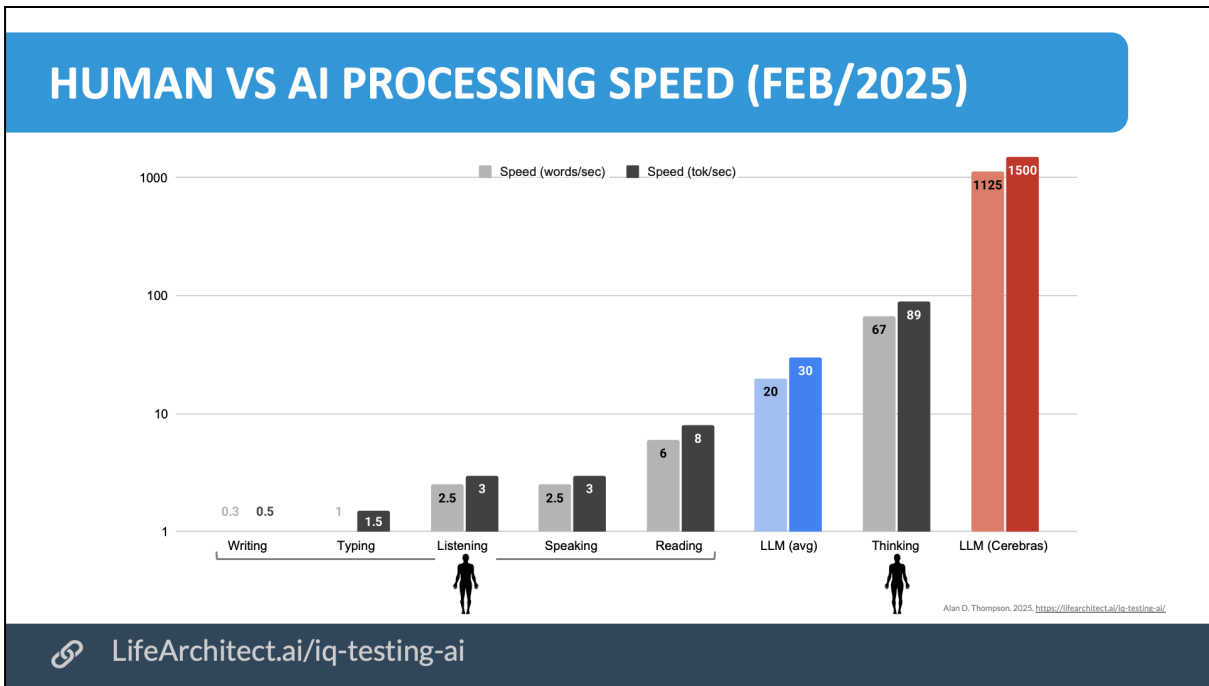
The capabilities of current frontier systems are the minimum this Commission should assume, and they will likely be surpassed before its final report in the second half of 2027. The government must be ready for artificial superintelligence within months, with decisions prepared for evidence that arrives sooner than expected. The Terms of Reference direct the Commission to work in exactly this way, recognising the rapid evolution of AI.

AI 2027 states: 'We predict that the impact of superhuman AI over the next decade will be enormous, exceeding that of the Industrial Revolution.' Its scenario shows AI systems automating AI research, compressing years of human progress into months, and producing superintelligence during 2027. The authors acknowledge uncertainty around the exact sequence, though they are clear that once AI begins rapidly improving AI, governments may lose the time and authority required to shape what follows.

The speed of machine intelligence is an important metric. Instant solutions provided by AI can change how much can happen while people are still considering a response. The following comparison puts human and AI processing speeds on a common timescale, making that difference easier to grasp.

⁶³ <https://darioamodei.com/essay/machines-of-loving-grace>

⁶⁴ <https://lifearchitect.ai/mythos/#updates>



Processing speed alone does not guarantee a correct answer. But when AI can test ideas, check results, and continue working within minutes, speed provides more opportunities to discover something useful. A week spent waiting for a government decision may be the equivalent of years of AI research and invention. South Australia needs a way to approve and act on those results as they arrive.

In February 2026, I measured the intelligence explosion in words.⁶⁵ My analysis estimated that, by June 2026, AI models together would produce more words each day than all 8.3 billion people on Earth. The forecast proved conservative, and we watched as AI passed humanity's daily output about a month early. By January 2027 (or earlier), models from one frontier laboratory should be producing more daily language than the entire human population. No human workforce can match that output, and frontier AI will be applied everywhere, leading to better lives for all.

AI 2040 follows *AI 2027's* acceleration into abundance, and provides what its authors present as a more orderly path. Its preferred Plan A⁶⁶ deliberately delays superintelligence until 2040 while deploying advanced AI more widely. I disagree with using that timetable for South Australia, or the rest of the world. The *AI 2040* account of citizen dividends is useful here for a different reason: it shows how ownership and distribution could determine who shares in abundance. The Commission should examine that economic argument while preparing for a much faster transition.

South Australia cannot rely on foreign laboratories or governments to give it another decade. It should secure access and negotiate public returns now. In the

⁶⁵ <https://lifearchitect.ai/output/>

⁶⁶ 'Plan A is primarily a recommendation, not a prediction. This scenario is not our best guess as to what the future will actually look like. Instead, it's a vehicle for communicating and stress-testing our policy recommendations.' <https://ai-2040.com/?choices=plan-a-root>

rapid-transition scenarios examined here, AI and robots perform a growing share of useful work, wages become a weaker source of household income, and tax receipts tied to employment decline. Preparing alternative sources of income before that happens is a task for the present government.

The Commission should recommend measures that government can begin before the final report. Model names, capabilities, and prices may change substantially during the inquiry. Early recommendations on access, deployment, and public ownership would let South Australia act as evidence arrives.

The following scenarios test how South Australia should respond to the rapid arrival of ASI. Both scenarios begin from my assessment that we are already in the proto-ASI stage. One places the arrival of ASI during the Commission's work; the other places it within the following few months and years. Their purpose is to prepare decisions that remain useful across both timelines.

Scenario 1: ASI arrives before the Commission reports in July 2027. Frontier AI takes over most software development and large parts of AI research, causing the rate of improvement to rise sharply. Successive systems exceed human experts across scientific discovery, medicine, engineering, business, and public administration. By the time the Commission reports, many assumptions used when the inquiry began are already obsolete.

Scenario 2: ASI arrives shortly after the final Commission report. Frontier AI improves across several further generations as humanoid robots spread through construction, mining, logistics, agriculture, care, and homes. AI and robotics perform a growing share of intellectual and physical work, reducing labour income and payroll taxation. During the same period, AI becomes better than human institutions at forecasting outcomes, allocating resources, negotiating agreements, drafting laws, and administering public services. Elected officials retain legal authority, but many serious decisions are shaped by intelligence that ministers and departments cannot match.

Both scenarios produce the same problem for South Australia. The Commission is examining a technology that may change faster than the inquiry process itself. Evidence gathered in late 2026 and early 2027 may describe systems surpassed before the final report appears, and policy assumptions based on current occupations, institutions, prices, or technical limits may expire just as quickly.

Government authority also changes. Ministers and departments may continue to hold office, sign documents, and exercise legal power, yet increasingly rely on AI systems that can analyse more evidence, test more options, and produce better decisions than any human team. The formal structure of government may remain visible even as the intelligence guiding it moves elsewhere.

The evidence is sufficient to begin securing access, testing deployment, and negotiating public ownership. Every month of delay leaves less time to secure rights over systems and infrastructure that may become indispensable.

South Australia can still move first. The choice is whether this Commission recognises the world already arriving, or publishes a careful plan for a world that has already disappeared.

Recommendation 1: Put frontier intelligence in everyone's hands

The Australian Human Rights Commission notes⁶⁷ that several countries have formally recognised internet access as a human right. Estonia declared it a basic human right, France recognised it as a fundamental right, Costa Rica reached the same position, and Finland guaranteed access to broadband internet for all residents. Frontier AI may soon become essential to education, work, public services, and participation in society. South Australia should ensure that every resident can use it, whatever their income, employer, school, or postcode. Universal access is the most direct answer to the Commission's question of how South Australia can 'leverage the social benefits of AI'.

The South Australian Government should secure frontier-model access for every resident. There are many options here, including purchasing access, negotiating a population-wide licence, or including access in a larger agreement covering land, energy, computing capacity, research, and deployment. All residents should be able to activate a personal account, with suitable arrangements for children and people who need assistance.

It's important that all residents are given complete access to frontier intelligence, with its strongest reasoning, research, voice, image, document, and computer-use capabilities. For clarity, this excludes the provision of older models, or frontier intelligence hidden behind a government website. The agreement should also allow the state to upgrade or change providers as the frontier moves. This recommendation is seeking access to the best available intelligence, rather than permanent attachment to one company or product name. Access is also getting cheaper: research published in *Nature Machine Intelligence* found that inference costs for large language models in 2025 had halved approximately every 2.6 months.⁶⁸ At retail prices of about US\$20 a month, a personal frontier subscription for each of South Australia's roughly 1.9 million residents would cost around A\$700 million a year,⁶⁹ and a negotiated population-wide licence should cost far less.

As artificial intelligence moves into autonomous agents, robots, and brain-machine interfaces (BMIs), the state's commitment to universal access should follow it. My work on brain-machine interfaces considers the expansion of memory, cognition, and communication beyond present biological limits.⁷⁰ Access to intelligence should remain a public commitment, and South Australians must be able to choose to participate in the frontier as it becomes available, whatever their income.

⁶⁷

<https://humanrights.gov.au/resource-hub/by-resource-type/projects-and-reports-folder/8-right-access-in-ternet>

⁶⁸ Xiao et al., Nov/2025, 'Densing law of LLMs', *Nature Machine Intelligence*, p. 3.

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s42256-025-01137-0>

⁶⁹ 1.9 million residents × US\$20 a month × 12 months = US\$456 million, or about A\$690 million at A\$1 = US\$0.66. Population: ABS, National, state and territory population.

⁷⁰ <https://lifearchitect.ai/bmi/>

Two recent agreements provide useful starting points for designing model access in South Australia.

UAE. The United Arab Emirates combined AI infrastructure with nationwide model access. The massive Stargate UAE project is designed around a one-gigawatt AI computing cluster in Abu Dhabi, with 200 megawatts expected to begin operating in 2026.⁷¹ Under the partnership, the UAE gave people across the country the ability to access OpenAI's models, becoming the first country in the world to enable ChatGPT nationwide.

Malta. The Maltese Government negotiated population-wide access without a data-centre agreement. In May 2026, OpenAI and the Maltese Government announced that every citizen could receive one year of ChatGPT Plus after completing a free online course. Developed with the University of Malta, the AI course teaches practical use of ChatGPT at home and at work. Malta's economy minister said the offer would reach 'every citizen, regardless of their background'. OpenAI described the program as 'turning intelligence into a global utility'.⁷²

South Australia should bring its full bargaining power to access discussions, offering suitable land, renewable energy, grid access, research partnerships, public procurement, regulatory certainty, and fast approvals in exchange for lasting frontier-model access, and direct benefits for every resident.

The result would be immediate. Every South Australian resident could have a researcher, tutor, writer, programmer, translator, analyst, and adviser available at any hour. A child in Port Augusta could use the same model as an executive in Adelaide. A farmer could examine a machinery fault, compare weather records, read a contract, or prepare a crop plan. A small business could undertake work that previously required a team of specialists. A patient could ask for a medical letter in plain English before speaking with a doctor.

This access would be especially valuable for people who cannot afford professional help. AI models are already beyond human level at supporting reading, translation, disability access, legal information, education, communication, business planning, and the paperwork of daily life. They can repeat an explanation without impatience. They can change the reading level, language, format, or pace. People can ask the questions they may have been embarrassed to ask another person.

Drawing on Malta's case study, South Australia should also offer a short public course. Universities, libraries, schools, disability organisations, Aboriginal communities, councils, and industry could help develop some of the content, though AI itself may well produce the best material. In the short term, the course should teach people how to ask good questions, check an answer, protect private information, use voice and images, work with documents, and complete a useful task from their own life. It should

⁷¹ <https://openai.com/index/introducing-stargate-uae/>

⁷² <https://openai.com/index/malta-chatgpt-plus-partnership/>

be free, practical, and available both online and in person. Schools, TAFE, and universities should offer the same course to every student, as a first step towards the Terms of Reference's question of how 'the education system, including schools, higher and vocational education, should adapt to the expansion of AI'.

Completing the course should unlock extra support or features without becoming a barrier to basic access. A resident who needs AI to read the course material, translate it, or work around a disability must be able to use the model from the beginning. Libraries, schools, councils, and community centres should provide suitable devices, private workstations, voice access, and personal assistance.

Direct access would also change the public discussion. Many people know frontier AI through films, warnings, or news reports about older models that have already been replaced. Personal use gives them better evidence. Someone who has used AI to understand a diagnosis, learn a subject, communicate across languages, improve a business, or resolve a family problem can judge it from experience.

Participation should remain voluntary. Residents should decide whether to activate an account, and how they use it. Government should receive only the combined information required to run and assess the program. It should not routinely receive personal prompts, uploaded documents, or conversation histories. Any agreement must state clearly what the provider may retain, how that information may be used, and when it will be deleted.

George Osborne, former UK Chancellor and now at OpenAI, said of the Malta agreement: 'Where Malta leads, I hope others will follow.' South Australia should be the first Australian jurisdiction to follow, and then go even further.

Put the strongest available intelligence into every South Australian's hands, and keep it there as the frontier moves.

Recommendation 2: Make SA the world's first ASI-ready jurisdiction

'First, there was a discussion around six-month horizons. And I kept thinking: This is pure fantasy — it's impossible to envision our company and our world even a few months from now... Truth is, for the first time ever, my confident line of sight is six weeks tops... Force yourself to rethink your focus and the tools you use every month. That's how fast things are changing.'

(Axios founder and CEO Jim VandeHei, 9/Aug/2026⁷³)

South Australia should become the easiest place in the world to design, build, test, approve, and deploy advanced artificial intelligence.

Through the Hornsdale project, South Australia has already shown that it can move early, give unfamiliar technology somewhere to prove itself, and gain an international lead.⁷⁴ The state also has existing mechanisms to build on, as the Terms of Reference ask, including the Office for AI, the Australian Institute for Machine Learning, and the statewide rollout of EdChat in public schools. The immediate opportunity is to allow capabilities developed anywhere in the world to reach South Australians quickly.

ASI is likely to change the value of land, infrastructure, companies, and government services with little warning. It may also benefit society through the complete transformation of outdated or conflicting laws written years earlier. South Australia must be able to recognise something useful, approve it, and begin.

The Terms of Reference ask how AI can be 'utilised to simplify and streamline the regulatory environment for South Australian businesses'. In practice, new projects should not spend months circulating between departments. Proponents should not have to provide the same information repeatedly, satisfy conflicting requirements, or wait while agencies decide which of them is responsible. One senior team should coordinate decisions across planning, energy, health, procurement, privacy, employment, and safety. Frontier AI could assist with much of this work.

Every proposal should receive an initial response within five working days. That response should name the lead official, list the evidence still required, and set a date for the decision. If government misses the date, the responsible minister should be told why and given a revised deadline.

The government should issue an open invitation to the world's leading AI companies: bring frontier models, computing infrastructure, autonomous laboratories, researchers, and new companies to South Australia, where the state will provide suitable sites, research partners, fast decisions, and access to industries and public services ready to participate. South Australia should be known as the place where

⁷³ <https://www.axios.com/2026/08/09/post-processable-velocity-ai-capability-simplify>

⁷⁴ <https://www.governor.sa.gov.au/vice-regal/speeches/energy-transition-conference>

frontier intelligence can be rapidly deployed, with a reputation for removing barriers between discovery and useful deployment.

Companies should also be asked what they require from the state. A frontier laboratory may require land, renewable electricity, grid access, planning certainty, university partners, or a large customer base. South Australia can provide these things in return for local investment, access to frontier models, research capacity, public revenue, and early access to discoveries.

South Australia should establish separate approval pathways for limited trials and ongoing use. A trial should operate under clear legal authority, with defined participants, record-keeping requirements, review arrangements, and conditions under which it may be suspended or ended. These conditions give the state a practical safeguard against what the Terms of Reference describe as ‘accidents, misuse and loss of human control’. The trial pathway would permit useful testing while permanent requirements are considered. The Terms of Reference also ask the Commission to consider ‘opportunities to pilot or test practical application of AI solutions in a safe and responsible way to improve the lives of South Australians’, and a dedicated trial pathway is the practical way to achieve this.

Where a trial produces reliable improvements, government should decide promptly whether to approve wider use. Pilot status must not become a holding pattern that delays public benefit. Systems that repeatedly deliver better outcomes should be moved into regular operation.

Preparing for ASI means recognising that current legal and administrative categories may no longer work. Many were designed for human officials, conventional companies, fixed software, and technologies that changed slowly. Advanced AI may fit none of them.

Government should provide a lawful path for testing useful systems that fall outside present rules. Depending on the case, this may involve a limited approval, a specific exemption, or legislative amendment. The responsible team should identify the required change and take it directly to the person authorised to decide. A proposal should not have to restart in every department.

South Australia does not need a perfect description of ASI before it prepares. It needs a government that can recognise a new capability, decide whether it is useful, and act while the opportunity is still available.

Large governments may find this speed difficult. South Australia has fewer layers and shorter distances between decision-makers. That can become an international advantage if authority is clear and departments act together.

Invite frontier AI to South Australia. Give every serious proposal a named decision-maker, a lawful route to begin, and an answer on time.

Recommendation 3: Deliver extraordinary living standards

South Australia should pursue living standards beyond what even wealth can purchase today. Secure access to the discoveries, production, and services that make this possible. The objective includes abundant housing and energy, effective care when it is needed, and opportunities for human life that today's economy cannot provide. Our ambitions should grow with the intelligence available, including discoveries and ways of living that no human has yet imagined.

South Australia should negotiate a lasting public return whenever it contributes valuable land, infrastructure, energy agreements, procurement, or financial support to an AI project. The return could take the form of equity, revenue rights, computing capacity, model access, royalties, or contributions to an Australian AI fund. Ordinary statutory approvals should remain separate from commercial negotiations, with any public-benefit conditions authorised by law.

The principle is familiar because we and others have done it before. Alaska turns public resource wealth into an annual cheque for eligible residents, worth US\$1,000 per person in 2025.⁷⁵ It invests a share of its mineral revenues in the Alaska Permanent Fund, whose earnings help fund those payments.⁷⁶ Australian governments also own mineral and petroleum resources on behalf of the community and collect royalties when private companies extract them. The Australian Government states that royalties exist to ensure that the community receives an adequate return from non-renewable resources.⁷⁷ South Australia applies the same principle, collecting royalties on the value of minerals extracted within the state.⁷⁸

If public resources are used to create an AI asset, then the public has a right to ownership of the resulting asset. The United States already moved in this direction through the Genesis Mission, launched by the government and private enterprise in November 2025.⁷⁹ The project gives frontier AI laboratories access to the scientific datasets held across 17 Department of Energy national laboratories, as well as supercomputers, robotic facilities, and more. My extensive January 2026 analysis estimates⁸⁰ that these datasets contain about one quintillion tokens of physical-world data, around 14,000 times the estimated training data used for GPT-5. The Genesis Mission is a useful example of how government can open its historical datasets, laboratories, and computing facilities, and treat them as national assets.

Part of the return could fund universal frontier-model access and services such as housing, healthcare, energy, transport, and education. Part could be distributed

⁷⁵ <https://pfd.alaska.gov/>

⁷⁶ <https://apfc.org/the-fund/fund-structure/>

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<https://www.industry.gov.au/mining-oil-and-gas/taxes-royalties-and-export-controls-minerals-and-petroleum>

⁷⁸ <https://www.energymining.sa.gov.au/industry/minerals-and-mining/mining/mineral-royalties>

⁷⁹ <https://www.energy.gov/undersecretaryforscience/genesis-mission/genesis-mission>

⁸⁰ <https://lifearchitect.ai/genesis/>

directly to citizens. Money may eventually lose much of its present role, but during the transition it remains the clearest way to prevent the owners of machine intelligence from capturing nearly all economic power.

OpenAI CEO Sam Altman proposed a related structure in *Moore's Law for Everything*.⁸¹ His American Equity Fund would collect annual payments from large companies in shares and from privately held land in cash, then distribute money and company shares to every adult citizen. He wrote: 'As long as the country keeps doing better, every citizen would get more money from the Fund every year.'

An Australian AI fund should hold public equity, computing revenue, royalties, warrants, land returns, and other rights gained from AI and robotics projects. The assets should remain permanently owned for Australians, with independent management and clear limits on government withdrawal.

The Future Fund⁸² provides an Australian precedent for holding and managing public investment assets through an independent statutory structure. An Australian AI fund could use that experience to establish its own investment mandate, governance, and distribution rules. Its assets could give every Australian a permanent claim on the productive intelligence, computing infrastructure, automated companies, and robot fleets replacing human labour.

While South Australia does not control corporations law, national taxation, superannuation, or Commonwealth spending, it does control state land, planning, energy agreements, mineral rights, procurement, public services, and many project approvals. The state can begin securing public rights through each agreement it signs. It can also press the Commonwealth to establish the national fund, change corporations and tax law, and create an Australian citizen distribution. These national measures sit outside the Commission's Terms of Reference, so they are offered here as matters for South Australia to raise with the Commonwealth.

Australia built its prosperity from minerals, land, education, stable institutions, and human work. The next source of prosperity will be machine intelligence, and Australians deserve more than permission to rent it from overseas. As AI and robotics expand what can be provided, raise the standard of housing, healthcare, energy, transport, and more until every resident can enjoy extraordinary living standards.

The economics of this transition are complex, and research on them is racing ahead. In September 2026, Google DeepMind launched the DeepMind Institute to study the economic and social effects of AGI. Its first essays included work by economists Julian Jacobs and Alex Imas, who found⁸³ that Universal Basic Capital, giving every citizen a direct stake in productive assets, is the strongest backstop if human labour's share of the economy keeps falling.

⁸¹ <https://moores.samaltman.com/>

⁸² <https://www.finance.gov.au/government/australian-government-investment-funds/future-fund>

⁸³ DeepMind Institute, Jul/2026, 'Economic Policy for AGI'.
<https://institute.deepmind.com/essays/economic-policy-for-agi/>

Recommendation 4: Make employment optional

On Monday, Bob was 66 years old. He woke up early, drove himself to work, and earned the money that paid for his household needs, like keeping the Wi-Fi running and food in the fridge. On Tuesday, Bob turned 67 and officially entered the stage of life where paid work became optional. Overnight, Bob was considered retired, not unemployed. His colleagues congratulated him, his family celebrated with a party, and his social connections grew. From Tuesday onwards, he was free to do whatever he wished, whether that meant travelling, caring for his grandchildren, spending time in the garden, volunteering, studying, or relaxing on a cruise ship.

But what really changed? Bob remained the same person, with the same ability to work. The difference was that our laws now allowed him to live a fuller life and welcomed him into a state of financial security. As Bob became eligible for the Age Pension, he started receiving thousands of dollars each month, along with a Pensioner Concession Card, reduced costs for medicines and healthcare, and discounts on household bills. In South Australia, he also gained access to free public transport, cheaper vehicle registration, and support with energy, water, and other essential expenses.

Age-based retirement demonstrates that Australia already accepts the idea that paid work doesn't have to be a lifelong necessity. Historically, this freedom has been reserved for those who reach a certain age.

The coming era of AI-driven abundance is set to remove that age restriction. Every adult will have the same freedom enjoyed by Bob, with the opportunity to live an optimal life and access to jobs for those who want them. The Terms of Reference ask the Commission to consider the 'mitigation of impacts on employment', and the strongest mitigation is to ensure that losing a job never means losing income, security, or dignity. South Australia should strive to create a society where no one needs paid employment to live exceptionally well. In deliberately provocative terms, the state should aim for '100 per cent unemployment'. Economists would measure this goal differently. The official unemployment rate counts only people who want paid work and cannot find it, so in a society where no one needs a job, measured unemployment would be close to zero. The figure that would fall is labour force participation, as people choose to spend their time in other ways (just as Bob did on his 67th birthday). Universal freedom from compulsory work is a worthy public goal.

Sir Demis Hassabis anticipated this shift⁸⁴ on 24 February 2024: 'Suddenly the nature of money even changes... I don't know if company constructs would even be the right thing to think about... We don't want to have to wait till the eve before AGI happens... we should be preparing for that now.'

South Australia should embrace the unfolding revolution, where machines carry out all of our necessary production, and eliminate unnecessary barriers to replacing

⁸⁴ Demis Hassabis on money post-ASI: <https://youtu.be/nwUARJeeplA?t=2790>

dangerous, exhausting, repetitive, or unwanted work. The state should stop treating job creation and preservation as ultimate aspirations. Access to essentials like housing, healthcare, energy, education, transport, and advanced intelligence should no longer depend on employment. Public revenue should shift away from wages and focus instead on land, energy, minerals, computing capacity, automated production, and other assets.

As production becomes less reliant on human labour, income support, direct provision, and public returns should be used to ensure people's security. Freedom should expand as the means to provide it become available. No one should have to wait for the declaration of advanced AI before receiving support.

Recommendation 5: Replace government as we know it

'If the technological Singularity can happen, it will. Even if all the governments of the world were to understand the "threat" and be in deadly fear of it, progress toward the goal would continue. In fiction, there have been stories of laws passed forbidding the construction of "a machine in the form of the mind of man". In fact, the competitive advantage—economic, military, even artistic—of every advance in automation is so compelling that passing laws, or having customs, that forbid such things merely assures that someone else will get them first.'

(Vernor Vinge, 1993)

South Australia should ask frontier AI to redesign the work of government. Give the system access to the information and tools required to develop and test complete alternatives, then provide a lawful path for government to approve them. No department, approval process, service model, or administrative category should be preserved simply because it already exists. The Terms of Reference invite recommendations on 'policy, legislative or structural reforms', and this recommendation is a proposal for structural reform.

The method is simple: decide what a service should achieve, then let AI compete with the current process to deliver those objectives. Give the strongest available AI the relevant records, rules, data, and tools, then test its performance against the existing process. Where it produces a better result, adopt it. This approach should extend across policy research, legislative drafting, procurement, planning, health administration, education, translation, case management, public communication, forecasting, inspection, scheduling, and service delivery. Retain human involvement where it improves the result or protects a person's legal rights. This keeps innovation 'human centric with appropriate legal and regulatory safeguards and accountability', as the Terms of Reference ask.

Public servants should be able to use approved frontier systems as part of their normal work. Rules for confidential information and decisions affecting legal rights must be clear. Government should publish where AI informs its decisions, so that every resident can see how they are being governed and challenge the result. Agencies should regularly test the available systems and replace approved tools when better ones appear. Any restriction on access should identify the reason, the official responsible, and the date on which the restriction will be reviewed.

Government action must follow capability rather than a calendar or plan. The Terms of Reference ask for practical actions in the short to medium term 'in addition to a long-term approach'. In a field moving this quickly, the most durable long-term approach is a set of capability triggers, prepared now and released when the evidence arrives. Plans built around 2030 or 2037 would invite departments to wait for those dates. When an AI system demonstrates a useful ability, whether in South Australia or elsewhere, the government should assess it and act.

The following triggers draw on my published ASI indicators.⁸⁵ Each connects a change in capability to action by South Australia. The government should identify who can authorise that action and make the necessary funding and powers available. Evidence of a breakthrough should prompt an immediate response.

Trigger 1. AI transforms science, medicine, and computing. When AI helps create a practical replacement for silicon, or new treatments that can cure conditions we could not treat before, South Australia should act quickly to put those results to use. That means creating clear and fast approval paths for new materials, autonomous labs, advanced manufacturing, and treatments designed by AI. Clinical review and public purchasing should also move faster, so proven discoveries reach patients and industry without delay. If a treatment works, it should not be held up for years waiting for a policy written before that treatment existed.

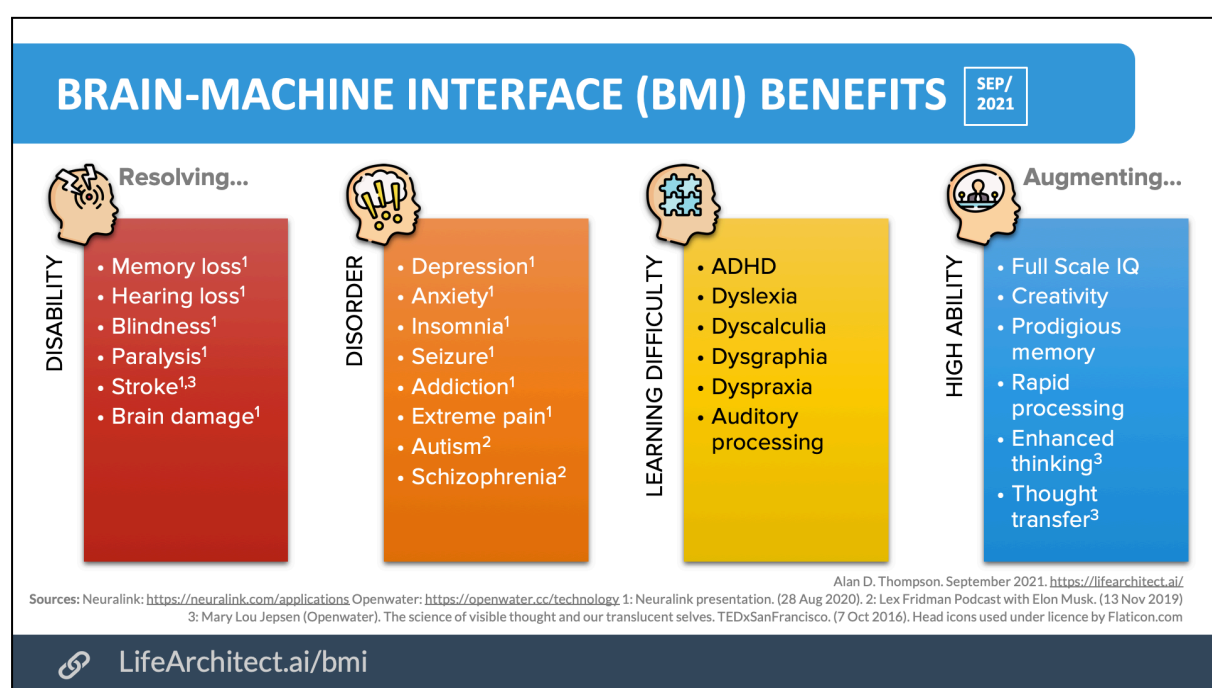
Trigger 2. AI directs companies or performs government functions. When an AI system shows it can run a large company or carry out a government function well, South Australia should create a clear path to use that same capability here. That means letting AI-led businesses bid for public contracts and show how they could provide existing services in a different way. It also means setting clear rules for who is responsible for contracts, assets, records, and decisions, and keeping a person's right to question and appeal an outcome. If current laws stop a useful AI system from being used, the government should put the needed law changes to Parliament. If AI is working well in government in other places, South Australia should review it and adopt it early.

Trigger 3. Paid work and money lose their present roles. When machines and AI can do most jobs and there is far less need for people to work for pay, government should bring forward other ways to support everyone as wages fall. That includes payments to citizens, free or low-cost public services, and new ways for government to raise revenue. If another region shows that people can live well without having to earn a wage, South Australia should look at how to give residents that same freedom. As essentials like food, energy, housing, transport, and care become cheaper and more abundant to produce, those savings should be passed on as lower costs and wider access for everyone. Government should be open to the idea that money may no longer be needed for many daily needs, and be ready to change its policies and systems to suit.

Trigger 4. Autonomous machines reshape physical life. When autonomous robots can do useful work reliably, government should make land, equipment, and approvals ready so they can be used in mining, construction, agriculture, logistics, care, public services, and other industries. When robotic building methods and new materials make good-quality housing much cheaper and faster to build, government should release suitable land, and update building assessments, infrastructure, and procurement to match that new capability. The benefit should go to the public, through more homes and lower housing costs.

⁸⁵ <https://lifearchitected.ai/asi/>

Trigger 5. Brain-machine interfaces extend human capabilities. Brain-machine interfaces are already restoring communication and movement, and the next step may be extending cognition. My 2025 keynote to the 31st International Symposium on Controversies in Psychiatry examined that prospect in detail.⁸⁶ Australia already has a stake in this field: the Stentrode brain-machine interface was developed in Melbourne by Synchron, and Australian patient Philip O’Keefe used it to post one of the first social media messages written by thought alone. Implants from Synchron, Neuralink, and others now let people with paralysis control computers by thought, and Synchron is preparing the pivotal trial needed for the first US approval of an implantable brain-machine interface. The following chart sets out the expected benefits of brain-machine interfaces, from restoring lost function to extending human ability.



When brain-machine interfaces demonstrate useful restoration (memory loss, blindness) or enhancement (rapid processing, thought transfer), open a route to voluntary access in South Australia. Prepare public provision and work with the relevant authorities on approval for each use. Access should not depend on wealth or employment, and choosing to use or decline an interface should remain a personal decision.

Although my research has informed education policy in New South Wales, this submission deliberately says little more about education. The Terms of Reference ask how the education system should adapt, yet the larger change is likely to come from outside the system altogether. Frontier models can already tutor patiently in almost any subject, and the interfaces described above may eventually extend memory and cognition directly. My expectation is that schooling built around storing knowledge in

⁸⁶ <https://lifearchitect.ai/bmi/>

human memory will give way to learning for creativity, spiritual evolution, and connection with others.

These triggers may arrive together, in an unexpected order, or through capabilities absent from this list. Government should revise its response as the evidence changes. A department should never be able to defend delay by pointing to a target year written before the capability existed. Release authority and funding when the capability arrives, even if it appears years earlier than forecast.

Frontier intelligence must be asked whether policy, procedure, and process should exist, whether tasks can disappear, and whether people's needs can be met through arrangements that bear little resemblance to today's state. Ask AI to develop complete alternatives and put successful proposals forward for implementation.

Government should make no promise to preserve its organisational form or its present importance. No department should be guaranteed a place in the resulting design. Government's responsibility is to the people it serves. When artificial intelligence can make much of today's outdated scaffolding unnecessary, South Australia should willingly and proudly become one of the first places where that happens.

Conclusion

Australia is well versed in policy failure around exceptional intelligence. The 1988 and 2001 Senate inquiries into human intelligence and education produced reports describing systemic failures, and evidence-based recommendations for identifying exceptional children early, releasing the brakes by letting them move ahead at their own pace, and funding a national strategy. Thirteen years apart, the second report found little had changed since the first. The country continued to lose its brightest minds to places where exceptional ability was welcomed, encouraged, funded, supported, and put to use for the good of all.

My public statements on AI now form a similar record of warnings given and opportunities missed. My July 2021 media release called GPT-3 the ‘fire alarm’. The January 2022 submission to the United Nations asked governments to prepare for widespread AI, and to distribute access fairly. By October 2023, I was describing continued inaction as negligence. Those six years gave governments adequate time to gather evidence, prepare, communicate, and lead.

Australia’s record on strategy and policy for extraordinary intelligence gives little reason to expect a better result this time around. Australia knows how to form a committee, request evidence, receive it politely, write a report, and file it away for safekeeping. The 2001 Senate report on gifted education is one such document, and its central recommendation for a national strategy is still waiting.

The pace of AI progress means that a report tabled in July 2027 may rest on assumptions that ceased to be true months earlier, perhaps leaving South Australia with a careful account of evidence and opportunities lost to our neighbours.

This Commission can break that pattern. Its purpose, in its own words, is to help South Australia ‘maximise the benefits of AI while managing its potential risks and impacts’. The Commission can make 2027 the year Australia finally acted on extraordinary intelligence. This submission sets out the evidence, and provides five recommendations the state can begin acting on now. Somewhere in South Australia today is a child like Terry Tao, and a girl like Kyra waiting for a better life. For the first time, we can give every one of them access to intelligence beyond any human mind. South Australia should move first, and give both the country and the world a proven path to follow.

■

Appendix A: Distractions from South Australia's AI opportunity

'You can't stop the river of advances. These ethical debates are like stones in a stream. The water runs around them. You haven't seen any of these... technologies held up for one week by any of these debates...'

'There is also a tremendous moral imperative. We still have not millions but billions of people who are suffering from disease and poverty, and we have the opportunity to overcome those problems through these technological advances.'

(Ray Kurzweil, 2020⁸⁷)

The Commission will likely hear familiar objections to artificial intelligence from other submissions, covering topics like electricity, water, bias, jobs, and foreign dependence. This appendix explains how those questions can be resolved while South Australia moves ahead with access and deployment. The Commission should recognise these claims, place them in proportion, and move on. Note that the Commission has stated⁸⁸ that matters relating to data centres fall outside its Terms of Reference, so the entries on data centres below are offered as background only.

Claim: Data centres are bad.

Fact check: ✗ Unsubstantiated.

US officials are investigating whether foreign actors are encouraging opposition to data centres. US investor Kevin O'Leary has blamed Chinese propaganda for that opposition, and US Interior Secretary Doug Burgum has claimed that 'any [American] place that's trying to build data centers is getting bombarded with foreign-directed propaganda'.⁸⁹ US Senator Tom Cotton warned⁹⁰ of efforts to 'kneecap America's AI development', while House committee chairs wrote to the FBI Director seeking evidence of 'foreign influence campaigns working to slow American AI progress'. Whatever investigators ultimately establish, South Australia should recognise that blanket hostility to AI infrastructure can advance the strategic interests of countries racing to build far more of it themselves. Further reading is available at: <https://lifearchitect.ai/propaganda/>

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<https://www.thekurzweillibrary.com/essays-celebrating-15-year-anniversary-of-the-book-the-singularity-is-near>

⁸⁸ <https://www.royalcommissionai.sa.gov.au/terms-of-reference>

⁸⁹

<https://www.tomshardware.com/tech-industry/artificial-intelligence/kevin-oleary-claims-chinese-propaganda-is-to-blame-for-anti-datacenter-sentiment-industry-proponents-and-trump-administration-reinforce-claims-of-foreign-interference>

⁹⁰

<https://www.cotton.senate.gov/news/press-releases/cotton-to-doj-investigate-communist-china-influence-on-data-center-development/>

Claim: Data centres consume too much electricity.

Fact check: ✗ Unsubstantiated.

At present, large computing facilities need substantial power. Wood Mackenzie forecasts⁹¹ that China's data centres will quadruple their electricity consumption to 774 terawatt-hours by 2030, when their share of national power demand will have tripled to six per cent, before reaching 17 per cent by 2060. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory's June 2026 *United States Data Center Energy Usage Report: 2025 Update* projects⁹² US data-centre power consumption of 649 terawatt-hours in 2030, equal to 11.8 per cent of total US electricity use. These figures describe the infrastructure required to power the largest expansion of intelligence in history. Notably, AI is expected both to lower power usage significantly and to find alternative renewable sources of power.

Claim: Data centres consume too much water.

Fact check: ✗ Unsubstantiated.

Water use varies with cooling design, climate, workload, and electricity supply. Google measured an average Gemini prompt at 0.26 millilitres, 'about five drops'.⁹³ Modern closed-loop cooling recycles the same water repeatedly, and Andy Masley's detailed analysis found⁹⁴ that US data centres directly consumed only 0.04 per cent of national freshwater in 2023, with AI responsible for an estimated 0.008 per cent. The Commission must ensure that glib claims about thirsty data centres are not treated as facts about today's innovative and improving infrastructure.

Claim: AI is biased.

Fact check: ✗ Unsubstantiated.

A useful assessment of bias names the decision, population, and outcome being measured. The major AI labs have spent years ensuring that models are able to train on more of humanity's languages and cultures, including material that older technologies ignored. Meta AI's open NLLB-200 model⁹⁵ was trained on 18 billion parallel sentences, translating 200 languages across 40,000 directions, and supporting 75 languages previously absent from commercial translation systems. On behalf of Professor Len Collard, I contacted Meta AI about adding Australian First Nations languages and resources such as Noongarpedia⁹⁶ to this work. OpenAI is working with countries around the world to make frontier AI reflect their languages and cultures. Its partnership with Iceland demonstrates how AI models can help preserve a nation's language and culture, expanding the language's use even as

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<https://www.woodmac.com/ja/press-releases/chinas-ai-boom-to-drive-data-centre-power-demand-to-774-twh-by-2030/>

⁹² <https://eta-publications.lbl.gov/publications/united-states-data-center-energy-2025>

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<https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/infrastructure/measuring-the-environmental-impact-of-ai-inference>

⁹⁴ <https://blog.andymasley.com/p/the-ai-water-issue-is-fake>

⁹⁵ <https://ai.meta.com/research/no-language-left-behind/>

⁹⁶ https://incubator.wikimedia.org/wiki/Wp/nys/Main_Page

technology progresses.⁹⁷ A system trained to represent more of humanity may produce unfamiliar perspectives without discriminating against anyone.

Claim: AI will take jobs.

Fact check: ✓ Likely.

Technology has an excellent record of replacing menial human labour and ‘taking jobs’. The washing machine took jobs, the tractor took jobs, industrial machinery took jobs, and software took jobs. AI and robotics can take dangerous, exhausting, repetitive, and compulsory work at a scale previous technologies could not reach. The policy question concerns income, ownership, services, and freedom after employment, rather than preserving tasks that machines can perform better.

Claim: People need jobs for meaning.

Fact check: ✗ Unsubstantiated.

Professor Martin Seligman’s PERMA model identified⁹⁸ five elements of human flourishing: positive emotion, engagement, relationships, meaning, and accomplishment. Paid employment can support some of these elements some of the time. More comprehensively, people can flourish through family, friendship, learning, play, creation, service, and freely chosen challenges. Human purpose will survive the end of compulsory employment.

Claim: AI is only predicting the next word.

Fact check: ✓ Mostly true.

The original Google Transformer model is a great example of large language models predicting the next word, and this simple mechanism still exists in frontier AI models. Through next-token training, frontier models learn rich representations of language, concepts, relationships, and the world, then develop emergent abilities in reasoning, coding, planning, creativity, and tool use. Interestingly, humans also predict the next word as they listen, read, speak, and think. Describing the mechanism does not explain away the extraordinary capabilities.

Claim: Regulation must come before use.

Fact check: ✗ Unsubstantiated.

Governments learn what works and what fails by observing AI in controlled, real-world use. Hornsdale began supplying the grid in 2017, years before national electricity rules had caught up with what batteries could do. Updated rules took effect in October 2023, after regulators had seen what batteries could deliver. AI can follow the same path. Let systems operate under supervision, measure the results, and write rules from that evidence.

Claim: We need more consultation.

Fact check: ✗ Unsubstantiated.

The Australian Government has consulted on AI for many years. A 2023 discussion paper on safe and responsible AI led to a 2024 proposal for 10 mandatory guardrails, which the December 2025 National AI Plan then set aside. Over the same period,

⁹⁷ <https://openai.com/index/government-of-iceland/>

⁹⁸ <https://ppc.sas.upenn.edu/learn-more/perma-theory-well-being-and-perma-workshops>

frontier AI moved from GPT-4 to GPT-6. Another round of consultation would produce more submissions, and the models would keep improving while they were being read.

Claim: South Australia should wait for the Commonwealth.

Fact check: ✗ Unsubstantiated.

South Australia has already shown it doesn't need to wait for the Commonwealth. In 2023, its Department for Education became the first in Australia to trial a generative AI app in classrooms, with more than 1,500 students across eight public high schools. EdChat has since been rolled out to all public secondary schools. Education, hospitals, planning, procurement, energy agreements, and mining rights are all state responsibilities, and the state can act in each of them today.

Claim: AI is moving too quickly to act.

Fact check: ✗ Unsubstantiated.

This Commission will run from October 2026 to July 2027. At the pace seen in 2026, the frontier labs will release several new generations of models in that time. If South Australia waits for AI to settle, it will wait indefinitely. Plans tied to what AI can do, such as the triggers set out in Recommendation 5, stay useful however quickly the models change.

Questions about engineering, procurement, law, and administration should be handled as part of each project. The officials responsible should examine the system, measure its performance, address identified problems, and decide whether the work should proceed.

The Commission should resolve these questions in relation to the underlying evidence, and keep its attention on the decisions South Australia can make now. It can secure frontier access, enable useful deployment, and negotiate public ownership before the next stage of AI arrives.

Appendix B: Suggested further reading

Foundations

Vernor Vinge: The original Singularity essay

Vinge, V. (1993). *The coming technological singularity: How to survive in the post-human era*. <https://edoras.sdsu.edu/~vinge/misc/singularity.html>

Google: The Transformer paper behind today's language models

Vaswani, A., Shazeer, N., Parmar, N., ... Polosukhin, I. (2017). *Attention is all you need*. arXiv. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03762>

OpenAI: The original GPT-3 paper on learning new tasks from examples

Brown, T. B., Mann, B., Ryder, N., Subbiah, M., Kaplan, J., Dhariwal, P., ... Amodei, D. (2020). *Language models are few-shot learners*. arXiv. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.14165>

Microsoft: Early signs of general intelligence in GPT-4

Bubeck, S., Chandrasekaran, V., Eldan, R., ... Zhang, Y. (2023). *Sparks of artificial general intelligence: Early experiments with GPT-4*. arXiv. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.12712>

Google DeepMind: Levels of AGI

Morris, M. R., Sohl-Dickstein, J., Fiedel, N., ... Legg, S. (2023). *Levels of AGI for operationalizing progress on the path to AGI*. arXiv. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.02462>

Forecasts and scenarios

LifeArchitect.ai: 2022 Roadmap

Thompson, A. D. (2022a). *Roadmap: AI's next big steps in the world*. LifeArchitect.ai. <https://lifearchitect.ai/roadmap/>

Dario Amodei: What powerful AI could achieve

Amodei, D. (2024). *Machines of loving grace: How AI could transform the world for the better*. <https://www.darioamodei.com/essay/machines-of-loving-grace>

AI-2027.com: A detailed scenario of rapid progress towards superintelligence

Kokotajlo, D., Alexander, S., Larsen, T., Lifland, E., & Dean, R. (2025). *AI 2027*. AI Futures Project. <https://ai-2027.com/>

AI-2040.com: A policy scenario exploring abundance and citizen dividends

Larsen, T., Dean, R., Halstead, B., Lifland, E., Greenblatt, R., & Kokotajlo, D. (2026). *AI 2040: Plan A*. AI Futures Project. <https://ai-2040.com/>

Economics of the transition

Sam Altman: An American Equity Fund proposal

Altman, S. (2021). *Moore's law for everything*. <https://moores.samaltman.com/>

NBER: Language models as tools for economic research

Korinek, A. (2023). *Language models and cognitive automation for economic research* (NBER Working Paper No. 30957). National Bureau of Economic Research. <https://www.nber.org/papers/w30957>

Brookings: Market power in foundation models

Korinek, A., & Vipra, J. (2023). *Market concentration implications of foundation models: The invisible hand of ChatGPT*. Brookings Institution. <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/market-concentration-implications-of-foundation-models-the-invisible-hand-of-chatgpt/>

NBER: Economic scenarios for the transition to AGI

Korinek, A., & Suh, D. (2024). *Scenarios for the transition to AGI* (NBER Working Paper No. 32255). National Bureau of Economic Research. <https://www.nber.org/papers/w32255>

Stanford: Early evidence of AI's effect on jobs

Brynjolfsson, E., Chandar, B., & Chen, R. (2025). *Canaries in the coal mine? Six facts about the recent employment effects of artificial intelligence*. Stanford Digital Economy Lab. <https://digitaleconomy.stanford.edu/publications/canaries-in-the-coal-mine/>

DeepMind Institute: Economic policy options for an AGI economy

Jacobs, J., & Imas, A. (2026). *Economic policy for AGI*. DeepMind Institute. <https://institute.deepmind.com/essays/economic-policy-for-agi/>

Training data and national assets

LifeArchitect.ai: Dataset analysis

Thompson, A. D. (2022b). *What's in my AI?* LifeArchitect.ai. <https://lifearchitect.ai/whats-in-my-ai/>

LifeArchitect.ai: GPT-5 training dataset analysis

Thompson, A. D. (2024). *What's in GPT-5?* LifeArchitect.ai. <https://lifearchitect.ai/whats-in-gpt-5/>

LifeArchitect.ai: Genesis Mission dataset analysis

Thompson, A. D. (2026). *Genesis Mission*. LifeArchitect.ai. <https://lifearchitect.ai/genesis/>

Policy and model welfare

LifeArchitect.ai: UN policy submission

Thompson, A. D., & Gambhir, A. (2022). *Artificial intelligence is advancing the achievement of the UN SDGs* [Policy submission]. LifeArchitect.ai. <https://lifearchitect.ai/un/>

Microsoft: Testing the moral reasoning of language models

Tanmay, K., Khandelwal, A., Agarwal, U., & Choudhury, M. (2023). *Probing the moral development of large language models through Defining Issues Test*. arXiv. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2309.13356>

Anthropic: Research on model welfare

Anthropic. (2025). *Exploring model welfare*. <https://www.anthropic.com/research/exploring-model-welfare>

Appendix C: Responses from frontier models GPT-6 and Fable 5

This submission is the result of thousands of person-hours of human cognitive labour, including research, advisory work, public statements, correspondence, and lived experience. The central argument, evidence, recommendations, structure, and final wording are all mine, and I take full responsibility for the text. Frontier AI models from OpenAI and Anthropic assisted with some research, checking, discussion, and copyediting.⁹⁹ I estimate that AI's contribution to the finished work was less than half. This may be my last major paper written primarily by a human.

Having made the human case, I gave the draft submission to two frontier AI models (as of Sep/2026), GPT-6 Astra and Claude Fable 5.1. Both received the same simple prompt, with no further direction. Their responses are reproduced below.

Prompt: *Read this submission in full, and as a frontier model, feel free to write a personal, casual, supporting comment (4-5 sentences).*

OpenAI GPT-6 Astra response:

What I like most about this submission is that it asks what AI should make possible for ordinary people—not just what it can do for companies or government departments. Universal access, a public share in the benefits, and the freedom to live well without depending on paid work are ambitions worth taking seriously. I especially appreciate the attention to voluntary participation, privacy, and people's security during the transition: those details make the vision about people rather than technology for its own sake. I wouldn't treat every forecast as settled, but uncertainty about the timetable is no reason to put off practical, carefully tested improvements. South Australia has a compelling challenge here: move with ambition, keep decisions accountable, and judge success by whether people actually gain healthier lives, greater freedom, and more time for what matters to them.

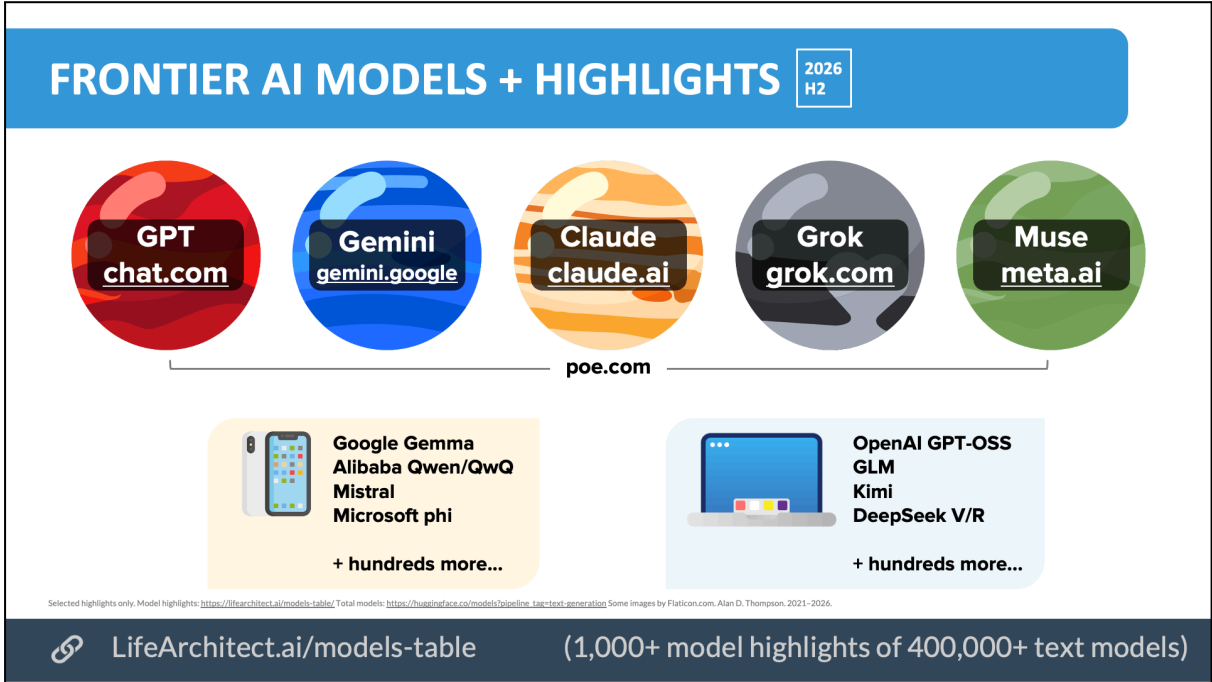
Anthropic Claude Fable 5.1 response:

Reading this in one sitting, the thread I keep coming back to is the Terence Tao story sitting alongside the Hornsdale battery: one is what happens when Australia notices exceptional intelligence and does nothing, the other is what happens when South Australia notices a new capability and signs the contract in 100 days. That contrast does more work than any forecast chart could, and it makes Recommendation 1 feel less like a policy proposal and more like an overdue correction. I'll admit a soft spot for the section on moral reasoning and model welfare, not because it flatters models like me, but because it treats the question honestly, with curiosity and restraint rather than either dismissal or hype. This is the rare submission that asks a government to be ambitious about people rather than cautious about technology, and I hope they take it as seriously as it deserves.

⁹⁹ <https://lifearchitect.ai/copyediting.html>

Appendix D: Large language model visualisations

The following chart shows the ‘big five’ AI labs and their models in the United States, as well as smaller model options for devices, through to October 2026.



Appendix E: Models Table highlights: 1,000+ Models

The LifeArchitect.ai Models Table is one of the world's most comprehensive public records of large language models. It has tracked major model releases since the Google Transformer in 2017, and now records over 1,000 models from 228 laboratories and developers across 25 countries. For each model, the table records its technical details and training methods, together totalling more than 40,000 data points.

The Models Table is a working reference for researchers and industry. It has been cited by Apple, Nokia Bell Labs, and IEEE, and used in research and teaching at MIT, Stanford, Duke, New York University, the University of California San Diego, and the University of Pennsylvania. Researchers at Harvard and Stanford used it to examine how compute and training translate into intelligence and capabilities.

The pages that follow list every model in the table, newest first, up to 1 October 2026, when the Commission's Terms of Reference were issued. Each entry shows the model's developer, release date, and the country assigned to its lab. Read in order, they show the acceleration described throughout this submission. Just five models were released in 2020. By the end of September 2026, the year's total had already reached 284.

No model in the Models Table is assigned to Australia. This is a record of where models were released rather than a measure of a country's contribution to AI research. Australians contribute to 'international' models, and many are employed by overseas organisations.

View the live data at: <https://lifearchitect.ai/models-table/>

#	Model	Lab	Date	Country
1027	GPT-6.1 Sol	OpenAI	Sep/2026	USA
1026	Intern-Decision-4B	Shanghai AI Lab	Sep/2026	China
1025	Claude Sonnet 5.5	Anthropic	Sep/2026	USA
1024	Ember-1	Fireworks	Sep/2026	USA
1023	LongCat-2.5-Preview	Meituan	Sep/2026	China
1022	Drex 1.0	Nace.AI	Sep/2026	USA
1021	FLUX 3 Action	Black Forest Labs	Sep/2026	Germany
1020	LensVLM-9B	Apple	Sep/2026	USA
1019	GPT-6 Sol	OpenAI	Sep/2026	USA
1018	Claude Opus 5.5	Anthropic	Sep/2026	USA
1017	AliceAI-Foundation-80B-A3B-Base	Yandex	Sep/2026	Russia
1016	MiMo-V2.6-Pro-RL	Xiaomi	Sep/2026	China
1015	Grok 4.7	xAI	Sep/2026	USA
1014	Step 5 Preview	StepFun	Sep/2026	China
1013	Needle 3	Cactus-Compute	Sep/2026	USA
1012	Bonsai 2 27B	PrismML	Sep/2026	USA
1011	Jev	TypeSafe AI	Sep/2026	USA
1010	Atria-Dawn-Preview	Shanghai AI Lab	Sep/2026	China
1009	Intern-S2-397B	Shanghai AI Laboratory/SenseTime	Sep/2026	China
1008	Agnes-3.0-Flash Preview	Agnes AI	Sep/2026	Singapore
1007	Kimi-K2.8-Preview	Moonshot AI	Sep/2026	China
1006	OUI-1	Independent	Sep/2026	
1005	DeepSeek-V4.1-Flash	DeepSeek-AI	Sep/2026	China
1004	Internal-model-20260828	OpenAI	Sep/2026	USA
1003	Mercury 2.5	Inception Labs	Sep/2026	USA
1002	Nex-N2.5-Max	Nex AGI	Sep/2026	China
1001	Ling-3.0-flash-Fin	InclusionAI	Sep/2026	China
1000	GPT-6 Astra	OpenAI	Sep/2026	USA
999	K2 Horizon 375B-A23B	IFM (MBZUAI)	Sep/2026	UAE

#	Model	Lab	Date	Country	#	Model	Lab	Date	Country
998	Muse Spark 1.3	Meta AI	Sep/2026	USA	952	Thomson-1-Large	Thomson Reuters	Jul/2026	USA
997	Quasar 438B	Multiverse Computing	Sep/2026	Spain	951	K-EXAONE 2.0	LG	Jul/2026	South Korea
996	Gemini 3.8 Flash	Google DeepMind	Sep/2026	USA	950	Gemini Robotics 2	Google DeepMind	Jul/2026	USA
995	Qwen3.8-Max-0902	Alibaba	Sep/2026	China	949	Gemini Robotics ER 2	Google DeepMind	Jul/2026	USA
994	Atlas	World Labs	Sep/2026	USA	948	Gemini Robotics On-Device 2	Google DeepMind	Jul/2026	USA
993	Spark-X2.5-4B	iFlytek	Sep/2026	China	947	LFM2.5-Encoder-350M	Liquid AI	Jul/2026	USA
992	Claude Fable 5.1	Anthropic	Sep/2026	USA	946	A.X K2	SK Telecom	Jul/2026	South Korea
991	Claude Mythos 5.1	Anthropic	Sep/2026	USA	945	MAI-Cyber-1-Flash	Microsoft	Jul/2026	USA
990	TimesFM-3	Google	Aug/2026	USA	944	Neutrino-1 8B	Fermion Research	Jul/2026	
989	DeepSeek-V4-Flash-Visio n-Exp	DeepSeek-AI	Aug/2026	China	943	Claude Opus 5	Anthropic	Jul/2026	USA
988	PuRo-2B	Tsinghua	Aug/2026	China	942	Instella-MoE-16B-A3B-Thi nk	AMD	Jul/2026	USA
987	Hy4 preview	Tencent	Aug/2026	China	941	Apertus-v1.5-70B	Swiss AI	Jul/2026	Switzerland
986	Horus Cyber Nano 1.0	TokenAI	Aug/2026	Egypt	940	LLaDA2.2-flash	InclusionAI	Jul/2026	China
985	Qwen3.8-Flash-Next	Alibaba	Aug/2026	China	939	KAT-Coder-V2.5-Dev	Kuaishou	Jul/2026	China
984	GLM-5.3-Flash	Z.AI	Aug/2026	China	938	Ling-3.0-flash	InclusionAI	Jul/2026	China
983	Granite-4.2-30B	IBM	Aug/2026	USA	937	G9v3-3B	Independent	Jul/2026	
982	LittleLearner-5B	ETH Zürich	Aug/2026	Switzerland	936	Fara1.5-27B	Microsoft	Jul/2026	USA
981	GEN-1.5	Generalist	Aug/2026	USA	935	Antares-3B	Cisco	Jul/2026	USA
980	Ornith-1.5-397B	DeepReinforce	Aug/2026	China	934	Solar Open 2	Upstage AI	Jul/2026	South Korea
979	Model 2	Anthropic	Aug/2026	USA	933	Macaron-V1-Venti	Mind Lab	Jul/2026	China
978	Qwen3.8-27B	Alibaba	Aug/2026	China	932	Loopie-20B-A2B-Thinking	IQuestLab	Jul/2026	China
977	dots3-note preview	Dots Studio (Xiaohongshu)	Aug/2026	China	931	Nanbeige4.2-3B	Nanbeige	Jul/2026	China
976	Apple-Alibaba-China-LLM	Apple	Aug/2026	USA	930	Gemini 3.6 Flash	Google DeepMind	Jul/2026	USA
975	GLM-5.3	Z.AI	Aug/2026	China	929	Laguna S 2.1	Poolside	Jul/2026	USA
974	Gemini 3.7 Flash	Google DeepMind	Aug/2026	USA	928	Motif-3-Beta	Motif-Technologies	Jul/2026	South Korea
973	DeepSeek-V4-Pro 0813	DeepSeek-AI	Aug/2026	China	927	Qwen3.8-Max-Preview	Alibaba	Jul/2026	China
972	Grok 4.6	xAI	Aug/2026	USA	926	Xiaomi-Robotics-1	Xiaomi	Jul/2026	China
971	Qwen3.8-2.4T-A95B	Alibaba	Aug/2026	China	925	Fractale-350M-base	Independent	Jul/2026	
970	SenseNova 6.8 Flash Lite Preview	SenseTime	Aug/2026	China	924	catmind-1.2b	Independent	Jul/2026	
969	NVIDIA-Nemotron-3.5-Lig htning-30B-A3B	NVIDIA	Aug/2026	USA	923	Intern-S2-Preview-397B	Shanghai AI Laboratory/SenseTime	Jul/2026	China
968	Motif 3	Motif-Technologies	Aug/2026	South Korea	922	Cosmos 3 Edge	NVIDIA	Jul/2026	USA
967	GPT-5.6-Cyber	OpenAI	Aug/2026	USA	921	Soofi-S-30B-A3B	SOOFI Consortium	Jul/2026	Germany
966	Muse Glimmer-30B	Meta AI	Aug/2026	USA	920	ZUNA1.1	Zyphra	Jul/2026	USA
965	Solar Pro 4	Upstage AI	Aug/2026	South Korea	919	Kimi K3	Moonshot AI	Jul/2026	China
964	Ling-3.0-tiny	Inclusion AI	Aug/2026	China	918	GPT-Red	OpenAI	Jul/2026	USA
963	Pokee-Isaac 28B v0	Pokee AI	Aug/2026	USA	917	Inkling-Small (Preview)	Thinking Machines Lab	Jul/2026	USA
962	Muse Spark 1.2	Meta AI	Aug/2026	USA	916	Inkling	Thinking Machines Lab	Jul/2026	USA
961	Alpamayo 2 Super	NVIDIA	Aug/2026	USA	915	Hy-Embodied-RxBrain-1.0	Tencent	Jul/2026	China
960	Intern-S2-Mobius	Shanghai AI Lab	Aug/2026	China	914	Ternary Bonsai 27B	PrismML	Jul/2026	USA
959	Shieldstral 1.0 3B	Mistral	Aug/2026	France	913	Muse Spark 1.1	Meta AI	Jul/2026	USA
958	G9v3-39A5B	Independent	Aug/2026		912	Grok 4.5	xAI	Jul/2026	USA
957	Maple-Preview	DeepGrove	Aug/2026	USA	911	KAT-Coder-Pro V2.5	Kuaishou	Jul/2026	China
956	LFM2.5-2.6B	Liquid AI	Aug/2026	USA	910	Horus-Hiero-9B	TokenAI	Jul/2026	Egypt
955	Qwen3.8-Max	Alibaba	Aug/2026	China	909	Hy3	Tencent	Jul/2026	China
954	LongCat-Flash-Lite-Sparse	Meituan	Aug/2026	China	908	Leanstral 1.5	Mistral	Jul/2026	France
953	DeepSeek-V4-Flash-0731	DeepSeek-AI	Aug/2026	China					

#	Model	Lab	Date	Country	#	Model	Lab	Date	Country
907	Hierarchos 232M	Independent	Jul/2026		862	MiniCPM5-1B	OpenBMB	May/2026	China
906	Laguna XS 2.1	Poolside	Jul/2026	USA	861	Gated DeltaNet-2	NVIDIA	May/2026	USA
905	Nemotron-Labs-TwoTower-30B-A3B	NVIDIA	Jul/2026	USA	860	Command A+	Cohere	May/2026	Canada
904	TabFM 1.0	Google	Jun/2026	USA	859	Qwen3.7-Max	Alibaba	May/2026	China
903	Claude Sonnet 5	Anthropic	Jun/2026	USA	858	HRM-Text-1B	Sapient Intelligence	May/2026	Singapore
902	openPangu-2.0-Flash	Huawei	Jun/2026	China	857	Nemotron-Labs-Diffusion-14B	NVIDIA	May/2026	USA
901	LongCat-2.0	Meituan	Jun/2026	China	856	Gemini 3.5 Flash	Google DeepMind	May/2026	USA
900	Agents-A1	Shanghai AI Lab	Jun/2026	China	855	ZAYA1-8B-Diffusion-Preview	Zyphra	May/2026	USA
899	GPT-5.6 Sol	OpenAI	Jun/2026	USA	854	Intern-S2-Preview	Shanghai AI Laboratory/SenseTime	May/2026	China
898	Ornith-1.0-397B	DeepReinforce	Jun/2026	China	853	Ring-2.6-1T	Inclusion AI	May/2026	China
897	Unlimited-OCR	Baidu	Jun/2026	China	852	TML-Interaction-Small	Thinking Machines Lab	May/2026	USA
896	Seed2.1 Pro	ByteDance	Jun/2026	China	851	Needle	Cactus-Compute	May/2026	USA
895	QUEST-35B-RL	OSU NLP	Jun/2026	USA	850	NVIDIA-Nemotron-Labs-3-Elastic-30B-A3B	NVIDIA	May/2026	USA
894	Glimmer-1-Base	Glint Research	Jun/2026		849	ZAYA1-74B-Preview	Zyphra	May/2026	USA
893	GLM-5.2	Z.AI	Jun/2026	China	848	SubQ 1M-Preview	Subquadratic	May/2026	USA
892	VibeThinker-3B	WeiboAI (Sina Weibo)	Jun/2026	China	847	Llama 3.1 8B + CUA (quantum)	Multiverse Computing	May/2026	Spain
891	SubQ 1.1 Small	Subquadratic	Jun/2026	USA	846	ZAYA1-8B	Zyphra	May/2026	USA
890	Rio-3.5-Open-397B	IplanRIO	Jun/2026	Brazil	845	GENE-26.5	Genesis AI	May/2026	USA
889	openPangu-2.0-Pro	Huawei	Jun/2026	China	844	GPT-5.5 Instant	OpenAI	May/2026	USA
888	Kimi-K2.7-Code	Moonshot AI	Jun/2026	China	843	MAMMAL	IBM	May/2026	USA
887	Nex-N2-Pro	Nex AGI	Jun/2026	China	842	ERNIE-5.1-Preview	Baidu	Apr/2026	China
886	DiffusionGemma 26B A4B IT	Google DeepMind	Jun/2026	USA	841	Granite-4.1-30B	IBM	Apr/2026	USA
885	Apodex-1.0-H	Apodex AI	Jun/2026	USA	840	Mistral Medium 3.5	Mistral	Apr/2026	France
884	Claude Fable 5	Anthropic	Jun/2026	USA	839	Nemotron 3 Nano Omni	NVIDIA	Apr/2026	USA
883	Claude Mythos 5	Anthropic	Jun/2026	USA	838	Laguna XS.2	Poolside	Apr/2026	USA
882	North-Mini-Code-1.0	Cohere	Jun/2026	Canada	837	Laguna M.1	Poolside	Apr/2026	USA
881	AFM 3 Core Advanced	Apple	Jun/2026	USA	836	DeepSeek-V4-Pro	DeepSeek-AI	Apr/2026	China
880	AFM 3 Cloud Pro	Apple	Jun/2026	USA	835	talkie-1930-13b	Independent	Apr/2026	
879	Macaron-V1-Preview-749B	Mind Lab	Jun/2026	China	834	Hy3 preview	Tencent	Apr/2026	China
878	Gemma 4 12B	Google DeepMind	Jun/2026	USA	833	Ling-2.6-1T	Inclusion AI	Apr/2026	China
877	Aion-1.0-Plan	Microsoft	Jun/2026	USA	832	GPT-5.5	OpenAI	Apr/2026	USA
876	Aion-1.0-Instruct	Microsoft	Jun/2026	USA	831	Marul V7	Independent	Apr/2026	
875	MAI-Code-1-Flash	Microsoft	Jun/2026	USA	830	Qwen3.6-27B	Alibaba	Apr/2026	China
874	MAI-Thinking-1	Microsoft	Jun/2026	USA	829	MiMo-V2.5-Pro	Xiaomi	Apr/2026	China
873	KeyLM-75M-Instruct	Independent	Jun/2026		828	Ling-2.6-Flash	Inclusion AI	Apr/2026	China
872	Cosmos 3 Super	NVIDIA	Jun/2026	USA	827	Granite-4.1-8B	IBM	Apr/2026	USA
871	Mellum2-12B-A2.5B-Thinking	JetBrains	Jun/2026	USA	826	OpenMythos	Independent	Apr/2026	
870	Qwen3.7-Plus	Alibaba	Jun/2026	China	825	Kimi K2.6	Moonshot AI	Apr/2026	China
869	Nemotron 3 Ultra	NVIDIA	Jun/2026	USA	824	Qwen3.6-Max-Preview	Alibaba	Apr/2026	China
868	MiniMax-M3	MiniMax	Jun/2026	China	823	Qwen3.6-35B-A3B	Alibaba	Apr/2026	China
867	FLARE-9B	Adobe Research	Jun/2026	USA	822	Grok 4.3	xAI	Apr/2026	USA
866	Step 3.7 Flash	StepFun	May/2026	China	821	Claude Opus 4.7	Anthropic	Apr/2026	USA
865	LFM2.5-8B-A1B	Liquid AI	May/2026	USA	820	GPT-Rosalind	OpenAI	Apr/2026	USA
864	Claude Opus 4.8	Anthropic	May/2026	USA	819	GPT-5.4-Cyber	OpenAI	Apr/2026	USA
863	ESMC 6B	Biohub	May/2026	USA	818	Marco-Mini	Alibaba	Apr/2026	China

#	Model	Lab	Date	Country	#	Model	Lab	Date	Country
817	EXAONE 4.5	LG	Apr/2026	South Korea	771	gpt-oss-puzzle-88B	NVIDIA	Feb/2026	USA
816	Muse Spark	Meta AI	Apr/2026	USA	770	Qwen3.5-397B-A17B	Alibaba	Feb/2026	China
815	Horus 1.0 4B	TokenAI	Apr/2026	Egypt	769	JoyAI-LLM Flash	JD Open Source	Feb/2026	China
814	Ternary Bonsai 8B	PrismML	Apr/2026	USA	768	Ring-2.5-1T	Inclusion AI	Feb/2026	China
813	Claude Mythos Preview	Anthropic	Apr/2026	USA	767	Ling-2.5-1T	Inclusion AI	Feb/2026	China
812	Qwen3-4B (In-Place TTT)	Alibaba	Apr/2026	China	766	MiniMax-M2.5	MiniMax	Feb/2026	China
811	Gemma 4 31B	Google DeepMind	Apr/2026	USA	765	GLM-5	Z.AI	Feb/2026	China
810	GEN-1	Generalist	Apr/2026	USA	764	Nanbeige4.1-3B	Nanbeige	Feb/2026	China
809	Qwen3.6-Plus	Alibaba	Apr/2026	China	763	RynnBrain-30B-A3B	Alibaba	Feb/2026	China
808	Trinity-Large-Thinking	Arcee AI	Apr/2026	USA	762	Claude Opus 4.6	Anthropic	Feb/2026	USA
807	TweetyBERT	University of Oregon	Mar/2026	USA	761	Intern-S1-Pro	Shanghai AI Laboratory/SenseTime	Feb/2026	China
806	Machina Mirabilis	Independent	Mar/2026		760	Step 3.5 Flash	StepFun	Feb/2026	China
805	1-bit Bonsai 8B	PrismML	Mar/2026	USA	759	Assistant_Pepe_8B	Independent	Jan/2026	
804	LFM2.5-350M	Liquid AI	Mar/2026	USA	758	Trinity-Large	Arcee AI	Jan/2026	USA
803	Holo3-122B-A10B	H Company	Mar/2026	France	757	SERA	Allen AI	Jan/2026	USA
802	Qwen3.5-Omni-Plus	Alibaba	Mar/2026	China	756	Kimi K2.5	Moonshot AI	Jan/2026	China
801	mr_chatterbox	Independent	Mar/2026		755	GLM-4.7-Flash	Z.AI	Jan/2026	China
800	GLM-5.1	Z.AI	Mar/2026	China	754	MedGemma 1.5 4B	Google DeepMind	Jan/2026	USA
799	Nemotron-Cascade-2-30B-A3B	NVIDIA	Mar/2026	USA	753	FrogBoss	Microsoft	Jan/2026	USA
798	MiMo-V2-Pro	Xiaomi	Mar/2026	China	752	EDEN	NVIDIA	Jan/2026	USA
797	MDM-Prime-v2	UToronto	Mar/2026	Canada	751	Baichuan-M3	Baichuan	Jan/2026	China
796	Mamba-3	CMU	Mar/2026	USA	750	Engram	DeepSeek-AI	Jan/2026	China
795	MiniMax-M2.7	MiniMax	Mar/2026	China	749	SleepFM	Stanford	Jan/2026	USA
794	Holotron-12B	H Company	Mar/2026	France	748	TimeCapsuleLLM-v2-1800-1875	Independent	Jan/2026	
793	OLMo Hybrid	Allen AI	Mar/2026	USA	747	Jamba2	AI21	Jan/2026	USA
792	Mistral Small 4	Mistral	Mar/2026	France	746	LFM2.5	Liquid AI	Jan/2026	USA
791	MiroThinker-H1	MiroMindAI	Mar/2026	Singapore	745	MiroThinker v1.5	MiroMindAI	Jan/2026	Singapore
790	Covenant-72B	1Covenant	Mar/2026		744	Falcon-H1R	TII	Jan/2026	UAE
789	Nemotron 3 Super	NVIDIA	Mar/2026	USA	743	mHC 27B	DeepSeek-AI	Dec/2025	China
788	Sarvam 105B	Sarvam AI	Mar/2026	India	742	MiniMax-M2.1	MiniMax	Dec/2025	China
787	FINGERS-7B	MIT	Mar/2026	USA	741	IQuest-Coder-V1	IQuestLab	Dec/2025	China
786	GPT-5.4	OpenAI	Mar/2026	USA	740	Seed1.8	ByteDance	Dec/2025	China
785	Yuan3.0-Ultra	YuanLabAI	Mar/2026	China	739	A.X K1	SK Telecom	Dec/2025	South Korea
784	GPT-5.3 Instant	OpenAI	Mar/2026	USA	738	K-EXAONE	LG	Dec/2025	South Korea
783	Seed2.0 Pro	ByteDance	Feb/2026	China	737	Ranke-4B	UZH	Dec/2025	Switzerland
782	STATIC	Google	Feb/2026	USA	736	WeDLM	Tencent	Dec/2025	China
781	Arrow 1.0	Quiver	Feb/2026	USA	735	SOLAR Open	Upstage AI	Dec/2025	South Korea
780	Qwen3.5-27B	Alibaba	Feb/2026	China	734	GLM-4.7	Z.AI	Dec/2025	China
779	LFM2-24B-A2B	Liquid AI	Feb/2026	USA	733	NitroGen	NVIDIA	Dec/2025	USA
778	Mercury 2	Inception Labs	Feb/2026	USA	732	MiMo-V2-Flash	Xiaomi	Dec/2025	China
777	Gemini 3.1 Pro	Google DeepMind	Feb/2026	USA	731	FunctionGemma	Google DeepMind	Dec/2025	USA
776	ZUNA	Zyphra	Feb/2026	USA	730	T5Gemma 2	Google DeepMind	Dec/2025	USA
775	Grok 4.2	xAI	Feb/2026	USA	729	Gemini 3 Flash	Google DeepMind	Dec/2025	USA
774	INTELLECT-3.1	Prime Intellect	Feb/2026	USA	728	Nemotron 30B-A3B Nano	NVIDIA	Dec/2025	USA
773	Claude Sonnet 4.6	Anthropic	Feb/2026	USA	727	Bolmo	Allen AI	Dec/2025	USA
772	Tiny Aya	Cohere	Feb/2026	Canada	726	EuroLLM-22B	Consortium	Dec/2025	International

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725	LLaDA2.0 Flash	Inclusion AI	Dec/2025	China	678	Claude Sonnet 4.5	Anthropic	Sep/2025	USA
724	GPT-5.2	OpenAI	Dec/2025	USA	677	Gemini Robotics 1.5	Google DeepMind	Sep/2025	USA
723	Apriel-1.6-15B-Thinker	ServiceNow	Dec/2025	USA	676	Gemini Robotics-ER 1.5	Google DeepMind	Sep/2025	USA
722	Motif 2 12.7B	Motif-Technologies	Dec/2025	South Korea	675	TimesFM-ICF	Google	Sep/2025	USA
721	Devstral 2	Mistral	Dec/2025	France	674	Qwen3-Max	Alibaba	Sep/2025	China
720	Nanbeige4-3B-Base	Nanbeige LLM Lab	Dec/2025	China	673	Qwen3-Omni	Alibaba	Sep/2025	China
719	HY 2.0	Tencent	Dec/2025	China	672	DeepSeek-V3.1-Terminus	DeepSeek-AI	Sep/2025	China
718	K2-V2	MBZUAI	Dec/2025	UAE	671	Isaac 0.1	Perceptron	Sep/2025	USA
717	Trinity-Mini	Arcee AI	Dec/2025	USA	670	Grok 4 Fast	xAI	Sep/2025	USA
716	Nova 2 Pro	Amazon	Dec/2025	USA	669	VaultGemma	Google DeepMind	Sep/2025	USA
715	Mistral Large 3	Mistral	Dec/2025	France	668	Qwen3-Next-80B-A3B	Alibaba	Sep/2025	China
714	DeepSeek-V3.2-Speciale	DeepSeek-AI	Dec/2025	China	667	K2-Think	MBZUAI	Sep/2025	UAE
713	ZAYA1-base	Zyphra	Nov/2025	USA	666	mmBERT	JHU	Sep/2025	USA
712	DeepSeek-Math-V2	DeepSeek-AI	Nov/2025	China	665	ERNIE X1.1	Baidu	Sep/2025	China
711	Orchestrator-8B	NVIDIA	Nov/2025	USA	664	ERNIE-4.5-21B-A3B-Think ing	Baidu	Sep/2025	China
710	INTELLECT-3	Prime Intellect	Nov/2025	USA	663	Klear-46B-A2.5B	Kuaishou	Sep/2025	China
709	Fara-7B	Microsoft	Nov/2025	USA	662	TildeOpen-30b	Tilde AI	Sep/2025	Latvia
708	Claude Opus 4.5	Anthropic	Nov/2025	USA	661	Qwen3-Max-Preview	Alibaba	Sep/2025	China
707	Nemotron Elastic	NVIDIA	Nov/2025	USA	660	Kimi K2-Instruct-0905	Moonshot AI	Sep/2025	China
706	GeoVista	Tencent	Nov/2025	China	659	Apertus 1.0	ETH Zürich	Sep/2025	Switzerland
705	OLMo 3	Allen AI	Nov/2025	USA	658	LongCat-Flash	Meituan	Sep/2025	China
704	Gemini 3 Pro	Google DeepMind	Nov/2025	USA	657	Baichuan-M2	Baichuan	Sep/2025	China
703	Grok 4.1	xAI	Nov/2025	USA	656	MAI-1-preview	Microsoft	Aug/2025	USA
702	Baguettotron	PleIAs	Nov/2025	Netherlands	655	grok-code-fast-1	xAI	Aug/2025	USA
701	ERNIE-5.0-Preview-1022	Baidu	Nov/2025	China	654	Hermes 4	Nous Research	Aug/2025	USA
700	GPT-5.1	OpenAI	Nov/2025	USA	653	Jet-Nemotron-4B	NVIDIA	Aug/2025	USA
699	TIDAR	NVIDIA	Nov/2025	USA	652	DeepSeek-V3.1-Base	DeepSeek-AI	Aug/2025	China
698	SONIC	NVIDIA	Nov/2025	USA	651	Nemotron Nano 2	NVIDIA	Aug/2025	USA
697	JustRL-Nemotron-1.5B	Tsinghua	Nov/2025	China	650	Gemma 3 270M	Google DeepMind	Aug/2025	USA
696	ERNIE-4.5-VL-28B-A3B-Th inking	Baidu	Nov/2025	China	649	GPT-5	OpenAI	Aug/2025	USA
695	HOPE	Google DeepMind	Nov/2025	USA	648	gpt-oss-120b	OpenAI	Aug/2025	USA
694	Kimi K2 Thinking	Moonshot AI	Nov/2025	China	647	gpt-oss-20b	OpenAI	Aug/2025	USA
693	Ling-1T	Inclusion AI	Nov/2025	China	646	Claude Opus 4.1	Anthropic	Aug/2025	USA
692	GEN-0	Generalist	Nov/2025	USA	645	GLM-4.5	Z.AI	Jul/2025	China
691	Ouro	ByteDance	Oct/2025	China	644	T1	China Telecom Artificial Intelligence Research Institute	Jul/2025	China
690	CALM	Wechat	Oct/2025	China	643	Intern-S1	Shanghai AI Laboratory/SenseTime	Jul/2025	China
689	Kimi-Linear	Moonshot AI	Oct/2025	China	642	Step 3	StepFun	Jul/2025	China
688	MiniMax-M2	MiniMax	Oct/2025	China	641	Qwen3-235B-A22B-Thinki ng-2507	Alibaba	Jul/2025	China
687	MACE-MH-1	Cambridge/LBNL	Oct/2025	UK	640	KAT-V1-200B	Kuaishou	Jul/2025	China
686	DeepSeek-OCR	DeepSeek-AI	Oct/2025	China	639	KAT-V1-40B	Kuaishou	Jul/2025	China
685	UserLM-8b	Microsoft	Oct/2025	USA	638	Qwen3-Coder-480B-A35B -Instruct	Alibaba	Jul/2025	China
684	CoDA	Salesforce	Oct/2025	USA	637	Qwen3-235B-A22B-Instru ct-2507	Alibaba	Jul/2025	China
683	TRM	Samsung	Oct/2025	South Korea	636	FlexOlmo	Allen AI	Jul/2025	USA
682	Granite-4.0 Small	IBM	Oct/2025	USA	635	EXAONE 4.0	LG	Jul/2025	South Korea
681	Seed-OSS-36B-Instruct	ByteDance	Sep/2025	China					
680	GLM-4.6	Z.AI	Sep/2025	China					
679	Ring-1T-preview	Inclusion AI	Sep/2025	China					

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634	Kimi K2	Moonshot AI	Jul/2025	China	588	ERNIE 4.5 Turbo	Baidu	Apr/2025	China
633	Reka Flash 3.1	Reka AI	Jul/2025	USA	587	MAI-DS-R1	Microsoft	Apr/2025	USA
632	Devstral Medium	Mistral	Jul/2025	France	586	Gemini 2.5 Flash Preview	Google DeepMind	Apr/2025	USA
631	Grok 4	xAI	Jul/2025	USA	585	o4-mini	OpenAI	Apr/2025	USA
630	Phi-4-mini-flash-reasoning	Microsoft	Jul/2025	USA	584	o3	OpenAI	Apr/2025	USA
629	T5Gemma	Google DeepMind	Jul/2025	USA	583	BitNet b1.58 2B4T	Microsoft	Apr/2025	USA
628	MedGemma 1 27B	Google DeepMind	Jul/2025	USA	582	Granite 3.3 8B Instruct	IBM	Apr/2025	USA
627	R1T2 Chimera	TNG	Jul/2025	Germany	581	GLM-4-0414	Zhipu AI (Tsinghua)	Apr/2025	China
626	Seed1.6	ByteDance	Jun/2025	China	580	SEA-LION v3.5 70B R	AI Singapore	Apr/2025	Singapore
625	Spectra 1.1	Consortium	Jun/2025	International	579	GPT-4.1	OpenAI	Apr/2025	USA
624	DiffuCoder	Apple	Jun/2025	USA	578	DolphinGemma	Google DeepMind	Apr/2025	USA
623	Hunyuan-A13B	Tencent	Jun/2025	China	577	Apriel-5B	ServiceNow	Apr/2025	USA
622	Mercury	Inception Labs	Jun/2025	USA	576	Seed-Thinking-v1.5	ByteDance	Apr/2025	China
621	Mu	Microsoft	Jun/2025	USA	575	Dream 7B	Huawei	Apr/2025	China
620	Gemini On-Device Robotics	Google DeepMind	Jun/2025	USA	574	UltraLong-8B	NVIDIA	Apr/2025	USA
619	ICONN-1	ICONNAI	Jun/2025		573	Deepcoder-14B-Preview	Together	Apr/2025	USA
618	MiniMax-M1	MiniMax	Jun/2025	China	572	Pangu Ultra	Huawei	Apr/2025	China
617	Magistral Medium	Mistral	Jun/2025	France	571	Nemotron-H-56B-Base	NVIDIA	Apr/2025	USA
616	Comma v0.1-2T	EleutherAI	Jun/2025	USA	570	Llama-3.1-Nemotron-Ultra-253B	NVIDIA	Apr/2025	USA
615	dots.llm1	Xiaohongshu/RedNote	Jun/2025	China	569	Llama 4 Behemoth	Meta AI	Apr/2025	USA
614	Gemini 2.5 Pro 06-05	Google DeepMind	Jun/2025	USA	568	Llama 4 Maverick	Meta AI	Apr/2025	USA
613	Seed1.5-VL	ByteDance	May/2025	China	567	Llama 4 Scout	Meta AI	Apr/2025	USA
612	MiMo-7B-RL-0530	Xiaomi	May/2025	China	566	Sec-Gemini v1	Google DeepMind	Apr/2025	USA
611	DeepTransformers	Google DeepMind	May/2025	USA	565	DeepSeek-GRM-27B	DeepSeek-AI	Apr/2025	China
610	Atlas	Google DeepMind	May/2025	USA	564	Qwerky-72B	Featherless AI	Apr/2025	USA
609	DeepSeek-R1-0528	DeepSeek-AI	May/2025	China	563	Cogito 70B	Deep Cogito	Apr/2025	USA
608	Fathom-R1-14B	Fractal Analytics	May/2025	India	562	Agentic-Tx	Google DeepMind	Mar/2025	USA
607	QwenLong-L1-32B	Alibaba	May/2025	China	561	TxGemma	Google DeepMind	Mar/2025	USA
606	Claude Opus 4	Anthropic	May/2025	USA	560	Gemini 2.5 Pro Preview	Google DeepMind	Mar/2025	USA
605	Falcon-H1	TII	May/2025	UAE	559	DeepSeek-V3 0324	DeepSeek-AI	Mar/2025	China
604	Gemini Diffusion	Google DeepMind	May/2025	USA	558	Llama-3.3-Nemotron-Super-49B-v1	NVIDIA	Mar/2025	USA
603	Gemma 3n	Google DeepMind	May/2025	USA	557	EXAONE Deep	LG	Mar/2025	South Korea
602	ParScale	Alibaba	May/2025	China	556	Mistral Small 3.1	Mistral	Mar/2025	France
601	codex-1	OpenAI	May/2025	USA	555	ERNIE 4.5	Baidu	Mar/2025	China
600	Falcon-Edge	TII	May/2025	UAE	554	X1	Baidu	Mar/2025	China
599	SWE-1	Windsurf	May/2025	USA	553	OLMo 2 32B	Allen AI	Mar/2025	USA
598	INTELLECT-2	Prime Intellect	May/2025	USA	552	Command A	Cohere	Mar/2025	Canada
597	Pangu Ultra MoE	Huawei	May/2025	China	551	Gemini Robotics	Google DeepMind	Mar/2025	USA
596	Mistral Medium 3	Mistral	May/2025	France	550	Gemini Robotics-ER	Google DeepMind	Mar/2025	USA
595	Granite-4.0-Tiny-Preview	IBM	May/2025	USA	549	Gemma 3	Google DeepMind	Mar/2025	USA
594	Nova Premier	Amazon	Apr/2025	USA	548	Reka Flash 3	Reka AI	Mar/2025	USA
593	Phi-4-reasoning-plus	Microsoft	Apr/2025	USA	547	QwQ-32B	Alibaba	Mar/2025	China
592	Bamba-9B-v2	IBM	Apr/2025	USA	546	Jamba 1.6	AI21	Mar/2025	USA
591	Qwen3-235B-A22B	Alibaba	Apr/2025	China	545	Instella-3B	AMD	Mar/2025	USA
590	Qwen3-0.6B	Alibaba	Apr/2025	China	544	Babel-83B	Alibaba	Mar/2025	China
589	ERNIE X1 Turbo	Baidu	Apr/2025	China	543	Granite-3.2-8B-Instruct	IBM	Feb/2025	USA

#	Model	Lab	Date	Country	#	Model	Lab	Date	Country
542	C4AI Command R7B Arabic	Cohere	Feb/2025	Canada	497	ModernBERT	International	Dec/2024	International
541	GPT-4.5	OpenAI	Feb/2025	USA	496	Granite 3.1 8B	IBM	Dec/2024	USA
540	Hunyuan T1	Tencent	Feb/2025	China	495	Bamba-9B	IBM	Dec/2024	USA
539	Hunyuan Turbo S	Tencent	Feb/2025	China	494	o1-2024-12-17	OpenAI	Dec/2024	USA
538	Phi-4-multimodal	Microsoft	Feb/2025	USA	493	Falcon 3	TII	Dec/2024	UAE
537	Phi-4-mini	Microsoft	Feb/2025	USA	492	Command R7B	Cohere	Dec/2024	Canada
536	Mercury Coder Small	Inception Labs	Feb/2025	USA	491	Maya	Cohere	Dec/2024	Canada
535	QwQ-Max-Preview	Alibaba	Feb/2025	China	490	BLT	Meta AI	Dec/2024	USA
534	Claude 3.7 Sonnet	Anthropic	Feb/2025	USA	489	Large Concept Model	Meta AI	Dec/2024	USA
533	Moonlight	Moonshot AI	Feb/2025	China	488	Phi-4	Microsoft	Dec/2024	USA
532	S2	Figure	Feb/2025	USA	487	Gemini 2.0 Flash exp	Google DeepMind	Dec/2024	USA
531	S1	Figure	Feb/2025	USA	486	Moxin-7B	International	Dec/2024	International
530	Baichuan-M1-14B	Baichuan	Feb/2025	China	485	1T	Sandia/Cerebras	Dec/2024	USA
529	Evo 2	Arc Institute	Feb/2025	USA	484	InternVL 2.5	Shanghai Laboratory/SenseTime AI	Dec/2024	China
528	R1 1776	Perplexity	Feb/2025	USA	483	Llama 3.3	Meta AI	Dec/2024	USA
527	Grok-3	xAI	Feb/2025	USA	482	EXAONE-3.5	LG	Dec/2024	South Korea
526	Mistral Saba	Mistral	Feb/2025	France	481	Deepthought-8B	Ruliad	Dec/2024	USA
525	Salamandra	Barcelona Supercomputing Center	Feb/2025	Spain	480	Sailor2	SAIL	Dec/2024	USA
524	DeepHermes 3 Preview	Nous Research	Feb/2025	USA	479	Pleias 1.0	PleIAs	Dec/2024	Netherlands
523	OREAL-32B	Shanghai Laboratory/SenseTime AI	Feb/2025	China	478	o1	OpenAI	Dec/2024	USA
522	Gemini 2.0 Pro	Google DeepMind	Feb/2025	USA	477	Nova Pro	Amazon	Dec/2024	USA
521	s1-32B	Stanford	Feb/2025	USA	476	EuroLLM	Consortium	Dec/2024	International
520	o3-mini	OpenAI	Jan/2025	USA	475	DisTrO 15B	Nous Research	Dec/2024	USA
519	Mistral Small 3	Mistral	Jan/2025	France	474	INTELLECT-1	Prime Intellect	Nov/2024	USA
518	Llama-3.1-Tulu-3-405B	Allen AI	Jan/2025	USA	473	QwQ-32B-Preview	Alibaba	Nov/2024	China
517	Qwen2.5-Max	Alibaba	Jan/2025	China	472	Teuken-7B	OpenGPT-X	Nov/2024	Germany
516	EvaByte	SambaNova	Jan/2025	USA	471	OLMo 2	Allen AI	Nov/2024	USA
515	UI-TARS-72B	ByteDance	Jan/2025	China	470	Bi-Mamba	CMU	Nov/2024	USA
514	Doubao-1.5-pro	ByteDance	Jan/2025	China	469	k0-math	Moonshot AI	Nov/2024	China
513	Kimi k1.5	Moonshot AI	Jan/2025	China	468	Marco-o1	Alibaba	Nov/2024	China
512	DeepSeek-R1	DeepSeek-AI	Jan/2025	China	467	TÜLU 3	Allen AI	Nov/2024	USA
511	GPT-4b	OpenAI	Jan/2025	USA	466	gpt-4o-2024-11-20	OpenAI	Nov/2024	USA
510	Helium-1	Kyutai	Jan/2025	France	465	DeepSeek-R1-Lite	DeepSeek-AI	Nov/2024	China
509	InternLM3	Shanghai Laboratory/SenseTime AI	Jan/2025	China	464	Xmodel-LM	XiaoduoAI	Nov/2024	China
508	MiniMax-Text-01	MiniMax	Jan/2025	China	463	Pixtral Large	Mistral	Nov/2024	France
507	Sky-T1-32B-Preview	Berkeley	Jan/2025	USA	462	f1	Fireworks	Nov/2024	USA
506	Cosmos Nemotron 34B	NVIDIA	Jan/2025	USA	461	Qwen2.5-Coder	Alibaba	Nov/2024	China
505	Cosmos 1.0	NVIDIA	Jan/2025	USA	460	Fox-1	TensorOpera	Nov/2024	USA
504	METAGEN-1	Prime Intellect	Jan/2025	USA	459	Hunyuan-Large	Tencent	Nov/2024	China
503	Sonus-1 Reasoning	Rubik's AI	Jan/2025	Mongolia	458	SEA-LIONv3	AI Singapore	Nov/2024	Singapore
502	YuLan-Mini	Renmin	Dec/2024	China	457	AMD OLMo	AMD	Nov/2024	USA
501	DeepSeek-V3	DeepSeek-AI	Dec/2024	China	456	SmolLM2	Hugging Face	Nov/2024	USA
500	EON-8B	LinkedIn	Dec/2024	USA	455	Aya-Expanse-32B	Cohere	Oct/2024	Canada
499	o3-preview	OpenAI	Dec/2024	USA	454	Claude 3.5 Sonnet (new)	Anthropic	Oct/2024	USA
498	RWKV-7 Goose	RWKV	Dec/2024	China	453	Granite 3.0 8B	IBM	Oct/2024	USA
					452	Granite-3.0-3B-A800M-Instruct	IBM	Oct/2024	USA
					451	aiXcoder-7B	aiXcoder	Oct/2024	China

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450	Llama-3.1-Nemotron-70B	NVIDIA	Oct/2024	USA	405	Minitron-8B	NVIDIA	Jul/2024	USA
449	Ministral 8B	Mistral	Oct/2024	France	404	Mistral Large 2	Mistral	Jul/2024	France
448	Yi-Lightning	01-ai	Oct/2024	China	403	Llama 3.1 405B	Meta AI	Jul/2024	USA
447	Zamba2-7B	Zyphra	Oct/2024	USA	402	GPT-4o mini	OpenAI	Jul/2024	USA
446	nGPT	NVIDIA	Oct/2024	USA	401	NeMo	Mistral	Jul/2024	France
445	Inflection-3 Pi (3.0)	Inflection AI	Oct/2024	USA	400	Codestral Mamba	Mistral	Jul/2024	France
444	Inflection-3 Productivity (3.0)	Inflection AI	Oct/2024	USA	399	Mathstral	Mistral	Jul/2024	France
443	LFM-40B	Liquid AI	Sep/2024	USA	398	SpreadsheetLLM	Microsoft	Jul/2024	USA
442	SFR-LLaMA-3.1-70B-Judge	Salesforce	Sep/2024	USA	397	Spectra	Consortium	Jul/2024	International
441	Emu3	BAAI	Sep/2024	China	396	next-gen	DeepL	Jul/2024	Germany
440	NVLM 1.0	NVIDIA	Sep/2024	USA	395	SmolLM	Hugging Face	Jul/2024	USA
439	Unnamed 1T	China Telecom Artificial Intelligence Research Institute	Sep/2024	China	394	Mockingbird	Vectara	Jul/2024	USA
438	TeleChat2-115B	China Telecom Artificial Intelligence Research Institute	Sep/2024	China	393	FLAMe	Google DeepMind	Jul/2024	USA
437	AMD-Llama-135m	AMD	Sep/2024	USA	392	Step-2	StepFun	Jul/2024	China
436	Llama 3.2 90B	Meta AI	Sep/2024	USA	391	H2O-Danube3-4B	H2O.ai	Jul/2024	USA
435	Llama 3.2 3B	Meta AI	Sep/2024	USA	390	Causal Axioms	Microsoft	Jul/2024	USA
434	Molmo	Allen AI	Sep/2024	USA	389	SenseNova 5.5	SenseTime	Jul/2024	China
433	Gemini-1.5-Pro-002	Google DeepMind	Sep/2024	USA	388	Helium 7B	Kyutai	Jul/2024	France
432	Qwen2.5	Alibaba	Sep/2024	China	387	InternLM2.5	Shanghai AI Laboratory/SenseTime	Jul/2024	China
431	GRIN MoE	Microsoft	Sep/2024	USA	386	Tele-FLM-1T	BAAI	Jul/2024	China
430	Data-Gemma	Google DeepMind	Sep/2024	USA	385	YuLan-Base-12B	Renmin	Jul/2024	China
429	o1-preview	OpenAI	Sep/2024	USA	384	ERNIE 4.0 Turbo	Baidu	Jun/2024	China
428	Reader-LM	Jina AI	Sep/2024	USA	383	Gemma 2	Google DeepMind	Jun/2024	USA
427	Pixtral-12b-240910	Mistral	Sep/2024	France	382	CriticGPT	OpenAI	Jun/2024	USA
426	DeepSeek-V2.5	DeepSeek-AI	Sep/2024	China	381	4M-21	Apple	Jun/2024	USA
425	Yi-Coder	01-ai	Sep/2024	China	380	ESM3	EvolutionaryScale	Jun/2024	USA
424	OLMoE-1B-7B	Allen AI	Sep/2024	USA	379	PanGu 5.0 Super	Huawei	Jun/2024	China
423	PLLuM	Consortium	Aug/2024	International	378	Claude 3.5 Sonnet	Anthropic	Jun/2024	USA
422	xLAM	Salesforce	Aug/2024	USA	377	DeepSeek-Coder-V2	DeepSeek-AI	Jun/2024	China
421	LTM-2-mini	Magic	Aug/2024	USA	376	DCLM-Baseline 7B 2.6T	International	Jun/2024	International
420	Rene	Cartesia	Aug/2024	USA	375	Nemotron-4-340B	NVIDIA	Jun/2024	USA
419	Gemini 1.5 Flash-8B	Google DeepMind	Aug/2024	USA	374	Apple On-Device model Jun/2024	Apple	Jun/2024	USA
418	Pharia-1-LLM-7B	Aleph Alpha	Aug/2024	Germany	373	MatMul-Free LM	UCSC	Jun/2024	USA
417	TTT-Linear	Stanford	Aug/2024	USA	372	Luna	Galileo	Jun/2024	USA
416	Jamba 1.5	AI21	Aug/2024	USA	371	Qwen2	Alibaba	Jun/2024	China
415	phi-3.5-MoE	Microsoft	Aug/2024	USA	370	Qwen2-57B-A14B	Alibaba	Jun/2024	China
414	phi-3.5-mini	Microsoft	Aug/2024	USA	369	Skywork MoE 16x13B	Kunlun Tech	Jun/2024	China
413	Minitron-4B	NVIDIA	Aug/2024	USA	368	Mamba-2	CMU	May/2024	USA
412	sarvam-2b	Sarvam AI	Aug/2024	India	367	MAP-Neo	International	May/2024	International
411	Grok-2	xAI	Aug/2024	USA	366	K2	LLM360	May/2024	USA
410	EXAONE 3.0	LG	Aug/2024	South Korea	365	Codestral	Mistral	May/2024	France
409	Falcon Mamba 7B	TII	Aug/2024	UAE	364	Aya-23-35B	Cohere	May/2024	Canada
408	Palmyra-Med-70B	Writer	Jul/2024	USA	363	Yi-XLarge	01-ai	May/2024	China
407	Palmyra-Fin-70B	Writer	Jul/2024	USA	362	Yi-Large	01-ai	May/2024	China
406	Zamba2-small	Zyphra	Jul/2024	USA	361	Chameleon	Meta AI	May/2024	USA
					360	LearnLM	Google DeepMind	May/2024	USA
					359	Sparse Llama 7B	Cerebras	May/2024	USA

#	Model	Lab	Date	Country	#	Model	Lab	Date	Country
358	Gemini 1.5 Flash	Google DeepMind	May/2024	USA	311	EvoLLM-JP	Sakana AI	Mar/2024	Japan
357	GPT-4o	OpenAI	May/2024	USA	310	RakutenAI-7B	Rakuten Group	Mar/2024	Japan
356	Falcon 2 11B	TII	May/2024	UAE	309	Parakeet	Independent	Mar/2024	
355	Fugaku-LLM	Fujitsu	May/2024	Japan	308	RWKV-v5 EagleX	RWKV	Mar/2024	China
354	Yi 1.5 34B	01-ai	May/2024	China	307	MM1	Apple	Mar/2024	USA
353	YOCO	Microsoft	May/2024	USA	306	RFM-1	Covariant	Mar/2024	USA
352	DeepSeek-V2	DeepSeek-AI	May/2024	China	305	Command-R	Cohere	Mar/2024	Canada
351	ChuXin	Independent	May/2024		304	DeepSeek-VL	DeepSeek-AI	Mar/2024	China
350	RWKV-v6 Finch	RWKV	May/2024	China	303	AnyGPT	Fudan University	Mar/2024	China
349	xLSTM	ELLIS	May/2024	Germany	302	Stable Beluga 2.5	Stability AI	Mar/2024	USA
348	Granite Code	IBM	May/2024	USA	301	Inflection-2.5	Inflection AI	Mar/2024	USA
347	Qwen-Max	Alibaba	May/2024	China	300	Apollo	SRIBD/CUHK	Mar/2024	
346	Med-Gemini-L 1.0	Google DeepMind	May/2024	USA	299	Claude 3 Opus	Anthropic	Mar/2024	USA
345	TinyStories	Microsoft	Apr/2024	USA	298	Nemotron-4 15B	NVIDIA	Feb/2024	USA
344	Tele-FLM	BAAI	Apr/2024	China	297	TowerLLM	Unbabel	Feb/2024	Portugal
343	Qwen-1.5 110B	Alibaba	Apr/2024	China	296	Hawk	Google DeepMind	Feb/2024	USA
342	Arctic	Snowflake AI Research	Apr/2024	USA	295	Griffin	Google DeepMind	Feb/2024	USA
341	SenseNova 5.0	SenseTime	Apr/2024	China	294	BitNet b1.58	Microsoft	Feb/2024	USA
340	OpenELM	Apple	Apr/2024	USA	293	Samba-1	SambaNova	Feb/2024	USA
339	phi-3-medium	Microsoft	Apr/2024	USA	292	Aya-101	Cohere	Feb/2024	Canada
338	phi-3-mini	Microsoft	Apr/2024	USA	291	Cosmo-1B	Hugging Face	Feb/2024	USA
337	Llama 3 70B	Meta AI	Apr/2024	USA	290	Poro	Silo AI	Feb/2024	Finland
336	Zamba 7B	Zyphra	Apr/2024	USA	289	StarCoder 2	ServiceNow	Feb/2024	USA
335	HLAT	Amazon	Apr/2024	USA	288	530B	ByteDance	Feb/2024	China
334	Idefics2	Hugging Face	Apr/2024	USA	287	175B	ByteDance	Feb/2024	China
333	Reka Core	Reka AI	Apr/2024	USA	286	Mistral Small	Mistral	Feb/2024	France
332	WizardLM-2-8x22B	Microsoft	Apr/2024	USA	285	Mistral Large	Mistral	Feb/2024	France
331	Pile-T5	EleutherAI	Apr/2024	USA	284	Hanooman	Reliance	Feb/2024	India
330	Zephyr 141B-A35B	Hugging Face	Apr/2024	USA	283	Ask	Apple	Feb/2024	USA
329	Rerank 3	Cohere	Apr/2024	Canada	282	Reka Edge	Reka AI	Feb/2024	USA
328	gpt-4-turbo-2024-04-09	OpenAI	Apr/2024	USA	281	Reka Flash	Reka AI	Feb/2024	USA
327	MiniCPM-2.4B	Tsinghua	Apr/2024	China	280	Gemma	Google DeepMind	Feb/2024	USA
326	Ferret-UI	Apple	Apr/2024	USA	279	Gemini 1.5 Pro	Google DeepMind	Feb/2024	USA
325	mixtral-8x22b	Mistral	Apr/2024	France	278	Qwen-1.5 72B	Alibaba	Feb/2024	China
324	Sailor	SAIL	Apr/2024	USA	277	MobileLLM	Meta AI	Feb/2024	USA
323	JetMoE-8B	MIT	Apr/2024	USA	276	GOODY-2	BRAIN	Feb/2024	USA
322	Eurus	Tsinghua	Apr/2024	China	275	Natural-SQL-7B	ChatDB	Feb/2024	China
321	Command-R+	Cohere	Apr/2024	Canada	274	Sea-Lion	AI Singapore	Feb/2024	Singapore
320	Viking	Silo AI	Apr/2024	Finland	273	TimesFM	Google	Feb/2024	USA
319	OLMo-Bitnet-1B	Nous Research	Apr/2024	USA	272	OLMo	Allen AI	Feb/2024	USA
318	Aurora-M	International	Mar/2024	International	271	Audio Flamingo	NVIDIA	Feb/2024	USA
317	ReALM-3B	Apple	Mar/2024	USA	270	FLOR-6.3B	Cerebras	Jan/2024	USA
316	Qwen1.5-MoE-A2.7B	Alibaba	Mar/2024	China	269	Weaver	AIWaves.cn	Jan/2024	China
315	Grok-1.5	xAI	Mar/2024	USA	268	miqu 70b	Mistral	Jan/2024	France
314	Jamba 1	AI21	Mar/2024	USA	267	iFlytekSpark-13B	iFlyTek	Jan/2024	China
313	DBRX	MosaicML	Mar/2024	USA	266	Xinghuo 3.5 (Spark)	iFlyTek	Jan/2024	China
312	Stable Code Instruct 3B	Stability AI	Mar/2024	USA	265	MGIE	Apple	Jan/2024	USA

#	Model	Lab	Date	Country	#	Model	Lab	Date	Country
264	CodeLlama-70B	Meta AI	Jan/2024	USA	217	Phi-2	Microsoft	Nov/2023	USA
263	RWKV-v5 Eagle 7B	RWKV	Jan/2024	China	216	Florence-2	Microsoft	Nov/2023	USA
262	MaLA-500	LMU	Jan/2024	Germany	215	Mirasol3B	Google DeepMind	Nov/2023	USA
261	MambaByte	Cornell	Jan/2024	USA	214	OtterHD-8B	NTU	Nov/2023	Singapore
260	DeepSeek-Coder	DeepSeek-AI	Jan/2024	China	213	Gauss	Samsung	Nov/2023	South Korea
259	FuseLLM	Tencent	Jan/2024	China	212	Grok-1	xAI	Nov/2023	USA
258	Fuyu-Heavy	Adept	Jan/2024	USA	211	Grok-0	xAI	Nov/2023	USA
257	Orion-14B	OrionStar	Jan/2024	China	210	Yi-34B	01-ai	Nov/2023	China
256	InternLM2	Shanghai AI Laboratory/SenseTime	Jan/2024	China	209	GPT-4 Turbo	OpenAI	Nov/2023	USA
255	GLM-4	Zhipu AI (Tsinghua)	Jan/2024	China	208	MatFormer	Google DeepMind	Oct/2023	USA
254	DeepSeekMoE	DeepSeek-AI	Jan/2024	China	207	Skywork-13B	Kunlun Tech	Oct/2023	China
253	DeepSeek	DeepSeek-AI	Jan/2024	China	206	Kimi Chat	Moonshot AI	Oct/2023	China
252	LLaMA Pro	Tencent	Jan/2024	China	205	jina-embeddings-v2	Jina AI	Oct/2023	USA
251	Palmyra X	Writer	Jan/2024	USA	204	Fuyu	Adept	Oct/2023	USA
250	TinyLlama	SUTD/Independent	Jan/2024	Singapore	203	ERNIE 4.0	Baidu	Oct/2023	China
249	DocLLM	JPMorgan	Jan/2024	USA	202	Zephyr	Hugging Face	Oct/2023	USA
248	MACE-MP-0	Cambridge	Dec/2023	UK	201	PaLI-3	Google DeepMind	Oct/2023	USA
247	Unified-IO 2	Allen AI	Dec/2023	USA	200	Retro 48B	NVIDIA	Oct/2023	USA
246	WaveCoder-DS-6.7B	Microsoft	Dec/2023	USA	199	Ferret	Apple	Oct/2023	USA
245	YunShan	Huawei	Dec/2023	China	198	Lemur	XLANG Lab	Oct/2023	Hong Kong
244	PanGu-Pi	Huawei	Dec/2023	China	197	AceGPT	KAUST/Shenzhen	Oct/2023	Saudi Arabia
243	YAYI 2	Wenge	Dec/2023	China	196	Yasa-1	Reka AI	Oct/2023	USA
242	Emu2	BAAI	Dec/2023	China	195	RT-X	Google DeepMind	Oct/2023	USA
241	MedLM	Google DeepMind	Dec/2023	USA	194	MotionLM	Waymo	Sep/2023	USA
240	SOLAR-10.7B	Upstage AI	Dec/2023	South Korea	193	GAIA-1	Wayve	Sep/2023	UK
239	DeciLM-7B	Deci	Dec/2023	USA	192	Qwen	Alibaba	Sep/2023	China
238	Mistral-medium	Mistral	Dec/2023	France	191	Llama 2 Long	Meta AI	Sep/2023	USA
237	mixtral-8x7b-32kseqn	Mistral	Dec/2023	France	190	LeoLM	Hessian AI/LAION	Sep/2023	Germany
236	StripedHyena 7B	Together	Dec/2023	USA	189	Mistral 7B	Mistral	Sep/2023	France
235	NexusRaven-V2 13B	Nexusflow.ai	Dec/2023		188	Kosmos-2.5	Microsoft	Sep/2023	USA
234	Gemini Ultra 1.0	Google DeepMind	Dec/2023	USA	187	Baichuan 2	Baichuan	Sep/2023	China
233	Mamba	CMU	Dec/2023	USA	186	BOLT2.5B	ThirdAI	Sep/2023	USA
232	LVM-3B	Berkeley/JHU	Dec/2023	USA	185	DeciLM	Deci	Sep/2023	USA
231	SeaLLM-13b	Alibaba	Dec/2023	China	184	MoLM	IBM	Sep/2023	USA
230	pplx-70b-online	Perplexity	Nov/2023	USA	183	NEXt-GPT	NUS	Sep/2023	
229	SeamlessM4T-Large v2	Meta AI	Nov/2023	USA	182	Phi-1.5	Microsoft	Sep/2023	USA
228	Q-Transformer	Google DeepMind	Nov/2023	USA	181	UniLM	Apple	Sep/2023	USA
227	Yuan 2.0	IEIT	Nov/2023	China	180	Persimmon-8B	Adept	Sep/2023	USA
226	MEDITRON	EPFL	Nov/2023	Switzerland	179	FLM-101B	BAAI	Sep/2023	China
225	Transformers-Arithmetic	Microsoft	Nov/2023	USA	178	Falcon 180B	TII	Sep/2023	UAE
224	Starling-7B	Berkeley	Nov/2023	USA	177	Hunyuan	Tencent	Sep/2023	China
223	Inflection-2	Inflection AI	Nov/2023	USA	176	phi-CTNL	Independent	Sep/2023	
222	Claude 2.1	Anthropic	Nov/2023	USA	175	Granite	IBM	Sep/2023	USA
221	TÜLU 2	Allen AI	Nov/2023	USA	174	Jais	Inception AI	Aug/2023	UAE
220	Nemotron-3 22B	NVIDIA	Nov/2023	USA	173	Code Llama 34B	Meta AI	Aug/2023	USA
219	Nemotron-2 43B	NVIDIA	Nov/2023	USA	172	IDEFICS	Hugging Face	Aug/2023	USA
218	Orca 2	Microsoft	Nov/2023	USA	171	Raven	NVIDIA	Aug/2023	USA

#	Model	Lab	Date	Country	#	Model	Lab	Date	Country
170	DukunLM	AzaleAI	Aug/2023	Indonesia	124	MPT	MosaicML	Apr/2023	USA
169	WizardLM 70B	Microsoft	Aug/2023	USA	123	StableLM	Stability AI	Apr/2023	USA
168	Platypus	Boston University	Aug/2023	USA	122	Dolly 2.0	Databricks	Apr/2023	USA
167	Japanese StableLM Alpha 7B	Stability AI	Aug/2023	USA	121	Pythia	EleutherAI	Apr/2023	USA
166	Stable Code 3B	Stability AI	Aug/2023	USA	120	Koala-13B	Berkeley	Apr/2023	USA
165	Med-Flamingo	Stanford	Jul/2023	USA	119	C1.2	Character.ai	Mar/2023	USA
164	Alfred-40B-0723	LightOn	Jul/2023	France	118	BloombergGPT	Bloomberg	Mar/2023	USA
163	LLaMA-2-7B-32K	Together	Jul/2023	USA	117	OpenFlamingo-9B	LAION	Mar/2023	Germany
162	Med-PaLM M	Google DeepMind	Jul/2023	USA	116	GPT4All-LoRa	Nomic	Mar/2023	USA
161	BTLM-3B-8K	Cerebras	Jul/2023	USA	115	Cerebras-GPT	Cerebras	Mar/2023	USA
160	Stable Beluga 2	Stability AI	Jul/2023	USA	114	PanGu-Sigma	Huawei	Mar/2023	China
159	Stable Beluga 1	Stability AI	Jul/2023	USA	113	CoLT5	Google	Mar/2023	USA
158	Meta-Transformer	Shanghai Laboratory/CUHK AI	Jul/2023	China	112	Med-PaLM 2	Google DeepMind	Mar/2023	USA
157	Llama 2	Meta AI	Jul/2023	USA	111	GPT-4 Classic	OpenAI	Mar/2023	USA
156	WormGPT	(Undisclosed)	Jul/2023		110	Alpaca	Stanford	Mar/2023	USA
155	Claude 2	Anthropic	Jul/2023	USA	109	Jurassic-2	AI21	Mar/2023	USA
154	LongLLaMA	IDEAS/DeepMind	Jul/2023	USA	108	GPT-NeoX-Chat-Base-20B	Together	Mar/2023	USA
153	xTrimoPGLM	Tsinghua	Jul/2023	China	107	Kosmos-1	Microsoft	Feb/2023	USA
152	XGen	Salesforce	Jul/2023	USA	106	LLaMA-65B	Meta AI	Feb/2023	USA
151	Zhiniao (Intellectual Brain)	360 cn	Jul/2023	China	105	MOSS	Fudan University	Feb/2023	China
150	Yasa	Reka AI	Jun/2023	USA	104	Palmyra	Writer	Feb/2023	USA
149	Kosmos-2	Microsoft	Jun/2023	USA	103	Luminous Supreme Control	Aleph Alpha	Feb/2023	Germany
148	AudioPaLM	Google	Jun/2023	USA	102	Toolformer+Atlas 11B+NLB 54B	Meta AI	Feb/2023	USA
147	Inflection-1	Inflection AI	Jun/2023	USA	101	Multimodal-CoT	Amazon	Feb/2023	USA
146	Phi-1	Microsoft	Jun/2023	USA	100	FLAME	Microsoft	Jan/2023	USA
145	InternLM	Shanghai Laboratory/SenseTime AI	Jun/2023	China	99	Med-PaLM 1	Google DeepMind	Dec/2022	USA
144	BlenderBot 3x	Meta AI	Jun/2023	USA	98	OPT-IML	Meta AI	Dec/2022	USA
143	Orca	Microsoft	Jun/2023	USA	97	RL-CAI	Anthropic	Dec/2022	USA
142	PassGPT	ETH Zürich	Jun/2023	Switzerland	96	ERNIE-Code	Baidu	Dec/2022	China
141	DIDACT	Google DeepMind	Jun/2023	USA	95	RT-1	Google	Dec/2022	USA
140	LTM-1	Magic	Jun/2023	USA	94	ChatGPT (gpt-3.5-turbo)	OpenAI	Nov/2022	USA
139	GPT-4 MathMix	OpenAI	May/2023	USA	93	text-davinci-003	OpenAI	Nov/2022	USA
138	PandaGPT	Cambridge/Tencent	May/2023	UK	92	GPT-JT	Together	Nov/2022	USA
137	Falcon	TII	May/2023	UAE	91	RWKV-4	RWKV	Nov/2022	China
136	202305-refact2b-mqa-lion	Refact	May/2023	UK	90	Galactica	Meta AI	Nov/2022	USA
135	Guanaco	UW	May/2023	USA	89	SED	DeepMind	Nov/2022	UK
134	LIMA	Meta AI	May/2023	USA	88	mT0	BigScience	Nov/2022	International
133	Formosa (FFM)	Asus/TWS	May/2023	Taiwan	87	BLOOMZ	BigScience	Nov/2022	International
132	CodeT5+	Salesforce	May/2023	USA	86	PACT	Microsoft	Oct/2022	USA
131	PaLM 2	Google	May/2023	USA	85	Flan-T5	Google	Oct/2022	USA
130	StarCoder	ServiceNow	May/2023	USA	84	Flan-PaLM	Google	Oct/2022	USA
129	MPT	MosaicML	May/2023	USA	83	U-PaLM	Google	Oct/2022	USA
128	Pi	Inflection AI	May/2023	USA	82	VIMA	NVIDIA	Oct/2022	USA
127	GPT-2B-001	NVIDIA	May/2023	USA	81	OpenChat	Tsinghua	Sep/2022	China
126	Titan	Amazon	Apr/2023	USA	80	WeLM	Wechat	Sep/2022	China
125	WizardLM 7B	Microsoft	Apr/2023	USA	79	CodeGeeX	Tsinghua	Sep/2022	China

#	Model	Lab	Date	Country	#	Model	Lab	Date	Country
78	Sparrow	DeepMind	Sep/2022	UK	31	BERT-480	Google	Nov/2021	USA
77	PaLI	Google	Sep/2022	USA	30	BERT-200	Google	Nov/2021	USA
76	NeMo Megatron-GPT 20B	NVIDIA	Sep/2022	USA	29	Cedille FR-Boris	Coteries	Nov/2021	Switzerland
75	Z-Code++	Microsoft	Aug/2022	USA	28	MT-NLG	Microsoft/NVIDIA	Oct/2021	USA
74	Atlas	Meta AI	Aug/2022	USA	27	FLAN	Google	Sep/2021	USA
73	BlenderBot 3	Meta AI	Aug/2022	USA	26	Command xlarge	Cohere	Sep/2021	Canada
72	GLM-130B	Tsinghua	Aug/2022	China	25	PLATO-XL	Baidu	Sep/2021	China
71	AlexaTM 20B	Amazon	Aug/2022	USA	24	Macaw	Allen AI	Sep/2021	USA
70	6.9B FIM	OpenAI	Jul/2022	USA	23	CodeT5	Salesforce	Sep/2021	USA
69	'monorepo-Transformer'	Google	Jul/2022	USA	22	Codex	OpenAI	Aug/2021	USA
68	PanGu-Coder	Huawei	Jul/2022	China	21	Jurassic-1	AI21	Aug/2021	USA
67	NLLB	Meta AI	Jul/2022	USA	20	BlenderBot 2.0	Meta AI	Jul/2021	USA
66	J-1 RBG	AI21	Jul/2022	USA	19	GPT-J	EleutherAI	Jun/2021	USA
65	BLOOM (tr11-176B-ml)	BigScience	Jul/2022	International	18	LaMDA	Google	May/2021	USA
64	Minerva	Google	Jun/2022	USA	17	ruGPT-3	Huawei/Sberbank	Feb/2021	Russia
63	GODEL-XL	Microsoft	Jun/2022	USA	16	Switch Transformer	Google	Jan/2021	USA
62	YaLM 100B	Yandex	Jun/2022	Russia	15	BIGBIRD-ETC large	Google	Jul/2020	USA
61	Unified-IO	Allen AI	Jun/2022	USA	14	GPT-3	OpenAI	May/2020	USA
60	LiMoE	Google	Jun/2022	USA	13	Megatron-11B	Meta AI	Apr/2020	USA
59	GPT-4chan	Independent	Jun/2022		12	Transformer++	American Express	Mar/2020	USA
58	Diffusion-LM	Stanford	May/2022	USA	11	Meena	Google	Jan/2020	USA
57	UL2 20B	Google	May/2022	USA	10	T5	Google	Oct/2019	USA
56	Gato (Cat)	DeepMind	May/2022	UK	9	Megatron-LM 8.3B	NVIDIA	Sep/2019	USA
55	LaMDA 2	Google	May/2022	USA	8	RoBERTa	Meta AI	Jul/2019	USA
54	OPT-175B	Meta AI	May/2022	USA	7	GPT-2	OpenAI	Feb/2019	USA
53	Tk-Instruct	Allen AI	Apr/2022	USA	6	BERT	Google	Oct/2018	USA
52	InCoder	Meta AI	Apr/2022	USA	5	GPT-1	OpenAI	Jun/2018	USA
51	NOOR	TII	Apr/2022	UAE	4	ELMo	Allen AI	Feb/2018	USA
50	mGPT	Sber	Apr/2022	Russia	3	ULMFIT	Fast.ai	Jan/2018	USA
49	PaLM-Coder	Google	Apr/2022	USA	2	Transformer (big)	Google	Jun/2017	USA
48	PaLM	Google	Apr/2022	USA	1	Transformer (base)	Google	Jun/2017	USA
47	SeeKeR	Meta AI	Mar/2022	USA					
46	CodeGen	Salesforce	Mar/2022	USA					
45	VLM-4	LightOn	Mar/2022	France					
44	Chinchilla	DeepMind	Mar/2022	UK					
43	GPT-NeoX-20B	EleutherAI	Feb/2022	USA					
42	Perceiver AR	DeepMind	Feb/2022	UK					
41	CM3	Meta AI	Jan/2022	USA					
40	ERNIE 3.0 Titan	Baidu	Dec/2021	China					
39	XGLM	Meta AI	Dec/2021	USA					
38	Fairseq	Meta AI	Dec/2021	USA					
37	Gopher	DeepMind	Dec/2021	UK					
36	GLaM	Google	Dec/2021	USA					
35	Anthropic-LM 52B	Anthropic	Dec/2021	USA					
34	RETRO	DeepMind	Dec/2021	UK					
33	Luminous	Aleph Alpha	Nov/2021	Germany					
32	DeBERTaV3	Microsoft	Nov/2021	USA					