

Source dossier

It worked while you slept

Edition 2026-09-30 · narrative: agent-transparency · compiled 2026-09-30

Claims index

Claim	Statement	Status	Sources
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Only claims marked **verified** may carry a post. **single-source** may appear as hedged context; **disputed** must not be published at all.

DevDay 2026 Recap

PRIMARY

Publisher	OpenAI
Published	2026-09-29
Retrieved	2026-09-30
Cite key	openai2026devday
URL	https://openai.com/index/devday-2026-recap/

Assessment. OpenAI's own consolidated announcement list. Primary for product names, availability tiers and the quoted performance and pricing language.

Claims drawn from this source. CLAIM-2026-09-30-01, CLAIM-2026-09-30-02, CLAIM-2026-09-30-03, CLAIM-2026-09-30-04

OpenAI DevDay 2026, published 29 September 2026. Consolidated announcement list.

dots. "Remarkably capable, always-on agents built to handle everything. They're a whole new way to work with AI - one that gets to know what matters to you." Availability: Pro and Business Premium in eligible markets; Enterprise, Edu and Healthcare in beta, off by default.

GPT-6.1 Sol. A major upgrade to GPT-6 Sol with "exceptionally strong performance on agentic coding, along with computer use, and professional work". "Delivers near-Astra intelligence to everyone at a fifth of its standard input and output token prices." Available to all API, Plus, Pro, Business, Enterprise and Edu users.

Ultrafast. A premium speed tier offering "up to 8x faster token generation (300 tokens per second) in Codex and up to 6x in the API". GPT-6 Astra Ultrafast in the API and ChatGPT Work/Codex on Pro 500 and Enterprise; GPT-6.1 Sol Ultrafast coming soon.

Agents API with Computer Use. Now "supports computer use so developers can build agents that interact with software to complete tasks"; includes multi-agent capabilities and tool calling. API; Codex and ChatGPT Work on Pro 500 and Enterprise.

Private Intelligence. Includes "Zero Data Retention with Private Safety Processing" enabling "automated safety reviews without giving OpenAI personnel access to the underlying content". Private Inference preview "coming this fall, combines confidential computing with strict, verifiable controls".

Codex Security Cloud. "Scan entire GitHub repositories on demand or on a schedule, with ongoing checks of new commits." Pro, Business, Enterprise and Edu.

Codex in the Cloud. Developers can "run Codex wherever they need it: on a computer, remotely from a phone, or in the cloud from any device".

MCP Events for Plugin Automations. "Support for the proposed MCP Events specification, so plugins can start automations when something happens in a connected app." All plans.

Decisions API. "Enables real-time decision-making by focusing Luna's intelligence on a specific set of user-defined questions with finite pre-defined answers." Limited preview.

Bedrock Managed Agents. Partnership with Amazon allowing "use of Bedrock Managed Agents to build OpenAI agents that run entirely in AWS".

Sign in with ChatGPT. Plan allowance usable "across 16 partners including Cognition's Devin, Notion, Vercel, T3, OpenClaw, and Dactyl".

Pro 500. "Offers our highest usage allowance at 25 times the ChatGPT Plus allowance and includes access to Ultrafast."

dots: always-on agents (OpenAI announcement)

PRIMARY

Publisher	OpenAI
Published	2026-09-29
Retrieved	2026-09-30
Cite key	openai2026dots
URL	https://openai.com/index/introducing-dots/

Assessment. The product announcement itself. Primary for capability claims and the 'eligible markets' hedge. Silent on how a dot identifies itself to third parties and on EU/EEA availability.

Claims drawn from this source. CLAIM-2026-09-30-01, CLAIM-2026-09-30-05

Introducing dots, OpenAI, 29 September 2026.

"Dots are remarkably capable, always-on agents built to handle everything." Powered by GPT-6 Astra.

"Each dot works on its own cloud computer, while your computer and its contents stay separate unless you choose to connect it."

Messaging is available through ChatGPT, Slack, Teams, and texting (coming soon). "You can simply hop on a voice call when you need to talk something out."

"Through our ecosystem of plugins, they can readily connect to over 4,000 apps."

"The more you work together, the more your dot learns your preferences, how you think, and what good looks like to you."

"When you aren't actively working with it, your dot looks for ways to help in the background."

Availability: "Dots are rolling out today in ChatGPT to Pro and Business Premium users in eligible markets." Plan tiers named: Pro, Business Premium, Enterprise (beta), Education, Healthcare. "Your first dot is included in your Pro or Business Premium plan at no extra cost." Extended limits are provided for the first month post-launch; future scaling is available through increased speed or monthly work capacity.

The page does not specify how dots identify themselves when contacting external parties, and does not state EU or EEA availability.

On data use: "We don't use content from ChatGPT Business, Enterprise, or Edu workspaces to improve our models by default."

Getting started with your dot

PRIMARY

Publisher OpenAI Help Center

Published 2026-09-29

Retrieved 2026-09-30

Cite key openaihelpc2026getting

URL <https://help.openai.com/en/articles/20001530-getting-started-with-your-dot>

Assessment. The operational limits page, and the document that contradicts the launch-day coverage framing of an agent that telephones and writes to third parties. No outbound third-party calling exists at launch.

Getting started with your dot, OpenAI Help Center, retrieved 30 September 2026.

Calling: "Your dot cannot initiate calls to you at launch." The documentation describes calling limits with respect to the user only; it states no capability to call other people.

Texting: capability is limited to communication between the user and their dot. "Connect your phone and follow the setup prompts. After setup, you can message your dot from your phone." Texting access is "limited to Pro users in the US".

Email: "You cannot give your dot its own standalone email address." Dots can access a user's personal email account for tasks; no capability to send email to third parties is stated.

Slack and messaging: dots can "connect to Slack" via messaging channels; no capability is described for contacting other people through those platforms.

Availability: the page references "eligible markets" with a linked notation but gives no list of countries or regions. EU and EEA status is not mentioned.

The documentation contains no language about a dot self-identifying as an AI to contacted parties, and none about consent or call recording.

Transparency obligations under Article 50

SECONDARY

Publisher	EU Artificial Intelligence Act
Published	2026-09-30
Retrieved	2026-09-30
Cite key	euartificia2026transpare
URL	https://artificialintelligenceact.eu/article/50/

Assessment. A reading copy of the Article 50 text. Secondary rather than primary: the authoritative text is Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 in the Official Journal. Used for the allocation of duties between provider and deployer.

Claims drawn from this source. CLAIM-2026-09-30-06, CLAIM-2026-09-30-07, CLAIM-2026-09-30-08

Article 50, Transparency obligations for providers and deployers of certain AI systems. Regulation (EU) 2024/1689.

Paragraph 1 - duty on PROVIDERS. Providers shall ensure that AI systems intended to interact directly with natural persons are designed and developed in such a way that the natural persons concerned are informed that they are interacting with an AI system, "unless this is obvious from the point of view of a natural person who is reasonably well-informed, observant and circumspect, taking into account the circumstances and the context of use". Exception for systems authorised by law to detect, prevent, investigate or prosecute criminal offences, subject to safeguards, unless the system is available to the public for reporting a criminal offence.

Paragraph 2 - duty on PROVIDERS. Providers of AI systems, including general-purpose AI systems, generating synthetic audio, image, video or text content shall ensure the outputs are "marked in a machine-readable format and detectable as artificially generated or manipulated". Providers shall ensure their technical solutions are "effective, interoperable, robust and reliable as far as this is technically feasible". Exceptions: where the systems perform an assistive function for standard editing or do not substantially alter the input data, and for law-enforcement authorisation.

Paragraph 4 - duty on DEPLOYERS. Deployers of an AI system that generates or manipulates image, audio or video content constituting a deep fake shall disclose that the content has been artificially generated or manipulated. Where the content forms part of an evidently artistic, creative, satirical, fictional or analogous work, the transparency obligation is limited to disclosing the existence of such generated or manipulated content "in an appropriate manner that does not hamper the display or enjoyment of the work". Deployers of an AI system that generates or manipulates text published to inform the public on matters of public interest shall disclose that the text has been artificially generated or manipulated, except where the content has undergone human review or editorial control and a natural or legal person holds editorial responsibility.

Paragraph 5 - timing. The information referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 shall be provided to the natural persons concerned "in a clear and distinguishable manner at the latest at the time of the first interaction or exposure", and shall conform to the applicable accessibility requirements.

Implementation Timeline

SECONDARY

Publisher	EU Artificial Intelligence Act
Published	2026-09-30
Retrieved	2026-09-30
Cite key	euartificia2026implement
URL	https://artificialintelligenceact.eu/implementation-timeline/

Assessment. Used only for the applicability dates, which are cross-checked against the operative regulations. Secondary; the authoritative dates are in Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 as amended by Regulation (EU) 2026/1744.

Claims drawn from this source. CLAIM-2026-09-30-09

Implementation timeline for Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 as amended.

Article 53 general-purpose AI model obligations: in force since August 2025.

Article 50 transparency obligations: applicable since 2 August 2026.

Marking of artificially generated or manipulated content under Article 50(2): applicable from 2 December 2026.

Regulation (EU) 2026/1744, the Digital Omnibus, in force 27 July 2026: moved the Annex III high-risk chapter to 2 December 2027, the Annex I high-risk chapter to 2 August 2028, and the member-state regulatory sandboxes to 2 August 2027.

Bundesnetzagentur uebernimmt zentrale Rolle bei der Umsetzung der KI-Verordnung

PRIMARY

Publisher	Bundesnetzagentur
Published	2026-07-29
Retrieved	2026-09-30
Cite key	bundesnetza2026bundesnet
URL	https://www.bundesnetzagentur.de/1112336

Assessment. The authority's own statement of its role, and the reason the edition says 'central' rather than 'the' market surveillance authority: Germany's model is hybrid, with sector regulators retaining fully harmonised product areas.

Claims drawn from this source. CLAIM-2026-09-30-10

Bundesnetzagentur press release, 29 July 2026.

The Gesetz zur Marktueberwachung und Innovationsfoerderung von kuenstlicher Intelligenz (KI-MIG) entered into force on 29 July 2026.

The Bundesnetzagentur takes a central position in implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 in Germany as:

- Market surveillance authority for AI systems in radio equipment and in sensitive sectors including personnel management, critical infrastructure and education.
- Central coordination and competence centre, supporting other market surveillance authorities and notifying bodies on complex decisions.
- Central contact point for questions on the AI Regulation and coordination with European authorities.
- Complaint authority, receiving and directing complaints about infringements.
- Innovation promoter, operating an AI sandbox (Reallabor) for controlled development and testing, particularly for SMEs, and an AI Service Desk.

The implementation follows a hybrid approach: established sector regulators retain oversight in fully harmonised product areas, while the Bundesnetzagentur coordinates centrally and supervises previously unregulated sectors at federal level.