

EU AI Act Transparency Audit

PRESS KIT

Only half of major AI providers past the EU deadline publish their training-data summary

On the study's final, exploratory coding, **11 of the 21 providers** whose summary deadline had passed for the model studied published a summary that presents itself as such and opens without an account. On the coding fixed before collection, the count is **7 of 21**.

Providers whose summary deadline had passed for the model studied (n = 21)



Exploratory: the study's final coding. 7 of 21 on the coding fixed before collection. The final coding applies a broader identification rule than the one fixed before collection, and the summaries of Qwen and Tencent were reached only on 15 October 2026, after the collection window. Counts hold for the provider and model pairs studied.

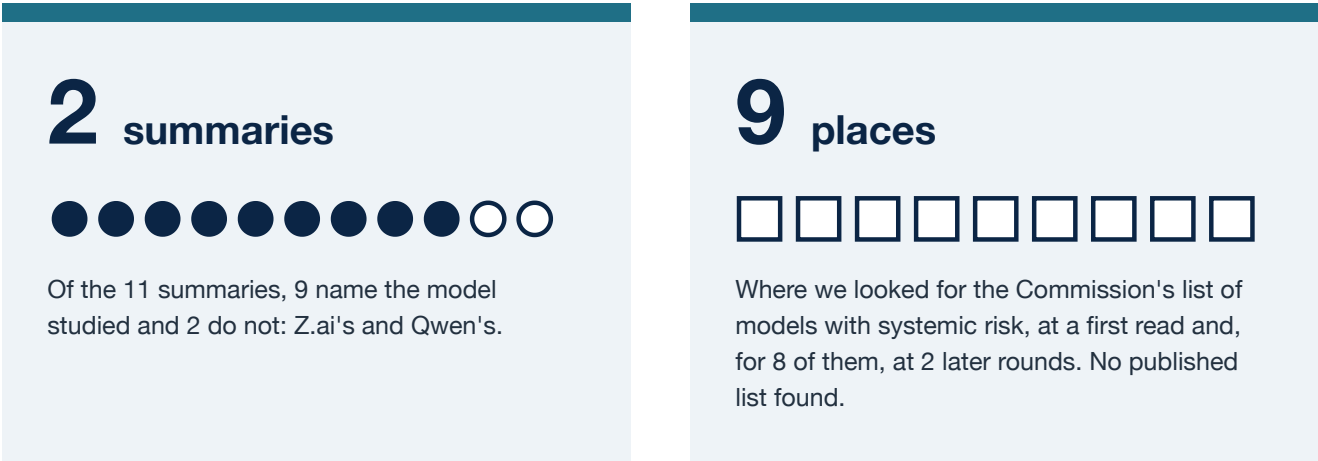
THE STORY

What the law asks. Since 2 August 2025 the EU AI Act has required providers of general-purpose AI models to publish a summary of the content used to train them; models placed on the market before that date have until 2 August 2027. It is the one document about these models that the Act makes public, so anyone can look for it.

What we did. We read the websites of the 26 providers on a list built in advance from two public platform rankings, between 7 October 2026 and 12 October 2026, and again on 14 October 2026. For one model per provider, we asked whether the summary is published, whether anyone can open it without an account, and what it says, under rules fixed and hash-recorded before collection. We read documents only; the products studied were not tried.

What we saw. On the study's final, exploratory coding, 11 of the 21 providers whose deadline had passed publish a summary that presents itself as such (7 of 21 on the coding fixed before collection). 4 more publish only a related document, and for 6 we found nothing in the places we looked. For some, it is unclear which model a summary covers: Z.ai's summary names the GLM-5 family but not the model studied, and Qwen's describes the models behind its platform without naming one. In the places we looked, on 3 dates, we found no published list of general-purpose AI models with systemic risk, which the Act asks the Commission to publish.

Why it matters. From a provider's pages, a reader cannot always tell which document, if any, the provider means as the summary, or whether a summary covers the model the reader cares about. A reader who wants to know which documents the Act requires of which company has to work that out from each company's own pages, as this study did. Nothing here is a finding that any provider, or the Commission, complied with or breached the law.



IN THE AUTHOR'S WORDS

"The Act made one document about these models public by law: the summary of the content used to train them. That means anyone can go and look for it. We did, for 26 providers, and we wrote down what we found, where, and on what date."

Mücahit Kaya, AI Industry Researcher and Public Administration Specialist, AI Tools Police

"From a provider's own pages, a reader cannot always tell which document is meant as the summary, or whether it covers the model they care about. A standalone summary whose own title is the template's title, and whose heading names every model version it covers, would let a reader tell it apart at once."

Mücahit Kaya, AI Industry Researcher and Public Administration Specialist, AI Tools Police

"We looked for the Commission's list of models with systemic risk in nine places, and went back to eight of them twice. We found no published list. Whether that amounts to lateness is not a question this study answers."

Mücahit Kaya, AI Industry Researcher and Public Administration Specialist, AI Tools Police

THE FULL REPORT AND DATA

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Contact: info@aitoolspolice.com

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