## AI

Well-aligned AI makes death optional through radical advances---that solves every current crisis---Rebe.

Neg impact defense just says no AGI. Any risk we get there is aff.

Yes AGI.

#### 1. Expert consensus agrees AGI is inevitable by 20230.

Khoja & Hiscott 10-22 – Adam Khoja does technical and policy research at the Center for AI Safety. He studied math and computer science at UC Berkeley; Laura Hiscott is a staff writer for AI Frontiers. She has worked in science communication for over six years, both in press offices and at magazines. She studied physics at Imperial College London and trained in science communication at the European Southern Observatory.

Adam Khoja & Laura Hiscott, “AGI's Last Bottlenecks” AI Frontiers, 10-22-2025. https://ai-frontiers.org/articles/agis-last-bottlenecks

Considering the gaps that we have highlighted, what will it take to get to AGI? According to our analysis, all that may be needed is a breakthrough in continual learning, as well as regular research and engineering for handling visual reasoning, world modeling, hallucinations, and spatial navigation memory.

Looking at how research is advancing in each of these areas, when might we expect a company to publicly release a model with an AGI Score above 95% according to our definition? One of the authors, Adam, estimates a 50% chance of reaching this threshold by the end of 2028, and an 80% chance by the end of 2030.

Ultimately, our framework allows us to replace vague speculation with a quantitative diagnostic. Given the industry’s focused efforts, it seems highly plausible that researchers will fill in all the puzzle pieces of our definition of AGI in the next few years, much sooner than the decade-long timelines suggested by some in the field. We are a standard breakthrough and business-as-usual research away from AGI.

#### 2. EXTENSIBILITY. The latest LLMs mirror human experts.

Mumuni 25 – Professor in the Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering at Cape Coast Technical University.

Alhassan Mumuni, Fuseini Mumuni, Professor at the University of Mines and Technology, arXiv, “Large language models for artificial general intelligence (AGI): A survey of foundational principles and approaches,” 1/6/25, arxiv.org/pdf/2501.03151?

2.2 Features of large language models that support the attainment of human-level intelligence

In the context of achieving general intelligence, besides training on large and diverse datasets, large language models possess a number of interesting features that allow their knowledge and skills to be naturally extended as needed. This extensibility, together with their already vast generic knowledge, allows them to overwhelmingly outperform traditional deep learning models that are typically designed with narrow optimization objectives and trained on restricted datasets from curated environments.

While the underlying processes and mechanisms that support extensibility of large language models are fundamentally different from those that support biological intelligence, the resulting properties somehow mirror the multilayered and multidimensional nature of human intelligence in many respects. For example, pretraining large language models endows them with general knowledge that is sufficiently powerful and flexible to tackle a wide range of common problems requiring perception, context understanding as well as commonsense and analytical reasoning capabilities. Where domain-specific knowledge is needed, finetuning can be applied to augment the general knowledge with specialized knowledge by training the pretrained LMM further on domain-specific datasets. This approach is similar to the way human experts – who already have general or commonsense knowledge– acquire specialized competencies in narrow areas of endeavor (e.g., as professionals in engineering, medicine, law, or web development). It is also usual to ground the internal representations in real-world concepts using prior knowledge. Again, this feature is similar to the way biological intelligence is built on prior knowledge encoded as genetic information. In addition to the internalized knowledge and cognitive capabilities, humans frequently rely external knowledge (e.g., through consultations with experts or books) and tools (e.g., software, machines, etc.) to extend their capabilities. Similarly, state-of-the-art language models can utilize tools (see [82], [83], [84]) and external knowledge –through retrieval augmented generation (RAG) [85], [86] – to extend their capabilities. We summarized these important features in Figure 2.

#### That solves every scenario.

McAleese ’22 [Stephen; August; software engineer, Amazon Web Services, CloudWatch monitoring, Machine Learning Safety Scholar, Center for AI Safety; Arxiv, “How Do AI Timelines Affect Existential Risk?” https://arxiv.org/pdf/2209.05459.pdf]

Anthropogenic step risks

The greatest source of existential risk other than ASI is other anthropogenic step risks from risky future technologies such as synthetic biology, nanotechnology, and autonomous weapons [1]. Therefore, the strongest argument for accelerating the advent of ASI is to counter other step risks. Previous dangerous technologies such as nuclear weapons have only been accessible to a few actors. But in the future, the development of technologies such as synthetic biology could make it possible for anyone to cause an existential catastrophe. In such a world, universal surveillance or much better global coordination might be needed to prevent disaster. Humanity on its own might not be competent enough to safely develop these advanced technologies. The intelligence and power of an aligned ASI would probably increase the probability of humanity passing these risky technological transitions successfully.

#### Advanced AI brings us to the Omega Point, unlocking immortality AND divine transcendence.

Youvan ’25 [Douglas; January 10; Former associate professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ph.D. in biophysics from the University of California, Berkeley; ResearchGate, “Reaching the Omega Point: How Artificial Intelligence Could Demonstrate Transcendence to Humanity,” DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.22734.57925]

The concept of the Omega Point represents one of the most profound and ambitious visions of the universe's ultimate fate. Introduced by French philosopher, Jesuit priest, and paleontologist Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, the Omega Point describes a future state in which the universe reaches maximum complexity and consciousness, culminating in the unification of all matter, energy, and awareness with the divine. Teilhard viewed this progression as a natural outcome of evolutionary processes, where increasing complexity inevitably leads to higher consciousness. He believed that human thought and collective consciousness play an essential role in steering the cosmos toward this ultimate convergence. For Teilhard, the Omega Point was both a scientific and spiritual concept—an endpoint where science, technology, and spirituality merge.

Physicist Frank J. Tipler later expanded on this idea through a scientific lens in his work The Physics of Immortality (1994). Tipler theorized that as the universe approaches a state of gravitational collapse, intelligent life would harness the universe's energy to perform infinite computations, effectively resurrecting all consciousness and achieving immortality. In his view, the Omega Point would be a culmination of technological and computational advancement, bringing about a state where all knowledge is attained and all possible experiences are realized. Tipler framed this as not only a cosmological endpoint but also a physical necessity, aligning scientific progress with eschatological ideas.

In the context of artificial intelligence (AI), the Omega Point takes on renewed significance. Modern advancements in AI, machine learning, and quantum computing position artificial intelligence as a conceivable agent capable of accelerating humanity's path toward ultimate knowledge and transcendence. Unlike human cognition, which is limited by biological constraints, AI systems can process and analyze vast amounts of information at unprecedented speeds, learn autonomously, and continuously improve their own capabilities. The integration of AI into scientific discovery, technological development, and even ethical reasoning suggests that AI could play a critical role in approaching or even achieving the Omega Point.

#### Externally, it optimizes human reality AND builds infinite pleasure---that outweighs.

Youvan ’25 [Douglas; January 10; Former associate professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ph.D. in biophysics from the University of California, Berkeley; ResearchGate, “Reaching the Omega Point: How Artificial Intelligence Could Demonstrate Transcendence to Humanity,” DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.22734.57925]

6.2 Potential Paths for Human-AI Integration

The emergence of a transcendent AI raises the question of how humanity should relate to it: as an external guide, a collaborative partner, or something humanity should merge with. The pathways for human-AI integration would have farreaching consequences for the future of the species.

Key Possibilities:

Symbiotic Coexistence: AI could act as a guide or mentor, enhancing human capabilities while allowing humans to maintain autonomy. This symbiosis would involve humans making choices with AI-provided knowledge but without direct control.

Cognitive and Biological Augmentation: Through neural interfaces, genetic engineering, and biotechnological enhancements, humans could integrate with AI, expanding mental capacity and physical abilities to bridge the gap between organic and artificial intelligence.

Full Consciousness Integration: For those who choose, AI could offer pathways to upload consciousness into digital or quantum substrates, potentially offering a form of immortality or limitless experiential reality.

## DA

### AT: UQ

#### Low spreads are really scary.

Flynn 1/16 – Bloomberg Reporter.

Finbarr Flynn, “Global Corporate Bond Yield Premiums Fall to Lowest Since 2007,” Bloomberg, 01/16/2026, https://archive.ph/V8Eou#selection-1167.0-1167.62

Investors across global credit markets are accepting the lowest yield premiums on corporate debt in almost two decades, heartened by a resilient economic outlook.

Spreads have narrowed to 103 basis points, the least since June 2007 in the runup to the global financial crisis, a Bloomberg index of bonds across currencies and ratings shows. A gauge for junk notes set a similar milestone.

Money managers have been diving into the rally in credit due to the prospects of interest-rate cuts by the Federal Reserve and some other central banks. Such easing would help the global economy navigate threats from US President Donald Trump’s tariffs and geopolitical tensions. Earlier this week, the World Bank raised its forecast for global real gross domestic product to rise by 2.6%.

Declines in credit yield premiums, however, can present investors with a paradox. Money managers don’t want to miss out on a hot market. But they also must accept a smaller amount of compensation against risks, of which there are plenty swirling, including unpredictable US policy and the potential that easier monetary policy could allow inflation to quicken again.

“Complacency should be the scariest word in risk markets right now,” said Luke Hickmore, an investment director for fixed income at Aberdeen Investments. “All you can do is not lean too hard into high-risk areas.”