



Questions about KORA?

What is KORA?

KORA is a new desktop operating system, built on Linux, in which models and agents are part of the OS itself. KORA Systems Inc. calls it The Operating System for Intelligence. It is built first for developers and creators, and it comes to PCs in 2027, including Snapdragon-powered machines.

Why does the world need a new desktop operating system?

Every desktop operating system in use today was finished before intelligence arrived. On macOS and Windows, AI lives in a browser tab or an app sandbox. It cannot see the machine it runs on, schedule the silicon beneath it, or reach the files, memory and applications around it. Both platforms are closed, so that is where the integration ends. KORA is built from the kernel to the shell around one idea: intelligence belongs inside the operating system.

Why Linux?

Linux is the only operating system that can be completely transformed by intelligence. macOS and Windows are closed. KORA takes a fundamentally new approach, building on Linux as an open foundation engineered around intelligence from the kernel up, with a full operating system the team controls end to end.

Is KORA an app, a layer on top of another OS, or a Linux distribution?

KORA is a full operating system, from the kernel to the shell. The team that builds it shipped GameOS, a complete Linux operating system from the kernel to the compositor, on devices. KORA is built on that foundation, with parts the folders-and-apps desktop never had: Cortex, its hybrid inference engine; neural workspaces, which keep applications, agents and project information for different parts of a person's life apart; the neural file system, which indexes files by meaning as well as by name or location; and an integrated application suite built for working with AI throughout the day. These are designed together, so permissions, memory and file history behave the same way across the whole system.



What is Cortex? Is it open source?

Cortex is the nervous system of the OS: a hybrid inference engine that turns every chip in the machine, CPU, GPU and NPU, and every machine on the network into one computer. It optimizes local models to make effective use of the computer's hardware, which reduces cloud token costs, and cloud models are available when the work calls for them. Local models power the analysis behind KORA's memory system, so the contacts, email, calendar events and files a person connects are analyzed on their own computer. KORA projects that about 70 percent of the model calls it manages will run locally in 2027, with the balance depending on the hardware and the workload. Cortex is KORA's own technology and is not open source. The ecosystem around it is open: any model, from any lab, local or cloud, the user's choice.

What does "open to every model and agent" mean in practice?

Two things. First, any model can do the work: a local model can become the default mind of the machine, and a frontier model can join when the task needs it. Second, the capabilities behind KORA's own applications will be exposed to third-party applications: context and memory, neural workspaces and file systems, file versioning, collaboration and AI capabilities. Access is governed by user permissions and workspace boundaries, so people decide which applications can see their information and take part in their work. Developers build on the same foundation KORA's own applications use. That has been KORA's thesis from the first day of the project.

What applications is KORA building?

KORA Systems Inc. is building a suite of applications from the ground up for working with AI: email, calendar, contacts, tasks, collaborative chat, and editors for text, images and other media. Memory, neural workspaces and file systems, and file versioning are part of the same environment, so communication and planning connect directly to software and content creation. Launch details for individual applications will be shared as the product develops.

What are neural workspaces and file systems?

Neural workspaces are isolated environments for applications, agents and project information. They keep work, personal projects and different clients apart, and AI sees only the workspace a person is standing in. Each workspace has a neural folder whose version history is managed at the operating-system level, so every file keeps its history without the person setting anything up. The neural file system indexes the files in those workspaces by meaning as well as by name or location, so people and agents find information by what it contains. Together they replace the folders-and-apps desktop with one organized around intent, context and memory.



How does KORA's memory system work, and where does my information live?

KORA's memory system analyzes the contacts, email, calendar events and cloud files a person chooses to connect, and builds the context that applications and agents draw on. That analysis runs on the person's own computer using local models, and the resulting memory and context stay there. Access is governed by permissions and workspace boundaries. Relevant context is sent to a cloud service only when the person authorizes that use.

Can I switch between agents without starting the conversation over?

Yes. KORA's design lets a person begin with KORA's own agent and switch, within the same chat, to a specialized tool such as Codex, Claude Code or Gamma for a specific task. The context stays available through KORA, subject to permissions, so there is no exporting and re-importing between agents.

How does the person stay in control?

Working with AI is an ongoing exchange: people provide context, explore possibilities, shape the results and decide what comes next. KORA's applications are designed to make directing, reviewing and refining AI-assisted work efficient, so people can use AI extensively and remain active participants throughout. People choose which tools can access their information, and neural workspaces and file systems keep that information separated by project or client.

How does KORA control what information AI can access?

Through neural workspaces and permissions. A workspace separates the applications, agents and information for one project or client from every other, and the neural file system indexes only within those boundaries. Permissions decide which applications and models can reach a given workspace's information, whether the model is local or in the cloud. The same rules apply to KORA's own applications and to third-party applications built on its foundation.

What is the KORA SDK?

The KORA SDK lets third parties integrate with KORA's primitives, including projects, memory, context, semantic search and email. Third-party applications, models and agents work with those primitives within the same permissions and workspace boundaries that govern everything else on KORA. The SDK is part of KORA's developer platform and will be detailed as the product develops.



What happened to Playtron and GameOS?

KORA grew out of Playtron, the company Kirt McMaster founded in 2022 to break Windows' hold on the gaming PC. Playtron built GameOS and shipped it on devices in record time on a record budget. KORA has been in development on that foundation since November 2025, built by the same engineers who shipped GameOS. GameOS lives on inside KORA as GameFrame, its play mode. The company is KORA Systems Inc.

Will it run the games and Windows software people already own?

GameFrame turns a KORA desktop into a game console running the PC catalog with one click. On Snapdragon, compatibility and translation technologies developed by KORA run selected Windows x86-64 applications inside the Linux environment, so people keep access to the software they rely on as they move to a new platform.

What is the relationship with Qualcomm?

KORA Systems Inc. is working with Qualcomm Technologies to advance Linux-based operating systems for intelligence on PCs with Snapdragon X Series platforms. Close to a year of engineering by the two companies has brought a complete Linux desktop operating system to PCs with Snapdragon X2 Elite, with large AI models running entirely on the device and inference scheduled across the platform's CPU, GPU and NPU. Engineers from Qualcomm Technologies worked alongside KORA throughout, and Qualcomm Technologies continues to upstream Snapdragon X2 Elite support into the mainline Linux kernel.

What is HUMAIN OS, and how does it relate to KORA?

HUMAIN OS is the enterprise-grade, AI-native operating system KORA is developing in collaboration with HUMAIN, the PIF-backed AI company in Saudi Arabia. It was announced at LEAP 2026 in Riyadh, it is built on KORA's Linux and agentic platform, and it is expected to be commercially available in 2027, debuting on the world's first OEM PCs to combine a Linux-based desktop operating system with the Snapdragon X2 Elite platform. HUMAIN OS and KORA are two operating systems on one foundation: HUMAIN OS for the enterprise, KORA for developers and creators.

When can people get KORA, and on what hardware?

KORA is coming to PCs in 2027, including Snapdragon-powered machines through KORA's collaboration with Qualcomm Technologies.



Who is behind KORA?

A team with deep roots in operating-system engineering and platform-ecosystem building, with three operating systems, Cyanogen, Android and GameOS, shipped to more than a billion devices. Kirt McMaster, Chief Executive Officer, co-founded Cyanogen and founded Playtron. John Lagerling, Chief Business Officer, led Android partnerships at Google. Franck De Girolami, Chief Technology Officer, built and shipped GameOS.

Who are the investors?

KORA Systems Inc. is backed by Samsung, Square Enix, Polychain, VanEck, Circle and Alumni Ventures.

How will KORA make money?

KORA will share pricing and its business model closer to availability in 2027.

India

When does the news go public in India?

At 7:30 p.m. IST on Tuesday, November 10, 2026 (6:00 a.m. Pacific).

Will KORA be available in India?

KORA is coming to PCs in 2027, including Snapdragon-powered machines. KORA has not announced availability by country. It will share pricing and its business model closer to availability in 2027.

Can KORA run models built in India?

KORA is open at the model layer: any model from any lab, local or cloud, the user's choice. A local model can become the default mind of the machine.

What is the Cyanogen connection to India?

Cyanogen, co-founded by KORA's Chief Executive Officer Kirt McMaster, signed with Micromax to power its Yu phones in India; the first, the Yu Yureka, launched in December 2014. That is background on the founders and is not part of KORA's announcement.