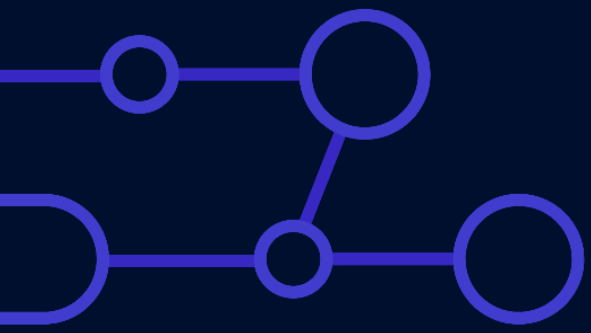
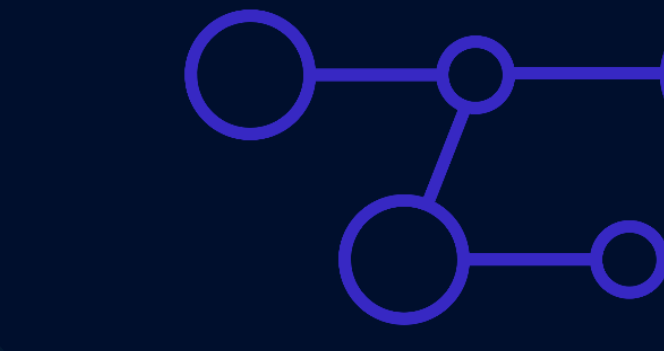
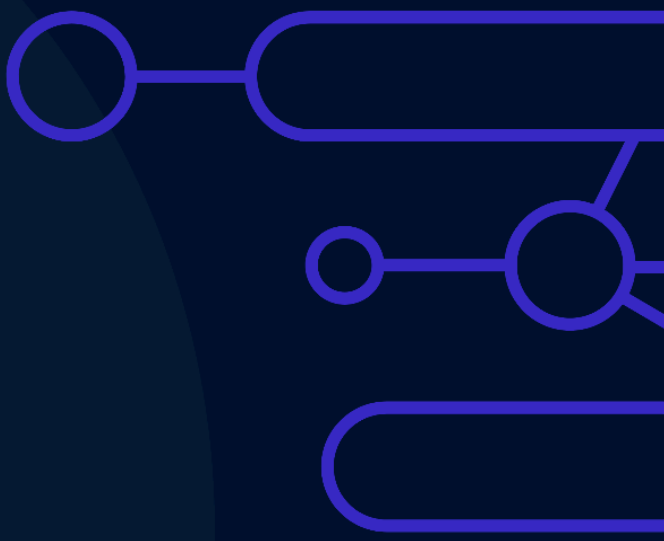
Government AI Readiness Index **2025**







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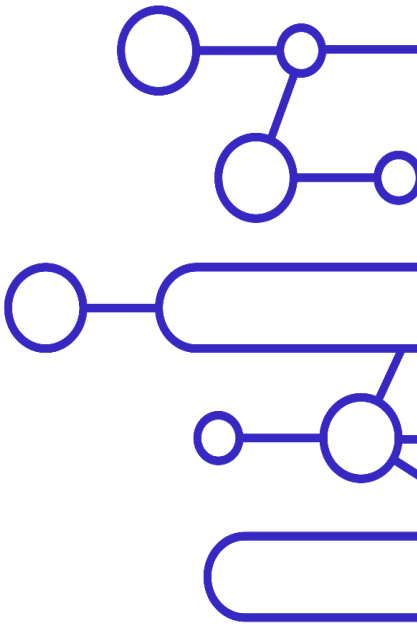

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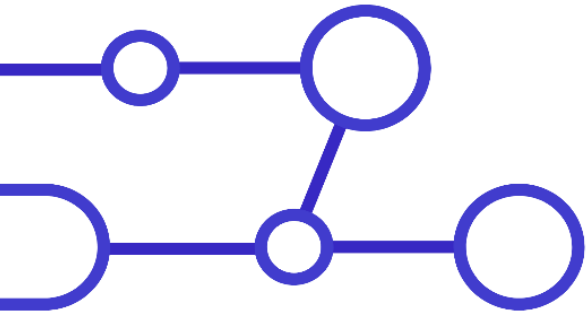
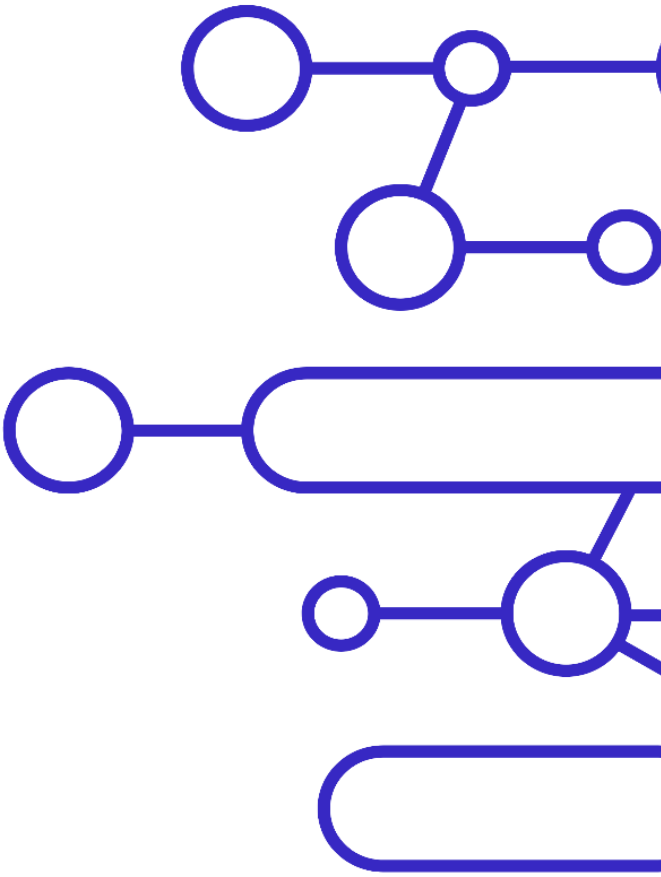


Introduction



This is the 8th edition of the Government AI Readiness Index. We are delighted that the Index has become an authoritative reference in the global AI landscape, and that national governments—and international organisations, and platforms, including UNESCO and the G20—continue to leverage the Government AI Readiness Index as a key benchmark of national, regional, and international AI progress. This recognition has been an important driver in how we have approached the 2025 edition of the Index.

For this year's edition, our central 'exam question' or problem statement has been updated. Previous editions of the Index focused on how ready a government was to implement AI in public services. This was an important measure in understanding how AI was applied at the very centre of a core function of government. A function that is inherently public-facing, thereby also providing an important measure of the applied ways in which AI could deliver tangible citizen benefits.

With the 2025 Index we aim to answer a new research question: **To what extent can a government harness AI to benefit the public?** We still have government at the centre of our question, but can now engage with the multiple ways in which governments are leveraging AI for citizen benefit. From public services, to sectoral use-cases in education and health, and the important role of government in building the skills and expertise for the 21st century digital economy. We unpack this shift more in the following section, but we feel that this update also presents a more useful guide for governments. It recognises the many and varied ways in which governments are building their AI readiness and how they are engaging with, supporting, leveraging, and catalysing AI within their respective contexts.

The 2025 Index is more detailed than ever, exploring government readiness by examining 69 Indicators across 14 Dimensions within six core Pillars: Policy Capacity, Governance, AI Infrastructure, Public Sector Adoption, Development and Diffusion, and Resilience. We hope this new methodology provides a more holistic and forward-looking picture of AI readiness than ever before. It highlights progress, identifies gaps, and can be used to provide actionable insights for governments seeking to integrate AI into decision-making, policy-making, and public service delivery.

In this year's edition, we assess the AI readiness of 195 countries. This is the largest ever dataset analysed and assessed by the Index. And this growth comes at an important time. As the 2025 Index was being finalised, discussions of AI 'bubbles' increased. But alongside this, and every day, governments around the world are actively exploring AI, and identifying how to put it into practice. These efforts have the potential for important citizen impact, with AI providing an opportunity to reimagine the ways in which governments can support the lives and livelihoods of their populations.

The Index aims to be a *'signal in the noise'* for decision-makers and policymakers - surfacing the insights, initiatives, and interventions needed to ensure that AI has the greatest positive impact on citizens, governments, economies, and societies.

A note from our CEO

The AI landscape in 2025 was defined by a productive tension: noise versus understatement. Public pronouncements of billion-dollar GPU investments and model training runs opened the year—only to be quietly disrupted by DeepSeek, a model whose impact came from careful re-architecting rather than brute compute. The open-versus-closed debate gained another dimension.

This dichotomy persisted throughout the year. The USA and China made headline efforts to define and control the AI stack, securing ownership of foundational models. Yet many governments continued their quieter work: exploring how AI might serve their specific political and policy priorities. It has been a privilege for my team and me to support many of them on these journeys.

2026 may bring this quieter consideration into sharper focus. The G20 in the US, G7 in France, and the Global AI Summit in India will convene countries at vastly different stages of readiness. We expect to see clearer distinctions emerge between "model makers"—the handful of nations with the resources and talent to build cutting-edge AI—and "model takers" managing AI's impacts on their societies and economies. And, as DeepSeek reminded us, surprises remain part of the landscape.

Our framework

A new research question

In previous editions of the Index, our concept of '**government AI readiness**' has focused on how ready a government is to implement AI in public services. This year, we are updating the exam question of the Index. Our central focus remains on the role of governments in AI, but we now aim to answer:

To what extent can a government harness AI to benefit the public?

There are three main reasons for our update.

Firstly, while using AI in the delivery of public services is one key way for governments to bring benefits to the public from AI, it is not the only one. AI has broader benefits for the public from improving education to advancing healthcare.[1]

In delivering these benefits, the government plays multiple roles. For example, it can act as a direct buyer of AI technologies from private companies as well as developing them itself. Or, the government might act as an enabler or promoter of AI within critical sectors or civil society, leading to AI's diffusion throughout the wider economy.

Secondly, as noted above, the positive outcomes of AI are not inevitable; and any question seeking to assess AI readiness must take this into account. As AI is adopted more widely, for more consequential use cases, and exhibits greater capabilities, it also creates challenges at a greater scale and severity. The government's role extends to mitigating AI's individual and societal harms as well as managing the transition to an economy and society that uses AI. A narrow focus on implementation in public services fails to capture this.

Finally, we believe the new question better matches how our audience would like to use the Index. Governments look to our framework for holistic, actionable recommendations about how they should respond to this rapidly evolving technology. By broadening our focus to the many different roles of government in AI, we believe that the Index will better serve this function for governments.

The many roles of government

Governments have a role to play in AI. The precise nature of that role differs from country to country and political system to political system. Some governments may put more weight on being promoters

[1] Islam, M., (2024). Utilizing AI for Social Good: Tackling Global Issues and Fostering Inclusive Solutions. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence General Science (JAIGS) 3(1)*, 341–362. doi: 10.60087/jaigs.v3i1.124

and enablers of AI development, others on being guarantors of AI risk mitigation, and others on being enablers of public engagement with AI.[2]

Our framework is normative, in the sense that it captures the set of things that governments *should* think about to be AI-ready. However, we aim to be agonistic in regards to the way governments apply this. Given governments work in diverse contexts, creating varied roles and priorities, there are a number of unique paths towards AI readiness. This means that we need to measure a wider range of both AI-specific and wider economic features when assessing AI readiness.

Therefore, we have included measures across a breadth of policy instruments, economic measures, and regulatory approaches. For example, while some governments may choose to develop a legal framework to regulate AI, others may use soft law programmes to meet similar societal goals.[3] Similarly, measurement of such exciting and varied AI pathways is complex. And we will be further refining our approach in 2026.

Alongside this, we have retained a strong focus on measuring positive outcomes of AI, encouraging governments to work towards these in the ways that fit their system. This does not mean, however, that we think anything is fair game. Alongside these positive outcomes, our measures capture whether or not they are achieved while people's rights and freedoms are being upheld, social institutions are not being eroded, and national security is being protected.

Theory of Change: what makes an AI-ready government?

An AI-ready government is simply one that is able to harness AI to benefit the public. But how does a government go about doing this?

We understand an AI-ready government to be one that uses its **policy capacity** to take up a role in how AI shapes its country and affects the public. In brief, it pulls particular levers. These levers involve safeguarding the public interest through **governance** measures, and securing **AI infrastructure** to drive and guarantee the long term security of the country's use of AI. In turn, this allows the government to take a supporting role in **public sector adoption** of AI as well as the **development and diffusion** of AI technologies throughout the economy. Part of managing this adoption and diffusion is creating the **resilience** within society and the economy for AI to bring widespread public benefits in critical economic sectors and domains of public life.

This theory of change leads to six interrelated Pillars, which come together to provide a holistic picture of AI readiness that is sensitive to the measurement challenges posed by novel AI technologies.

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[2] Ulnicane, I., Knight, W., Leach, T., Stahl, B.C. and Wanjiku, W.G. (2021). Framing governance for a contested emerging technology: Insights from AI policy. *Policy and Society*, *40(2)*, 158–177.

[3] Djeffal, C., Siewert, M.B. and Wurster, S. (2022). Role of the state and responsibility in governing artificial intelligence: A comparative analysis of AI strategies. *Journal of European Public Policy*, *29(11)*, 1799–1821.

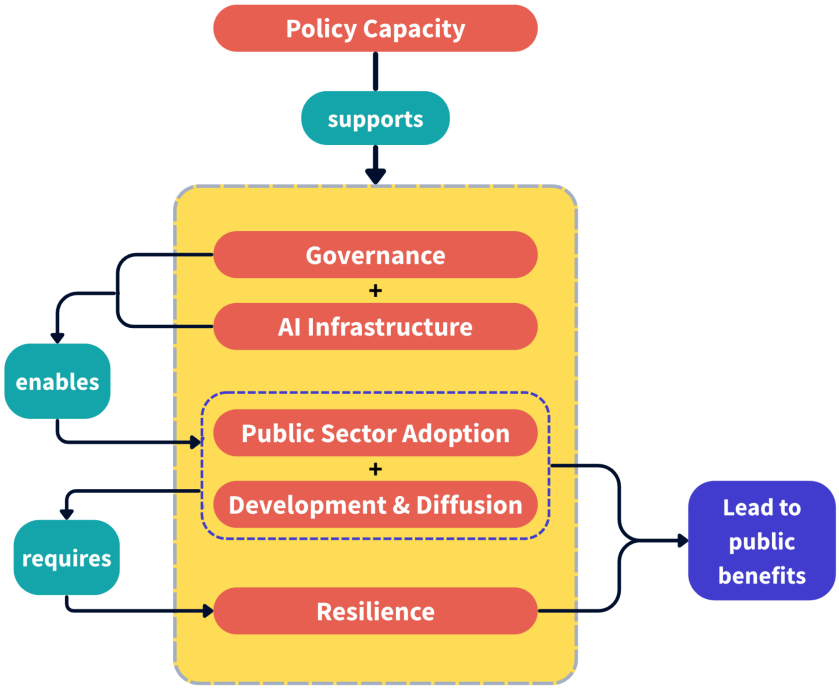


Figure. 1: Theory of Change relating government action on AI to public benefits from AI

Each Pillar outlined within our Theory of Change above breaks down into multiple constituent Dimensions. This section will introduce each of our six Pillars in turn, outlining how they contribute towards answering the exam question and highlighting the constituent Dimensions that comprise them.

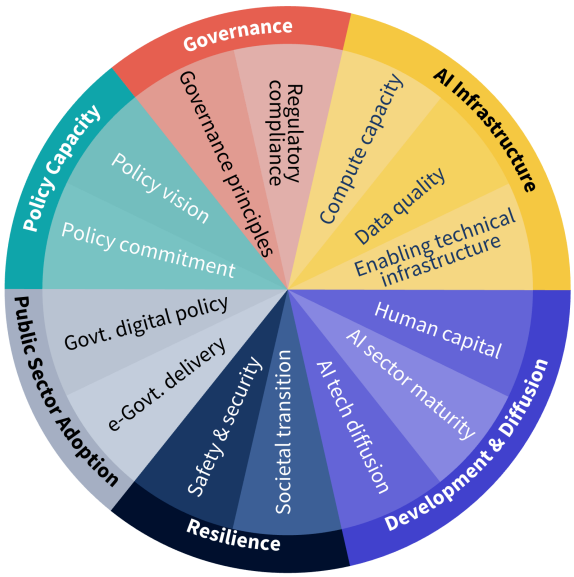


Figure 2. Framework highlighting six Pillars and fourteen constituent Dimensions

To what extent can a government harness AI to benefit the public? Each Pillar provides us with an answer.

Building:	To the extent that…
Policy capacity	…the government can design and implement effective AI policies aligned with a clear, national **policy vision** for how AI benefits the country. It must demonstrate clear **commitment to this policy** by assigning resources to this vision and engaging in international cooperation to address AI's global nature.
Governance	…the government has clear **governance principles** that it promotes to shape how AI can be developed and adopted while protecting people's rights and societal interests. These principles are promoted through its own public sector practices and structures, supporting their wider implementation, and ensuring an adaptive environment for **regulatory compliance** with respect to AI.
AI Infrastructure	…there is adequate **compute capacity** and **enabling technical infrastructure** that the government and other actors can rely on over the long term to develop and use AI. There is sufficient, **high-quality data** for working on a wide range of problems using AI that is accessible and flows securely within and across the border.
Public Sector Adoption	…the **government's digital policy** encourages testing how AI can help to solve public sector challenges. Where AI proves effective, the government scales AI solutions, demonstrating this through its **e-government delivery** capabilities.
Development and Diffusion	…there is a **mature AI sector** that can meet the needs of local clients and consumers, and can push forward long-term AI innovation backed up by sufficient **human capital** to meet the demand for wider **AI technology diffusion** among industry players, researchers, and civil society who work on AI applications in their domains.
Resilience	…the government manages the social, economic, and environmental challenges brought by a **societal transitio**n towards widespread AI adoption. This includes actively monitoring and preparing for new risks to national **safety and security** as AI development and diffusion progresses.

Key takeaways

A multipolar AI landscape

The global AI leadership picture is increasingly bipolar, with the United States and China emerging as the two dominant forces shaping the technology's trajectory. While the US retains the top position in our rankings—buoyed by its private sector ecosystem, research institutions, and compute infrastructure—China's position in the Index likely understates its true capabilities. Measuring China's AI readiness from outside presents significant methodological challenges: limited transparency around government initiatives, restricted access to deployment data, and a domestic technology ecosystem that operates largely independently of Western platforms and standards.

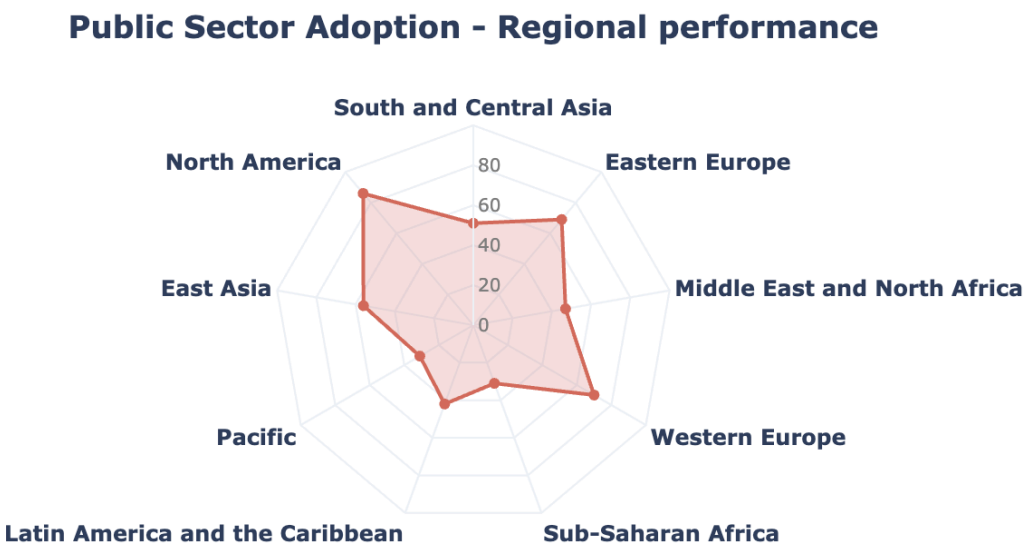
What we can observe, however, is increasingly compelling. China's AI research output in 2024 matched the combined publications of the US, UK and EU, with 156 institutions each producing over 50 AI papers—a distributed research infrastructure unmatched elsewhere. Models like DeepSeek and Alibaba's Qwen have demonstrated performance rivalling Western counterparts at a fraction of the development cost, challenging assumptions about the necessity of cutting-edge hardware.

Meanwhile, China is systematically building a sovereign AI stack: Huawei's Ascend chip ecosystem and SMIC's manufacturing advances are reducing reliance on Western semiconductors, backed by over US$140 billion in state investment through the National Integrated Circuit Industry Investment Fund. Control of critical supply chains—including 50% of global silicon carbide wafer production and dominance in rare earth processing—further insulates this infrastructure. More broadly, governance initiatives like the Shanghai Declaration on Global AI Governance signal Beijing's intent to shape international AI norms, particularly among Global South nations.

China's rise in our rankings reflects this growing evidence base, yet we assess that a complete picture would likely place it higher still. The gap between the US and China is almost certainly narrower than the rankings suggest—and in specific domains, China may already lead.

AI is moving from strategy to reality

2025 saw governments, and countries, increasingly putting AI strategies and policies into action. With countries across the Index exploring AI within government, and across their societies and economies. From the release of Canada's AI Strategy for the Federal Public Service (Canada 2025 Index ranking: 11th), to the launch of Nigeria's AI Scaling Hub (72nd). The important role of AI as a tool within the public sector toolkit is also being recognised. With more and more countries now clearly setting out in public documents how they are - or intend to - use AI to improve the reach, efficiency, and effectiveness of government.



Governments are also looking outward, and identifying how they can also drive - and catalyse - their national AI innovation ecosystems. Countries are exploring the role of AI sandboxes and other innovative policy instruments, and also working more closely with the private sector - including Uzbekistan's launch of the 'President AI Award', to support new innovators and entrepreneurs. Whilst many are also engaging internationally in order to strengthen their domestic talent and opportunity. For example, the International Center for AI Research and Ethics (ICAIRE), under the auspices of UNESCO.

In engaging further with their respective ecosystems, countries are also considering areas of particular AI opportunity - or even comparative advantage. Australia published its final report exploring safe and responsible AI in health care. Whilst Estonia launched its AI Leap initiative - weaving AI throughout the education system, and inspired by its 1990s 'Tiger Leap' programme that has positioned the country as a global digital leader. And Rwanda's hosting of the Global AI Summit on Africa positions the country as a key AI actor on the continent.

Finally, as the countries continually ranking highly in the Index demonstrate, success in AI is not an overnight phenomenon. It requires deep, focused, and strategic engagement with shaping the foundations, components, and catalysts that can lead to AI having a positive and sustained impact across governments, societies, and economies. However, this success demands longer-term direction and investment. The former is increasingly evident through the development and implementation of AI strategies. But the latter - particularly the existence and extent - of dedicated AI funding remains a gap in many settings.

Clamours of AI sovereignty may be growing louder

The Index has always recognised, and championed, the importance of cross-border collaboration on AI. As a general-purpose technology - one with the potential to fundamentally reshape our societies and economies - learning from the successes, and challenges, of all contexts and communities will be essential in ensuring that AI has the greatest positive impact. However, although international collaborations on AI governance and R&D continue, 2025 also saw increased attention centred around defining or driving national and regional AI sovereignty.

AI sovereignty is being explored through a number of separate approaches - although with considerable crossover in thinking, approach, and intended impact. Geopolitics, and jostling for supremacy in the AI 'race', are a driver in some countries. The July 2025 US Presidential Executive Order explicitly highlighted the importance of promoting the export of the American 'AI technology stack' as a mechanism to *'secure [US] continued technological dominance'*. Ranking 1st again in this year's Index, the US continues to shape global AI discourse. Whilst the country's long tail of hardware, software, diplomacy, and talent could see this shaping become more tangible.

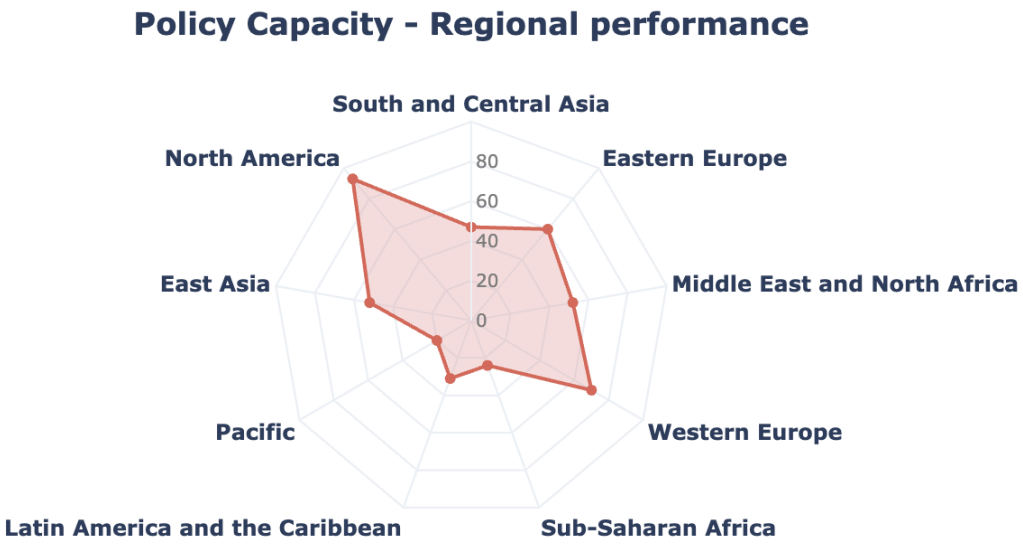
AI sovereignty is also resonating in other national contexts. China (ranked 6th, up from 23rd in 2024) continues to strengthen its technology and ecosystem components. And, building on its earlier leadership in shaping a global approach to 'Digital Public Infrastructure', the IndiaAI Mission is a strategic play to shape an extensive domestic AI ecosystem. The India AI Summit, in February 2026, could see some of these efforts be recognised - and potentially incorporated - by other countries. And nuanced approaches could also be emerging. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - leveraging its sovereign wealth fund - launched 'HUMAIN', a *commercial* approach to shaping a '*full-stack AI ecosystem*' for the country.

Finally, and perhaps in response to some of this direction, regions are exploring ways to strengthen their autonomy, agency, and self-reliance across the AI technology 'stack'. August saw the launch of Latam-GPT - with an aim to develop a Large Language Model (LLM) entirely within the Latin America region. Whilst the European Union (EU) is also working on its own approach. Earlier in 2025, the EU launched the OpenEuroLLM initiative - a programme aiming to develop a family of open LLMs across the 24 official languages of the EU. The continent's Apply AI Strategy will also be championing a '*buy European*' approach, building on continued mentions of 'technological sovereignty' across policy documents and other bloc communications.

Cross-border efforts are taking shape…

The international AI landscape is not solely about geopolitics, international rivalry, and discussions of zero-sum AI 'progress'. AI is also emerging as a key pillar of regional discussions and direction. Perhaps in recognition of the cost and complexity of trying to build entire domestic approaches - particularly as AI technology, and its potential, continues to rapidly evolve. Cross-border AI efforts are also moving beyond abstract agreements and into action. With a cross-border toolkit of collaborative assets taking

shape. From policy, to joint R&D efforts, and shaping practical regional norms and governance approaches.



AI was a central component of agendas at regional platforms throughout 2025. The African Union declared AI to be a '*strategic priority*' for a dynamic continent with the world's youngest population - whilst the EU saw tension during the Paris AI Summit, with the US and UK refusing to sign the event's final declaration, but also progress as the bloc's JUPITER exascale supercomputer came online. AI was also a central component of discussions at the COP30 climate conference in Brazil, and at the launch of the China-led Global Governance Initiative.

Bilateral AI collaborations are also emerging. The first-ever UK and US technology agreement saw the two nations committing to AI R&D collaborations in drug discovery, energy, and exploration. Malaysia and China agreed to technical exchange and mutual strengthening of AI infrastructure. Whilst Brazil explored both regional agreements - including with Ecuador, to increase AI skills development - and global partnerships, signing a Memorandum of Understanding with China to further shape AI collaboration between the two countries. This list is by no means exhaustive, but a strong signifier that national agreements continue at pace - but both interacting with and diverging from regional and global pacts.

2026 could prove to be another year of evolving connections, collaborations, and calculations. With a potential additional layer of geopolitical dynamics taking shape as the US hosts the G20, France - potentially advancing its Paris AI Summit efforts - takes on host duties of the G7, and India perhaps bringing a new perspective to the global AI landscape at the India AI Impact Summit. Whilst the Philippines, rising seven places in this year's Index, will assume the Chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) regional bloc, and could be an important voice in defining an 'ASEAN way' for the AI era.

…but the global regulatory landscape may be in flux

Although regional and global collaborations continue at pace, practical aspects of global AI regulation are taking longer to come to fruition. Components of the EU AI Act entered into force throughout 2025, but the end of the year saw continued discussion and pushback concerning the extent, practicalities, and relevance of some of these provisions for national and regional AI development and direction. As a global bellwether for AI governance, 2026 will be an important year for the EU to drive a common direction across its member countries - and to send an important signal to its global partners, followers, and watchers.

Other global efforts are still emerging. At the 2025 United Nations General Assembly, the UN launched two new AI governance bodies: the Global Dialogue on AI Governance and the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI. The former will bring together experts and stakeholders from across all sectors, countries, and communities to share and explore governance approaches. Translating these national and broader learnings into wider practice will be key, including providing a voice to the many countries often not at the table when AI rules and norms are being determined.

And new AI governance divergence may also be taking shape. The US boycotted the 2025 G20 Summit in South Africa, an event which saw the establishment of the G20 Taskforce on Artificial Intelligence, Data Governance and Innovation for Sustainable Development. With the G20 represented by members of varying levels of AI readiness, the community remains an important actor in advancing global AI governance. The 2026 Summit, hosted by the US, could see a new narrative in this joint AI action and direction - or reaffirm the geopolitical rivalries we saw continue throughout 2025.

Finally, although global regulatory and governance efforts are in flux, many countries are focusing on what they have within their control and are shaping domestic governance approaches. The Brazilian Senate has been closely following the EU AI Act, whilst many other countries around the world are shaping AI or broader sandboxes in order to define their governance approaches. Smaller gatherings could also be important in shaping a common direction. The 12-country Commonwealth Artificial Intelligence Consortium '*minilateral*' could be an important platform to shape new AI thinking and approaches. Several of its members made good progress in this year's rankings - including Tanzania (moving into the global top 100), Pakistan, and Jamaica.

Government remains a key AI catalyst

2025 saw even more attention paid to the global trials, tribulations, and travails of the AI private sector. From new company acquisitions, to seven-figure signing salaries, and discussions of stock market floating. But, in amongst this talk of billion dollar valuations and million-dollar salaries, the essential role of governments in this AI era risks being diminished. As the Index shows, governments around the world are actively engaging with the role and potential of AI tools and technologies.

Governments are setting the rules of the game, and are also important - and increasingly successful - players in the AI landscape. From the work of Brazil in launching Latin America's first AI sandbox, to Saudi Arabia's public-private 'HUMAIN' full-stack AI collaboration, governments are pushing boundaries and encouraging the private sector to raise the bar. And governments are also essential in shaping and driving new AI opportunities. Fostering the development of national AI ecosystems.

The public sector is also a key catalyst for private sector success. And many governments are shaping long-term and formidable toolkits to strengthen domestic AI direction. From China's launch of its 'K Visa' to attract AI and tech talent, to the significant digital, data, and AI infrastructure investments being made by India - and continued AI infrastructure investments and explorations in the European Union. Whilst cross-border collaborations could drive new AI opportunities that augment and amplify the international investments of the private sector.

AI developments and successes over the past decades have emerged from a Silicon Valley community that was heavily supported and nurtured by the US government. Identifying the role, importance, and value-add of governments in this next chapter of the AI story could be an important component in maximising the positive power and potential of these tools.

Regional reports

North America

Global rank: **1st**

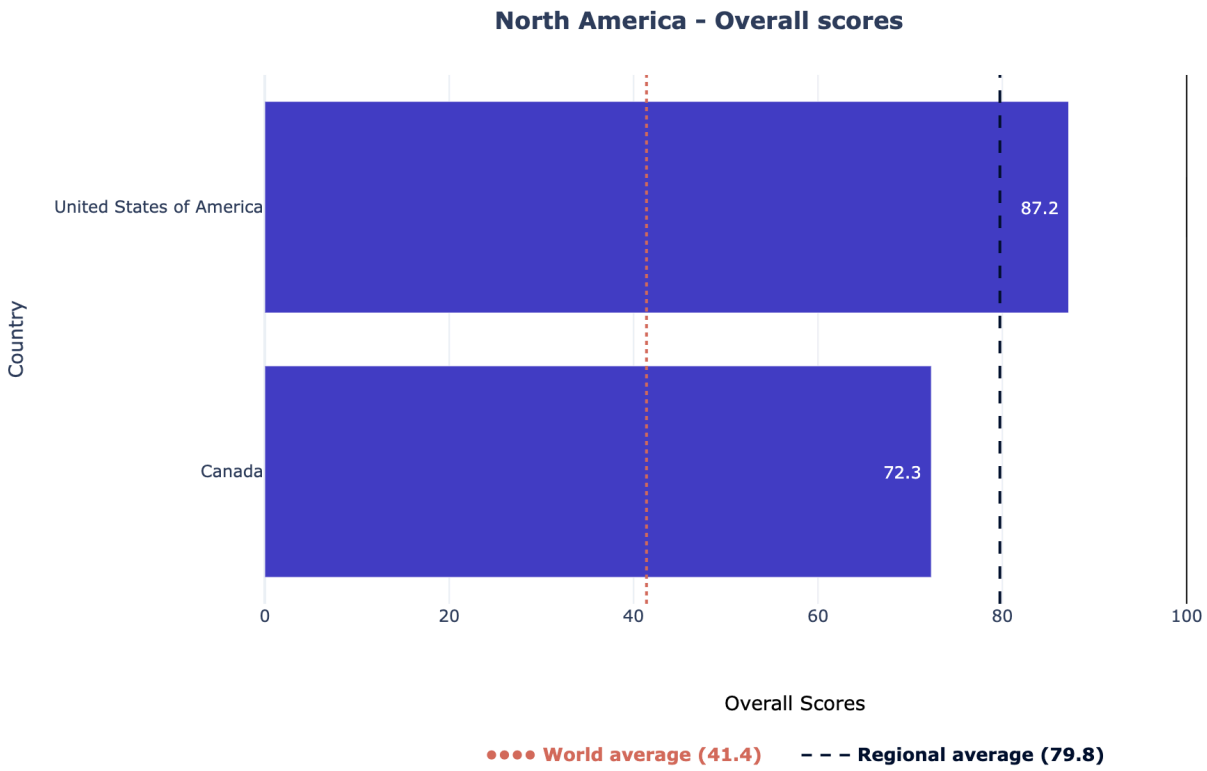
Average score: **79.75**

Regional Context

North America is an AI heavyweight - with the region characterised by deep and dynamic AI and innovation ecosystems, which shape the global AI discourse and direction. The US, home to the global innovation incubator of Silicon Valley, has a concentration of cutting-edge 'frontier' AI labs and other Big Tech firms. The country also has an extensive venture capital funding network, a deep research and academic community, and a government committed to leveraging AI as an instrument of geopolitics. A bit further north, Canada has long been an important AI actor. The country was one of the first to develop a national approach to AI - the Pan-Canadian AI Strategy, launched in 2017 - and continues to invest heavily in AI talent, infrastructure, and ecosystem development.

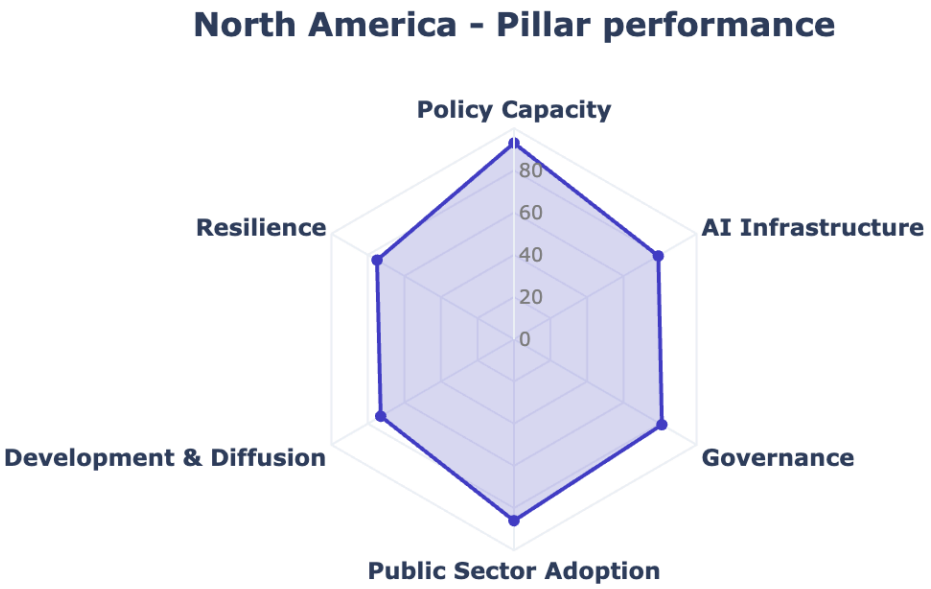
Overview

As a region, North America once again tops this year's Government AI Readiness Index. With an average score of 79.75, it continues to rank as the most AI-ready region by a significant margin. In 2025, 17 points separate North America from second-place Western Europe. North America's strong performance is particularly driven by the USA - which continues to lead the global ranking with an overall AI readiness score of 87.20. However, neighbouring Canada also performs well - remaining within the top 20 with an AI readiness score of 72.30.



For 2025, North America is the best performing region across all pillars of AI readiness. Its strongest components - Policy Capacity, and Public Sector Adoption - score 43 and 32 points above the global average respectively. The region's leadership is also apparent in the Development and Diffusion pillar - which identifies the maturity of a country's domestic AI sector. Here, the region's score of 73 positions it a considerable 26 points above Western Europe. North America's strong performance in this pillar is particularly fuelled by strong scores in AI sector maturity and AI technology diffusion. The latter measures how AI is being used in a country - from AI research, to the adoption of AI by local businesses.

2026 should be an interesting AI year for the region. With the US hosting the G20 summit, AI will no doubt be a key strand of discussions - potentially also in the context of continued geopolitical rivalry between the US, China, and the European Union. Canada will also have a busy year, with the second phase of the Pan-Canadian AI Strategy seeing budgets being spent across the country's National AI Institutes, its global innovation clusters, and to support continued work by the Standards Council of Canada to shape AI standards.



Key AI Readiness Developments in 2025

- **California passed the United States' first ever frontier AI regulation.** In September, the California Senate Bill 53, or SB 53, became California State law. The bill, a slightly tweaked version of its vetoed predecessor, SB 1047, imposes strict requirements on frontier model developers across risk monitoring and transparency. It also strengthens whistleblower protections, includes provisions for building a public AI compute cluster to support *'socially beneficial AI'*, and establishes non-compliance fines of up to US$1 million.

- **Broader AI governance is also focusing attention.** Both Canada and the US were founding members of the Global Partnership on AI (GPAI), which launched in 2020. However, US AI governance is now particularly centred around maintaining the country's global ranking - with the country's policy shift seeing a focus *'less on ethical safeguards and more on maintaining a competitive edge on the world stage.'*[4] North of the border, Canada continues to shape its domestic approach to AI governance - but progress was halted by the flagship Artificial Intelligence and Data Act, initially launched in 2022, halted by the dissolution of the Canadian Parliament at the start of 2025.

- **Canada and the United States have both made moves to renew their strategic vision for AI.** September saw Evan Solomon, the Canadian Minister for Artificial Intelligence and Digital Innovation, create an AI Strategy Taskforce. The taskforce, composed of experts from academia, civil society and industry, launched a 30-day consultation in October 2025 to seek strategic guidance across research and talent, AI adoption across industry and governments, AI commercialisation, scaling Canadian AI champions, and more. South of the border, the United States of America published a new AI Action Plan.

- **Industry players announced plans for massive infrastructure investments.** January saw the launch of the Stargate Project, or Stargate LLC, an American multinational AI industry initiative. The project, a joint venture between OpenAI, SoftBank, Oracle, NVIDIA and MGX, has pledged to invest up to $500 billion in AI infrastructure projects over the next four years. Building is currently underway in Texas. The US - and a cohort of AI infrastructure firms - also explored AI infrastructure agreements in other countries.

[4] See: https://www.ethics.harvard.edu/news/2025/11/ai-governance-crossroads-americas-ai-action-plan-and-its-impact-businesses

Latin America and the Caribbean

Global rank: 7th

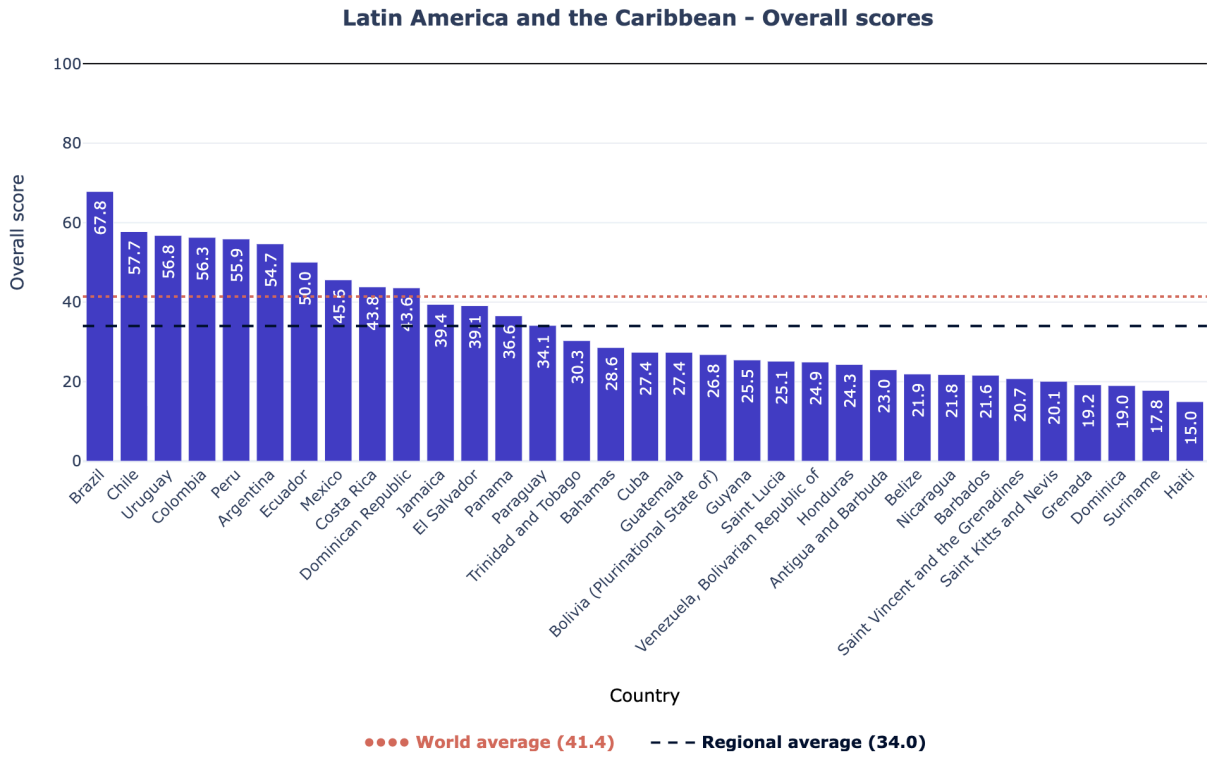
Average score: 34.00

Regional Context

Latin America and the Caribbean is a region of differences. Home to some of the largest and smallest countries in the world, its AI landscape is also characterised by contrast. The region includes several countries that are building sizable AI ecosystems - such as Brazil, and Mexico - whilst a number of countries across the Caribbean are working to tackle an exodus of AI talent and to reverse the *'brain drain'*. However, the region as a whole has exciting components. Latin America has long been a leader in open-source digital development, and has a thriving community of digital and AI innovators - from startups to major firms. Whilst the Caribbean region has been exploring the role of AI in addressing key small island challenges - from disaster risk reduction, to digital agriculture - and the potential for regional AI governance and collaboration through the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

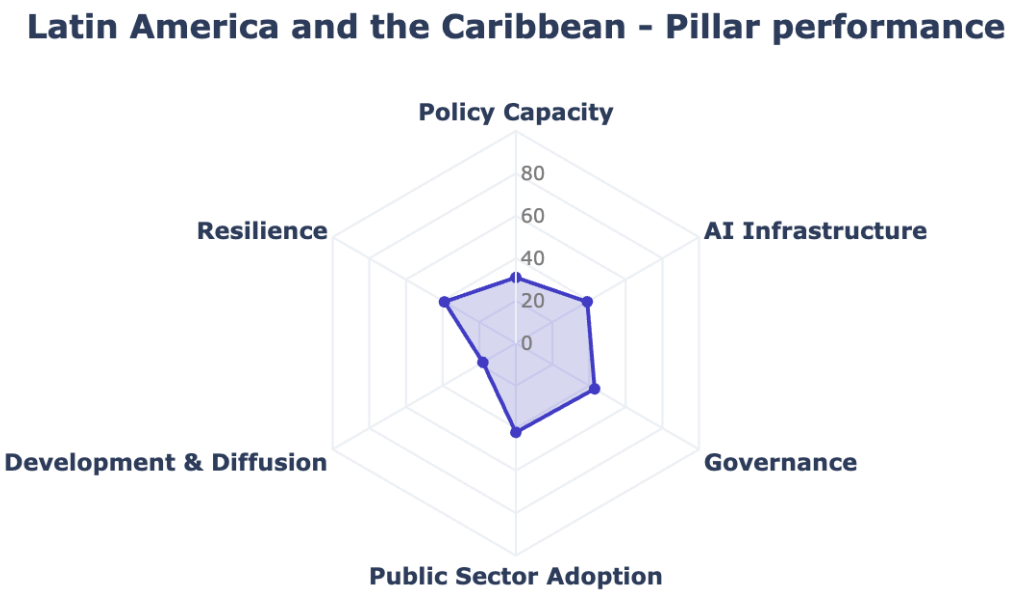
Overview

Latin America and the Caribbean has made good progress in this year's Index, making particular inroads in areas such as AI infrastructure and resilience. Two countries from Latin America ranked in the top 50 globally. Brazil leads in the region, with a score of 67.84, ranking 22nd internationally. The country has made important domestic progress in AI policy, legislation, and setting up secure AI testing environments. Elsewhere in Latin America, Chile maintains a strong performance (scoring 57.74 and ranking 50th); Peru has also made progress this year, with a rank of 59 and a score of 55.90; meanwhile, Uruguay ranks 52nd (with a score of 56.77).



In the Caribbean, Jamaica scored highest in the region - coming 93rd globally, up from 122nd in 2024. Jamaica also further strengthened its AI readiness with the publication of a new AI strategy. Across the region, other countries continue to shape their AI journeys. Notably, Jamaica is shaping strong AI foundations - ranking 51st globally for AI resilience (which explores the safety, security, and societal implications of AI), and making good progress in policy capacity and AI governance. Across the Caribbean, Trinidad and Tobago is now ranked 89th within the AI infrastructure pillar.

While the region is making progress, there is an exciting opportunity to strengthen progress and direction. The region ranks below the global average across all pillars. 'Development and Diffusion' - the Index pillar measuring human capital, sector maturity and technology diffusion - presents a particular area for improvement. Latin America and the Caribbean scores lowest of all nine regions for this pillar, coming just below Sub-Saharan Africa. Continued effort to build and attract AI talent, including through talent visas and other incentives, could be important steps in strengthening this component. Additional areas for regional focus and development include policy capacity, AI governance, and public sector adoption. The region is ranked 7th globally for each pillar.



Key AI Readiness Developments in 2025

- **AI strategies remain a central focus.** Across the region, countries are developing new or updated AI strategies. Chile, Colombia, Peru and Uruguay launched updated documents, whilst the new government in Argentina has committed to updating its strategy in the next year. Several countries that are yet to publish strategies - including the Bahamas, Panama, and Venezuela - now have them under development. Peru's updated strategy (launched alongside

the country's national AI legislation) incorporates a commitment to biannual updates - ensuring that it keeps up with the rapid pace of AI change.

- **Strengthening AI governance, and safety and security.** Regional governments are focusing on mitigating the challenges of AI. Countries such as Peru, Brazil and El Salvador have existing AI laws and other countries are following suit with legislation under development. These documents often integrate or adapt international standards. Peru and Brazil, for example, have revised their AI legislation in line with international standards on AI ethics and risk, whilst Uruguay became the first Latin American country to sign the Council of Europe AI treaty. Meanwhile, Brazil was the first country in the region to set up a dedicated AI sandbox. In October, three private companies were selected to use the sandbox to trial new AI products.
- **Making AI real, and relevant.** While larger economies are making significant strides in their AI journeys, smaller states, such as those in the Caribbean, are developing policies and approaches for AI to respond to their specific needs and challenges. Governments and stakeholders from across the Caribbean came together to develop the UNESCO Caribbean AI Policy Roadmap. At a local level, Jamaica became the third country in the region to publish an AI strategy (following the Dominican Republic and Cuba) and is aiming to understand further how AI will impact the country. The government is looking to implement an AI workforce-readiness strategy, building on recommendations by the National AI Task Force which was established in 2024.
- **Shaping regional direction.** Building on strong national progress, the region is looking to explore a shared regional direction in some aspects of AI. Chile is steering the development of 'Latam-GPT', an open-source Large Language Model '*made in Latin America, for Latin America'.* The model draws on data from communities across the Latin America and the Caribbean region, aiming to incorporate the cultural and broader diversity of the region. Whilst in the Caribbean, entities including the CARICOM regional bloc and the Commonwealth Secretariat are fostering cross-border engagement and collaboration on AI.

Western Europe

Global rank: **2nd**

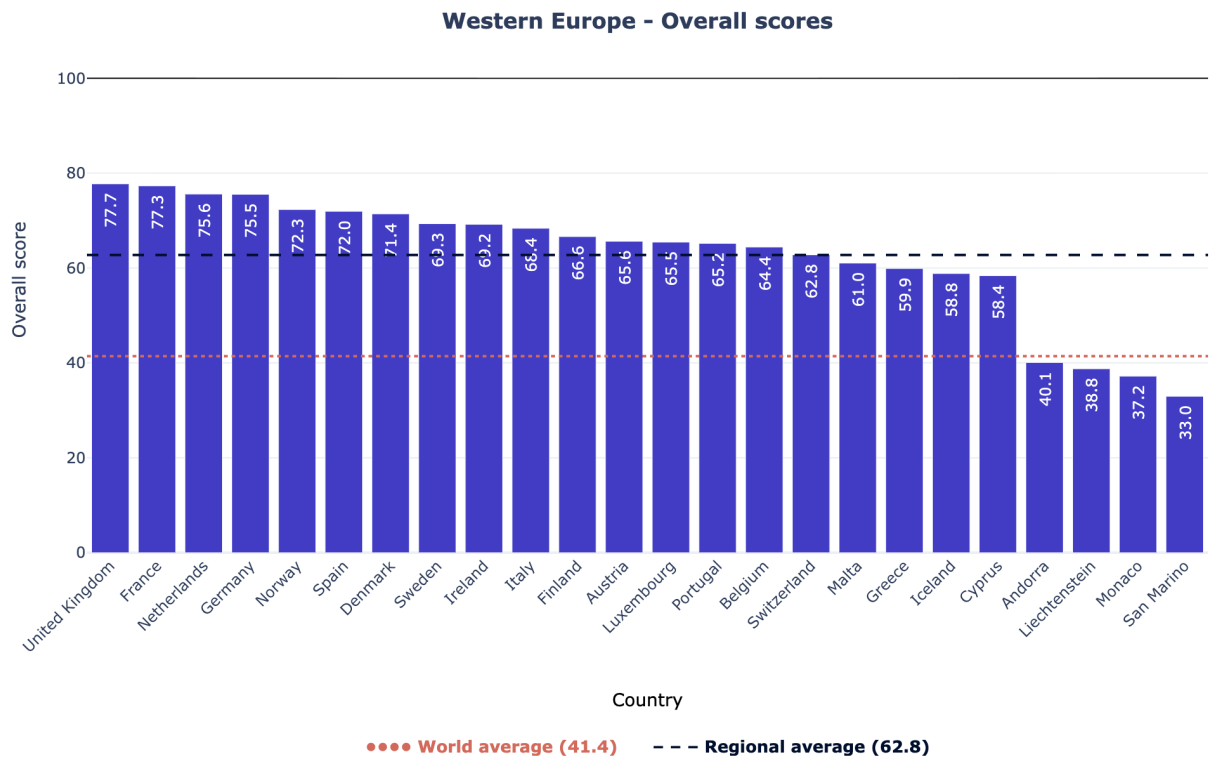
Average score: **62.75**

Regional Context

Western Europe covers many of the 27 countries of the European Union (EU), as well as those outside of the bloc - including Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. In 2025, the region hosted the latest installment of the Global AI Summit, in France. An event that reaffirmed French commitment to AI - the country is also host to one of the region's Large Language Model labs (Mistral). But, the region is also exploring different AI pathways. This year, the UK signed a major AI and technology partnership with the US. Whilst the EU has focused significant effort in shaping an approach to EU AI and technology sovereignty - from its 'EuroStack' 21st century industrial policy initiative, to building a network of seven 'AI Factories' that aim to channel continental supercomputing power into local innovation ecosystems, and the global attention and direction-setting of the EU AI Act.

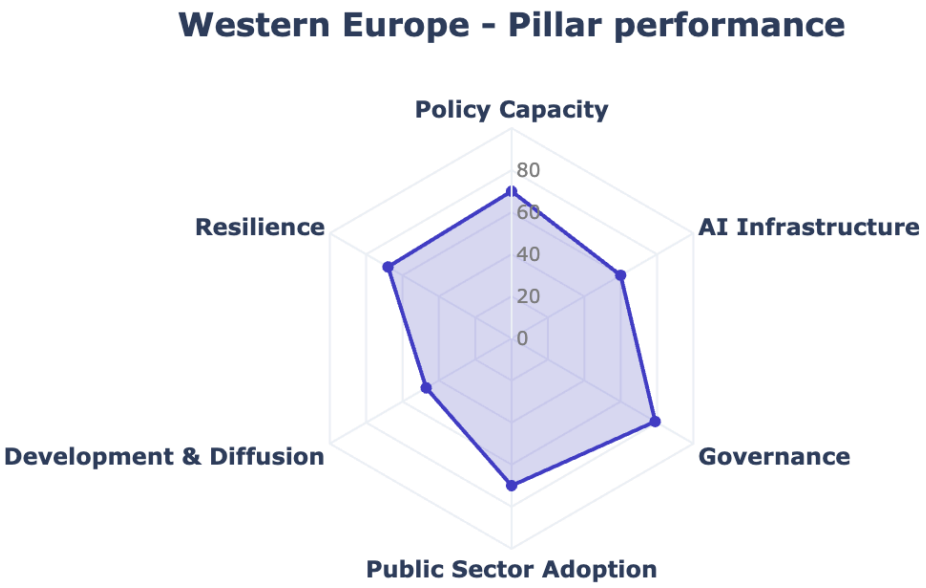
Overview

The United Kingdom is the highest-ranking country in Western Europe in this year's Index. Placing 2nd globally with a score of 77.73. The UK's status as a global AI leader is the result of strong policy coming out of Westminster, including the launch of the AI Opportunities Action Plan at the start of the year. The country has also shaped strong international research partnerships on AI - including with the EU - and in 2025 signed a major technology agreement with the US. The agreement, the Technology Prosperity Deal, aims to *'accelerate AI innovation'* through joint research, aligned policy, and *'promoting US and UK AI exports to offer the full stack of chips, data centers, and models'.*



France comes second in the region, with a 3rd place global ranking and score of 77.31. In addition to its central role in the EU AI ecosystem, the country has also shaped strong domestic AI thinking - with June 2025 seeing France's National Digital Council (CNNum) evolving to become the National Council for AI and Digital Technology (CIAN). And Spain continues to make good progress (ranking 12th, up from 31st in 2024). 2025 saw the launch of Spain's national AI safety regulator. Spain is also an active participant in international AI partnerships, including the European High Performance Computing Joint Undertaking (EuroHPC JU).

Across Western Europe - and despite differences in culture, language, economic prosperity, and technology availability - the region is actively strengthening its AI readiness. Western Europe's performance across all pillars is second only to North America. Particular strengths exist across policy capacity, governance, and resilience - for the EU, a result of the continent's extensive AI legislative framework that is gradually coming into force. The largest regional gap exists in AI infrastructure, with North America scoring far more strongly. However, the EU, UK, and other countries are focusing attention here. The EuroHPC JU, mentioned above, is a major public-private collaboration initiative, whilst in January the UK announced a commitment to expand the capacity of the country's AI Research Resource computing clusters '*by at least 20x*' by 2030.



Key AI Readiness Developments in 2025

- **The EU AI Act begins to come into force.** Adopted by the European Parliament in 2024, the provisions of the EU's AI Act are now gradually coming into effect. Prohibitions against eight '*unacceptable*' AI risks covering such practices as '*harmful AI-based manipulation and deception*' came into effect from February 2025. Rules for '*General-Purpose AI*' models such as ChatGPT and Gemini also came into effect from August 2025 and aim to protect transparency and copyright.

Measures targeting '*high-risk*' AI are slated to come into effect in two further tranches: one in August 2026 and the next in August 2027. The EU is committed to *'foster trustworthy AI in Europe'.*

- **The UK signs an AI agreement with the US.** The Technology Prosperity Deal, signed during President Trump's second state visit to the UK, sets out an extensive vision of transatlantic AI cooperation. With the intent of ushering '*in the next Golden Age of Innovation*', the Memorandum of Understanding highlights the UK and the US shared commitment to an acceleration in AI innovation and calls for the establishment of Flagship Research programmes between several key government departments. Given its comparative strength over the UK, the US commitment to '*offer the full stack of chips, data centers, and models*' could provide an important opportunity for the UK to develop its domestic AI infrastructure.

- **EU investments in AI infrastructure are bearing fruit.** In September 2025, JUPITER, Europe's first exascale supercomputer, became operational in Julich, Germany. Representing a new era in European computing capability, JUPITER can perform over a quintillion calculations per second and will be used to *'facilitate the development of advanced AI models'* - including for continental medical research, weather forecasting, and energy systems management. JUPITER is one component in a larger EU AI factory rollout, with 19 AI 'factories' - providing compute resource and technical support services to businesses and scientists across the EU - taking shape.

- **Efforts to expand native language models.** Several countries have designated the development of native language models as an important step in their domestic AI journeys - including Denmark, Italy and Spain. These measures reflect a broader regional concern over developing sovereign capability, and reducing reliance on US technology firms - but also a recognition of the value-add of the public sector. Denmark, for example, is not *'competing directly with global technology giants like Google and OpenAI, [but] has chosen to pool its resources to solve well-defined tasks. A unified national effort can, on that basis, make a significant difference'.*

Eastern Europe

Global rank: 3rd

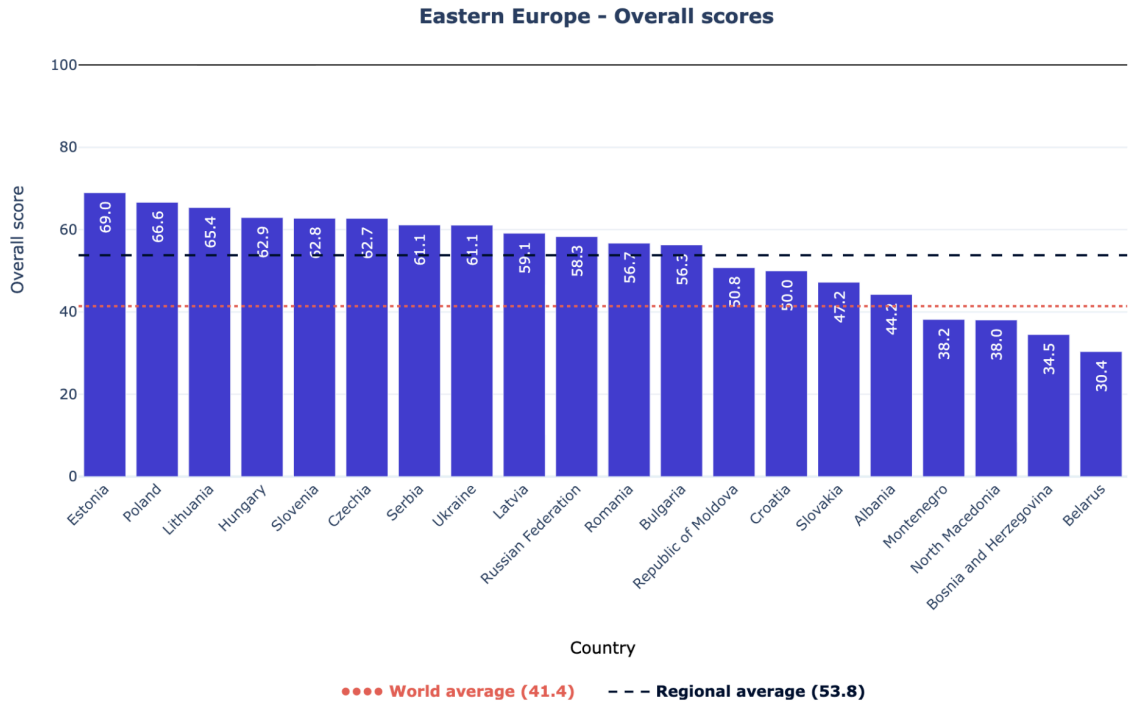
Average score: 53.76

Regional Context

Eastern Europe is shaping an exciting AI ecosystem. The region is home to Estonia, a long-standing innovator in digital government (and one that continues to excel in AI), and Ukraine - a country that has rapidly garnered global attention for its digital strengths and leadership. Other countries in the region are also working hard to build and strengthen their AI foundations. Albania's Prime Minister announced the country's first fully-virtual *'AI Minister'* in 2025 - and later announced the '*pregnancy*' of the Minister, who gave birth to 83 digital and AI assistants to support Parliamentarians in their daily work. Elsewhere in the region, countries are shaping vibrant startup and innovation ecosystems and building important talent - including identifying opportunities to work with the EU.

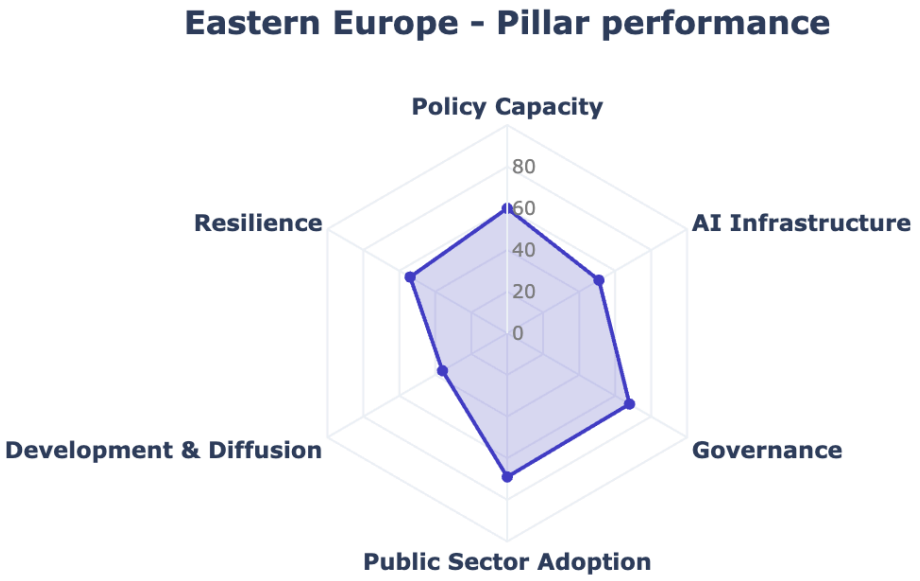
Overview

The Eastern Europe region ranks 3rd amongst all global regions in this year's Government AI Readiness Index. With an average score of 53.76, it follows neighbouring Western Europe in the upper half of the regional rankings. Estonia is the highest-scoring country in the region, ranking 19th worldwide (with a score of 68.96). A two-point gap separates it from next-best Poland. Whilst Lithuania (3rd place in the region, 29th globally) continues to progress up the rankings.



The region continues to make good progress in AI readiness, with countries building important domestic AI directions. Serbia's AI ecosystem continues to evolve, whilst Moldova joined the EU's EuroHPC Joint Undertaking (EuroHPC JU) supercomputing collaboration. Ukraine also continues to deepen the role of digital and technology, including recent explorations of AI, for national defence. With countries around the world closely following its progress in such a critical area.

At the pillar level, Eastern Europe ranks third and above the global average across all pillars except for Development and Diffusion, where its score of 36 places it fifth amongst nine global regions. Development and Diffusion - which explores human capital, sector maturity and technology diffusion -- is also the region's weakest pillar, highlighting the importance of continuing to strengthen the region's innovation ecosystem. The region's strongest pillars are Public Sector Adoption and 'Governance' - how data and AI are managed and monitored. One point separates the two, highlighting how the region's deeper foundations in e-government delivery and solid regulatory compliance position are potentially having an impact on AI readiness.



Key AI Readiness Developments in 2025

- **AI Readiness visions continue to evolve.** A number of countries in the region announced the publication or update of their strategies in 2025. Croatia's Minister of Justice, Administration and Digital Transformation unveiled plans to publish its National Plan for the Development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for 2026-2028 in May. August saw Albania announce the forthcoming publication of its first ever AI Strategy - guided by the keen AI interest of Prime Minister Edi Rama. And Ukraine launched its National Strategy - '*a Bold Vision to Join the Global [AI] Top 3 by 2030*' - in November. Meanwhile, 2026 may see an update to Cyprus' National AI Strategy (following previous mentions of an aim to update its current approach by the end of 2025).

- **Regional cooperation around AI deepens.** Under Serbia's 2025 presidency of the Central European Initiative (CEI), a Ministerial conference on "Preparing for the AI Era" was held in Belgrade in May. The event, attended by 10 CEI member states, facilitated open discussions diving into key AI readiness areas such as sovereignty and collaboration on research and development. Similarly, June's EU Digital Summit in Gdańsk saw the launch of the Central and Eastern European (CEE) AI Action Plan, an ambitious and well-researched strategy to harness AI as a driver of regional economic growth. The Action Plan sets out an intention to 'transform CEE into Europe's AI Hub'.

- **Estonia pioneers AI Readiness programme in the Education sector.** In February, the Estonian government announced the launch of AI Leap, a public-private partnership initiative to sustainably and responsibly integrate AI into education. Launched in September 2025, the initiative aims to provide an initial cohort of 20,000 high school students and 3,000 teachers with access to AI applications and comprehensive training. This initiative continues a direction seen in other countries this year - sectoral explorations and applications of AI to support national priorities (including improving education outcomes and, elsewhere, the potential of AI to strengthen healthcare delivery and associated health outcomes).

- **The Ukrainian Ministry of Digital Transformation launched an innovation hub.** In April, the WINWIN AI Centre of Excellence was launched as part of the country's broader WINWIN Strategy for the Digital Development of Innovation Activity. The centre will act as a national platform for testing and scaling innovative technologies across defence, cybersecurity, healthcare and public services. In parallel, an implementation roadmap is also in development to guide AI growth over the next five years. As the country continues to experience sustained attack from Russia, Ukraine is also exploring how AI can support the country's survival - with considerable focus on embedding AI into its drone warfare operations.

East Asia

Global rank: **4th**

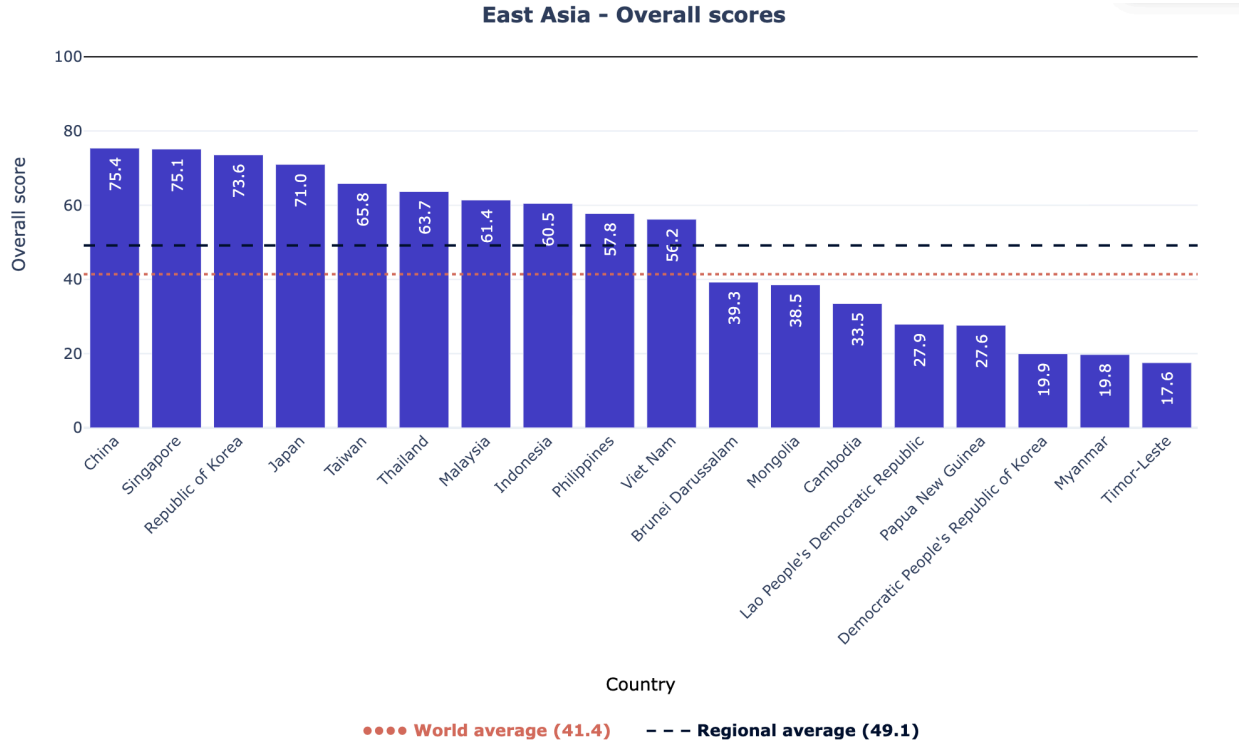
Average score: **49.14**

Regional Context

The East Asia region is a vibrant and dynamic AI ecosystem, with strong international strengths and credibility. Home to China, one of the few countries able to rival the US in terms of AI research, development, and implementation, the region also has a number of other strong players. Singapore - a country smaller than many Chinese cities - has demonstrated early and consistent leadership in AI, building strong policy and technology foundations. Similarly, South Korea has made significant AI progress. Whilst Indonesia remains a major hub of 'unicorns' - private sector entities with a valuation of at least US$1 billion. Although AI progress across the wider region is varied, East Asia also benefits from a tech-savvy population, with high mobile phone and digital penetration.

Overview

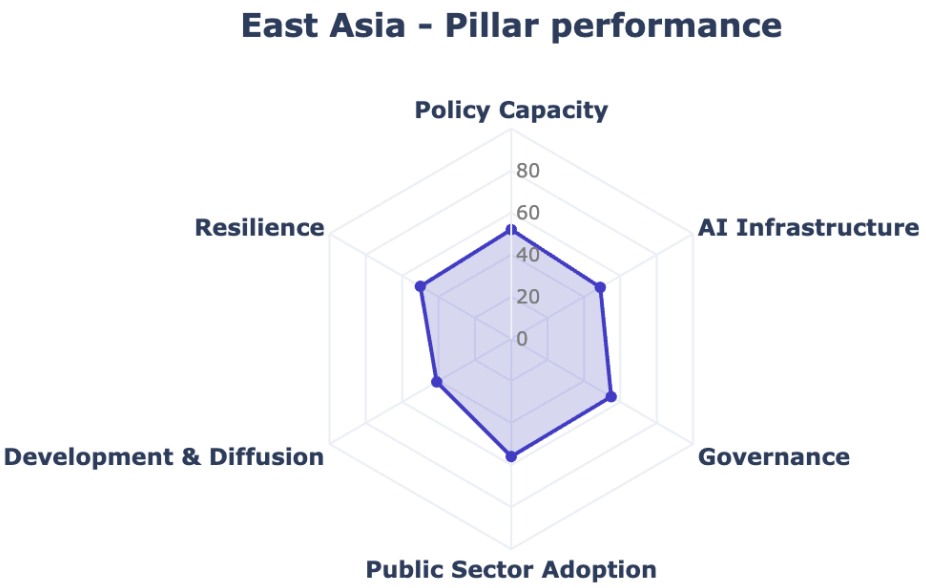
In East Asia, half of the countries in the region made it into the top 50 in this year's edition of the Index. China - the highest performing country in the region - made it into the top ten, coming 6th globally. Other top scoring countries include Singapore (7th globally), South Korea (8th), Japan (14th), and Taiwan (26th). The top players in the region this year have also been focusing on shaping AI policy and regulation, and seeking increased coordination internationally in areas such as investment, governance and research and development.



The region as a whole ranked above average across all pillars and came 3rd globally in Development and Diffusion (relating to human capital, sector maturity and technology diffusion). Policy Capacity was the only pillar where East Asia ranked 5th out of the nine global regions. Whilst in Resilience and

other pillars the region ranked fourth globally. The top four ranking countries in the region are currently members of the International Network for AI Safety Institutes or have their own country level institute for monitoring AI risk. Whilst Cambodia is developing proposals for a national AI observatory.

Reflecting the region as a whole, China did particularly well in the area of Development and Diffusion, scoring below the US and coming 2nd globally. China now has policies in place to attract international AI talent as well as investing internally through higher level training and startup funding. It is also likely the only country globally to be able to challenge US hegemony in relation to the AI 'stack'. Other countries in the region that scored highly in Development and Diffusion were South Korea (6th), Malaysia (19th), and Taiwan (14th). Japan scored in the top ten for AI Infrastructure (ranked 7th) and Resilience (7th), and Singapore also scored in the global top ten in three areas, ranking 5th in AI infrastructure, 7th in Public Sector Adoption, and 9th in Development and Diffusion.



Key AI Readiness Developments in 2025

- **AI Strategy foundations are largely in place.** The majority of countries in the region have launched AI strategies, or have them under rapid development. Of those that already have strategies, six countries have released updated versions or published action plans for how the strategy will be implemented. Singapore - an early AI leader in the region - is well underway with the rollout of its second strategy, following its launch in 2023. Vietnam has also announced the release of a new strategy and implementation of an AI law in the near future.
- **The region is introducing more robust measures to manage AI rollout.** In January 2026, South Korea's Basic AI Act will come into force - after being passed at the end of 2024. The Act is set to become the first comprehensive national AI legislation in East Asia and the second to

be established globally, after the EU AI Act. Similar to the EU AI Act, it will use a framework to classify AI risk. The government is set to publish a set of AI ethics principles and businesses are encouraged to establish their own ethics committees. Businesses that fail to comply with the act will face heavy fines. Taiwan is following suit, with a draft bill of its AI Act passed in August this year. China also updated its own Safety Governance Framework for classifying AI risk; and other states, such as Vietnam, are in the process of drafting AI legislation.

- **Countries are also exploring other governance approaches.** Rather than enforced regulations, Japan has focused on internal guidance for the expansion of AI infrastructure and innovation via a central coordinating body. Following the passing of the AI promotion Act in May, the administration has established an AI strategy Headquarters within its central government that will work on the next phase of Japan's AI policy. The four pillars of the new AI Basic Plan will cover AI use (largely in the public sector), AI creation (through research and development), AI reliability (through guidance and regulations) and collaboration.
- **Cross-border collaborations continue to emerge.** This year, over half the countries in the region referenced international collaboration on governance and research and development. Countries such as Cambodia noted their intention to integrate guidance from international bodies, such as UNESCO, or to participate in regional dialogues or initiatives, such as the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nation) Working Group on AI Governance. Earlier this year, the Working Group released its latest publication, providing guidance on Generative AI. Elsewhere, Japan and Korea sought to strengthen international ties this year through bilateral AI and technology agreements with the US. The agreements feature a focus on closer collaboration between AI standards bodies in a number of areas, including investment in AI talent, alignment of standards and governance mechanisms.

Middle East and North Africa

Global rank: 5th

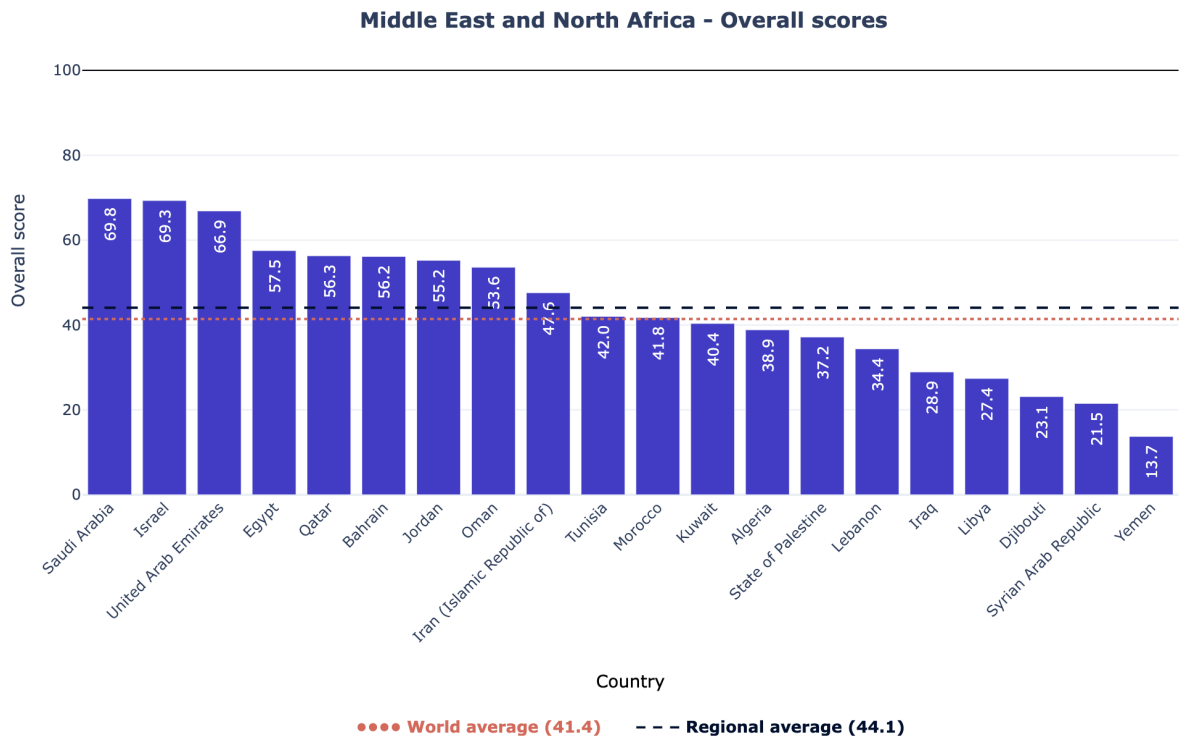
Average score: 44.09

Regional Context

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is another AI landscape characterised by varying levels of AI readiness. Several countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council regional union are investing heavily in AI infrastructure, whilst Saudi Arabia is advancing its 'HUMAIN' domestic AI technology 'stack'. Elsewhere in the region, countries such as Egypt are rapidly exploring AI across a range of national priorities - as well as shaping policies and initiatives to strengthen their own AI ecosystem. But foundational talent and digital infrastructure remain a challenge in some contexts. Regional differentiation could be an interesting area to watch, with continued exploration around an Arabic Large Language Model - and considerable potential for the region to become an important regional player in the global AI landscape.

Overview

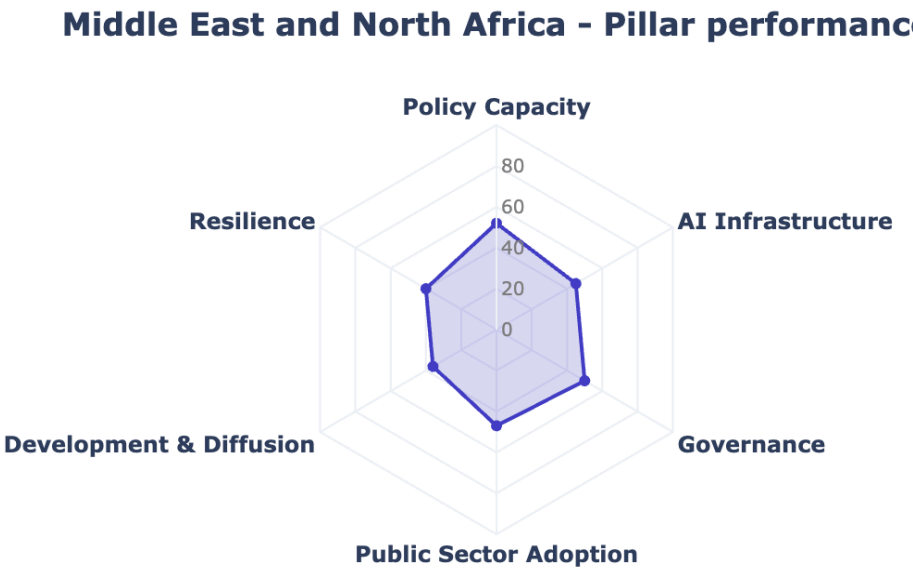
The MENA region ranks 5th in this year's edition of the Index, with an average score of 44.09, positioning it in the middle of the regional rankings. Saudi Arabia leads the region with a score of 69.78, sitting 15th in the global rankings. The country is closely followed by Israel (ranking 17th), and the United Arab Emirates (23rd, with a score of 66.87). The region continues to hold its position as a developing and dynamic AI ecosystem that is able to keep pace with rapid global developments.



At the pillar level, MENA performs in line with its overall aggregate performance, with some notable exceptions. The region's best performing pillars – Policy Capacity and Development and Diffusion – see

it rank 4th globally (although scoring just below the global average for Development and Diffusion). The development of Saudi Arabia's HUMAIN initiative - a focus on shaping an extensive domestic AI 'stack' - will be particularly interesting to follow. Including seeing the impact of this work on wider AI diffusion amongst businesses within and beyond the country.

The remaining two pillars score the region below the global average. In Public Sector Adoption, the MENA region ranks 6th with a rounded score of 47, around 7 points behind the global average (54). Where the region has a more pronounced gap with the broader AI landscape is in relation to the Resilience pillar - which explores some of the societal, safety, and security implications of AI. Here, its regional score of 40 places it 7th globally - and almost 10 points below the global average (49).



Key AI Readiness Developments in 2025

- **MENA governments continue to shape their AI direction.** Israel published its first ever AI strategy in April. The document is comprehensive, and aims to *'present a coherent and coordinated plan for all relevant fields, to support the retainment and enhancement of Israel leadership status in AI'.* Recognising the fast-moving pace of AI, the region is also demonstrating important agility. Egypt, for example, released a new and updated version of its AI strategy - following its first strategy published in 2020.

- **Saudi Arabia and Morocco are investing in their visions for sovereign AI.** In a bid to position its AI ecosystem as a regional leader, Saudi Arabia's Public Investment Fund announced the launch of HUMAIN, a full-stack AI platform whose products and services will span the entire AI supply chain. The scale of this enterprise aims to boost the Kingdom's AI capabilities across infrastructure, cloud, models and applications. Elsewhere, Morocco has begun preparations

for the introduction of a new Digital X.0 Law, which would be the country's first comprehensive regulatory framework for Artificial Intelligence.

- **Foreign investments in AI infrastructure are on the rise.** 2025 saw a flurry of international deal-making between countries and companies. The US Commerce Department approved the export of NVIDIA's flagship 'Blackwell' chip to companies in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Microsoft also pledged to invest up to US$8 billion across data centers, cloud computing, and human capital in the UAE over the next four years. Whilst Oracle aims to invest US$14 billion into data centre and AI infrastructure in Saudi Arabia. China is also building mutual links with the region, as MENA governments invest in Chinese AI firms and countries such as Qatar sign agreements with Huawei and other players to strengthen their domestic digital infrastructure.

- **AI development capabilities are strengthening in the region.** In September, researchers at the United Arab Emirates' Mohamed bin Zayed University of Artificial Intelligence (MBZUAI) released K2 Think, an open source reasoning model with impressive performance metrics. According to its makers, the model, with just 32 billion parameters, outperforms flagship models that are up to 20 times larger. MBZUAI recently published a deeper technical report detailing the model's specifications. Capabilities are also accelerating away from the frontier, evidenced by Libya releasing LIBIGPT, its first ever generative AI model, in October 2025.

South and Central Asia

Global rank: **6th**

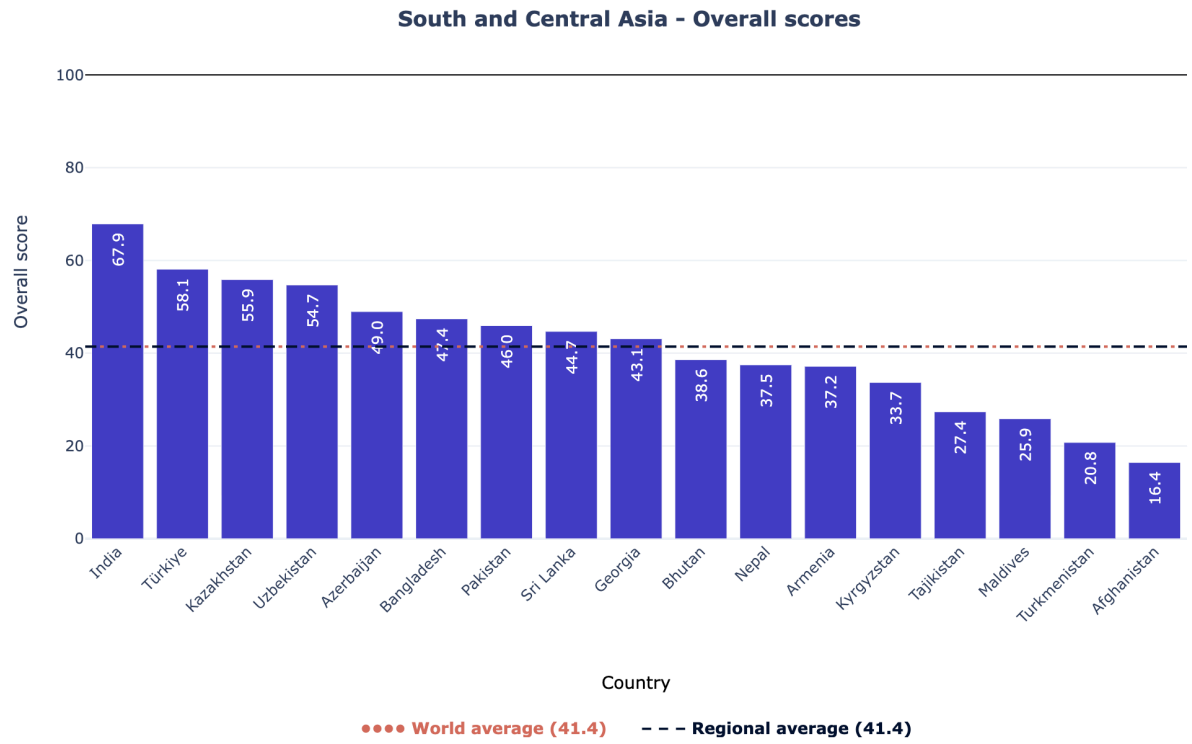
Average score: **41.41**

Regional Context

The South and Central Asia region is an exciting microcosm of the global AI landscape. Countries such as Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are focusing heavily on accelerating their AI readiness - investing in digital and AI infrastructure, talent, and international collaborations. India is also carving an important path, leveraging its strong domestic digital public infrastructure - and sizable human capital - to advance the 'INDIAai' mission. The country's hosting of the 2026 AI Summit will be an important milestone. Elsewhere in the region, countries including Armenia, Bhutan, the Maldives, Sri Lanka, and Türkiye are strengthening their AI infrastructure, building digital and innovation ecosystems, and exploring a wide range of different AI interventions and use-cases.

Overview

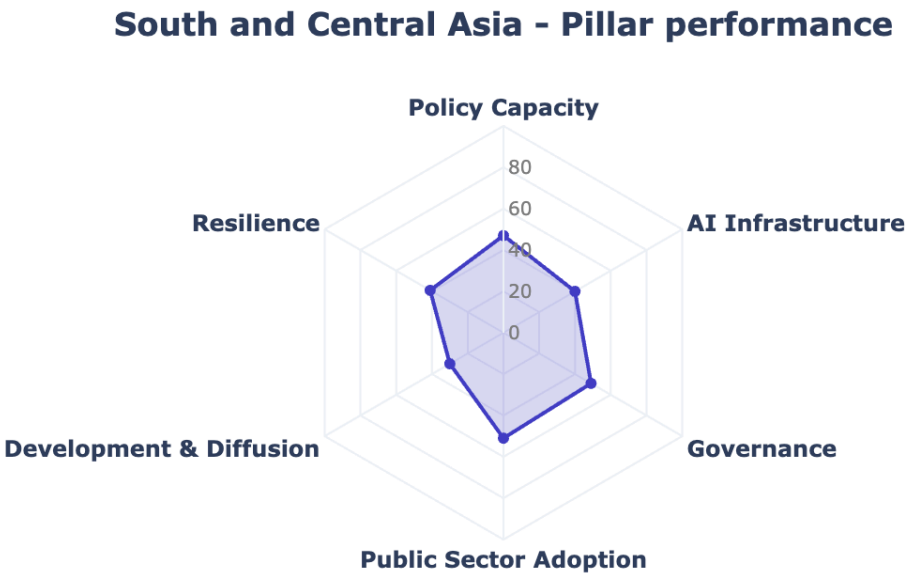
India continues to lead South and Central Asia in the region's AI readiness, and also ranks well globally - 21st with a score of 67.88. India's strong year-on-year progress is the result of a flurry of measures and efforts throughout 2025. The past year has seen the country publish its new IndiaAI Governance Guidelines, and commit to rapidly establishing a steering AI Governance Group supported by a specialist 'Technology and Policy Expert Committee'. Underpinning these measures is almost US$1.3 billion in direct federal government investment for AI infrastructure over a five-year period.



Türkiye retains its runner-up status in the region, with a 48th place global ranking and score of 58.10, and the country continues to explore how to increase AI adoption. But, national strategy commitments

from several years ago remain unfulfilled. However, the country has strong digital and innovation foundations and other opportunities. The introduction of a dedicated technology visa for international digital and AI talent serves as one promising example. Across South and Central Asia, Kazakhstan rises to third place in the region, placing 60th globally with a score of 55.87. The country saw the launch of its domestic supercomputer in July. Neighbouring Uzbekistan is also making solid and important progress, with the country's President recently setting out a goal of training 5 million 'AI experts' by 2030.

South and Central Asia's comparative global improvement has also been driven by national governments' leveraging AI in their public sectors - with the four countries above particular exemplars of this trend. More widely, the region's focus on e-Government delivery has been recognised for a number of years. Building on these important strengths, the region is continuing to augment its compute capacity and also exploring ways to strengthen local innovation ecosystems. These interventions will ensure that the region will be well-placed for future AI readiness.



Key AI Readiness Developments in 2025

- **AI infrastructure investments remain a priority for countries.** Having started directing federal government investment toward AI priorities in 2024, India has now acquired 38,000 GPUs. This represents a build out in national capability far exceeding the initial target of 10,000 GPUs and solidifies India's efforts to become *'a global leader in AI'*. Given the five-year time horizon of the investment, India is set to continue expanding its AI infrastructure over the next 3 years. Elsewhere in the region, Armenia is looking to launch the Caucasus' first and largest AI supercomputer in 2026.

- **Taking the region to the world.** The 2026 AI Impact Summit will be hosted by India in February, following previous AI Summits in France (2025), South Korea (2024), and the inaugural summit held by the UK in 2023. The Summit will centre around the theme of '*impact*', representing a shift away from earlier Summits' safety-focussed discourses. Led by a Global South country with a strong toolkit of domestic digital and AI assets, the discussions and outcomes of the Summit could highlight new global pathways for national and regional AI development.

- **AI skills are coming further to the fore.** In early-2025, Kazakhstan's Ministry of Digital Development, Innovations and Aerospace Industry announced a bold target to *'train one million citizens in basic and advanced AI skills'*. Set under the *'human capital*' pillar of its upcoming National Strategy, Kazakhstan is committed to 'a new approach to public service delivery and the economy'. Closing the year, the President of neighbouring Uzbekistan announced a similarly bold commitment: to train 5 million AI experts and position AI as a key tool of the public sector and public service delivery. Elsewhere in the region, Bhutan is shaping AI skills across its population - drawing on the presence of local AI firms and a broader commitment to build the digital skills of 400,000 Bhutanese by 2029.

- **Regional AI divergence may also be emerging.** Recognising their very different contexts and starting points, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan are lagging further behind regional partners on AI readiness. AI has not featured in many policy discussions and neither government has produced any formal AI strategy, action plan, or broader approach. Both countries are exploring AI - with citizens keen to build AI skills and expertise - but greater focus in shaping a longer-term and coherent AI approach will be important. Particularly as the rest of the region moves to more meaningfully leverage AI, this growing divide could pose longer-term challenges to international cooperation and economic development.

The Pacific

Global rank: 8th

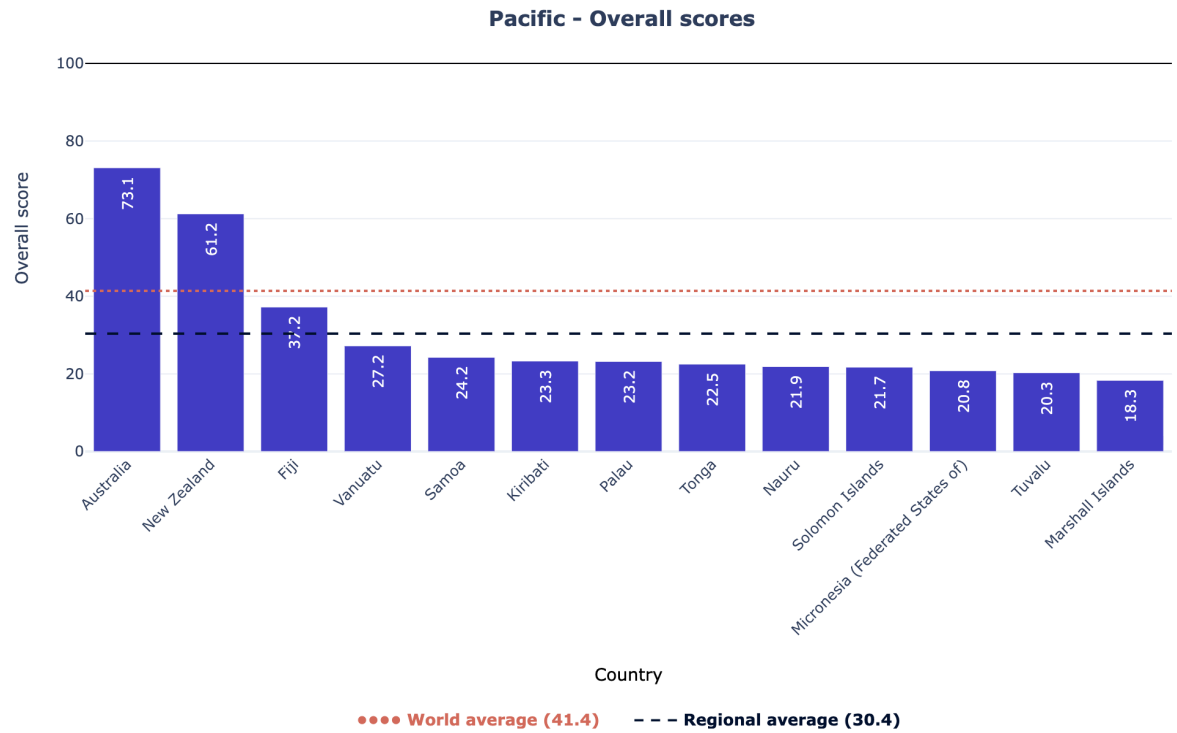
Average score: 30.39

Regional Context

Sharing similarities with the Latin America and Caribbean region, the Pacific and its AI readiness is characterised by a literal geographic divide. Australia and New Zealand are rapidly exploring AI - with national and local governments implementing AI, shaping data and AI protections, supporting innovators, and building collaborations across sectors and use-cases. However, the wider Pacific is home to a sizable contingent of Small Island Developing States - including Nauru and Tuvalu which rank amongst the smallest countries of the world. This part of the region is engaging with different AI readiness priorities: strengthening foundational digital infrastructure, building public engagement, and identifying opportunities to address the 'brain drain' and encourage AI innovators to support domestic AI agendas.

Overview

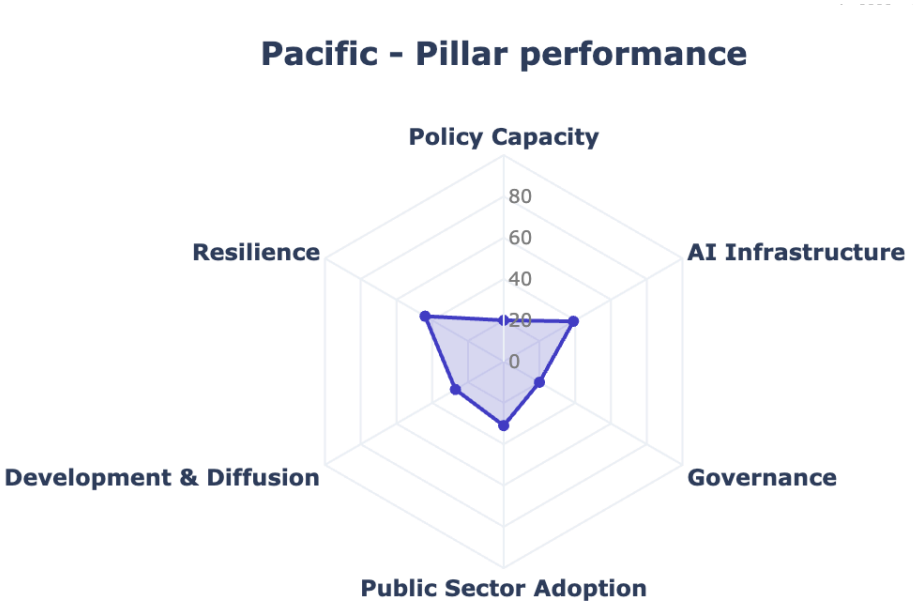
Australia leads the Pacific region, placing 9th with a score of 73.11. This continued strength progress is demonstrated by the comprehensive Australia AI Action Plan, which provides clear policy vision and commitment from the federal government. New Zealand comes second in the region, with a global ranking of 38th and a score of 61.23. The country has made significant progress this year with the publication of its first national AI strategy and commitments to guarantee AI safety and security.



Fiji retains its third place in the region, with a 106th placed global ranking and a score of 37.22. The island state is thoughtfully engaging with the role of AI for its national development, including within

the context of the country's National Digital Strategy. Fiji is also shaping a nascent AI innovation ecosystem and is aiming to roll-out its first national AI strategy in 2027. Other small Pacific island nations remain behind their regional neighbours, all ranking lower than 130 globally - risking the development of a regional AI readiness divide.

Performance across all pillars for the region remains below the global average, although the AI Resilience pillar trends closer to global benchmarks. This pillar measures how countries are engaging with AI safety and security. Australia and New Zealand are now both members of the International Network of AI Safety Institutes and have established domestic AI Safety Institutes. The Pacific region therefore places 4th globally in this pillar. By contrast, the region is ranked 9th globally for Public Sector Adoption - an important area to prioritise.



Key AI Readiness Developments in 2025

- **New Zealand accelerates its AI readiness.** In recent months, New Zealand has released its new national AI strategy which is underpinned by an ethos of '*going for growth*'. This means that the country is no longer the only OECD member state without an AI strategy. The country's Chief Digital Officer has also appointed an AI Expert Advisory Panel and allocated NZ$277 million in its 2025 Budget for tuition subsidies and STEM research to support national AI upskilling. The recent acceleration of progress represents a whole-of-government commitment to leveraging AI for national growth and service provision.

- **Small Pacific Island nations lack national AI strategies.** As nations across the world increasingly adopt dedicated national AI strategies, small Pacific Island nations are falling behind. Most nations in the region are yet to publish a national AI strategy, though it is clearly

coming into focus as a policy priority given Tonga and the Solomon Islands consider AI within broader national digital strategies. Fiji remains the exception with its stated commitment to rollout a national AI strategy in 2027.

- **Existing regional partnerships offer a possible platform for shared future AI development.** The Pacific Island Regional Initiative (PIRI) was set up to guide Pacific countries in implementing regulatory sandboxes for fintech development in 2014. PIRI enables *'firms to test their innovative financial products, services and business models under the governance and supervision of eight participating financial sector regulators'* from member states such as Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. By expanding the remit of its *'virtual policy environment'*, PIRI could serve as a regional vehicle for AI collaboration and shared development.

- **Australia completes review of responsible AI use in health care.** Following a nationwide consultation in 2024, the Department of Health, Disability, and Ageing has published its Safe and Responsible Artificial Intelligence in Health Care – Legislation and Regulation Review. The review is the first of its kind in the region and positions Australia as a regional leader in seeking to deploy ethical AI to improve health care outcomes. The key findings have informed portions of Australia's recently published National AI Plan and demonstrate a commitment among senior government leadership to '*spread the benefits*' of AI while '*keeping Australians safe*'. Perhaps hinting at the scale of the challenge, *'only 38% of Australians trust that companies that use AI will protect their personal data'.*

Sub-Saharan Africa

Global rank: 9th

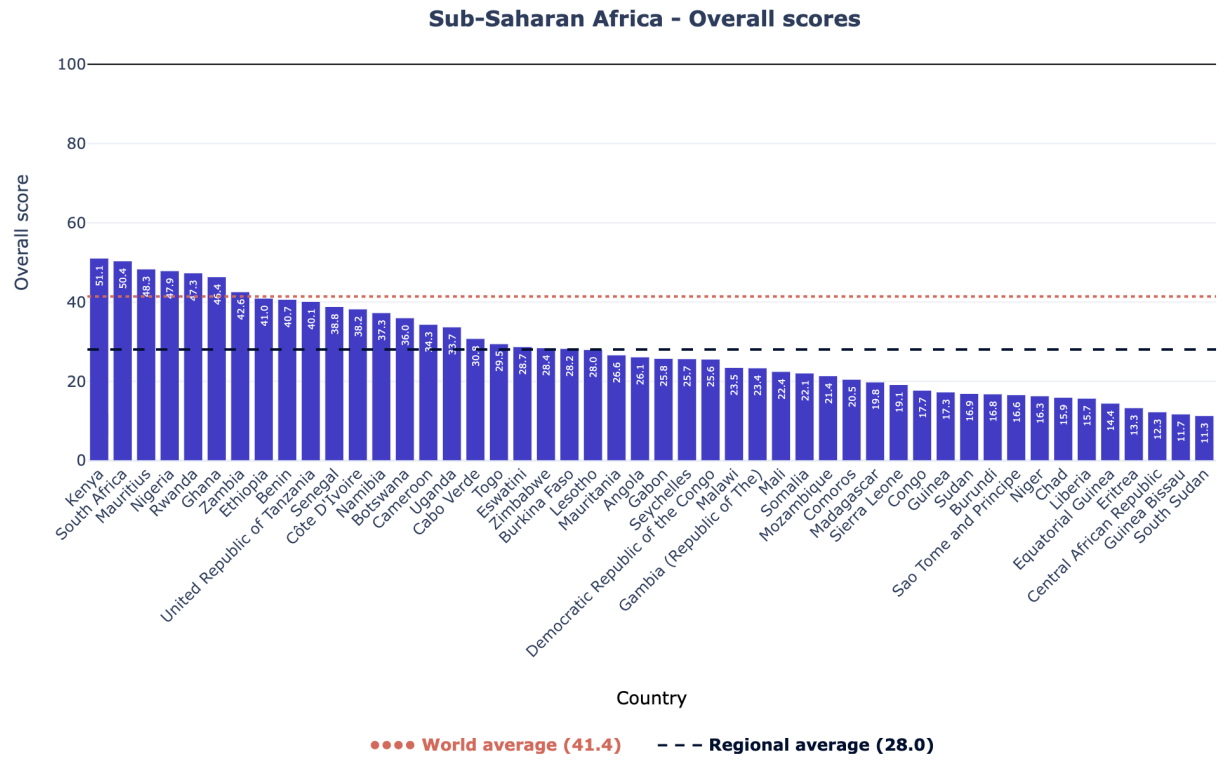
Average score: 28.04

Regional Context

As the world's youngest continent - according to the African Union, the continent is home to 400 million people aged between 15 and 35 years old - the AI potential of Africa is enormous. And the continent has a strong digital and innovation heritage. Over the past few decades, Africa has developed a mobile money ecosystem that in 2024 processed over US$1.68 *trillion* in payments between individuals, small businesses, large companies, and governments. However, the continent also has sizable AI gaps, including a need to strengthen foundational digital and energy infrastructure, shape and embed pipelines of talent (from formal education, to research, development, and commercialisation), and build crucial and catalytic digital, data, and AI policies and regulations.

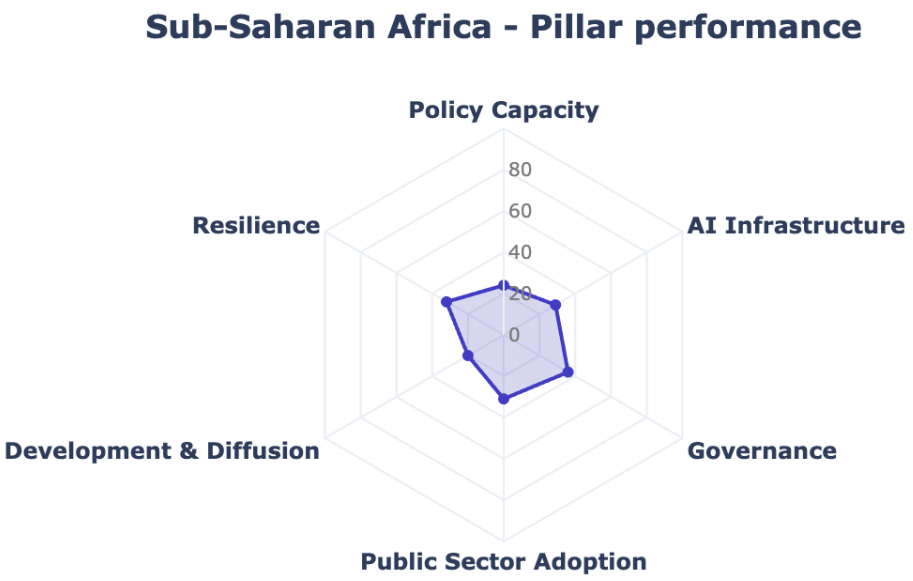
Overview

Kenya, South Africa, Mauritius, and Nigeria were the top scoring countries in Sub-Saharan Africa this year, ranking 65th, 67th, 71st and 72nd on the global AI Readiness Index. Ten other countries on the continent made it into the top 100 globally, two of which - Rwanda and Ethiopia - have established innovation hubs, which aim to mobilise AI investment and pioneer new AI initiatives. In April, Rwanda also hosted the Global AI Summit on Africa which saw remarks and contributions from leaders and digital Ministers from across the continent, Sam Altman (CEO, OpenAI), and Bill Gates.



In this year's edition of the Index, Sub-Saharan Africa has made particular progress in the areas of Governance - which unpacks how AI is explored and regulated in countries - and Development and Diffusion (measuring the continent's AI human capital, AI sector maturity and technology diffusion). For both of these pillars, the continent ranks 8th out of nine regions globally. However, important gaps remain in advancing Sub-Saharan Africa's AI readiness - particularly in the areas of AI infrastructure and Public Sector Adoption.

Nigeria - amongst the highest ranking countries globally from the continent - just stepped into the top 50 on Development and Diffusion (49th) and performed even better in policy capacity (coming 35th globally) following increased investment in its domestic AI sector, the launch of detailed AI policy documents and a stated intention to enhance efforts for international collaboration. Ghana and Kenya may not have scored as highly in any one area but had good scoring across indicators, with Kenya ranking 22nd globally for AI Resilience. Both are also shaping promising AI innovation ecosystems. Kenya in particular has long been an innovation and startup hub for the continent. According to the consultancy Startup Genome, in 2024 startups based in Kenya *'secured $638 million in funding, representing nearly 29% of the total capital raised across the continent'.*



Key AI Readiness Developments in 2025

- **AI strategies are taking shape.** 29 countries in the region now have strategies in place or under development, including Nigeria, Kenya and Cote d'Ivoire - each of which have released AI strategies in the past year. All of the new strategies include actionable objectives, with Nigeria publishing a detailed roadmap including both long and shorter-term goals. Zambia and Mauritius have also set out plans for implementation alongside their existing strategies, with

Mauritius dedicating a section of its recently published blueprint for digital transformation to include plans for AI - as well as mention of a revised strategy in the future.

- **Cross-border collaboration could be an important AI catalyst.** There is increasing focus in the region on the importance of international collaboration, both in terms of governance and capacity building. Last year the African Union (AU) officially endorsed a continent-wide artificial intelligence strategy, aiming to provide *'Africa-centric'* guidance on implementing AI technology. The AU also recognised AI as an important tool in achieving its continental Agenda 2063 strategy - as well as the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The African Union is also recognised as a key AI actor by countries. Kenya's AI strategy specifically references the AU strategy and its importance as a '*robust framework for ensuring AI's responsible and ethical use*' on the continent.

- **Dedicated AI resources are crucial for strengthening AI readiness.** This year both Ethiopia and Rwanda have committed to invest heavily in AI. The Rwandan government recently signed a Memoranda of Understanding with the Gates Foundation to establish the Rwanda Artificial Intelligence Scaling Hub. Meanwhile, Ethiopia set aside 1.13 billion Birr (approx. US$7.7 million) specifically for investment in AI and, through the Ethiopian Artificial Intelligence Institute, is exploring AI innovation in a range of sectors including agriculture, healthcare, and justice.

- **The need to build foundational AI protections.** The region is also engaging with the ethical and security implications of AI, with the African Union identifying in its strategy the need for caution and many countries starting to explore how to manage AI explorations and implementation. 14 countries in the region have AI ethics principles under development, but only Namibia has a published set of guidelines. Whilst 13 countries include a commitment to monitoring risks within their strategy, but only four include a detailed risk assessment methodology. Only Kenya is a member of the International Network of AI Safety Institutes.

Final reflections

There is no such thing as an overnight AI success

ChatGPT launched into public beta at the end of 2022. But, what became the fastest-growing consumer application in history was founded on decades of AI research and development, exploration and implementation, and success and failure. Whilst even Google's technological progress is based on research and investments into Tensor Processing Units that began several years ago. Similarly, the governments making strong progress in this year's Index have one thing in common. Their AI successes are not overnight developments or the result of single interventions. They are the result of sustained, strategic, and thoughtful efforts to build technology, innovation, policy, regulatory, and human capital foundations, enablers, and catalysts. Other countries can achieve similar successes, but need to shape similarly longer-term thinking and approaches.

AI needs to be centred around people, not technology

Many countries are increasingly focusing on AI safety and security - with more and more countries, such as Australia and New Zealand, establishing AI Safety Institutes. In addition, governments are also recognising that AI is a key tool in their toolkits to support citizens. From improving government efficiency, to strengthening national priorities relating to health, employment, or economic development. However, in some settings AI developments are focusing more on technology might and compute power than on citizen need. This risks digital, AI, and innovation divides increasing between regions, between countries, and between communities. Governments need to ensure that AI explorations and efforts are focused on improving people's lives and livelihoods.

AI is not artificial

Although citizens and governments are interacting with AI through chatbots, websites, and programming interfaces, AI has a 'long tail' of physical infrastructure and tangible impact. The energy and water requirements of AI and digital data centres was an important topic of discussion at the recent COP30 climate conference in Brazil, whilst increased attention is focusing on the impact of AI on employment and livelihoods. Unpacking the impact of AI on particular job roles and sectors is an ongoing discussion. Concerns are also being raised that the functionality offered by AI tools is dissuading firms and institutions from hiring junior and graduate talent - the individuals who historically would have begun their careers in these roles, but would now be undertaking tasks that could be streamlined or automated by AI.

Bubble or not, AI can have real impact

2025 was a rollercoaster year for AI news and developments. From the global attention garnered by DeepSeek earlier in the year, to the final quarter of 2025 seeing more and louder voices proclaiming an

AI ‘bubble’. Regardless of where the global AI economy lands, governments are not sitting still and waiting. They are implementing AI. But they are also recognising the importance of being agile. Countries like Egypt are launching new strategies - whilst Cyprus is updating its current one - and others are exploring sandboxes, talent visas, partnerships and collaborations, governance structures, and other assets to shape and define their AI direction *now*.

Global sharing and learning are key

Developing each edition of the Index is a privileged, and humbling, responsibility. It is an unrivaled opportunity to engage with the global direction and dynamics of a potentially transformative technology. But it is also an opportunity to dive deep into the AI successes, initiatives, and learnings of every country. This year’s edition was no different. The team were continually impressed by how national governments are defining, shaping, and accelerating their AI journeys. However, although there is no single AI pathway, many national efforts have similarities and there is important value in sharing learning, successes, and failures. The Index aims to provide an insight into these efforts, but countries should also continue to share with, and learn from, each other.

No region has a monopoly on AI

As the Index highlights each year, no region is standing still. From Kenya’s evolving innovation ecosystem, to Brazil’s AI sandbox, and extensive efforts across Central Asia to shape AI talent pipelines. And although global discussions of geopolitical AI and technology rivalries continue, the AI story is still being written. No region has an entire monopoly on AI, with innovative thinking emerging in every country and context. Some regions may have greater weight in aspects of the AI ‘stack’ - including compute and chip production - but countries are navigating these dynamics, and even exploring a range of AI pathways. From ‘edge AI’ running on local digital infrastructure, to the potential of the African continent to increase its share of the ‘value-add’ of global semiconductor production.[5]

Governments are still key

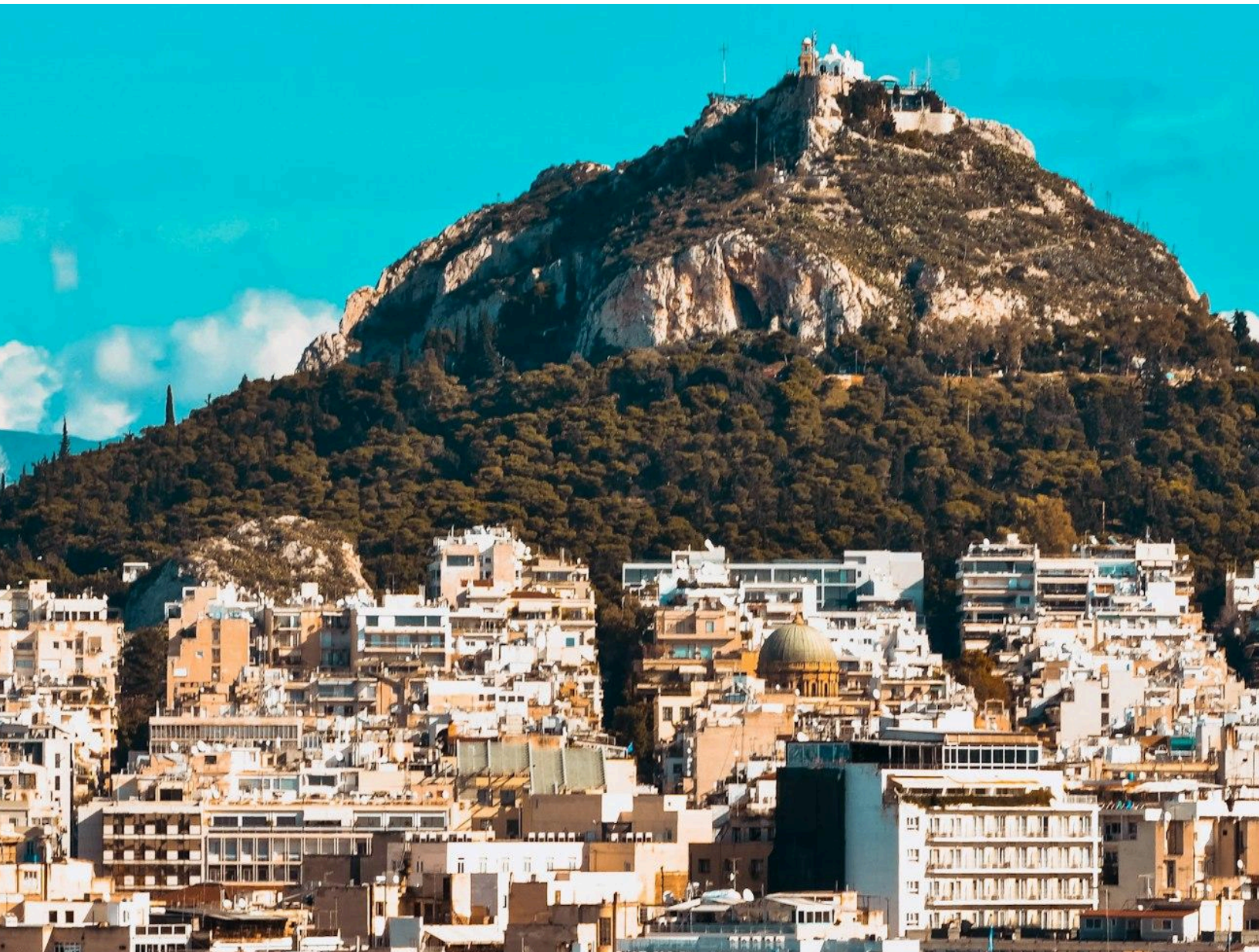
We may be biased, but governments remain strong and central actors in the AI era. They are setting the rules of the game - through regulation, policy, and AI norms - but are also AI leaders and exemplars in their own right. For example, the 2026 AI Summit will no doubt be a showcase of the extensive digital and AI infrastructure that has driven innovation across India. And they are also shaping exciting and important toolkits, including recognising the catalytic levers that they have available to them. From procurement, to tech talent visas, startup funds, and research and safety institutes. Although the

[5] See: https://www.weforum.org/stories/2025/03/how-africa-could-help-to-diversify-the-booming-global-semiconductor-industry/

global AI private sector is driving essential progress and direction, governments remain key in ensuring that the power and potential of AI is focused on citizen needs - and that no one is left behind.

Get in touch!

We welcome thoughts and feedback on the Index, and are always delighted to hear more about how governments are exploring and leveraging AI. We also invite countries to submit evidence of their work on AI readiness for the 2026 edition of the Index. **To share more about your work, please contact** research@oxfordinsights.com



Full rankings

Country	Rank	Policy Capacity	AI Infrastructure	Governance	Public Sector Adoption	Development & Diffusion	Resilience
Afghanistan	**185**	0.00	19.64	11.25	26.80	13.51	24.48
Albania	**81**	23.00	48.44	51.67	68.95	28.55	46.09
Algeria	**96**	65.50	38.20	49.00	26.42	32.32	33.78
Andorra	**92**	31.00	46.95	54.27	25.75	32.59	50.99
Angola	**139**	15.50	26.60	53.03	29.51	13.48	21.65
Antigua and Barbuda	**154**	23.00	30.24	38.38	12.71	11.89	24.87
Argentina	**63**	73.00	49.46	72.19	71.06	25.55	71.17
Armenia	**108**	27.00	38.25	46.75	57.40	25.31	29.56
Australia	**9**	100.00	65.53	79.04	82.67	56.25	84.12
Austria	**27**	66.00	58.64	74.50	81.60	51.50	80.88
Azerbaijan	**70**	53.50	46.21	50.00	66.97	34.73	58.27
Bahamas	**126**	8.00	38.27	43.62	42.14	11.53	24.58
Bahrain	**58**	46.50	53.88	62.50	83.37	45.47	47.95
Bangladesh	**74**	69.00	39.13	53.93	82.78	28.32	31.28
Barbados	**162**	15.50	32.86	35.75	6.22	11.64	26.54
Belarus	**121**	12.00	44.37	33.38	24.03	22.44	38.52
Belgium	**31**	85.00	59.04	80.00	72.00	46.11	68.38
Belize	**158**	7.50	35.59	23.08	19.19	10.08	34.33
Benin	**89**	61.00	27.69	51.25	63.05	27.06	37.23
Bhutan	**99**	12.00	35.84	46.04	73.11	28.01	35.71

Country	Rank	Policy Capacity	AI Infrastructure	Governance	Public Sector Adoption	Development & Diffusion	Resilience
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	**137**	0.00	30.52	43.50	44.98	12.81	26.96
Bosnia and Herzegovina	**112**	19.00	41.88	41.02	51.83	21.41	28.60
Botswana	**111**	19.50	40.80	55.63	39.11	26.25	30.85
Brazil	**22**	88.00	61.67	78.18	94.78	41.78	72.33
Brunei Darussalam	**94**	31.00	45.01	35.06	65.14	22.31	43.12
Bulgaria	**56**	65.00	51.69	71.25	64.66	39.51	65.84
Burkina Faso	**128**	23.00	22.97	38.13	48.35	16.56	30.85
Burundi	**183**	11.50	15.85	11.63	36.43	11.24	16.69
Cabo Verde	**120**	15.50	32.48	25.49	66.55	15.10	35.23
Cambodia	**118**	19.50	33.23	48.38	36.25	26.59	38.98
Cameroon	**114**	34.50	31.01	53.75	22.49	30.56	40.58
Canada	**11**	92.50	68.04	76.85	78.60	63.29	69.01
Central African Republic	**193**	11.50	20.11	2.25	13.91	9.97	11.85
Chad	**187**	0.00	16.34	38.67	4.53	11.75	24.29
Chile	**50**	92.50	56.38	53.54	70.76	39.53	58.67
China	**6**	92.50	76.92	91.14	49.02	72.10	78.54
Colombia	**55**	80.50	49.22	79.63	70.70	32.87	51.60
Comoros	**168**	7.50	29.29	10.24	34.47	11.78	27.60

Country	Rank	Policy Capacity	AI Infrastructure	Governance	Public Sector Adoption	Development & Diffusion	Resilience
Congo	**179**	12.00	18.25	31.49	3.89	18.46	20.46
Costa Rica	**82**	69.00	40.61	66.00	42.61	18.39	58.86
Côte D'Ivoire	**101**	57.50	37.37	50.63	19.02	27.87	57.38
Croatia	**69**	34.50	52.41	70.64	71.67	29.27	47.59
Cuba	**133**	46.50	31.23	35.24	4.51	16.00	49.65
Cyprus	**46**	73.00	56.78	76.52	81.29	32.47	51.08
Czechia	**36**	81.00	55.69	74.14	69.33	49.20	68.75
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	**171**	0.00	29.51	11.64	3.75	30.70	25.88
Democratic Republic of the Congo	**143**	23.00	20.78	41.75	17.58	24.71	30.05
Denmark	**13**	92.50	60.75	81.52	85.26	51.23	91.46
Djibouti	**153**	11.50	36.89	7.26	26.80	21.05	23.98
Dominica	**176**	4.00	32.51	9.53	25.13	11.27	24.55
Dominican Republic	**83**	61.00	35.47	55.38	70.62	22.81	40.41
Ecuador	**68**	76.50	43.48	51.63	79.31	24.83	56.75
Egypt	**51**	100.00	46.06	62.50	60.07	45.41	62.81
El Salvador	**95**	12.00	32.80	44.75	64.19	32.01	53.71
Equatorial Guinea	**190**	0.00	23.93	18.86	2.85	9.87	27.36
Eritrea	**192**	0.00	23.96	6.67	0.00	19.72	13.77

Country	Rank	Policy Capacity	AI Infrastructure	Governance	Public Sector Adoption	Development & Diffusion	Resilience
Estonia	**19**	96.00	54.02	90.00	99.63	43.43	65.51
Eswatini	**125**	16.00	36.32	37.99	43.92	11.27	29.13
Ethiopia	**88**	49.50	25.67	54.88	44.65	38.99	49.17
Fiji	**106**	15.50	35.38	27.27	65.94	33.15	45.55
Finland	**25**	80.50	61.86	71.70	81.77	55.76	61.51
France	**3**	77.50	73.66	77.50	97.18	63.89	89.71
Gabon	**141**	16.00	32.70	41.25	16.48	18.24	27.65
Gambia (Republic of The)	**150**	15.50	30.46	37.79	15.32	11.71	33.09
Georgia	**84**	19.00	48.01	74.17	47.44	29.19	36.55
Germany	**5**	84.50	72.75	91.17	82.89	60.97	75.51
Ghana	**77**	53.50	40.60	66.25	53.35	34.64	42.46
Greece	**43**	76.50	50.91	75.53	78.76	40.21	63.23
Grenada	**174**	0.00	30.43	19.62	20.45	12.84	23.82
Guatemala	**134**	15.50	37.50	34.50	38.17	9.84	30.92
Guinea	**181**	4.00	26.38	20.63	6.01	12.04	32.86
Guinea Bissau	**194**	4.00	20.71	10.11	2.02	11.41	14.73
Guyana	**144**	15.50	33.63	39.29	19.69	13.71	32.40
Haiti	**189**	11.50	15.98	13.25	14.64	12.63	24.84
Honduras	**147**	4.00	35.71	48.67	18.23	11.08	22.02
Hungary	**33**	77.00	56.42	82.31	82.61	42.33	58.02

Country	Rank	Policy Capacity	AI Infrastructure	Governance	Public Sector Adoption	Development & Diffusion	Resilience
Iceland	**45**	77.00	58.11	65.27	66.61	36.71	76.48
India	**21**	96.00	61.17	74.03	79.07	53.99	65.28
Indonesia	**42**	77.00	56.21	71.25	73.77	44.43	58.73
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	**73**	84.50	45.46	44.01	51.40	36.70	42.95
Iraq	**124**	35.00	29.89	24.88	5.28	36.72	42.73
Ireland	**18**	88.50	64.96	94.57	74.12	51.59	59.22
Israel	**17**	92.00	61.63	90.38	70.61	58.93	58.26
Italy	**20**	69.50	64.95	85.77	70.24	57.27	74.61
Jamaica	**93**	50.00	39.74	54.50	34.60	21.66	57.30
Japan	**14**	70.00	69.09	80.46	72.71	62.12	82.23
Jordan	**61**	69.50	46.98	64.64	79.99	36.34	57.55
Kazakhstan	**60**	88.00	50.15	64.63	73.59	39.30	39.76
Kenya	**65**	69.00	39.19	60.63	62.14	35.92	69.68
Kiribati	**151**	0.00	38.42	10.39	19.64	19.51	43.13
Kuwait	**90**	35.00	49.15	42.63	51.43	26.53	38.32
Kyrgyzstan	**116**	16.00	44.29	30.98	46.90	23.67	34.22
Lao People's Democratic Republic	**130**	19.50	34.44	35.17	18.21	22.03	38.48
Latvia	**44**	72.50	53.34	82.35	81.44	36.38	48.57
Lebanon	**113**	42.00	39.62	39.38	18.65	35.97	25.76
Lesotho	**129**	34.50	28.37	33.79	36.83	17.91	23.76

Country	Rank	Policy Capacity	AI Infrastructure	Governance	Public Sector Adoption	Development & Diffusion	Resilience
Liberia	**188**	8.00	24.52	3.50	24.92	12.44	13.93
Libya	**132**	39.00	40.38	24.88	2.09	18.35	47.70
Liechtenstein	**98**	19.00	45.91	48.40	49.54	23.57	48.06
Lithuania	**29**	80.50	55.76	91.67	84.30	44.74	57.86
Luxembourg	**28**	81.00	58.49	94.02	75.46	41.38	69.67
Madagascar	**172**	0.00	25.98	25.16	30.87	11.85	19.62
Malawi	**149**	23.00	25.80	37.88	5.78	19.26	33.60
Malaysia	**37**	80.50	57.33	78.48	64.78	54.04	40.07
Maldives	**140**	8.00	37.33	22.43	29.58	17.98	34.16
Mali	**156**	4.00	28.26	28.00	26.67	20.32	16.99
Malta	**41**	77.00	52.76	87.77	66.58	41.80	65.47
Marshall Islands	**177**	0.00	37.67	1.39	6.74	18.22	31.26
Mauritania	**138**	34.50	27.84	35.53	30.05	15.92	23.92
Mauritius	**71**	65.50	46.19	50.00	65.63	36.11	38.58
Mexico	**79**	35.00	51.00	55.14	66.11	30.80	34.60
Micronesia (Federated States of)	**165**	19.92	25.88	7.64	8.87	25.14	35.85
Monaco	**107**	12.00	47.01	57.40	19.57	29.84	52.45
Mongolia	**100**	35.00	41.97	39.00	69.40	19.27	34.84
Montenegro	**102**	27.00	39.46	43.75	52.29	26.11	46.62
Morocco	**87**	23.00	48.07	66.25	34.90	33.29	39.42

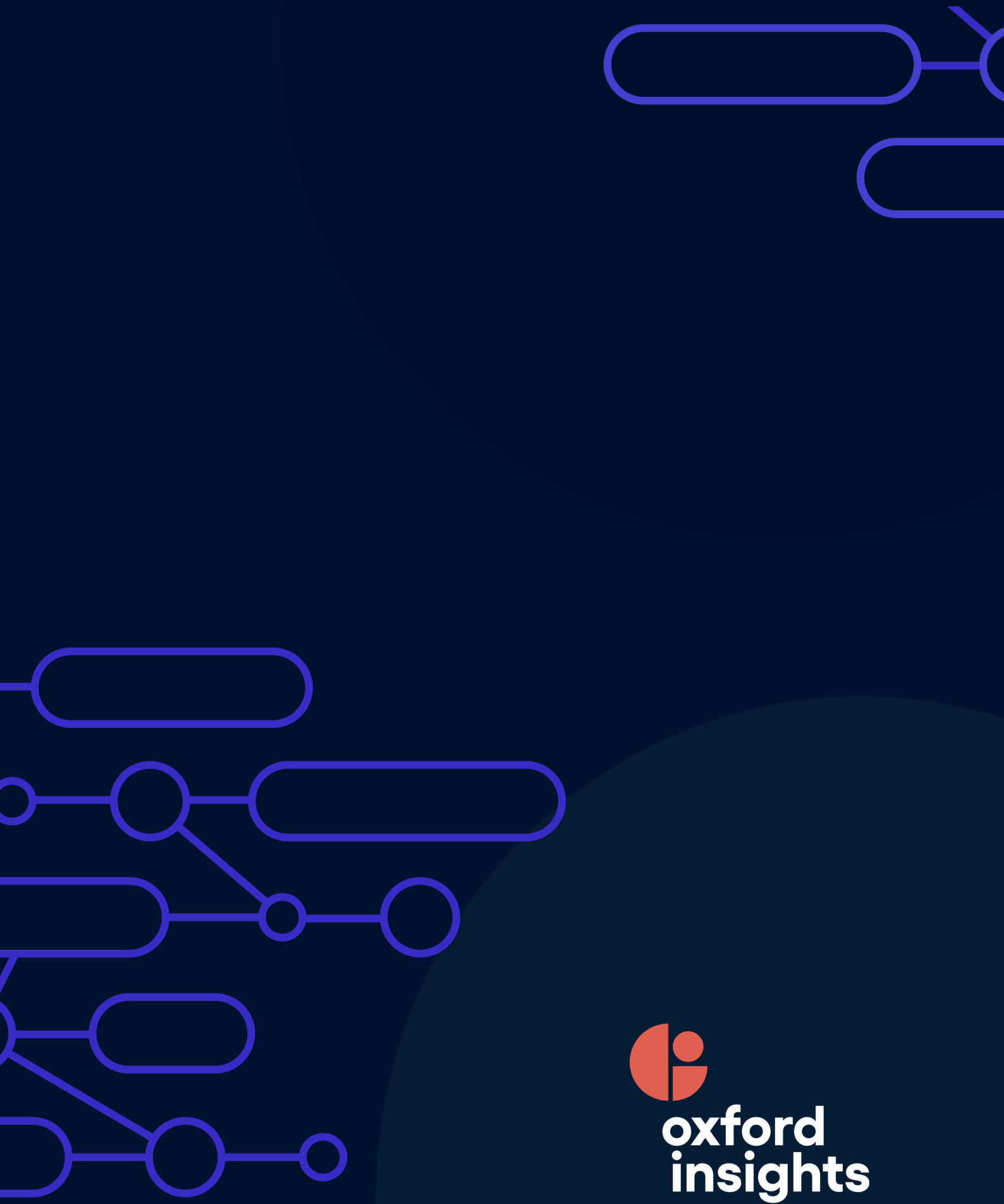
Country	Rank	Policy Capacity	AI Infrastructure	Governance	Public Sector Adoption	Development & Diffusion	Resilience
Mozambique	**164**	8.00	23.66	30.79	21.20	13.23	35.50
Myanmar	**173**	8.00	28.81	13.67	12.32	19.34	30.11
Namibia	**105**	19.50	35.69	52.88	44.80	27.32	49.51
Nauru	**159**	0.00	38.93	8.02	17.81	20.74	30.88
Nepal	**104**	49.50	37.86	47.24	32.88	24.24	49.80
Netherlands	**4**	92.00	67.63	94.19	94.01	56.88	70.21
New Zealand	**38**	92.00	55.85	71.88	64.32	44.05	66.25
Nicaragua	**160**	7.50	29.27	36.66	19.75	12.23	22.02
Niger	**186**	0.00	19.11	28.92	16.35	9.98	22.53
Nigeria	**72**	80.50	33.65	65.63	47.46	40.42	43.48
North Macedonia	**103**	34.50	41.37	45.00	46.55	26.35	39.19
Norway	**10**	88.00	62.26	94.02	84.17	53.92	77.60
Oman	**64**	88.50	43.06	62.00	71.00	39.94	40.48
Pakistan	**78**	61.50	39.93	66.25	36.51	36.29	53.35
Palau	**152**	4.00	38.70	5.53	22.37	19.75	40.02
Panama	**110**	23.00	51.19	31.75	61.33	16.44	34.01
Papua New Guinea	**131**	15.50	28.85	27.81	43.01	19.85	32.90
Paraguay	**115**	12.00	43.44	45.29	50.05	16.41	36.79
Peru	**59**	72.50	44.15	72.50	90.40	30.09	56.60
Philippines	**49**	84.50	48.11	70.84	69.17	42.46	56.62

Country	Rank	Policy Capacity	AI Infrastructure	Governance	Public Sector Adoption	Development & Diffusion	Resilience
Poland	**24**	96.00	63.41	72.50	74.84	45.47	77.06
Portugal	**30**	57.50	55.72	93.55	81.87	48.82	69.95
Qatar	**54**	80.50	53.78	77.50	62.82	39.58	38.76
Republic of Korea	**8**	96.00	63.37	80.73	79.23	62.49	84.99
Republic of Moldova	**66**	61.50	51.49	46.67	82.33	24.43	62.71
Romania	**53**	84.00	55.17	71.72	55.66	37.54	60.08
Russian Federation	**47**	65.50	54.18	74.14	69.78	46.96	48.77
Rwanda	**75**	73.00	33.15	68.75	53.62	31.27	55.82
Saint Kitts and Nevis	**170**	11.50	31.73	29.62	5.43	11.22	29.37
Saint Lucia	**145**	4.00	38.17	29.38	37.00	11.39	24.04
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	**167**	11.50	30.60	16.99	25.27	11.39	27.54
Samoa	**148**	4.00	34.49	9.39	25.55	22.81	42.89
San Marino	**119**	27.00	40.17	35.65	23.86	28.15	42.57
Sao Tome and Principe	**184**	0.00	26.99	17.86	15.63	11.44	19.66
Saudi Arabia	**15**	92.00	58.04	93.21	88.62	51.52	59.18
Senegal	**97**	61.00	37.00	50.88	28.47	32.16	35.48
Serbia	**39**	100.00	51.65	78.64	83.92	36.66	46.47
Seychelles	**142**	8.00	41.22	34.66	26.98	10.95	25.74

Country	Rank	Policy Capacity	AI Infrastructure	Governance	Public Sector Adoption	Development & Diffusion	Resilience
Sierra Leone	**175**	27.50	23.11	15.92	15.28	12.79	27.44
Singapore	**7**	85.00	73.28	78.30	92.50	59.85	77.30
Slovakia	**76**	19.00	53.03	72.50	62.12	27.73	49.17
Slovenia	**35**	84.00	55.05	85.00	76.44	40.92	61.53
Solomon Islands	**161**	4.00	30.92	12.64	20.97	20.34	34.61
Somalia	**157**	15.00	22.57	25.29	11.21	25.84	29.92
South Africa	**67**	43.00	55.23	64.08	64.93	33.45	45.39
South Sudan	**195**	0.00	20.22	4.63	1.88	12.09	22.80
Spain	**12**	92.00	63.14	87.98	78.21	54.48	84.19
Sri Lanka	**80**	72.50	42.70	51.63	43.99	34.49	37.99
State of Palestine	**109**	42.50	47.33	17.42	40.63	42.62	17.19
Sudan	**182**	0.00	24.39	17.36	14.55	14.86	23.10
Suriname	**178**	0.00	33.52	19.62	7.65	12.19	22.91
Sweden	**16**	89.04	65.24	94.02	73.81	51.21	61.57
Switzerland	**34**	39.00	65.82	76.70	73.93	54.72	61.53
Syrian Arab Republic	**163**	4.00	29.48	30.13	6.77	19.76	32.83
Taiwan	**26**	79.15	54.83	81.48	69.45	55.85	76.27
Tajikistan	**135**	54.00	19.64	28.79	23.69	20.63	40.26
Thailand	**32**	88.00	57.58	75.44	85.86	49.27	39.86
Timor-Leste	**180**	4.00	22.13	3.39	22.65	20.92	24.76

Country	Rank	Policy Capacity	AI Infrastructure	Governance	Public Sector Adoption	Development & Diffusion	Resilience
Togo	**123**	16.00	32.92	45.00	41.04	12.70	35.45
Tonga	**155**	4.00	29.72	7.39	27.91	23.81	34.25
Trinidad and Tobago	**122**	23.00	42.46	30.50	41.09	12.61	35.06
Tunisia	**86**	19.50	43.81	59.00	51.19	36.18	35.68
Türkiye	**48**	77.00	51.08	68.18	77.59	42.70	50.93
Turkmenistan	**166**	11.50	27.05	23.79	8.13	20.30	29.75
Tuvalu	**169**	0.00	36.69	2.02	9.69	24.74	31.53
Uganda	**117**	12.00	31.20	35.75	70.84	21.33	33.73
Ukraine	**40**	73.50	51.13	83.00	80.24	43.03	57.09
United Arab Emirates	**23**	73.00	67.38	67.50	97.27	54.05	44.95
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	**2**	100.00	74.96	92.27	68.93	65.28	84.86
United Republic of Tanzania	**91**	15.50	34.09	56.25	69.24	30.19	36.84
United States of America	**1**	92.50	89.27	85.00	92.87	83.60	80.54
Uruguay	**52**	61.50	53.75	84.50	83.22	26.86	53.13
Uzbekistan	**62**	80.50	45.87	79.13	64.42	38.75	39.61
Vanuatu	**136**	15.50	37.95	13.64	29.47	20.30	46.20

Country	Rank	Policy Capacity	AI Infrastructure	Governance	Public Sector Adoption	Development & Diffusion	Resilience
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	**146**	15.50	37.41	19.78	27.36	13.25	36.55
Viet Nam	**57**	53.50	56.21	65.55	73.21	46.03	44.74
Yemen	**191**	0.00	15.66	15.76	17.16	16.81	6.84
Zambia	**85**	53.50	32.44	56.25	53.49	30.51	50.31
Zimbabwe	**127**	12.00	29.71	43.00	27.63	24.89	29.97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