

National AI capability, measured on a comparable basis.

The Global AI Rankings assess 195 governments across six equally weighted pillars, synthesized from publicly available data and normalized to a single 0–100 scale so that capability can be read across borders rather than country by country.

RANK	GOVERNMENT	SCORE
01	United States	87.7
02	France	83.0
03	United Kingdom	80.9
04	Republic of Korea	80.5
05	Denmark	80.0

What is in this **edition.**

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STATUS OF THIS EDITION

This edition is published while the platform is under development. Its structure, indicator set and presentation are subject to change, and figures may be revised or withdrawn without notice. It is published so the method can be examined, not so the numbers can be relied on.

One register is assessed. The national government rankings are synthesized from publicly available data, normalized to a common scale and aggregated as estimates. The six other registers the platform will carry — subnational regions, cities, public institutions, corporations, industries and universities — are not assessed and appear nowhere in this report.

Every figure here is computed from the published register at the moment of writing. Scores, ranks, pillar values and every statistic quoted in the prose are derived from the same dataset that drives the rankings table and the interactive map, so this document and the site cannot disagree.

Nothing in this report is an audited result, a rating, a certification or a statement of fact about any government. The full notice is set out on page 15.

Four findings from the 2026 register.

195	43.6	36	177
governments assessed complete register, no sampling	mean composite score median 41.1	point mean internal spread across a government's six pillars	record policy capacity above zero 91% of the register

1. The leaders are outliers, not a leading group.

The composite mean is 43.6 and the median 41.1, against a maximum of 87.7. The top decile begins at 73.3 — more than thirty points above the median government. Half the register sits between 25.1 and 62.4. Read from the top the field looks close; read from the middle it does not.

2. Governments are uneven within themselves.

The average government varies by 36.2 points across its own six pillars. That internal spread is larger than the standard deviation of the whole register (20.6), which means a single composite conceals more variation than it reveals. The pillar profile is the finding; the composite is the index.

3. One weakness is nearly universal at the top.

Of the leading 25 governments, 20 record development and diffusion as their weakest pillar. Across the register it is the lowest-scoring pillar overall (31.4 mean) and the strongest pillar for exactly 1 government. Capacity to govern AI is running ahead of capacity to build and spread it, and that pattern holds regardless of rank.

4. The gap runs in both directions.

97 of 195 governments score higher on policy capacity than on delivery. The remaining 98 are the reverse case — deploying without a published policy position. The often-repeated claim that governments write strategies they do not implement describes 50% of the register, not all of it.

THE REGISTER AT A GLANCE

	GOVERNMENT	REGION	COMPOSITE	STRONGEST PILLAR	WEAKEST PILLAR
Highest	United States	North America	87.7	Adoption	Resilience
Upper quartile	Indonesia	East Asia	62.4	Policy	Diffusion
Median	Tunisia	Middle East and North Africa	41.1	Govern	Policy
Lower quartile	Saint Lucia	Latin America and the Caribbean	25.2	Infra	Policy
Lowest	Eritrea	Sub-Saharan Africa	10.3	Infra	Policy

The government occupying each position in the ranking, with the pillar profile behind its composite. Position, not exemplar – no claim is made that these are typical of the governments around them.

HOW TO READ THIS REPORT	WHAT HAS BEEN ASSESSED	STATUS
Pages 6 to 12 present the register; pages 13 and 14 state what it cannot support. Read them together — a figure quoted without its limitation is quoted out of scope.	One register of 195 national governments. The six other registers the platform will carry are unassessed and appear nowhere in this document.	Provisional. Figures may be revised or withdrawn without notice, and superseded values are recorded in the corrections log rather than replaced silently.

What the Rankings **measure**.

Since the first edition, the Global AI Rankings have addressed a single question: what does a government require to deploy artificial intelligence effectively and accountably, and how far has each one progressed?

The scope is deliberately narrow. National AI industries, frontier model capability and private-sector adoption are assessed only where the state's own capacity depends on them. A country with a large domestic AI sector and no procurement route capable of buying an AI system safely is not a capable government in this sense, and the Rankings are built so that it does not score as one.

What the narrow scope excludes

Compute owned by private firms, model performance on public benchmarks, venture funding and research output enter only through their effect on state capability. They are not proxies for it. An index that counted them directly would measure the size of a country's technology sector and label the result government readiness, which is a different claim than the one made here.

The question behind the measurement

A published strategy is the cheapest artefact in this field to produce, and 177 of 195 governments (91%) record some policy capacity. Only 83 (43%) reach half marks on that pillar. The distance between announcing an intention and holding the capacity to act on it is what the Rankings try to measure.

The specific machinery that closes that distance – a named accountable owner, a recurring budget line, a procurement route able to acquire AI systems safely, a redress mechanism for individuals subject to automated decisions – is the right list to assess against. It is not separately resolvable in the pillar-level data behind this edition, and no count of governments meeting those four conditions is published here. Stating the list as a finding would require indicator-level evidence this edition does not hold.

What a score is

An analytical estimate: publicly available data, transformed onto a common 0–100 scale and aggregated under a published weighting, at a stated point in time. It expresses a comparison under one method. A different defensible method would produce a different ordering, and page 12 shows how far a different method actually moves it.

Six pillars, **equally weighted**.

The 2026 edition covers 195 governments, built on the 69 indicators the source framework assesses across 14 dimensions. Indicators are normalized to a common 0–100 scale, grouped into the six pillars below, and combined into a composite.

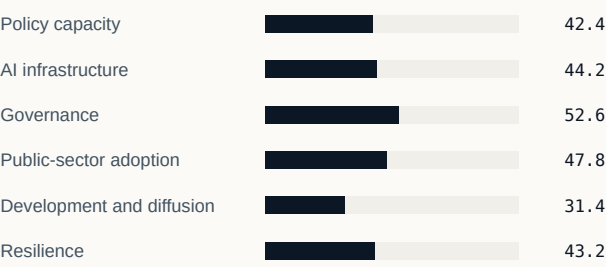
The composite rule

The composite is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the six pillar scores. The mean is taken on integer hundredths and rounded half-up to one decimal place. That specification is not pedantry: at least one government sits on an exact half, where summing the same six figures left to right rounds up in one implementation and down in another. A composite that invites anyone to re-derive it has to land in the same place every time.

Why equal weighting

Any other weighting is a claim about which pillar matters more, and no such claim is defensible across 195 governments with different constitutional structures, threat models and service obligations. Equal weighting is the assumption that can be stated plainly and argued with, rather than the one that quietly encodes a preference.

PILLAR MEANS ACROSS THE REGISTER



Register-wide mean of each pillar, 0–100. Governance is the highest-scoring pillar and development and diffusion the lowest, a gap of 21.2 points.

Pillar figures are the source framework’s published values, unaltered. The composite and the rank are computed here under the rule above and are not the source publisher’s own results.

PILLAR	MEAN	MEDIAN	STD DEV	MIN	MAX	LEADING GOVERNMENT
Policy capacity	42.4	34.5	33.2	0.0	100.0	United Kingdom
AI infrastructure	44.2	41.5	14.3	16.6	91.8	United States
Governance	52.6	54.3	26.1	1.4	94.6	Ireland
Public-sector adoption	47.8	48.4	27.4	0.0	99.6	Estonia
Development and diffusion	31.4	28.2	17.0	9.2	88.2	United States
Resilience	43.2	39.0	17.9	7.5	90.0	Denmark

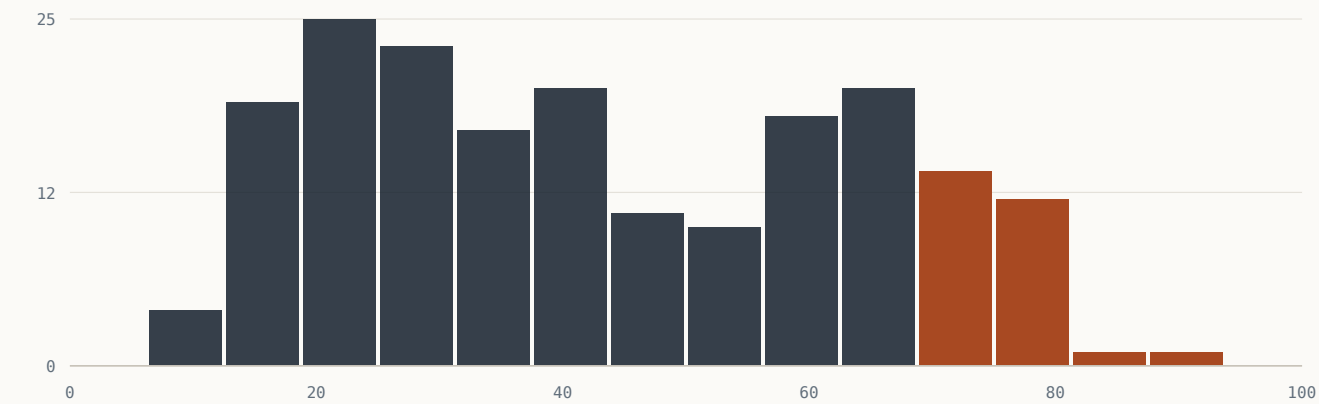
Where the register actually sits.

The composite is left-heavy. The modal government scores in the twenties and thirties, and the density thins steadily above sixty. Fewer than one government in ten clears 73.

This is the shape a capability measure takes when the requirement is cumulative: policy, infrastructure, governance, adoption, diffusion and resilience have to be built in parallel, and a government missing any one of them cannot compensate with the others. The distribution is not a ranking artefact. It is what partial capability looks like when it is added up.

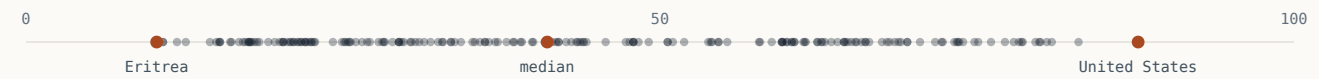
PERCENTILE	COMPOSITE
Maximum	87.7
90th	73.3
75th	62.4
Median	41.1
25th	25.1
10th	17.8
Minimum	10.3

COMPOSITE SCORE, ALL 195 GOVERNMENTS



Count of governments per 6.25-point band. Bands from 70 upward are marked in accent; they hold 24 of the 195 governments in the register.

EVERY GOVERNMENT ON ONE AXIS



One dot per government. The register spans 77.4 points, and the interquartile range occupies 37.3 of them.

Leading 25 governments.

#	GOVERNMENT	REGION	COMPOSITE	BEST PILLAR	WEAKEST	WEAKEST PILLAR
01	United States	North America	87.7	92.9	78.3	Resilience
02	France	Western Europe	83.0	97.2	68.2	Diffusion
03	United Kingdom	Western Europe	80.9	100.0	68.5	Diffusion
04	Republic of Korea	East Asia	80.5	96.0	65.9	Diffusion
05	Denmark	Western Europe	80.0	94.0	58.9	Diffusion
06	Netherlands	Western Europe	79.9	94.2	62.5	Diffusion
07	Australia	Pacific	79.6	100.0	62.7	Diffusion
08	Germany	Western Europe	78.6	91.2	66.2	Diffusion
09	Singapore	East Asia	78.5	92.5	64.2	Diffusion
10	Norway	Western Europe	78.3	94.0	60.6	Diffusion
11	Spain	Western Europe	77.9	92.0	62.0	Diffusion
12	China	East Asia	77.2	92.5	49.0	Adoption
13	Canada	North America	76.1	92.5	67.6	Resilience
14	Estonia	Eastern Europe	75.1	99.6	46.0	Diffusion
15	Saudi Arabia	Middle East and North Africa	74.8	93.2	54.5	Diffusion
16	Poland	Eastern Europe	73.9	96.0	47.2	Diffusion
17	Israel	Middle East and North Africa	73.6	92.0	61.3	Resilience
18	Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	73.5	94.8	46.6	Diffusion
19	Japan	East Asia	73.4	80.8	66.1	Diffusion
20	Ireland	Western Europe	73.2	94.6	56.9	Diffusion
21	Austria	Western Europe	72.3	87.0	58.1	Diffusion
22	Finland	Western Europe	72.2	84.2	61.6	Infra
23	Sweden	Western Europe	71.7	89.0	57.0	Diffusion
24	Italy	Western Europe	70.5	85.8	61.4	Diffusion
25	India	South and Central Asia	69.5	96.0	54.9	Diffusion

Composite is the unweighted mean of six pillars. Best and weakest columns give that government's highest and lowest pillar value, which is the range a single composite compresses.

The full register of 195 governments is published on the site and in the downloadable dataset. These 25 are the top 13% by composite – a cut of the ranking, not a shortlist of governments worth attention.

The same rank, different shapes.

	POLICY	INFRA	GOVERN	ADOPTION	DIFFUSION	RESILIENCE
United States	92	92	82	93	88	78
France	78	76	90	97	68	89
United Kingdom	100	72	92	69	68	83
Republic of Korea	96	68	91	79	66	83
Denmark	92	60	94	85	59	90
Netherlands	92	70	94	94	62	67
Australia	100	70	79	83	63	83
Germany	84	73	91	83	66	73
Singapore	85	74	78	92	64	76
Norway	88	66	94	84	61	78
Spain	92	66	88	78	62	82
China	92	78	91	49	75	77
Canada	92	72	77	79	69	68
Estonia	96	54	90	100	46	64
Saudi Arabia	92	63	93	89	54	57
Poland	96	65	85	75	47	76
Israel	92	63	90	71	65	61
Brazil	88	66	78	95	47	68
Japan	70	71	80	73	66	81
Ireland	88	65	95	74	57	60
Austria	66	61	87	82	58	80
Finland	80	62	84	82	63	62

Pillar values for the leading 22 governments. Darker is stronger. Read across a row rather than down a column: the composite orders these governments, but it does not describe them.

The leading governments do not share a profile. United States is the most even of them, varying 14.6 points across its pillars. Estonia varies 53.6.

That difference matters more than the two or three composite points separating them. A government strong on governance and weak on diffusion faces a different problem from one with the reverse profile, and both can arrive at the same score.

The common weakness

20 of the leading 25 record development and diffusion as their lowest pillar. Across all 195 governments it is the weakest pillar for 87 of them, and the strongest for 1.

Governance is the opposite case: strongest pillar for 67 governments, and the highest register-wide mean at 52.6. Rules are being written faster than capability is being built.

PILLAR LEADERS

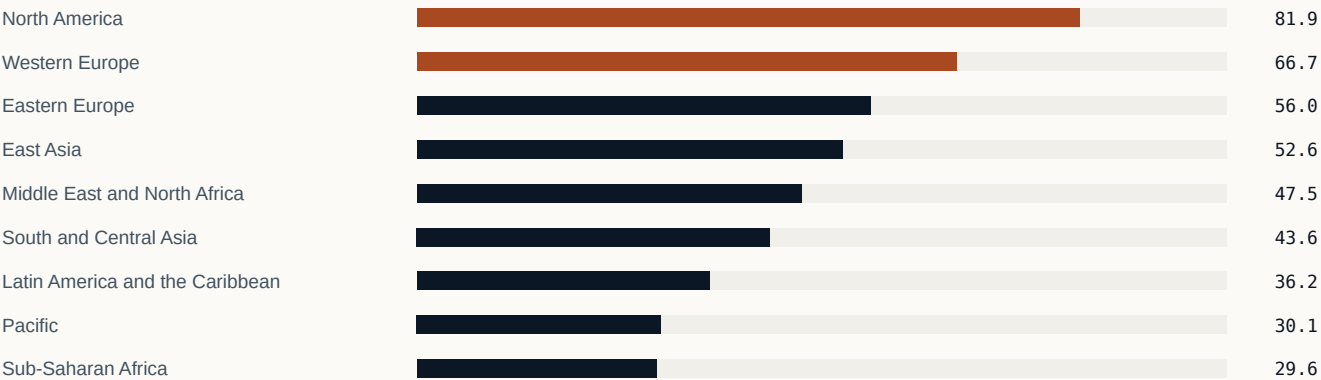
Policy capacity: United Kingdom · AI infrastructure: United States · Governance: Ireland

Public-sector adoption: Estonia · Development and diffusion: United States · Resilience: Denmark

READING THE GRID

No government leads more than two pillars, and 5 different governments hold the six pillar maxima between them.

Regional means, and what they **hide**.



Mean composite by region. Region sizes are unequal – from 2 to 49 governments – so a mean is a summary of the region, not a claim about any government in it.

REGION	N	MEAN	HIGHEST	LOWEST	SPREAD
North America	2	81.9	United States (87.7)	Canada (76.1)	11.6
Western Europe	24	66.7	France (83.0)	San Marino (35.4)	47.6
Eastern Europe	21	56.0	Estonia (75.1)	Belarus (31.0)	44.1
East Asia	17	52.6	Republic of Korea (80.5)	Timor-Leste (16.8)	63.7
Middle East and North Africa	19	47.5	Saudi Arabia (74.8)	Yemen (12.6)	62.2
South and Central Asia	16	43.6	India (69.5)	Afghanistan (15.3)	54.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	33	36.2	Brazil (73.5)	Haiti (15.3)	58.2
Pacific	14	30.1	Australia (79.6)	Marshall Islands (16.1)	63.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	29.6	Kenya (57.9)	Eritrea (10.3)	47.6

Regional means are the least informative statistic in this report, and they are included so that the reason is visible. North America leads on a mean of 81.9 across 2 governments; the widest region spans more than sixty points internally.

The Pacific mean of 30.1 contains both Australia at 79.6 and several microstates below twenty. No policy conclusion should be drawn from a regional average without reading the spread column beside it.

REGION DEFINITIONS	WHY NO REGIONAL RANKING	WITHIN-REGION SPREAD
Regional groupings follow the source framework and are geographic, not economic. They are not comparable in size: the largest holds 49 governments and the smallest 2.	A mean over an unequal, internally dispersed group is not a rank. No regional ordering is published, and the means above should not be used to construct one.	Six of the nine regions span more than 45 composite points internally. The register-wide standard deviation is 20.6.

The strategy-to-delivery gap.

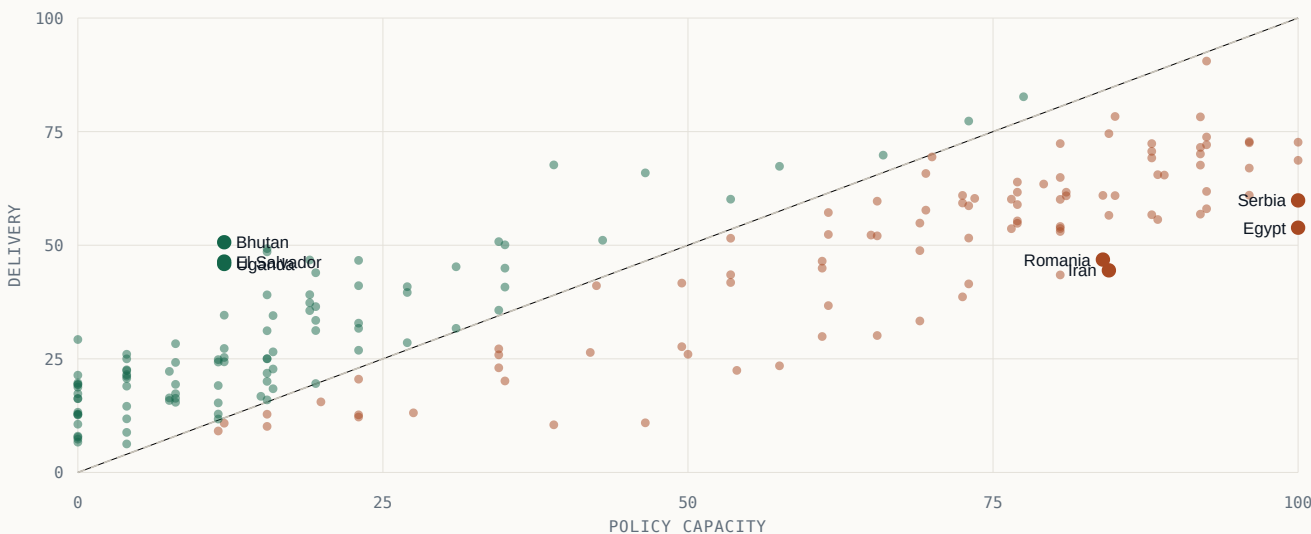
Plotting policy capacity against delivery — the mean of public-sector adoption and development and diffusion — separates two populations. Above the diagonal sit governments whose stated position runs ahead of what they have built. Below it sit governments deploying in advance of a published policy.

97 governments (50%) fall in the first group. 98 fall in the second. The familiar claim that governments write strategies they do not implement is true of half the register and false of the other half, and the second failure mode — capability without a governing policy — carries the accountability risk the first does not.

Why the diagonal is the reference

A government on the line has matched what it says to what it has built, at whatever level. Distance from the line is the mismatch; height along it is capability. A point low on both axes sits near the line without that being an achievement, which is why the gap is read alongside the composite rather than instead of it.

Delivery here is the mean of public-sector adoption and development and diffusion. It is constructed for this analysis and is not one of the six published pillars.



One point per government, all 195 plotted. Orange: policy capacity exceeds delivery. Green: delivery exceeds policy capacity. The dashed line is parity.

POLICY FURTHEST AHEAD OF DELIVERY

GOVERNMENT	POLICY	DELIVERY	GAP
Egypt	100.0	53.9	+46.1
Serbia	100.0	59.9	+40.1
Iran	84.5	44.5	+40.0
Romania	84.0	46.9	+37.1
Nigeria	80.5	43.5	+37.0
Costa Rica	69.0	33.4	+35.6

DELIVERY FURTHEST AHEAD OF POLICY

GOVERNMENT	POLICY	DELIVERY	GAP
Bhutan	12.0	50.7	-38.7
El Salvador	12.0	46.4	-34.4
Uganda	12.0	45.9	-33.9
Tanzania	15.5	49.2	-33.7
Fiji	15.5	48.5	-33.0
Bolivia	0.0	29.3	-29.3

WHAT DELIVERY MEANS HERE	WHAT THE GAP IS NOT	BOTH DIRECTIONS CARRY RISK
The mean of public-sector adoption and development and diffusion. It is a constructed measure defined for this analysis, not a published pillar.	It is not a measure of implementation failure. A government may score low on delivery because capability is recent, unpublished, or held outside the assessed institutions.	Policy ahead of delivery risks unmet commitments. Delivery ahead of policy risks automated decisions taken without a published basis or a route to redress.

What the pillars agree, and disagree, about.

Every pillar correlates strongly with the composite, between 0.88 and 0.93. That is expected of an equally weighted mean and is not evidence that the pillars measure the same thing.

The informative number is the correlation between pillars. The weakest pair is public-sector adoption against resilience at 0.71 — a government can deploy AI across its public service without having built the resilience to withstand what it deploys. The strongest pair is AI infrastructure against development and diffusion at 0.88, which is closer to one construct measured twice than to two independent ones.

Dispersion tells a second story

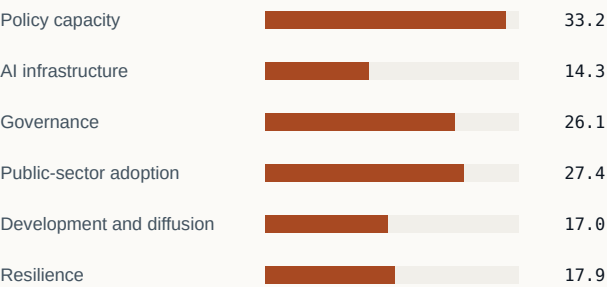
Policy capacity has the widest dispersion in the register (33.2 standard deviation) and is close to bimodal: a government has a policy apparatus or it does not. AI infrastructure has the narrowest (14.3), with a floor at 16.6 — no assessed government has none.

CORRELATION WITH THE COMPOSITE



Pearson correlation × 100. Uniformly high, and uninformative by construction.

PILLAR DISPERSION (STANDARD DEVIATION)



Wider dispersion means the pillar separates governments; narrower means it does not.

PILLAR PAIR CORRELATIONS, WEAKEST TO STRONGEST

PAIR	R	PAIR	R
Public-sector adoption / Resilience	0.71	Policy capacity / Resilience	0.80
Public-sector adoption / Development and diffusion	0.74	AI infrastructure / Resilience	0.80
Policy capacity / AI infrastructure	0.76	Governance / Public-sector adoption	0.81
Governance / Resilience	0.76	Policy capacity / Governance	0.82
AI infrastructure / Governance	0.77	Development and diffusion / Resilience	0.83
Policy capacity / Public-sector adoption	0.78	Policy capacity / Development and diffusion	0.83
AI infrastructure / Public-sector adoption	0.78	AI infrastructure / Development and diffusion	0.88

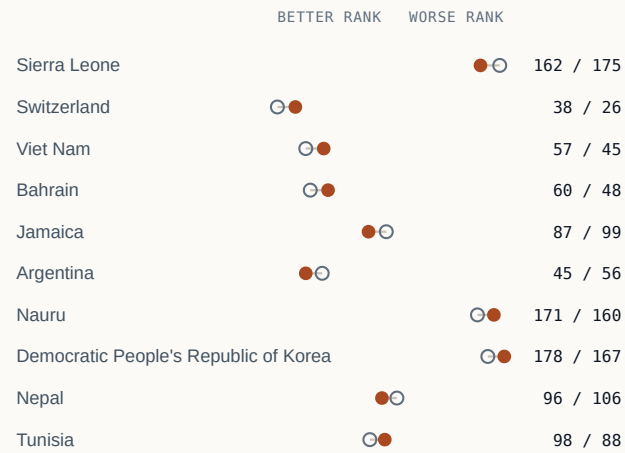
WHAT CORRELATION CANNOT SHOW These are cross-sectional associations across 195 governments at one point in time. Nothing here identifies a direction of causation between two pillars.	WHY THE COMPOSITE CORRELATIONS ARE HIGH Each pillar contributes one sixth of the composite by construction, so a strong correlation with it is arithmetic rather than evidence.	THE USEFUL NUMBER Pair correlations range from 0.71 to 0.88. The lower end is where the six pillars are doing genuinely separate work.
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Where this ordering differs.

The pillar figures behind this edition are published with the source framework’s own overall ranking, which uses a weighting that has not been published. This edition does not attempt to reproduce it. The composite here is the equal-weighted mean stated on page 5, and the two orderings therefore differ.

They differ less than the argument about weighting would suggest. Across all 195 governments the mean absolute rank difference is 3.3 places and the maximum is 13. A defensible change of weighting moves individual governments by a handful of places; it does not rewrite the register.

Both orderings are shown on the site, side by side, on every government profile. Publishing one and concealing the other would present a method choice as a finding.



Filled dot: rank under the equal-weighted composite.
Hollow dot: rank in the source framework’s own ordering. The ten largest disagreements in the register.

GOVERNMENT	THIS EDITION	SOURCE ORDERING	DIFFERENCE
Sierra Leone	162	175	+13
Switzerland	38	26	-12
Viet Nam	57	45	-12
Bahrain	60	48	-12
Jamaica	87	99	+12
Argentina	45	56	+11
Nauru	171	160	-11
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	178	167	-11
Nepal	96	106	+10
Tunisia	98	88	-10

A positive difference means the source ordering places the government lower than this edition does. Neither ordering is the correct one; they answer the same question under different assumptions about what a pillar is worth.

RECOMPUTE IT YOURSELF	WHY BOTH ARE SHOWN	SCALE OF THE EFFECT
The pillar values and the composite rule are both published. Any reader who prefers a different weighting can derive an alternative ordering from the released dataset.	Publishing one ordering and concealing the other would present a method choice as a finding. Every government profile on the site carries both.	Mean absolute difference 3.3 places across 195 governments; maximum 13. Weighting moves the register at the margin, not at the top.

Published gaps, not **inferred values.**

195	18	4 of 195
governments in the register no sampling, no exclusions	record a zero on at least one pillar recorded, not imputed	carry a published year-on-year movement 191 recorded as absent

Where a government has not supplied evidence, the indicator is recorded as absent rather than estimated, and the omission is disclosed.

That rule has a visible cost in this edition. The source framework does not publish a rank-change column, so year-on-year movement is available for 4 governments and null for the other 191. Every surface that renders movement shows those as “not published”, never as zero.

Rendering an unknown as zero would be the single most consequential fabrication available here: it converts an absence of evidence into an assertion that nothing changed, and it does so in a column readers scan for direction rather than magnitude.

WHERE MOVEMENT IS PUBLISHED

GOVERNMENT	RANK	MOVEMENT
Spain	11	+18
China	12	+15
Philippines	40	+7
Jamaica	87	+23

The only governments for which the source framework states a year-on-year change. The other 191 are recorded as not published.

Zero is a value, not a gap

18 governments record a genuine zero on at least one pillar — 18 of them on policy capacity, where a zero means the assessment found no published policy apparatus rather than that no one looked. Those are measurements and they are carried into the composite unaltered.

The distinction between a measured zero and an unmeasured blank is the one an index is most tempted to erase, because erasing it makes the dataset look complete. Both are disclosed separately here and in the published dataset.

What is not in this edition

Indicator-level values behind each pillar, and the six unassessed registers. Neither is estimated, and neither appears in this report in placeholder form.

NOTHING IS IMPUTED No missing value in this edition has been filled by estimation, interpolation or regional averaging. An absent indicator stays absent through to the published figure.	THE COST OF THAT RULE It makes the register look less complete than an imputed one would, and makes some comparisons impossible. That is the trade accepted here.	HOW ABSENCE IS SHOWN Not published renders as an explicit label on every surface — table, map, profile and dataset — and never as a dash that could be read as zero.
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What this edition **cannot** tell you.

01 A composite compresses a profile.

The mean internal spread across a government's six pillars is 36.2 points, against a register standard deviation of 20.6. Any use of the composite that does not also read the pillar profile is using the least informative number in the dataset.

02 Equal weighting is an assumption, not a result.

It is stated rather than derived. Page 12 quantifies how much the ordering moves under a different weighting: a mean of 3.3 places, a maximum of 13. Anyone who believes a different weighting is correct can recompute from the published dataset.

03 Rank differences inside the noise are not findings.

Governments separated by less than a point of composite should be read as tied. The register contains dense clusters where a single indicator revision would reorder several places.

04 Public evidence favours governments that publish.

The method rewards documented capability. A government that acts effectively without publishing evidence of it scores lower than one that publishes thoroughly and acts less. This is a known and unresolved bias, not a neutral property of the measure.

05 These are estimates, and they are provisional.

Nothing here is an audit, a certification, a credit or risk rating, an endorsement, or a statement of fact about any government, public body or person. The platform is under development and figures may be revised or withdrawn without notice.

06 How to dispute a figure.

Any indicator value, source attribution or statement of fact can be disputed. Write to info@globalairrankings.com with a subject line beginning **Correction**, giving the government, the pillar, the value published, the value contended and a publicly accessible source. Receipt is acknowledged within five working days. Disagreement with the framework itself is a methodological objection, answered in the methodology rather than by changing a score.

Accepted corrections are logged with the date received, the date applied, the previous and revised values and the effect on rank. Corrections are applied on evidence; the standing of the party raising one is not a factor.

Provenance, in full.

What is ours and what is not

The six pillar scores are the source framework’s published figures, reproduced unaltered. The composite score and the rank are computed here as the unweighted mean of those six pillars, under the rule set out on page 5. They are not the source publisher’s own results, and the two orderings differ.

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