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A Detailed Study of Artificial Intelligence Readiness in Jordan

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Abstract

Assessing Artificial Intelligence (AI) possible impact on productivity and quality across sectors in various nations is what governments are doing globally at this time. For a developing country like Jordan, positioning itself in the growing AI market has been a challenge, but it must first understand where it is to comprehend where it can go. Therefore, this study seeks to assess Jordan's positioning for AI ranking from 2019-2024 through Oxford Insights. Through an analyzing of annual reports, generalization of the determinants of AI can be made to determine where Jordan has been and potentially where it will be to help future endeavors in recommendations and implementation plans to get Jordan up to speed successfully with other countries. Positioning renders the policymakers capable of determining the necessary actions for better access, ranking, and positioning among the global for AI usage and efficiency improvement. Ultimately, this research seeks to solidify Jordan's standing as a feasible and effective AI country.

Keywords: *AI, Jordan, Government, Strategy, Readiness.*

Introduction

AI technology wasn't even around a few years ago, yet it came about so quickly and spread so quickly across the world that it's now seen in nearly every economic activity everywhere. It's in healthcare and banking, education and vacationing, production and shipping. It's found everywhere it increases efficiency for greater productivity of output and time saved; from assembly lines to self-driving cars. One cannot avoid AI in the modern world; it's the most dominant technological force accessible and developing the quickest (Wajid et.al, 2024).

The Microsoft Report "Empowering governments to lead in the AI era: A national strategic framework" (2024) provided a global view of a national integration of AI into government systems that generate entrepreneurial thought, alternative revenue streams, and improved citizen engagement. Actually, it gives governments the power to utilize and rein in AI as opposed to abusing the potential, power, and resources of the technology. In addition, it's strategy was flexible and easily transferable for implementation to any nation's socioeconomic and environmental realities; thus, countries could adjust certain aspects to align with their sustainable objectives and necessities. It discussed the key benefits of AI-powered government:

1) Global advancement: If governments embrace generative AI in their national AI strategy, they can become leaders in technology, work on international AI research, and shape global policy initiatives.

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2) Economic and employment growth: AI can help businesses grow and create jobs. A McKinsey report Institute on generative AI and productivity estimates AI could add between $2.6 trillion and $4.4 trillion to company profits annually. Additionally, 50% of organizations believe AI will create more jobs (World Economic Forum, 2023).

3) Enhanced, personalized services: AI makes government services like healthcare, education, and social programs more efficient and effective. It also helps decision makers to improve decisions and services while saving cost.

4) Efficient government operations: AI can streamline government operations, reducing the repetitive tasks. Generative AI in particular could lead to $1.75 trillion in productivity gains by 2033 (Bcg press, 2023).

AI is expected to increase profits on average 38% across 12 economies in 16 countries by 2035; AI is expected to supplement a global market growth of $14 trillion (Ekellem, 2023). Thus, it's no surprise that projections help business leaders feel bullish yet cautiously scared about the potential for implementation (Yerlikaya and Erzurumlu,2021). But for the Middle East, the deed will be done by 2030.

According to the (IMF's Staff Discussion Note, 2024), AI will have the following impact on global employment trends. This includes:

✓ Based upon High Exposure in Advanced Economies: 60% of jobs are in a high exposure environment. 27% are in high collaborative (human with AI) environments, and 33% can be substituted by AI.

✓ Based upon Developing/Emerging Markets: 16% of jobs have high complementarity. 24% have low complementarity.

✓ Based upon Low Income Countries: 8% of jobs have high complementarity. 18% have low complementarity.

✓ Wealthy emerging nations need to make AI advancements. Poor emerging nations need to make infrastructure advancements and get digitally skilled people educated.

✓ Women are more exposed than men but are also in a better position to leverage potential AI benefits. For example, 30% of women in the USA work in high exposure environments, while 25% of men do.

✓ More educated workers are engaged in high exposure jobs than less educated. For example, high exposure jobs in the US are approximately 60% for those with BSc degrees or higher in these positions. Meanwhile, low complementarity positions are filled with persons at the middle school level and below, which leads to drastic reduction in AI exposure.

✓ In most cases, the advancements of AI are only going to increase inequality that policy makers need to address before it leads to further social tensions. . Countries need to have well-developed social safety nets and re-training opportunities for at risk workers. In this way, we can make the transition to AI more inclusive, protect jobs, and reduce the gap between people.

According to (The Global Risks Report, 2025), where the report discussed the top five risks (Economic, Environmental, Geopolitical, Societal, and Technological) which identified by the Executive Opinion Survey, Jordan has the following risks, in order:

1) Unemployment or lack of economic opportunity (Societal)

2) Inflation (economic)

3) Economic downturn (e.g. recession, stagnation) (economic)

4) Water supply shortage (Environmental).

5) Public debt (economic), which AI can help in developing strategic plans for them, analyzing it, predicting its benefits, and managing its risks, respectively.

Lately, the researches have focused on exploring potential risks of AI systems including issues related to AI bias (Challen, 2019; Norori, 2021), economic and human rights (Acemoglu and Restrepo, 2017; Završnik, 2020) and ethics (Etzioni and Etzioni, 2017), but few researches discusses the government AI responsibility in the era of AI. Day after day, AI is increasingly must be considered in the governments' plans for its role in reforming the public services (i.e. improving the access to services fairly and efficiently). The Government AI Readiness Index by Oxford Insights seeks to address the lack of understanding of the governmental needed principles to integrate AI into services, and what the government need after that to use AI responsibility and effectively.

Definition of AI

AI refers to the development of computer systems which can learn from experience, understand language, solve problems, recognize patterns, and adapt to new situations to be capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence (Khaleel et.al, 2024). (Eaton business school, 2025) defines AI "is a branch of computer science that focuses on the creation of intelligent machines that can think and learn like humans". (Microsoft company, 2023) defined it "the ability of a computer system to deal with ambiguity, by making predictions using previously gathered data, and learning from errors in those predictions in order to generate newer, more accurate predictions about how to behave in the future".

Government AI Readiness Index

E-Readiness is simply specifying the level at which a country is ready to engage in the networked world (McConnell International Report, 2000). Oxford Insights developed the first global Government AI Readiness Index in 2017 with cooperation of International Research Development Center (IDRC) (Oxford Insights, 2017) to enhance governments' ability to utilize the innovative potential of AI, by answering the question: "How well placed are national governments to take advantage of the benefits of AI in their operations and delivery of public services? "

The second edition of the Index (Oxford Insights, 2019), prepared with support from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), introduced an improved methodology and expanded its scope to include all UN countries. It assessed 194 governments and territories based on their readiness to use AI in public service delivery. The score is calculated by finding the total of the averages of the normalized values of 11 input metrics, rated on a scale from 0 to 10. These metrics come from sources like the World Economic Forum (WEF), United Nations (UN) E-Government Development Index, Gartner, World Bank, Nesta, Global Open Data Index, and Crunchbase. They are grouped into four main categories, including:

1) Governance: contain AI strategy, and privacy laws as indicators.

2) Infrastructure and data: indicators consist of data capability within the government, availability of open sourced data, and government's procurement of advanced technology products.

3) Skills and education: indicators include the private sector's innovation capacity, digital skills, and the number of registered AI startups.

4) Government and public services: Indicators include the availability of digital public services, government effectiveness, and the alignment of Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) with the government's vision for the future.

Then, the world has been changed. Governments were managing a situation with steady growth, global stability, and hope for emergent technology. The hugely significant advances in AI required changes in the assessment in terms of pillars, dimensions, and indicators. The oxford insights report in the 2020 edition (Oxford Insights, 2020), worked on the same question as in the last two editions, "How ready is a given government to implement AI in the delivery of public services to their citizens?" with new methodology i.e. determine 33 indicators across 10 dimensions (up from 4 last year) as shown in Table 1, where this expansion in calculating the Index provided a more comprehensive view of government AI readiness. The report included expert analysis of all over the world and divided the world was divided into 9 regions, an increase from 7 in the previous year: The Middle East and North Africa, Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, Sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, South and Central Asia. The arithmetic mean was first calculated for each dimension, followed by the arithmetic mean for each pillar. The total score, as shown in Eq. (1), the final score was calculated by taking the arithmetic mean of the pillars.

$$\begin{aligned} &Government\ Artifial\ Intelligence\ Readiness\ Index \\ &= 30\% * Government\ Pillar + 40\% \\ &* Technology\ sector\ Pillar + 30\% \\ &* Data\ and\ Infrastructure\ Pillar \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

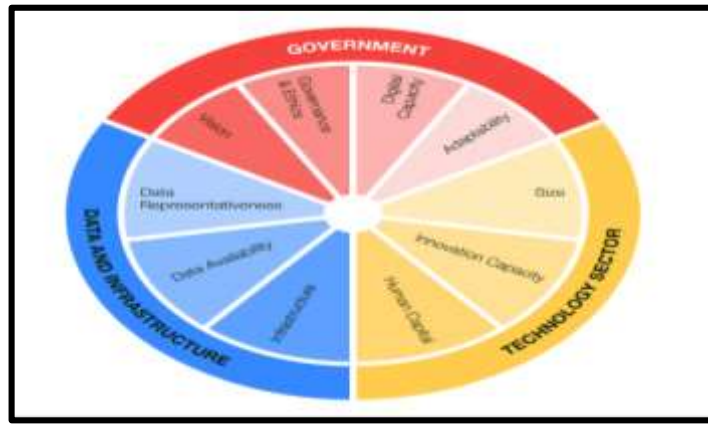

Figure 1: The Dimensions and Pillars of the Government AI Readiness Index

COVID-19 has affected the world at the end of 2019 until the end of 2020 particularly driving major changes in the education sector. Many countries created and developed E-learning

platforms, like Darsak platform in Jordan. Such initiatives reflected the governments' broader commitments to digitizing government services, which affected on AI readiness. Actually, the pandemic has also impacted the private sector, with some businesses seizing the opportunity to adapt their models, move towards a more digital economy, and accelerate AI adoption.

Government Pillar (30%)		
Dimension	Description	Indicator
Vision	Does the government have a vision for supporting the development and implementation of AI ?	National AI strategy (Y/N)
Governance and Ethics	Are there the right regulations and ethical frameworks in place to implement AI in a way that builds trust and legitimacy ?	Data protection and privacy legislation
		Cybersecurity
		National ethics framework (Y/N)
		National ethics framework(Y/N)
Digital Capacity	What is the existing digital capacity within government ?	Government procurement of advanced technology
		ICT use and government efficiency .
		Online services
Adaptability	Can the government change ,adapt and innovate effectively ?	Effectiveness of government
		Government's responsiveness to change .
Technology Sector Pillar (40%)		
Dimension	Description	Indicator
Size	How large is the technology sector that will supply governments with AI technologies ?	Number of technology unicorns
		Market value of public technology companies
		Value of trade in ICT services (per capita)
		Value of trade in ICT goods (per capita)
		Computer software spending
Innovation Capacity	Does the technology sector have the right conditions to support innovation ?	Entrepreneurial culture
		Ease of doing business
		R&D spending
		Company investment in emerging technologies
Human Capital	Are there the right skills in the population to support the technology sector ?	Graduate in STEM
		Quality of engineering and technology higher education.
		Digital skills
		Knowledge – intensive employment
Data and Infrastructure Pillar(30%)		
Dimension	Description	Indicator
Infrastructure	Does the country have a good technological infrastructure to support AI technologies ?	Telecommunications infrastructure
		SG infrastructure
		Internet Bandwidth
		Availability of latest technologies .
Data Availability	Is there good availability of data that could be used to train AI models ?	Open government data
		Statistical capacity
		Mobile – cellular telephone subscriptions.
		Internet users (% of adult population)
Data Representativeness	Is the data available likely to be representative of the population as a whole ?	Gender gap in internet usage
		Socioeconomic gap in Internet usage

Table 1: The Government AI Readiness Index: Pillars, Dimensions, and Indicators

The 2021 Government Readiness Index of AI ((Oxford Insights, 2021), addressed the same question as previous editions but expanded to include 42 indicators —9 more than the previous

year—across 10 dimensions. This expansion provided a more comprehensive and detailed view of government AI readiness compared to the last edition. Experts recommended using that year's index as a tool to compare the current state of governments AI readiness worldwide. The comparison depended on the following three pillars:

1) The Government pillar: A government should have a clear strategic vision to build a plan for developing and managing AI, with the right rules in place and a focus on ethical issues. It also needs to have strong digital skills and capabilities within its own teams, allowing it to adapt to new technologies as they emerge.

2) The Technology Sector pillar: Since a country requires a consistent supply of AI generated from its homegrown technology sector, it should be competitive and dynamic (size). This sector should be innovative, come from stable entrepreneurial investment in research and development for this entrepreneurial venture to be successful and sustainable in the long term. Skills and education of individuals working are also important.

3) The Data and Infrastructure pillar: AI tools need access to big quality data at scale, and such data must accurately reflect the population of a country to prevent bias and inaccuracies. Furthermore, without an appropriate infrastructure, such data cannot be appropriately used to ensure that AI tools are available to the citizens.

By 2021 (Oxford Insights, 2021), the governments became more aware of the advantages and disadvantages posed by AI. The report highlighted in the year that national AI strategies increased, where 30% of surveyed countries had an official AI strategy, and 9% admitted to being in the drafting phase. These results were driven by governments efforts to create a stable environment for future AI adoptions in all sectors. Furthermore, many countries made notable progress with cybersecurity and data protection legislations. At the same time, the private technological sector was making strides.

In the 2022 index, the report ranked 181 countries, an increase from 160 in the previous year. It included 39 indicators (down from 42) across 10 dimensions, replacing the "size" dimension with "maturity" to ensure AI tools are developed enough for government use, with the same three pillars (Oxford Insights, 2022). The report found that most countries (13 out of 17) that introduced or announced AI strategies since 2021 edition were lower-middle-income countries, based on World Bank classifications for 2022-2023. All 13 lower-middle-income countries had started working on AI strategies, but none had fully published them yet. Meanwhile, four upper-middle-income countries—Thailand, Malaysia, Peru, and Jordan—had completed and published their strategies.

This indicates that more countries determine that AI is useful in combating developmental issues and achieving developmental goals; meaning that AI is not a separate sector but the way in which digital development can be accomplished via other significant sectors.

Never was AI in the news more than in 2023. AI was on everyone's mind, from improvements and efforts to regulate, like the proposed EU's AI Act, to new developments (Oxford Insights, 2023). In 2023, Oxford Insights raised it to 193 nations assessed, relative to 183 in 2022. The assessment was expanded to acknowledge that AI governance readiness was a global issue. The findings included 39 total indicators with 10 dimensions which mirror the same three pillars.

The 2024 index assessed government AI readiness by analyzing 40 indicators across the same pillars (Oxford Insights, 2024). The report worked on the same question: “How ready are

governments to implement AI in the delivery of public services?" The goal was to provide a practical tool to support evidence-based decision-making and help policymakers harness AI's potential to better serve citizens worldwide. New sub-indicators have been added to measure dimensions that were not adequately covered in previous versions: For example, in the Data Governance dimension, an indicator was added to "measure the existence of policies and mechanisms for data management and protection". In the Public Sector Skills Development dimension, an indicator was added to "measure the extent to which governments are able to train public sector employees to use artificial intelligence." In the Adoption of Key Technologies dimension, an indicator was added to "measure governments' use of advanced technologies such as AI and VR (Virtual Reality." Infrastructure development remains a priority, at that year: To support the digital transformation of Jordan's health sector, Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) has pledged around $100 million.

Government AI in Jordan

The report titled "AI: A Roadmap for Governments",2025 (World Governments Summit, 2025) reviews AI Opportunities:

1) Increasing productivity: In sectors like energy, health, sports, etc.

2) Generative AI models capable of producing text, pictures, and movies enable innovation. And 3) Equipping decision-makers with tools to enhance data analysis and decision-making.

It also explores risks of AI: 1) Automation job losses. 2) Data bias and social justice impact

3) Cybercrime and other security risks including deepfakes.

and 4) Environmental effects due to large-scale energy consumption. In the end, it points out the role of governments in achieving the balance between the opportunities and the risks through: 1) Developing legislations and regulations: such as Artificial Intelligence Act in the European Union. 2) Government funding of research and development: like AI labs; government grants for AI projects.

3) Data protection and privacy; i.e., new policies and regulations to promote the ethical use of data. 4) Growth of the digital economy; i.e., investment in new infrastructure; facilitation local innovation.

Because the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship (MoDEE) in Jordan is fully convinced that in order to build and develop a strong national strategy for AI, it is necessary to evaluate Jordan's readiness, along with its different sectors, for integrating AI systems. It reviewed the current state of Jordan's readiness to implement AI in SWOT Model (Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship, 2022) to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges shown in Figure 2 in both the public and private sectors.

S STRENGTHS	• A young Jordanian society that relies heavily on human capital to achieve economic growth. • The will of the Jordanian government to introduce artificial intelligence solutions. • Availability of laws and regulations in the fields of digital transformation and new technologies. • Establishment of technical university subjects in the fields of artificial intelligence and data science. • Availability of adequate number of researchers and graduates in Artificial Intelligence degree programs. • Demand from start-up companies and entrepreneurs who want to use artificial intelligence. • Existence of a number of stimulating investment programs and initiatives. • Scalable digital infrastructure for artificial intelligence deployment. • Government databases of national data and information.
W WEAKNESS	• Weak social awareness of the importance of artificial intelligence. • The lack of a central government body dedicated to monitoring and regulating artificial intelligence research and development projects and initiatives. • Weak awareness of the importance of including artificial intelligence projects in the annual plans of state institutions. • Neglect of practical and applied aspects in the design of university subjects. • Limited support, financial and training resources for start-up companies. • Slow procedures for licensing, registration, and issuance of professional practice certificates for start-up companies. • Unreadiness of data stored in state databases to meet requirements. • Insufficient material and technical equipment for dealing with Big Data and building artificial intelligence systems. • Weak partnership between researchers and different sectors to activate important applied research at the national level. • No existing catalogue for data available at government and private institutions.
O OPPORTUNITIES	• Partnership between the public, private, and academic sectors to implement and develop artificial intelligence projects. • Maximize the use of government databases to provide innovative solutions to national challenges and support decision-making. • Training individuals in the field of artificial intelligence. • Creating new jobs in the field of artificial intelligence. • Improving digital government services. • Deploying high-quality artificial intelligence research to find smart, applied solutions. • Attracting investment and providing funding for start-up companies operating in the field of artificial intelligence. • Increasing the competitiveness of existing and start-up companies at the local and regional level. • Making young Jordanian society more willing to adopt new digital skills. • Maximizing the use and development of government and private cloud platforms. • Keeping pace with global developments in communications, information technology, and artificial intelligence. • Expand higher education in this field and support universities to make Jordan a leading regional education centre for Arab countries. • Establish a dedicated regulatory authority for artificial intelligence and data governance
T THREATS	• Constant changes in government priorities. • The difficulties in passing and updating laws and the long periods of time needed to do so. • The rapid pace of technological development and the need to keep up with it in government policies and strategies. • Insufficient commitment to the ethics of artificial intelligence. • Hesitation and resistance in developing traditional systems to apply artificial intelligence. • Outflow of Jordanian skills and competition with regional and international markets. • Limited government funding for the information technology sector. • Data protection and fear of privacy violation and cybersecurity requirements. • Lack of optimal use of infrastructure. • Unavailability of data and difficulties in collecting, processing, storing, and transmitting data, including personal data. • Taxes, fees, and high operating costs for existing and emerging businesses. • The ability to build trust and invest in AI systems.

Figure 2: SWOT Analysis Model

Research Methodology

In this paper, the researchers gathered data from government publications, newspapers, and research papers to outline and analyze the framework of the government AI in Jordan, which helps evaluate Jordan's global standing.

Data Analysis and Discussion

The researchers are showing an analysis of Government AI Readiness index for Jordan during the time (2019 -2024) in Table 2. Over the last 6 years, Jordan has made significant improvement

in its index score. From 2019 to 2024, Jordan improved its position, moving from the bottom 50% in 2020 of countries to the top 30% in 2024, as shown in Table 2 and expected to be in Quartile 1 (Q1) next year. In Figure 3 which shows Jordan score and the overall score, where Jordan's performance was lower than the overall score in the years (2019-2021). Later Jordan's score has become higher than the overall average. The improvement in 2022 is the result of progress in Government pillar as shown in Figure 4. This progress resulted from Jordan's enhanced performance in three dimensions of the Government pillar, as shown in Figure 5 where the three dimensions are: the "vision", where the improvement in it is attributed to the launch of the "Jordan Strategy for Artificial Intelligence and the Implementation Plan 2023-2027" (Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship, 2022), which helped in improving data management within government sectors and enhance transparency. In 2024, Jordan was one of only 77 out of 188 participating countries that have a national AI strategy. It is noteworthy that the Jordanian Strategy for AI and its implementation plan aim to build capacities, develop Jordanian skills and expertise, encourage scientific research in the field of artificial intelligence, enhance the investment and entrepreneurship environment in the fields of artificial intelligence, and apply its tools to raise the efficiency of the public sector and priority sectors, where its positive effects are still evident until now. It also showed improvement in the dimensions of "Governance and Ethics" by 22.02 points, and "Digital Capacity" by 17.60 points between 2020 and 2022, as a result of implementing a National AI Charter to boost the development and use of AI technologies responsibly. While not legally binding, this charter encourages AI practitioners to adhere to ethical standards in their applications. Through AI programs, the Jordanian government focused on raising the efficiency of public sector employees in this field, where these programs had a significant impact in enabling the government to adopt artificial intelligence technologies in its management and worked on formulating a clear ethical framework for the responsible use of artificial intelligence which supports the reliability of dealing with artificial intelligence technologies. Jordan experienced a decline in the "adaptability" dimension, the only one among the ten dimensions of the index where it decreased.

The improvement in Jordan ranking in the year 2023 is basically return he infrastructure and data pillar, where Jordan recorded a remarkable 20-point improvement and slight improvement in Technology pillar in the innovation capacity by 9.35 between 2022 and 2023, as shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4. Jordan's global ranking improved in 2024, due to progress in all pillars mainly in the Government pillar, governance and ethics dimension, as Jordan showed a willingness to develop clear policies for data management, which contributed to improving its ranking. Also, its support for technology, as it focused on startups and technical projects, which helped strengthen the technology sector. We should not forget investments in the Internet and digital infrastructure, which contributed to Jordan's readiness for advanced technologies.

Year	Index	Rank	Percentage of Rank
2019	4.927	74/194	38%
2020	41.759	79/172	46%
2021	44.38	80/160	50%
2022	51.76	63/181	35%
2023	56.85	55/193	28%
2024	61.57	49/188	26%

Table 2: Government AI Readiness index and Ranking for Jordan (2019-2024)

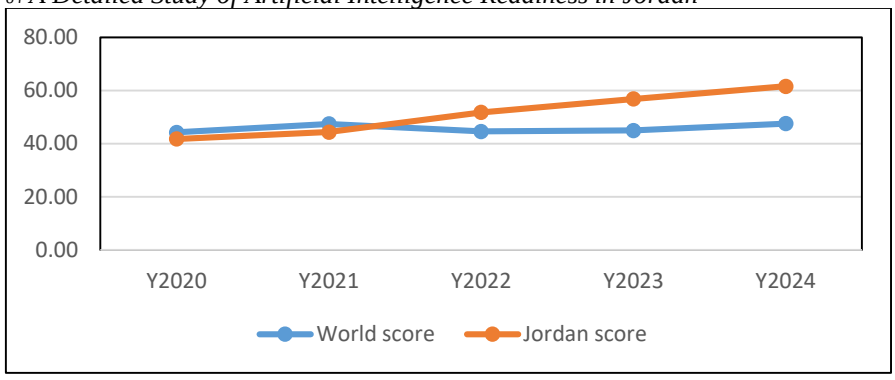

Figure 3: Jordan's Score vs. the Average World Score

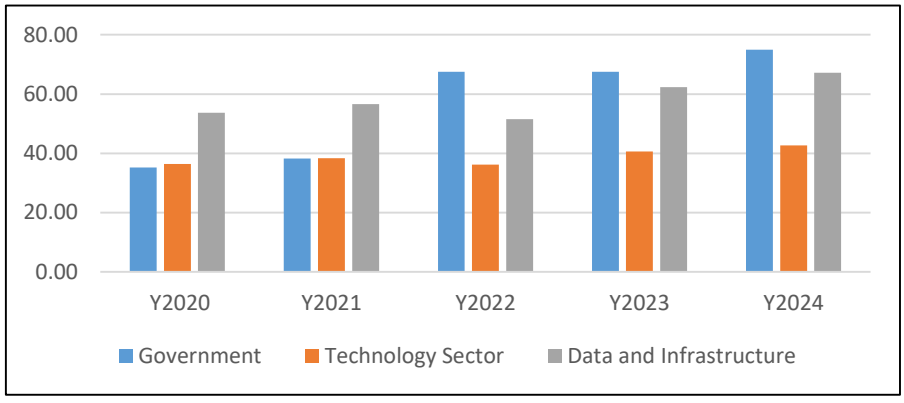

Figure 4: Progress of Jordan Pillars the Government Readiness Index of AI (2020-2024)

Due to governance, and supporting technology, Jordan's ranking improved significantly in the 2024 Readiness report. It demonstrated an interest in creating and developing clear policies for data management. It emphasized on startups and technical projects, which strengthen the technology sector. In addition to, the investments of the digital infrastructure and Internet services led Jordan to be ready for AI and other advanced technologies.

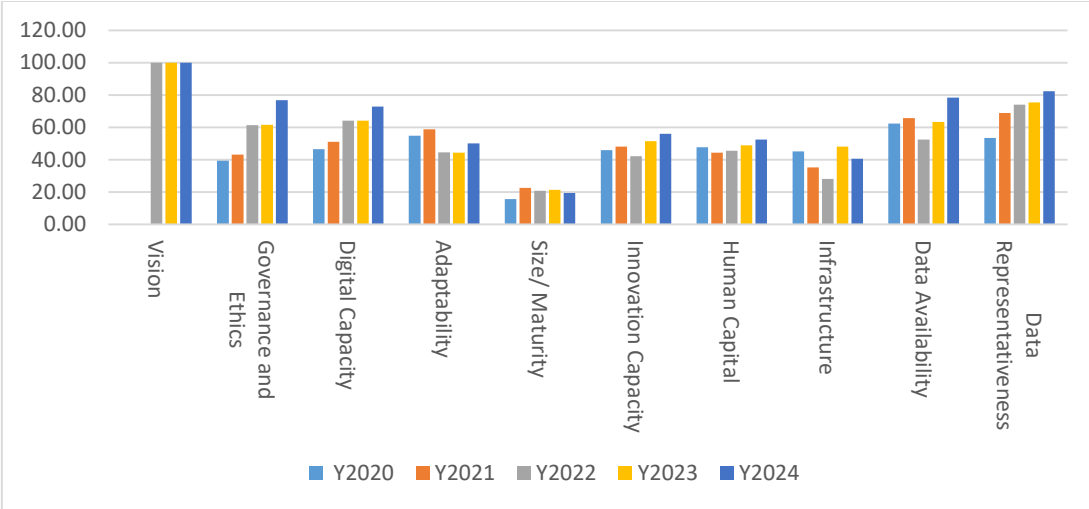

Figure 5: Jordan's Development in the Dimensions of Government AI Readiness Index (2020-2024)

In 2024, Jordan focused on improving the accuracy of government data and updating it across national platforms which has contributed to enhancing confidence in the data used to make decisions. One of the most important projects, which revealed by oxford insights report ((Oxford Insights, 2024), the Jordanian government has introduced an AI-based predictive model to assist the National Electric Power Company (NEPCO) in operational planning and management of the electricity grid. The system analyzes historical data and weather patterns to forecast energy demand and supply, contributing to more accurate decisions regarding conventional and renewable energy sources. This project helps reduce reliance on conventional energy sources and accelerate the transition to renewable energy. In addition, enhancing grid stability reduces the risk of power outages and enhances the country's energy security. This initiative reflects Jordan's efforts to modernize its energy infrastructure and integrate AI into critical national systems. Jordan still investing year after year in improving internet services and digital infrastructure which result in improving the ability to use big data and advanced technologies.

Risks Mitigation

AI will transform most, if not every aspect of humanity, which presents a range of challenges and opportunities (IT Modernization Centers of Excellence, 2025). Studies indicate a gap between leadership and institutional units tasked with implementing AI strategies; for example, a survey conducted in the United States pointed to many shortcomings in the field of leadership. This study, which included 600 federal employees tasked with work related to AI and its integration into public institutions, identified many obstacles to implementing AI strategies; including obstacles related to limited resources and the quality of policies, but the majority of the responding sample put the leadership factor at the forefront of obstacles, and about two-thirds of them reported that the leaders responsible for directing the work were not in agreement with the needs of the teams, and it remained difficult to convince them of matters related to funding and setting priorities. In addition, the leadership's directives were often not clear to the teams (Igor, 2019). To reach an integrated strategy with insightful leadership, The MoDEE (Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship, 2022) has identified potential risks that may affect the success of the kingdom Artificial Intelligence strategy and the Implementation

Plan, the level of impact, and the mechanism for responding to potential risks, as shown in Figure 6.

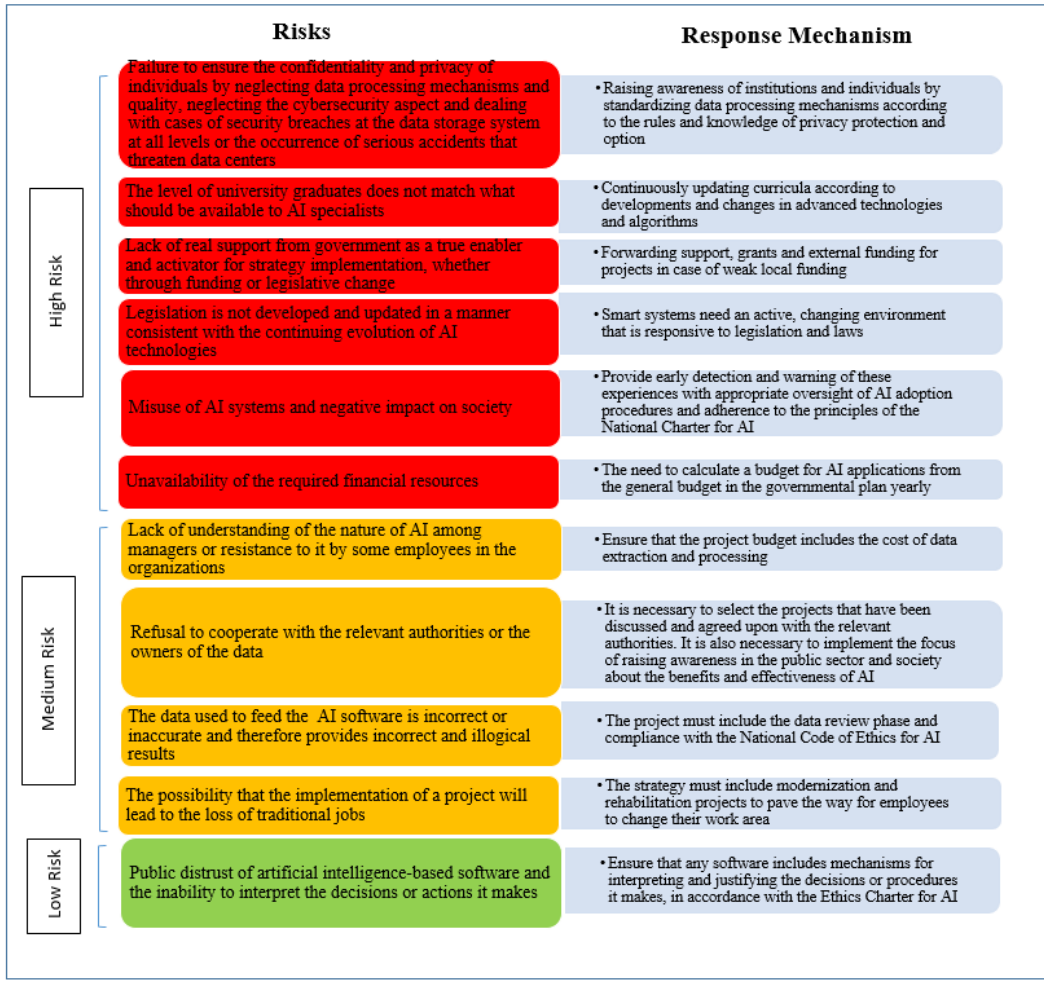

Figure 6: Possible Challenges in Implementing Jordan's AI Strategy

Conclusion

The countries ranking on the government readiness for AI index with their self-assessments can serve as benchmarking tools for governments, which allowing them to track their progress across time and compare themselves to other countries. This index with its details can be a starting point for taking stock, which help countries to see where they're excelling and where they're falling short. It helps governments be ready to adopt AI in their services by ensuring they have the skills, frameworks, capacities, resources, and infrastructure to make smart decisions about AI. Jordan seeks to be a regional hub for AI. As the Kingdom vision to make the country a comprehensive system—from investment in innovation, increased scientific research to a stable incubation environment for local talent in the field. This is why this is Jordan's chance to become a regional hub for artificial intelligence with youthful human resources, a developing technology market, and a booming cyberspace.

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