«In its historical journey, the Egyptian-Kuwaiti relations produced a network of economic and political interests, established many social ties and cultural interactions, and thus constituted the ideal model in Arab relations.»
Vision
(Kuwait 2035, Egypt 2030)
Priorities and integration mechanisms

Strategic Planning Unit
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Among the lessons of history and its crises, and the opportunities and challenges of the present, the Egyptian-Kuwaiti relations in its historical journey have produced a network of economic and political interests, established many social ties and cultural interactions, and thus formed the ideal model in Arabic relations, what made Inventory of positive events in The history of the joint work between the two countries is very complicated, owing to the great momentum witnessed by those relations, and cut the way to those who wanted to make the relationship worse, that relationship is too large to disturb the conspiracies of the conspirators, or spoiled by the dishonest.

Guided by these historical constants, it was necessary to Move towards the path of integration between the two countries throughput forward a vision of future carries with it mechanisms of integration between the two brotherly nations, supported by the objectives of sustainable development worldwide, issued by the United Nations in its mission 17, which provides for Global partnerships to achieve the goals, owing to the integrated nature of sustainable development objectives, which the objectives overlap in with a complex country manner, which it calls for the two countries to implement the goals of sustainable development in a participatory manner, in order to develop existing mechanisms to achieve these objectives. As well as holding more regional and international partnerships. All of these things formed in its entirety the motive for putting forward a conceive the integration of the vision (Kuwait 2035 - Egypt 2030).

Therefore, we have addressed the present study aiming to achieve a complete conception that integration in the vision (Kuwait 2035, Egypt 2030). This is what we have taken as a general approach in dealing with the study by keeping in mind the Kuwaiti-Egyptian relations within a comprehensive framework in which we will not lose sight of the roots of the past, taking into account the present and it’s challenging and looking forward to exploiting the future and its prospects.

We have aimed to highlight the bright side of the relations between the two countries in the first axis, and then followed it by a second axis in which we discussed the strategic opportunities and challenges facing the two countries in the development process, and in the third axis we provided a quick and concise reading of the vision of the two countries, followed by a critical reading of the vision, Finally, incumbent upon us providing The target thesis to achieve the integration of visions between the two countries in a lot of areas of common interest in the last axis under the name of Integrating Vision (Kuwait 2035, Egypt 2030) ... Partnership for Development.
The Egyptian-Kuwaiti relations have been a unique example of the relations that must unify the Arab countries, symbolize an integral part of their history and common journey, have been marked by attributes and characteristics that confirm the depth of official and popular correlation between the two countries, by this it invests in the impetus given by the privacy which that relations characterized by and made it growing rapidly and increasingly, in addition to the convergence of views on the challenges that concern the Arab and Islamic nations, which is based on the stability of positions and clarity of visions. Perhaps what links Egypt to Kuwait by special and historical relationships reaches the level of strategic partnership in various political, cultural, media, military, economic, and other fields. Therefore, we will address the historical relations between the two countries on the strategic, cultural, scientific, economic and commercial levels.

First, strategic relations:

Jamal Abdel Nasser’s telegram ... Beginning of the firm strategic relations (1)

President Jamal Abdel Nasser sent a cable of congratulations to Sheikh Abdullah Al-Salem, the Emir of Kuwait at the time, on the occasion of the independence of Kuwait in 1961. The text of the telegram reads as follows: “On this happy day, in which a new dawn has emerged in the history of the Arab nation, with the independence and sovereignty of Kuwait, I would like to announce the joy of the people of the United Arab Republic and their great pleasure in this glorious historical event which is cherished by the souls of all Arabs. there is nothing more beloved to our hearts than conveying to Your Lordship and the fraternal people of Kuwait our heartfelt congratulations and our sincere wishes, calling Allah to be successes and repayment and to reinforces you with his help until Kuwait arrives in its new era thanks to your leadership to achieve its pride, glory and prosperity”.

Second: scientific and cultural cooperation, history and identity industry

Second: scientific and cultural cooperation, history and identity industry.

The scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries were reflected and formed one of the most important tracks in the history of the strategic relations between Egypt and Kuwait. The cultural climate of the two countries blended as a result of the participation of Egyptian scientists, writers and intellectuals with their counterparts in the State of Kuwait in developing the cultural elements embodied in Learning Expeditions, literature, music, singing, theater (2). The following form shows the most important cultural stations:

Third: Economic relations ... Indications of figures and indicators

The Egyptian-Kuwaiti relations have begun to develop in the economic field since the fifties of the last century, especially since the emergence of oil. Since then, the official economic relations between the two countries have been framed with many bilateral Conventions since 1964, including the Convention signed between the two Chambers of Commerce in June 1977, Economic and technical cooperation in 1998, followed by many and many Convention between the two sides (3). It’s remarked that the most highlights economic relations between Egypt and Kuwait are centered on aid, support, investment, intraregional trade, employment and tourism. These are the five economic integration indicators presented by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and some economic studies (4). Therefore, we’ll show the five indicators to show how Integration between Egypt and Kuwait on the economic and commercial level, as follows:

3- Egyptian-Kuwaiti Cooperation council website, the following link: bit.ly/2POn53X
The beginning of modern political relations when the Kuwaiti Crown Prince Sheikh Ahmed Al-Jaber visited Cairo and met with King of Egypt Fouad I.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser attended the opening of Kuwait’s house in Cairo to announce his interest in strengthening relations between the two countries.

Egypt opposed the threats of former Iraqi president Abdul Karim Qassem to invasion Kuwait, and President Gamal Abd Al-Nasser issued a statement saying «unity is done only by the popular will of both countries and according to their demand together», Abdul Nasser said his famous speech «Egypt refuses the logic of annexation».

Kuwait supported Egypt militarily during its aggression in 1967 until October 1973, as it sent the Kuwaiti Yarmuk brigade to participate with the Egyptian forces, at which time it represented one-third of the Kuwaiti army, and sent two-thirds of the Kuwaiti army armament to Egypt.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser attended the opening of Kuwait’s house in Cairo to announce his interest in strengthening relations between the two countries.

Kuwait supported the Egyptian peoples choice on January 25 and declared that what it meant was Egypt, and Kuwait respected the popular will and the public desire.

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Egypt declared its support to Kuwait against the aggression of the former Iraqi president Saddam Hussein’s regime, and Egypt tried to contain and solve the crisis through diplomatic means, but the former Iraqi president did not respond, and Egypt used the military option with the international coalition.

Kuwait supported the Egyptian peoples choice on January 25 and declared that what it meant was Egypt, and Kuwait respected the popular will and the public desire.

Establishment of the Egyptian-Kuwaiti Joint Higher Committee to achieve greater coordination and cooperation in the various fields of cooperation.

The twelfth session of the Egyptian Joint Commission was held, during which eight memoranda of understanding and executive programs were signed, including many fields of bilateral cooperation between the two countries, including security, manpower, education, higher education, culture, and media.

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on previous studies.
Source: Prepared by the researcher based on previous studies.

Figure 2: Scientific and cultural cooperation between Egypt and Kuwait

Sheikh Hafez Wahba came to Kuwait where he worked as a teacher in Al-Mubarakia school. He played an active role in the development and organization of the school. He taught Arabic, language, history, and jurisprudence. He also offered some lessons about preaching in mosques and left a good influence on intellectuals and intellectuals in Kuwait.

1928
Issuance of the first Kuwaiti magazine by Abdul Aziz Al-Rasheed, called (Kuwait Magazine), which was printed in the Shura Press in Cairo, and was written in the magazine some Egyptian writers, including Mustafa Sadiq Rafii and Abbas Akkad.

1944
First student educational missions to Egypt.

1945
There was an Egyptian educational mission in the area of 20 teachers, which supervised education in Kuwait and a number of Egyptians, including the students of the structure of Watah Al-Suwaifi, were appointed as the director of the Knowledge Council in Kuwait.

1958
Mr. Zaki Tulaimat established the Arab Theater Company in 1961, which became the nucleus of the modern Kuwaiti theater.

1961
There was an Egyptian educational mission in the area of 20 teachers, which supervised education in Kuwait and a number of Egyptians, including the students of the structure of Watah Al-Suwaifi, were appointed as the director of the Knowledge Council in Kuwait.

1962
Kuwait House issued «Magazine of Mission» headed by the well-known writer Abdul Aziz Hussein, and participated in the editing of Kuwait students in Egypt with their Egyptian colleagues, which contributed to the discussion of all issues of Kuwait with the eyes of its children, and the magazine is the mission of the true mother of the modern Kuwaiti press, and the magazine continued to be published until 1954.

Sheikh Hafez Wahba was one of the participants in the establishment of the first public library in Kuwait.

Many Egyptian jurists participated in the preparation of the Kuwaiti constitution, including legal expert Mohsen al-Hafiz and constitutional expert Othman Khalil Othman, in addition to the leading role played by the well-known constitutional jurist Abdul Razzaq al-Sanhouri.

The Egyptian curriculum was applied in Kuwait schools, and this was one of the reasons why Kuwaiti students learned about Egyptian life through these curricula.

Dr. Fouad Zakaria established the World of Knowledge series, one of the most important cultural chains in the Arab world.

Dr. Ahmed Abu Zeid in the establishment of the World of Thought magazine.

A large number of Egyptian professors contributed to the establishment and teaching of Kuwait University, such as Hazem Beblawi, and d. Yahya al-Jamal, and d. Kamal Abou El Magd.

Figure 2: Scientific and cultural cooperation between Egypt and Kuwait

President Gamal Abdel Nasser reopened Kuwait's house at his current headquarters in Dokki in the presence of Kuwaiti Chairman of the Knowledge Council Sheikh Abdullah Al-Jaber Al-Sabah.

Dr. Ahmed Zaki Akef contributed to the establishment of the magazine Al-Arabi in Kuwait, and became its editor-in-chief, and the magazine became one of the most widely spread Arab magazines, and it was written by the pioneers of writing, literature, and thought in Egypt, such as Abbas Al-Akkad, Mahmoud Timur and Farouq Khurshid.

The social affairs department engaged an artist Zaki Tulaimat to discuss the Kuwaiti theater affairs with him. Kuwaiti musician Saud Al-Rashed visited Cairo, where he recorded five CDs. During his visit to Cairo, he worked with some Egyptian musicians.

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reached about $1.1 billion, as Arab Contractors company investments one of the most important Egyptian investments in Kuwait\(^{(10)}\).

2. The field of tourism between Egypt and Kuwait:

Egypt is the preferred destination for more than 100,000 Kuwaiti tourists per year. Since 1939, Egyptian universities have been considered the most attractive universities for Kuwaiti students who complete their studies abroad\(^{(11)}\).

3. Egyptian labor … effective link

Egyptian employment in Kuwait is one of the most important aspects of integration between the two countries. The nature of the State of Kuwait is ranty and oil give it high financial surpluses and lacks the human capital, as opposed to Egypt, which has a high population density and abundant manpower.

Egyptian labor has played a major role in Kuwait’s developmental march in many stages. The first phase was with the beginning of the 1920s to support the renaissance of Kuwait and is embodied by the Egyptian government’s Secondments to renaissance in education, regulate customs, or support government administration. Followed by the second phase of the mid-seventies and the 1980s, where it played a prominent role in Kuwait’s urban and scientific renaissance through distinguished Egyptian cadres in the fields of construction, education, and judiciary\(^{(12)}\). The third stage was after 1990 following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the completion of the liberation process. Egyptian labor has played a major role in the reconstruction process, and the Kuwaiti labor market continues to demand more Egyptian labor, Kuwait is the second favorite destination for Egyptian labor in the Gulf countries after Saudi Arabia where the number of Egyptians Y en in Kuwait to about half a million workers in all sectors, starting from professional employment to senior judges and advisers\(^{(13)}\).

6- al sandoque magazine, (2009) Interview with Ambassador Taher Arafat, issue. 54, 2009, p. 6
7- Egyptian - Kuwaiti Cooperation council website, op. Cit
9- The official website of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, the following link: [https://bit.ly/3V8kHIM](https://bit.ly/3V8kHIM)
10- youm 7 (2018) Egypt’s Ambassador to Kuwait: Kuwaiti investments in Cairo amounted to $ 15 billion, the following link: [https://bit.ly/2Liwpg5](https://bit.ly/2Liwpg5)
The remittances of Egyptians working abroad represent one of the most important resources of the Egyptian treasury, namely Suez Canal revenues, exports, tourism and oil. According to the Central Bank of Egypt, remittances of Egyptians working abroad amounted to about 25.5 billion dollars in 2018. It should be noted that the largest value of these transfers come from the Egyptian community in the Gulf countries, compared to transfers of Egyptian communities in the United States, Canada, Australia and European countries. At the level of remittances of Egyptians working in Kuwait, transfers of the Egyptian community are ranked first in remittances of the Arab community working in Kuwait, where their annual transfers exceed $1.5 billion annually (14).

4. Economic assistance

Economic assistance was demonstrated on the negative economic repercussions of the political transition levels at some stages of recent years and the resulting decline in the Central Bank of Egypt's foreign exchange reserves. Kuwaiti aid, with the participation of some Gulf countries, had the biggest impact on the rise in reserves (15). The Emir of Kuwait participated in the economic conference in Sharm el-Sheikh in March 2015 and announced during the opening of the conference about Kuwait’s support for Egypt with $4 billion to pump it into the various sectors of investment in Egypt. It was added to the aid package that followed the June 30 Revolution, From Kuwait to Egypt, an estimated $8 billion in addition to some other agreements signed with the Kuwaiti Development Fund, exceeding $200 million (16).

15- Egyptian - Kuwaiti Cooperation council website, op. Cit
16- yehemak Website, op. Cit.
First: Strategic challenges:

The two countries face many challenges at all levels, internal, regional and international, it’s what gets in the way to the development process. On the domestic front in Kuwait, there have been many internal challenges, including the Bidoun issue, which the government has not put in place serious mechanisms to solve, and the great imbalance in the population structure, in addition to the nature of the economic system which based entirely on the revenues of oil wealth, what makes it suffer from non-diversity, which requires the development of a plan based on diversification through the reliance on manufacturing and trade and achieve economic integration and engage in new investments inside and outside Kuwait.

At the Egyptian level, the country faces many of the challenges posed by the strategy of sustainable development “vision of Egypt 2030” such as insecurity (terrorism, traffic problems and citizens’ security), food security (encroachment on agricultural land, importation of 60% of wheat consumption, Low agricultural and livestock production), Water security (low per capita share, lack of water to increase agricultural land, and lack of coordination with the Nile basin countries when building dams). In addition to the decline in economic growth and the need to raise the standard of living of the citizen and to make economic leaps and establish social justice.

At the regional and international levels, the challenges that undermine and limit the process of construction and development are multiplied. So, in the following section, we will present some important regional and international challenges that cast a shadow over international and regional stability.

1. The territory and the dangers of terrorism.

The fragility of the Middle East region is one of the most serious challenges to the stability of the region. Despite the worsening conditions in many parts of the world, most of the Arab countries ranked high on the fragile states index for 2019, as shown in Table (1). Yemen came first among the countries of the whole world in terms of...
the fragility of states and the seriousness of the situation in them. Then came Somalia, Syria and Sudan at the top of the list of countries where Poor conditions required a very high warning, according to the indicator (22). The Fragile States Index (formerly failed) has emerged since 2005 with direct efforts from FOREIGN POLICY. A fragile state, according to the magazine, is a state that cannot control its territory and usually resort to force, and its government fails to make effective decisions, in addition to its inability to provide services to its people, and its failure to deal effectively with the international community, and experiencing high rates of corruption and crime (23). Terrorism represents also one of the major challenges to international peace and security for decades, and the Middle East has not been spared the grip of that widespread cancer (24). Annual reports by the US National Counterterrorism Center indicate that attacks are concentrated in the Middle East and South Asia: about 74% Of the terrorist attacks in those two regions in 2009 (25), and about 65% in 2015 (26).

By looking at the Global Terrorism Index issued by the Institute for Economics and Peace, it turns out that five Islamic countries are scrolled high on the top of the Global Terrorism Index for 2017, with the highest mortality rate caused by terrorism, this country has captured three-quarters of all global terrorism deaths. These countries are: Iraq, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Syria (27).

2- The arms race and its repercussions on the rates of development.

Undoubtedly, armament spending is one of the most important national priorities in order to improve and modernize the military capabilities of the state in light of regional developments in this important and vital region of the world, but the great challenge in this regard remain that the development rates are not affected by military spending. It is worth mentioning that the Middle East region is witnessing a significant increase in military spending. We find an increase in Iranian spending as a result of the ongoing conflict with the West over the nuclear file, and the escalation of spending in the Arab-Israeli conflict countries such as Israel, Syria and Lebanon, and indirect countries such as Egypt, as the Gulf countries witnessed escalation of spending. Led by

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25- op. cit, p. 50.
27- op. cit
Saudi Arabia (third in the world after the United States and China) to face repeated Iranian threats and provocations.\(^{(28)}\)

the International Peace Research Institute in Stockholm, refer to that six countries in the Middle East are among the 10 countries with the highest military spending rate as a percentage of GDP in 2018. Saudi Arabia was the top country in the region with 8.8%, followed by Oman 8.2% Kuwait 5.1%, Lebanon 5%, Jordan 4.7% and Israel 4.3%\(^{(29)}\).

\(^{(28)}\) op. cit, P 56

\(^{(29)}\) elfagr website, (2019) Gulf countries join the list of most countries in the world in military spending, the following link: https://bit.ly/2Xxw2Tx
3- forces conniving. and the crises of the Territory

There are many of conspiratorial forces in the region that work to making trouble and sow strife to its neighbors, and its policies pose a permanent danger to the security and stability of the Territory, perhaps the most prominent of these forces are:

A) The Zionist entity. the mime

The Israeli threat to the State of Palestine does not depend on the State of Palestine, its land usurpation, its rights and the displacement of its people, nor on its repeated attacks on the neighboring Arab countries, or on the nuclear threat (Israel threatened to use nuclear weapons against the Arabs and took tactical measures on October 8, 1973, Its direct not only at Egyptian and Syrian military targets, but also threatened to use them against Arab cities such as Cairo and Damascus) (30) But its threat also extends to what is more dangerous, which analysts call the secret investment of the State of Israel, where it sows sectarian strife and support civil wars in the countries of the region.

The current historical era represents Israel’s strategic golden age, in the shadow of being the biggest beneficiary of the unprecedented Arab collapse. When the Israeli army looks around it, it sees a strategic reality unmatched since the establishment of the state in the shadow of the collapse of regular Arab armies that have been a threat since its establishment. The Iraqi army has dissipated, the Syrian military threat has ended and Hamas has been isolated from its surroundings, there are no features that a strong Arab coalition is imminent.

there is no tracker of minors will overlook the great role of Israel in igniting the situation in the region, as it exploit the sectarian and ethnic diversity in the Arab countries to exercise its hobby to sow confusion and to Pitting the minorities sense of injustice, as happened in Lebanon, and had the greatest role in encouraging the State of South Sudan to secede. Even in Morocco, it has sought to strengthen its ties with some Amazigh parties, and to forge alliances with minorities such as Kurds and Druze. In addition to its constant quest In order to restrict Arab water resources, Israel’s support for Ethiopia in its crisis

with Egypt is perhaps the greatest witness t° this (31).

B) Iran … The engine of the crisis

As we mentioned above the danger of the Israeli situation in the region, the situation will not change much if we talk about Iran with what it does by sowing confusion and unrest in many neighboring countries such as Iraq and igniting war in other countries such as Syria and Yemen, with the aim of the siege of the Gulf States and the service of the malicious Iranian project to export The Iranian revolution, and spread the Shiite tide in the region. in addition to its threats of nuclear proliferation and weapons of mass destruction, and there are fears of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East, what puts Gulf and Kuwaiti security in the crossfire Iranian threats, and it is matters require a change in the security doctrine and strategic plans for Kuwait and the Gulf as a whole.

This is in addition to the many risks that threaten the countries of the region as a result of the ongoing American-Iranian escalation, and these crises have many economic repercussions in addition to the situation of the Gulf States surrounding Iran in the front line. what raises fears is outbreak a military conflict in the region, a treacherous retaliation from the Iranian side that affecting the Gulf States, or the slide of the region in armed conflict one of its parties one of the Arab states (32).

This is in addition to the threats of unjust withdrawals from the gas or oil fields shared with Arab countries such as Iraq and Qatar in the field of the North, which Iran called it (south of Persia) and with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in the common field (dorra) which Iran called it Al-Arash, To paint the Iranian-Persian character on those names. Iran claims that the Arabian Gulf (or Persian, as it calls it) shares its western and northern sides with the Gulf Cooperation Council and Iraq, while Iran controls the entire eastern shore, and therefore must have the upper hand in the region (33).

The Strait of Hormuz and the Arabian Gulf also face a constant threat since the Iranian revolution in 1979, whether threats to sovereignty to take over the islands of the UAE, or the constant swing of military force or interference in the internal affairs of the Arab basin countries. With the


32- Mohammed Kashkoush, op. Cit.
1. Strategic geographic location:
The Strategic geographic location of Egypt and Kuwait represents the most important opportunities that must be seized to achieve integration between the two countries. By focusing on the coordinates of the geostrategic map of the Middle East, we find that Kuwait stands at the gate of the Eastern Province in partnership with the Gulf States in the face of the Persian threat, while Egypt is located in the heart of the territory on The front line with the first enemy of the Arabs of Israel ... Those common coordinates in terms of concentration in the face of regional threats push both countries towards the need for integration.

If we look at the importance of Kuwait’s geostrategic importance, we will find that it represents one of the most important water and marine routes and the forum of the civilizations of the ancient East and the close point of contact between the world East and West. This importance has increased after the discovery of oil as an important strategic commodity and what Kuwait’s oil and gas wealth represent as a major source of nutrition Energy to the world. Therefore, the State of Kuwait has always been coveted by many of the superpowers and even by some of its regional neighbors because of its privileged strategic location (36).

The State of Kuwait lies in the north-east of the Arabian Peninsula In the far north of the Arabian Gulf, bordered to the north and west by the Republic of Iraq, from the south by Saudi Arabia and from the east by the Arabian Gulf. The coastline of its bordering states is as follows: Iran (625) - UAE (425) - Saudi Arabia (294) - Bahrain (68) - Kuwait (115) - Oman (51) Iraq (10) km. The strategic importance of the Strait lies in the fact that it accounts for about 40% of the world’s oil production, at a peak rate of 1 ship per 6 minutes, and is the only maritime port for Iraq - Kuwait - Bahrain - Qatar (34).

Second: strategic opportunities

It is still difficult to agree on a list of specifications on which regional entities are based or pose strategic opportunities for their formation, but this does not mean that these entities arise spontaneously or improvised, but when there are several opportunities and elements, come on primarily geographical proximity, cultural and religious fusion, unity and consistency of history, harmonious and consistent economic needs and concerns, and similar political and social institutions (35). From this point forward, we will review these opportunities, which are the pillars that may support the integration of visions between the two countries.

34- op. cit.
35- United Nations - Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), op. Cit., P. 86
36- Dina Sherine Mohamed Shafik Ibrahim, op. Cit.
37- The official portal of the State of Kuwait: https://www.e.gov.kw/
The discovery of oil was a major reason for the Gulf and Kuwait to occupy their prominent place in the Western strategic policy agenda. The interests of the major powers in the region have multiplied, which has called for the establishment of its military and naval bases to secure its vital interests. In addition to the military fleets sitting in the region, because of its proximity to areas of regional conflicts such as the situation in Iraq and the Arab-Israeli conflict, as well as the US effort to monitor Iran’s nuclear program. All this and other matters made the Gulf States of great importance, which led to linking the security of the Arab Gulf with the security of the external forces, which believes that preserving their interests in the Arab Gulf is a direct extension of their national security.

As for the geostrategic importance of Egypt, it enjoys a unique geo-strategic location that has enabled it to play an important role in the formulation of regional and international policies in war and in peace, give it a unique place in the continents of the ancient world. Africa, Asia and Europe. Egypt is one of the most important corridors of global trade between East and West, with a number of channels, roads and navigational and river routes such as the Nile River. It also has a number of sea ports overlooking the Red Sea and the Mediterranean and the Gulf of Suez and Aqaba and up to 60 seaports to help activate the foreign trade of Egypt, and is a link in the chain of integrated transport between river and sea, and the Suez Canal played a major role in supporting the position of the Egyptian geographical location. Since its inception, it has become the most important arterial route in the world for foreign trade and maritime navigation in general, where it represents the link between East and West, as it provides about 40% of the length and expense of the journey between East Asia and Europe.

Egypt is one of the most populous African countries, ranking first in the Arab world, 16th in terms of population, and 24th in terms of population density. It also has a very special opportunity as a youth country, where the population of under 30 years of age 61% of the total population. Given that the man is the generator of wealth and technology, manpower is a key factor in the granting of elements of power to the state, whether at the political level, economic or Military.

The Egyptian economy depends heavily on the services sector, oil revenues, agricultural production and manufacturing industries, as well as enjoying an important source of income represented in tourism, which is one of the main pillars of national income, where Egypt contains more than a third of the monuments of the ancient world. This makes the Egyptian economy diversified, and this diversity protects the Egyptian economy from the negative impact of the shocks that may affect a sector of these services and it gives Egypt a greater opportunity to participate and integrate into the production and value chains at the global level.

Egypt is an effective element at the regional and global levels, as well as being one of the greatest players in the Middle East in its complex history, given the important role that Egypt has played in its long history of assisting Arab countries in gaining independence or supporting Arab regimes in achieving internal stability, its participation in the Arab-Israeli wars of 1948, 1967 and 1973, in addition to its contribution to the 1991 Kuwait liberation war, Egypt has always been at the heart of the regional saying that there can be no war without Egypt and no peace without Syria.

39- Dina Sherine Mohamed Shafik Ibrahim, op. Cit.
40- Ministry of Planning, Follow-Up And Administrative Reform, op. Cit., p. 27
41- Dina Sherine Mohamed Shafik Ibrahim, op. Cit.
42- Ministry of Planning, Follow-Up And Administrative Reform, op. Cit., p. 27
43- Ibid, p. 28
44- Dina Sherine Mohamed Shafik Ibrahim, op. Cit.
«One of the most important reasons that makes us think about the process of bilateral integration, and also on the Arab level as a whole, is the need for self-reliance and self-building to confront the discriminatory and differential policies of the West of the Zionist entity.»

2. Scientific cooperation ... Self-reliance.

Most of the regional integration models presented to the region has shown no interest in promoting scientific cooperation with Arab partners, contrary to what is available to Israel. It has been allowed to participate in the framework programs for European scientific research and technological development since 1996, becoming the only non-European country that has the right to benefit from the results of European scientific research and to benefit from direct European funding for its institutions and researchers. European funding for the program is around € 80 billion, and Israel has been allowed to participate in joint European research centers and EUROATOM activities, as well as in other bilateral and regional programs.

On the other hand, the United States has established strengthened research links with Israel through more than 40 technical and scientific sectorial Convention that have allowed Israel to participate in many areas of research on nuclear security. Therefore, one of the most important reasons that makes us think of the process of bilateral integration, also on the Arab level as a whole, is the need for self-reliance and self-building to confront the West discriminatory and preferential policies for the Zionist entity.

3. Economic integration ... expenditure in the savings pot

Investment spending, trade, aid, labor remittances and intra-tourism can be considered as internal spending, i.e. within the Arab world. Therefore, any amounts paid by tourists or investors in this framework should not be considered as a waste of national wealth, as they increase the national income of Arab countries directly and indirectly, and associated economic and social development, as well as improving the balance of payments of both brotherly countries, which in itself is an important form of economic integration.

intraregional economic integration reduces the risks of foreign international volatility, especially those related to political decisions aimed at economic pressure on both countries, while intraregional economic integration is more flexible if coordination and cooperation are better. Intraregional economic integration encourages to attract more Arab joint investment, especially in large enterprises, which reduces the risk of similar foreign investments, freeing them from their pressures and attracting an important portion of Arab emigration funds.

4. Unity of identity and civilization cohesion:

The unity of identity, with its common language, has created a great deal of interaction between Egypt and Kuwait. A large part of the Egyptian workforce in Kuwait owes thanks to the common language that facilitates the transfer of labor, as well as the unity of religion, faith and historical cultural rapprochement. Egypt and its culture, literature and scientists and its writers and artists were the subject of interest of all the writers of Kuwait and its intellectuals, since the first moments of the emergence of culture and thought in the State of Kuwait. Perhaps the most important thing that binds the two countries is the cohesion of Arab civilization and its unique cultural mix that must be invested as a solid basis for integration.

All of the above are strategic opportunities that have formed a huge array of strong pillars that must be captured. It is the basis of our view of the integration of the vision of Egypt and Kuwait, and not only that. It also distinguishes the Egyptian-Kuwaiti relations in both its official and popular form, and its mutual feelings of respect and respect, which serve as a living example of Arab relations.

47- Abdul Malik Bdiaf, op. Cit., p.11.
48- Ibid, p 12.
49- United Nations - Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), op. Cit., P. 27
1. Sustainable development globally:

On 1 January 2016, the United Nations issued 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under the name of 17 Goals to Transform the World. These goals were launched to serve as the basis for sustainable development plans at national levels to achieve a more sustainable future for all. To ensure that no one is left behind, the United Nations recommended that all goals be achieved by 2030. Although these goals are not binding on anyone, they are ideal and effective targets that have attracted the attention of Governments in pursuit of them. These goals included 169 purpose brought with it (51). These objectives were:

1: Eradicate poverty
2: Eliminate hunger and provide food security.
3: Good health and well-being.
4: Ensure equitable quality education
5: Achieve gender equality and empower women.
6: Availability of clean water and hygiene.
7: Availability of clean and affordable energy
8: Provide decent work for all and promote economic growth
9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure.
10: Reduce inequalities.
11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.
12: Responsible consumption and production.
13: Take urgent action to address climate change and its impacts
14: Keeping the living creatures under water.
15: Living on land by protecting ecosystems and forests and combating desertification.
16: Peace, justice and strong institutions
17: Global partnerships to achieve the goals.


The third axis
Reading in the Priorities of Vision (Kuwait 2035, Egypt 2030)

We will address this theme through two main tracks: the presentation of priorities for sustainable development visions, and the second track will be devoted to critique those priorities.

First: Visions of Sustainable Development: Reading in Priorities

We will address the priorities of the vision of sustainable development at three levels. The first level represents sustainable development globally, the second is the vision of Kuwait 2035, and the third vision of Egypt 2030. The three levels are as follows.

National controversy, geography, and history (50):

At the end of this part of the opportunities and pillars of integration between Egypt and Kuwait is we will not find better than what the great writer Jamal Hamdan said in this regard:

«If some countries, such as the United States of America, have succeeded in their unity because, as has been said, they deliberately and on purpose ignored all geography and all history. If other countries like Canada suffer their unity because they remember geography overly and remember history less than it should, if unity of Other countries, like Western Europe, stumbled, because they remember so much history and very little geography. If this is the case, we, our unity in the Arab world, can be more successful as geography and history become more and more remembered together because history brings us together just as geography, and Space and time are factors of unity between us, It may even be permissible Us to say that geography and history are Bricks of Arab Unity and its slurry or they are its cohesion and stamens.»

«Inter-economic integration reduces the risk of foreign international volatility, especially those related to political decisions aimed at economic pressure on the two countries.»
«On January 1, 2016, the United Nations launched seventeen sustainable development goals, named «17 targets for transforming the world», and launched them as the basis for sustainable development plans.»

2. Kuwait Vision 2035

A). About Kuwait Vision

The vision of Kuwait 2035 aims at transforming the country into a financial and commercial center and gradually abandoning the oil economy. In order to achieve this, the State has implemented a number of large projects that are being built in all regions. Through which, through a long-term vision, it tries to reserve a place on the world economic map and prepare for the time beyond oil. Kuwait Vision 2035 includes 5 strategic objectives and 7 pillars to be realized through 164 development projects, including 30 strategic projects. The vision of Kuwait 2035 reads as follows:

«To make the State of Kuwait a financial and trade center attractive to investment, enhancing the spirit of competition, increasing the efficiency of production, private sector leading economic activity, under a supportive state body that establishes values and preserves social identity, achieves human development and balanced development, Appropriate legislation and an encouraging business environment»

B). The pillars of the vision of Kuwait 2035:

Pillar 1:
Placing Kuwait in a distinguished international position

A program has been developed to enhance the image of

Pillar 2:
Advanced Infrastructure

The urbanization and progress of countries are measured by their interest in infrastructure. Where it is the backbone and the main factor that the investments and major projects that the development of society and provide a healthy and safe environment for the individual and society, depend on. For this reason, the State of Kuwait has placed great emphasis on the development and modernization of infrastructure in order to improve the quality of life for all citizens. This pillar includes the following programs: (land transport system development, maritime transport system development, air transport

52- Official Website of Kuwait vision 2035 : http://www.newkuwait.gov.kw
53- Secretariat of the Supreme Council for Planning and Development, Annual Development Plan (20192020/), January 2019, p. 77
54- Ibid., P. 119
55- New Kuwait Blog, at the following link: https://bit.ly323/MPmU
56- Ibid
57- General Secretariat of the Supreme Council for Planning and Development, op. Cit, p. 51
system development, electricity and water, information infrastructure).

Many of projects were developed to achieve this pillar, including:
(The development of the eastern runway at the international airport, the expansion project of Kuwait airport, the passenger terminal, the Mubarak Al Kabeer port, the regional road, the railway company, the Sheikh Japer Al-Ahmad Bridge, Fast Transit Systems - Kuwait Metro, Al-Zour North Power Plant and Desalination, Integrated Power Plant Project, And the Warehouses and General Boundaries Project in the Abdali area.

Pillar 3:
Innovative Human Capital (58, 59)

There is no doubt that young people are the safety valve, the strength of nations, and they are the nations tools, their wealth and the leaders of the future. For this reason, there was a vision to invest young people and their energies to obtain creative human capital. This can only be achieved through reforming the education system to prepare youth better to be Members with competitive and productive capacities for the national workforce. Some programs have been identified for this pillar: the quality of education program, both twofold university and pre-university, the security and safety program, the youth welfare and empowerment program, the labor market reform program, the rehabilitation and integration program for the disabled, social cohesion). It is expected that these programs will achieve many important objectives, notably:

- Raise the efficiency of administrative work in schools and educational areas.
- Curriculum development in accordance with international standards.
- Diversification of education tracks, including technical and commercial education at the secondary level.
- Promote the use of technology to support the educational process.
- Raise the professional teacher’s efficiency through continuous professional development.
- Providing high-skilled workers according to levels, which is reflected in increased labor market output.

Vision (Kuwait 2035, Egypt 2030) Priorities and integration mechanisms

«Kuwait’s vision of 2035 aims to transform the state into a financial and commercial center and gradually abandoned the oil economy, and vision includes 5 strategic objectives and 7 pillars.»

- Reduce the proportion of unskilled labor in the Kuwaiti labor market.
- Raising awareness of the importance of caring for the elderly.
- Introduce new methods and care systems in the service and rehabilitation of the elderly.
- Reduce frauds in receiving social assistance.
- Develop the skills of women benefiting from the assistance to enable them to enter the labor market.

Pillar 4:
Effective government administration (60,61)

The State of Kuwait seeks to reform administrative practices to enhance the standards of transparency, accountability and efficiency of the government apparatus to develop e-government and raise the level and performance of the government sector that provides business and information services. The State of Kuwait has developed a national plan for business continuity and crisis and disaster management to face any emergencies or disasters which leads to interruption of business or information services by covering up any interruption and restoring the situation and minimizing its effects on the maximum extent possible.

The programs of the development of the government sector are summarized in: (reviewing and updating the state’s structural plan and the e-government development program). Through these programs will be developed many areas in the government sector in the next phase, namely:

60- Ibid.
61- General Secretariat of the Supreme Council for Planning and Development, op. Cit p. 19
* »There is a vision of investing young people and their energies to acquire creative human capital, which can be achieved only through reforming the education system to better prepare young people to become members with competitive and productive capacities of the national labor force.»

- Implementation of the most comprehensive and largest structural scheme of the State of Kuwait since independence, taking into account the land uses and its urban identity, and the absorption of population increases and other aspects of urban planning.
- Comprehensive electronic transformation of the government documentary cycle.
- Implementing government procurement and tenders electronically.
- Comprehensive reform of the civil service systems through legislative reform, reform of the pay system and the appointment of leaders and the accounting of negligent.
- Learn more about the programs and projects related to government administration to make this sector more effective.

Pillar 5:
High-quality health care\(^{(62, 63)}\)

The Ministry of Health aims to develop the health care system and move the Kuwaiti health system from the stage of treatment of diseases and the provision of medicines and medical equipment to the stage of prevention of diseases and address the risk factors in the early stages and medical examination for early detection of diseases before they occur, and reduce the mortality rate of children and reach the age of the man to 80 years, And the development of the national health care system to be able to address health problems and build a healthy society that ensures the enjoyment of all healthy life for all ages to improve the competitive position of Kuwait and make them in the ranks of countries with growth rates Sustainability.

Aspirations have become an urgent national objective must be achieved within an ambitious national program, especially that the international health indicators confirmed the country’s quest within its health system to implement the programs and Global Plans for Sustainable Development according to a specific development program. Therefore, the Ministry has developed indicators for the proper fulfillment of its aspirations through three programs:

- Quality of health services.
- Reducing chronic diseases.
- Increase the clinical capacity of public hospitals.

Pillar 6:
A diversified sustainable economy\(^{(64, 65)}\)

Currently, The support and development of the national productive economic sectors are one of the priorities of government work in Kuwait to reach a modern economy based on diversity and sustainability within the framework of the structural economic reform plan, which The government has outlined its features in the diversified sustainable pillar of the economy according to Kuwait’s new vision 2035. Achieving the goal of a diverse and sustainable economy is a shared responsibility of all parties concerned in the development process from government, parliament and private sector, ending with the citizen himself. The State has put together a variety of programs to achieve the desired objectives:

- Creating a business environment for the private sector
- National tourism development
- Diversify the productive base and increase investment rates
- Knowledge Economy
- Sustainability of public finances
- Customization
- Developing the oil sector

These programs are expected to contribute to the sus-

\(^{62}\) Ib., P. 83  
\(^{63}\) New Kuwait Blog, op. Cit  
\(^{64}\) Ib.  
\(^{65}\) General Secretariat of the Supreme Council for Planning and Development, op. Cit, p. 29
tainty of the economy, including:

- Increase direct investment by 300%, attracting more than 400 million Kuwaiti dinars in the ICT and energy and consulting sectors, providing hundreds of job opportunities in addition to training Kuwaiti cadres.
- Adopting Kuwait as a global center for the petrochemical industry.
- Make corrective actions to continue the positive development of GDP growth rates.
- Participation of citizens in the ownership of projects through the allocation of 50% of the shareholding companies.
- Increase the number of tourists Kuwait receives in providing job opportunities for Kuwaiti youth in this vital sector by 2020.
- Rationalizing government spending by 14.3%.

**pillar 7: sustainable living environment**

The provision of residential care to the Kuwaiti citizen is at the core of Kuwait’s new vision of 2035, through establishment and distribution of thousands of houses and apartments in different parts of the country, made this goal the government prime priority of large-scale housing projects as well as creating a clean and sophisticated living environment for future generations. Where the State has identified three programs to provide a sustainable living environment, and programs are:

- Program to preserve the safety of the air environment
- Waste and residue management program
- provide housing welfare program for citizens
- Renewable Energy investment Program
- Sewage treatment program

**3. Egypt’s Vision 2030... Towards the Restoration of the Regional Role**

**A). About the vision of Egypt 2030**

The Government of Egypt has presented Egypt’s Vision 2030 as a national strategy for sustainable development for 2030, which serves as the national umbrella through which the SDGs will be implemented. This vision includes 45 strategic goals and 169 performance measure indicators. The Ministry of Planning, Follow-up and Administrative Reform is responsible for overall planning, coordination and follow-up to the implementation of the National Strategy. The vision of Egypt 2030 states:

«By 2030, Egypt will be a competitive, balanced and diversified economy based on innovation and knowledge, based on justice, social integration and participation, with a balanced and diverse ecosystem that invests the genius of space and human beings to achieve sustainable development and improve the quality of life of Egyptians. The Government also aims through this strategy to put Egypt among the top 30 countries in the world in terms of indicators of economic development, anti-corruption, human development, market competitiveness and quality of life».
**Theme 2: Energy**

By 2030, the energy sector will be able to meet all the requirements of sustainable national development from energy resources and maximize the efficient use of its diverse sources (traditional and renewable), thus contributing effectively to push the economy, national competitiveness, social justice and environmental conservation with leadership in renewable energy. Good and sustainable resource management, characterized by the ability to innovate, predict and adapt to local, regional and international changes in the field of energy, in line with the achievement of the international goals of sustainable development. The main strategic objectives of this goal are as follows:

- Ensure energy security: the ability to provide the required energy while maintaining the desired growth rates.
- Increasing the contribution of the energy sector to GDP.
- Optimization of domestic energy resources.
- Promoting good and sustainable management of the sector:
  - bringing the energy mix to global levels.
- Reduce energy consumption.
- Reducing the environmental impact of emissions in the sector.

**Theme 3: Knowledge, Innovation and Scientific Research**

By 2030, Egyptian society will be a creative, innovative and productive society of science, technology and knowledge. It is characterized by an integrated system that ensures the developmental value of innovation and knowledge, and links knowledge applications and innovation outcomes to national goals and challenges. The main strategic objectives of this objective are:

- Creating a stimulating environment for localizing and producing knowledge: maximizing knowledge production through creating the legislative, investment, financing and infrastructure environment.
Theme 4: The transparency and efficiency of government institutions

By 2030 there will be an efficient and effective administrative system that will improve the management of State resources, and is transparent, fair and flexible, accountable, and raise the citizen satisfaction and interact with him and respond to him. The main strategic objectives of this objective are as follows:

- An efficient, effective and adaptive administrative system with local and international variables.
- Offering high quality services that apply modern methods.
- A transparent system is transparent, respond to the citizen, responsive to its demands and subject to community accountability.

Social dimension

This dimension includes four main themes:

Theme 5: Social Justice

The strategic vision of social justice until 2030 is to build a just society united in equal rights and economic, social and political opportunities and with the highest degree of community integration, a society capable of ensuring citizens’ right to participate and equitable distribution in light of the criteria of efficiency, achievement and the rule of law. And stimulates opportunities for social mobility based on capacity, provides mechanisms to protect against the risks of life, and in parallel supports the marginalized segments of society. And provides protection for the most favored.

The main strategic objectives of this goal are as follows:

- Promote community integration and reduce negative polarization.
- Equal rights and opportunities.
- Protecting marginalized and first-care groups.

Theme 6: Health

All Egyptians should enjoy safe and healthy lives through the implementation of an integrated health system characterized by availability, quality and non-discrimination, capable of improving health indicators by achieving comprehensive health and preventive coverage and early intervention for all citizens to ensure the financial protection of those who cannot, provides the satisfaction of citizens and workers in the health sector To achieve prosperity, welfare, happiness and social and economic development; To become Egypt a leader in the field of health and preventive services and research Arab and African. The main strategic objectives of this objective are as follows:

* Advanced the health of citizens within a framework of justice and equity.
* Achieve comprehensive health coverage for all Egyptians while ensuring the quality of services provided.
* Health sector governance.

Theme 7: Education and Training

The Strategic Vision for Education to 2030 aims to provide quality education and training for all without discrimination, within an institutional, efficient, equitable, sustainable and flexible system. It should be based on the learner and trainee capable of thinking and capable technically, and

73- Ibid., P. 101,100
74- Ibid., P. 116-115
75- Ibid., P. 127
76- Ibid., P. 140,139
technologically, and also contribute to building the integrat-
ed personality and unleashing its potential to the fullest ex-
tent of a citizen who is self-confident, enlightened, creative,
responsible, and pluralistic, respect the difference, proud of
the history of his country, and passionate about building its
future and able To compete with regional and global enti-
ties. The main strategic objectives of this goal are as follows:

- Improve the quality of the education system in line
  with global systems
  - Activation of the quality and accreditation rules in line
    with international standards.
  - Enable the learner of the requirements and skills of the
    twenty-first century.
  - Comprehensive and sustainable professional develop-
    ment planned for teachers.
  - Developing the curriculum in all its components in line
    with the global developments and information mod-
    ernization, taking into account the age of the learner
    and his biological and psychological needs, so that the
    curricula are integrated and contribute to the building
    of his personality.
  - Develop the organizational structure of the ministry,
    directorates, educational departments and schools, in
    order to improve the educational service provided.
  - To reach the most effective technological formulas, in
    the presentation of the target knowledge and circula-
    tion between students and teachers.
  - Provide a strong supportive infrastructure for learning
    (laboratories - libraries - Internet connection - facilities
    for the exercise of activities, etc.).
  - The development of calibrate and evaluation system in
    light of the objectives of education and the objectives
    of the scientific article, and focus on the comprehensive
    calibrate (knowledge - skill - emotional) without focusing
    on attainments evaluation only.

- Providing Education for all without discrimination
  - To provide the necessary learning needs for each ed-
    ucational stage, taking into account the disparity in
    needs at the local level (directorates and educational
    departments).
  - Reduce the phenomenon of dropout in different stages
    of education.
  - Provide a comprehensive environment supportive of
    the integration of people with simple disabilities in
    schools of pre-university education and the develop-
    ment of quality education schools for students with se-
    vere and multiple disabilities.
  - Providing talented and outstanding learners with high
    quality education in the fields of advanced knowledge
    and skills in all stages of pre-university education.
  - Providing a distinguished educational service for disad-
    vantaged and needy areas.

- proving the competitiveness of education systems and
  outputs
  - Improving education indicators in international com-
    petitiveness reports.
  - Activate the dynamic relationship between the outputs
    of education and the requirements of the labor market.
  - Improve the level of science and mathematics learning
    and communication skills and employ technology to
    become an international competition.
  - Providing a strong school infrastructure (including lab-
    oratories, libraries, playgrounds, facilities, etc.) that pro-
    vides equal educational opportunities for all learners.
  - Activate the dynamic relationship between the outputs
    of education and the requirements of the labor market.

Theme 8: Culture

By 2030 there will be a positive cultural values system
in Egyptian society that respects diversity and difference
and enables the Egyptian citizen to gain access to the
means of acquiring knowledge, opening the horizons for
him to interact with the contemporary world, and real-
izing his history and cultural heritage in Egypt. Giving
him the ability to freely choose and secure his right to
practice and produce culture. The positive elements in
culture should be a source of strength for development,
an added value to the national economy, and a basis for

77 Ibid., P. 172
Egypt’s soft regional and global power. The main strategic objectives of this objective are:
- Supporting cultural industries as a source of strength for the economy.
- Raise the efficiency of cultural institutions and workers in the cultural system.
- Protect and promote heritage of all kinds.

**Environmental dimension**

**Theme 9: Environment**

By 2030, the environmental dimension will be central to all development and economic sectors in a manner that achieves the security of natural resources, promotes fair use, optimizes exploitation and investment, with what guarantees the rights of future generations, and diversifies sources of production and economic activities. what contributes to supporting competitiveness and creating new jobs And eradicating poverty and achieving social justice while providing a clean, healthy and secure environment for the Egyptian citizen. The main strategic objectives of this goal are:
- Responsible and sustainable management of natural resource assets to support the economy, increase competitiveness and create new jobs.
- Reduction of pollution and integrated waste management
- Maintain the balance of ecosystem and biodiversity and good governance.
- Egypt’s implementation of its international and regional obligations towards the environmental conventions and the development of necessary mechanisms to ensure that they comply with local policies.

**Theme 10: Urban Development**

By 2030, Egypt, with its land area, civilization, and location specificity, will be able to absorb its population and resources under a more balanced spatial development management that meets the aspirations of Egyptians and improves the quality of their lives. The main strategic objectives of this goal are:
- Increase the area of the globe in proportion to the availability of resources and the size and distribution

«The strategic vision of culture is to create a positive cultural values system in Egyptian society that respects diversity and difference»

of the population.
- Improving the quality of the urban environment.
- Maximizing the strategic location of Egypt, regionally and internationally.

**Second: critical reading of the vision (Kuwait 2035 - Egypt 2030)**

In this section, we will shed light on the most important matters in the vision (Kuwait 2035 - Egypt 2030) through a constructive critical review in which we provide a set of views, which may include positive and negative comments to raise and maintain performance standards and maintain it from the standpoint of self-criticism, the existence of strategic visions It needs constant scrutiny and review by everyone from the government to the citizens and through the people of thought and the elite and the relevant institutions - especially at the level of implementation - in order to develop and maximize the benefit and achieve goals optimally.

At the outset, we would like to point out that the vision of Kuwait 2035 and Egypt 2030 differed in many points from the formal point of view, although the subject (the main content) remained somewhat similar. The formal and organizational aspects of the plan are as follows:
- Kuwait’s plan was based on 5 strategic objectives and 7 pillars to be achieved through 164 development projects, including 30 strategic projects, while Egypt’s plan was based on three main dimensions, including the economic dimension, the social dimension and the environmental dimension, with 10 axes or pillars, 50 strategic objectives and 200 projects and programs.
- Vision (Kuwait 2035 - Egypt 2030) set clear and accurate indicators to measure performance, most of which

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78- Ibid., P. 188 ,187
79- Ibid., P. 203 ,202
80- Official Website of Kuwait vision 2035, op. Cit.
81- Ministry of Planning, Follow-Up And Administrative Reform, op. Cit, p. 12
The vision of urban development is that Egypt with its land area, civilization and the specificity of its location is able to accommodate its population and resources.

can be achieved in the light of the resources available to the state, with mention of the body responsible for implementation, making the point of implementation clear. It also identified two phases of time to achieve these goals gradually (2020, 2030 for Egypt) and (2020, 2035 for Kuwait) in order to facilitate the assessment process during the years of implementation of the strategy, and help review mechanisms and development efforts, and review the same objectives, but in We estimate that the Egyptian plan exaggerated some of the goals. For example, this vision aims to be Egypt among the top 30 countries in the world in terms of indicators of economic and human development, market competitiveness, anti-corruption and the quality of education and this exaggerated excessively.

- The Egyptian vision was clearer in its presentation of the figures and the ranking of Egypt in the global indicators as it described honestly the difficult situation of Egypt through a large number of international indicators in the economic, social and scientific fields. For example, Egypt’s ranking in competitiveness was 116, in the Ease of Doing Business Index 131, and in the Gender Gap Index 129, and in Innovation 99, in the quality of scientific research institutions, made reaching an advanced figure on the current situation it an evaluation criterion. The importance of the vision (Kuwait 2035, Egypt 2030) is that it was formulated by the entity responsible for planning in both countries, where the Secretariat of the Supreme Council for Planning and Development is The mission of planning, coordination and follow-up generally to implement the national vision in Kuwait, and the Ministry of Planning and Follow-up and Administrative Reform is responsible for planning, coordination and follow-up generally, to implement the national strategy in Egypt.

- Egypt’s Vision 2030 used a participatory methodology to prepare the strategy, this is perhaps the most important characteristic of this vision, as many experts, scientists, specialized bodies, private sector companies and civil society organizations participated in the drafting. It was presented to the community dialogue, which allowed the planning team to benefit from the discussions and the opinions and experiences of specialists and all sectors of society. The vision of Kuwait lacked all this momentum in the preparation phase, and this may be evident when reviewing the amount of information and mechanisms in both plans. One of the main reasons for the success of the strategic plans are the involvement of stakeholders such as employees, customers, citizens, partners, and opinion holders. The two visions should also have been presented to some of important entities such as political parties, trade unions and labour unions. One of the main reasons for the success of development strategies is the existence of cooperation between government agencies, people’s representatives, local government units, civil society, the private sector and other important entities.

- Egypt’s Vision 2030 followed the methodology of build on what has already been and benefiting from previous experiences. In the context of preparation of this strategy, strategies and initiatives Prepared by government, private and civil society organizations and institutions were utilized. The strategies and plans reviewed and built upon included Egypt’s Vision 2030 prepared by the Information and Decision Support Center of the Council of Ministers, the strategies and plans reviewed and built upon included Egypt’s Vision 2030 prepared by the Information and Decision Support Center of the Council of Ministers; Until 2022 «. “Issued by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and “Vision 712” issued by the rimal foundation, and many strategies Prepared by a number of countries that have achieved success in this area such as India, Malaysia, Dubai, South Africa and others. The vision of Kuwait 2035 didn’t Explain plans and strategies adopted by them when formulating that vision.
• arrangement, classification and inclusion of various fields differ within the axes and dimensions of both visions, for example, Egypt placed the energy axis within the economic dimension and introduced a separate environmental dimension, which included two axes: the axis of the environment, and the axis of physical development while Kuwait has provided a hub for a sustainable living environment, encompassing environment, energy and physical development.

With regard to the substantive aspect, we review the following points:

• Kuwait Vision 2035 has given great importance to the pillar of a “sustainable diversified economy”, with 7 programs and 28 development projects devoted to it[90], and it is very positive as the focus on the diversification of the Kuwaiti economy has become a top national priority, as the Kuwaiti economy depends almost entirely on oil revenues, which rise and fall annually with the rate of rise and fall in the price of a barrel of oil in the global oil market. As oil is a natural wealth for this generation as well as future generations, so it must not be depleted for future generations and these reasons put this axis as the most important priorities in the vision of Kuwait 2035.

• Both visions focused on building strong infrastructure and sustainable projects because of their role in the national economy, which is essential and cannot be abandoned or deferred in any way. However, the fear is that all of the state’s energy will be directed to those projects with long-term and indirect returns. The state must proceed with legislative and institutional reform in parallel with the establishment of a strong infrastructure at the same speed, Both should precede the development of the human element, since the priority in any reform program of the State must be “to build an innovative, scientifically and practically educated, physically sound, civilized, ethically and behaviorally educated man”. This is the main and most important objective of any development vision so that the state does not fall into the gap of disproportionate human capacity with material possibilities, which reduces the importance of physical infrastructure and vice versa.

To underline this, the UN set out Sustainable Development Goals set its first four human-building goals: Goal 1: Eradicate poverty, Goal 2: Eradicate hunger and provide food security, Goal 3: Good health and well-being, Goal 4: Ensure the quality of good equitable education

Mediastinum. Whereas It listed the infrastructure target as Target 9 under the heading “Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure”[91]. Therefore, the vision must give priority to investment in the human element as well as its focus on infrastructure development.

• Despite the Kuwait Vision 2035 issuance the reform program of labor market imbalances within the pillar of creative human capital aimed at regulating the labor market so as to increase the competitiveness of the Kuwaiti workforce with what allow the opportunity to replace expatriate workers, and active participation, especially in the private sector. In order to address these imbalances, the program introduced only one project, the Professional Qualifications System, to ensure that labor productivity in the Kuwaiti market is raised[92].

In our assessment, this is very brief matter, given the many challenges that have posed in its entirety a total imbalance in the composition of the Kuwaiti labor market, such as:

- Weakness of the competitiveness of the Kuwaiti labor force in front of the expatriate labor force, especially in wages, hours and benefits of work, which led the private sector to turn to the expatriate workforce.
- The absence of a clear strategy to regulate the labor market and measure the needs of the labor market from different disciplines.
- The incompatibility of the outputs of the education system with the needs of the labor market.
- There is a large gap in benefits and wages between the public and private sectors.
- The presence of a large proportion of unskilled labor with very low salaries and work related to hygiene and domestic services and others, they do not fall within the

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90- General Secretariat of the Supreme Council for Planning and Development of Kuwait, op. Cit, p. 119
91- United Nations website for sustainable development, op. Cit.
92- General Secretariat of the Supreme Council for Planning and Development, Kuwait, op. Cit, p. 108
The priority in any reform program of the state must be to build man, the innovative learner, the physically sound civilized creation and behavior

circle of interest of the young Kuwaiti, both in terms of salary value that is very low or in terms of social acceptance of these jobs.

Therefore, in order to rectify labor market imbalances, a more sophisticated approach should be used, and strategic alternatives should be found, require immediately start to develop a clear strategy for the needs of all sectors of the state and the private sector, and coordinate with the private sector in human resources policies to eliminate the gap between the two sectors, and change the culture of the Kuwaiti worker so that the work is seen as an important part of his identity. a strong career path must be built to make him more committed to working times and benefits. Work to address the above challenges as a development priority.

- Kuwait Vision 2035 did not highlight the importance of the role of the foreign workforce and did not specify its role in the implementation of the vision, and highlight The importance of introducing a mechanism to integrate the foreign workforce into the Kuwait Vision 2035 is important, given their large numbers exceeding the number of Kuwaiti nationals, and occupying many important jobs in the country at present. in addition to, Currently, the vision encompasses a large number of industrial, commercial and service programs and projects to achieve ambitious goals quickly. Therefore, it is natural to increase the proportion of skilled foreign workforce to help speed up the implementation of vision programs and projects to achieve development goals, and for all these things to have the role of foreign labor within the framework of the vision of sustainable development.

The vision also overlooked putting a mechanism to attract minds, and this is has an urgent necessity given the small population and the urgent need for the State of Kuwait for the advanced capabilities capable of contributing to the process of sustainable development. Kuwait Vision 2035 should have created an attractive environment for the required competencies (both foreign and national emigrating abroad), by facilitating and developing livelihoods, raising the quality of life, opening more international schools and adopting a facilitated system for issuing visas and facilitating residency procedures, so as to create an attractive environment. Which can polarize the best minds in the world and invest in them by providing the best potential they can need to contribute to the development process.”

- Egypt Vision 2030 cared about women’s issues, where the strategy was reviewed in collaboration with the National Council for Women to become gender sensitive. The vision pushed to achieve:
  - Encourage entrepreneurship among women
  - Combating violence against women
  - Increased participation in political life

Kuwait’s Vision 2035 did not address women’s issues, which requires rethinking. Women are an integral part of the equation for building man and human capital, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals have set out a goal that addresses this matter, it is goal 5, which provides for “gender equality and the empowerment of women”.

- Egypt has devoted a full axis on knowledge, innovation and scientific research, while Kuwait has not allocated enough space for scientific research despite the overlap of scientific research with all areas of development, it is one of the most important national priorities to focus on it, but in general, the state lack of understanding The importance of scientific research is seems clear, reflected in the number of Kuwaiti research centers, which are estimated at only 16, which is very few. Moreover, the recommendations and mechanisms within Kuwait Vision 2035 did not refer to scientific research as a solution in many places. It is a major shortcoming.

- Kuwait Vision 2035 set a pillar to the distinguished international standing, in order to activate economic diplomacy, with what enhance the contribution of the State development globally and regionally and achieve balance in foreign policy. In this regard, we believe that the allocation of a separate pillar to international standing is very

93- Ministry of Planning, Follow-Up And Administrative Reform, op. Cit, p. 10
94- Ibid., P. 86
95- General Secretariat of the Supreme Council for Planning and Development, Kuwait, op. Cit, p. 117
ensuring a minimum standard of living for the poor citizen, income, housing, health and education.

On the contrary, the Egyptian vision did not set a pillar to the international standing despite its announcement that restoring the role and weight at the regional and international levels is the top priority of the Egyptian state. The vision contented itself with setting a national security goal and adopting an active and effective foreign policy. It was positioned at the beginning of the vision before dividing the dimensions and pillars, and did not specify for this goal clear mechanisms or finalized programs, or even indicators to measure the achievement of the goal, and we believe that it was better to pay attention to this topic and devote a pillar or even a full dimension of national security and international policy, to build capacity on competition, self-protection and positive integration with the fast-paced world.

- Egypt’s Vision 2030 did not give poverty eradication its right and place in reform and development programs. Although all figures and indicators indicate the aggravation of this crisis, the last reported number of poor people in Egypt, from the General Mobilization and Statistics Authority, is the figure announced in the research of income and expenditure for 2015, and announced in 2017 is 27.8%. From 24.3% in 2010, there are staggering geographical disparities in poverty rates, ranging from 7% in Port Said to 66% in some Upper Egypt governorates. All these figures indicate that the State’s efforts should be directed more strongly and quickly towards poverty eradication.

There is no evidence of the importance of poverty eradication since the United Nations has dedicated The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 1 to “eradicate poverty”. Because poverty is one of the most important sources of criminality and deviation, and dealing with poverty cannot be left to charities and people. Protecting the state from poverty is one of the government’s most important responsibilities. They are responsible for

96- Ministry of Planning, Follow-Up And Administrative Reform, op. Cit, p. 13

«Kuwait’s vision allocated 2035 distinguished international position to activate international diplomacy»

ensuring a minimum standard of living for the poor citizen, income, housing, health and education.

- Kuwait Vision 2035 lacked the social dimension in general and social justice in particular. It is one of the shortcomings of that vision, therefore the promotion of man is not only by upgrading his material and economic level, but also by his human dignity and respect for his political and social rights. For example, the State of Kuwait suffers from the problem of the stateless persons for a long time, and until now proposed many mechanisms and theories that do not ascend to be a practical solution to end the crisis and disengagement.

The United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 10) stipulated “reducing inequalities”. While Egypt Vision 2030 presented a full dimension of social aspects (the second dimension of the three dimensions of the vision), this dimension included the axis of social justice, which included 7 aspects, which is very good at dealing with this axis and these aspects as follows:

- The economic aspect: It relates to the extent of the participation of members of society in the production process and to reap the benefits.
- The social aspect: It concerned achieving equal rights and social opportunities in education, health and other basic services.
- The humanitarian aspect: It is focused on providing a decent life, safeguarding human rights and achieving full equality of opportunity for all.
- The regional aspect: means to reduce the geographical gaps and address the disparities in the distribution of resources and services between the regions of the state.
- The generational aspect: It relates to justice between present and future generations.
- Institutional aspect: It is concerned with the issues of freedoms, political rights and political empowerment.
- Cultural aspect: concerned with the system of values

98- Ministry of Planning, Follow-Up And Administrative Reform, op. Cit, p. 114
**Protecting the State from poverty is one of the most important responsibilities of the government. It is responsible for ensuring a minimum standard of living for the poor citizen**

prevailing in society and their impact on the realization of the concept of social justice.

- Lacking of the vision to the importance and seriousness of water and priority to deal with the matter: Despite the limited water resources in Kuwait and high cost, and despite the importance of the issue of severe water and its impact on the future development, the vision of Kuwait 2030 did not pay much attention to this aspect in a manner that suits its great and urgent importance. With this, it is turning a blind eye to the dramatic increase in water demand due to the increase in population.

Similarly, in Egypt's vision, the issue was briefly presented and practical programs and mechanisms to address the problem were not presented. The UN Sustainable Development Goals set out Goal 6 for this purpose, which stated that "clean water and hygiene availability".

- Expenditure on the implementation of the vision (Kuwait 2035, Egypt 2030) was planned jointly by the government and the private sector. This is good for the State to consider the private sector as a partner in development, However, the negative point regarding Kuwait's Vision 2035 is that government development spending depends on oil. This puts implementing the plan in danger in case the price of a barrel of oil falls below the price adopted at the time of drawing up the plan. This would mean the lack of financial resources to implement all projects, which may force the government to postpone or cancel some of them. 

- The vision of Kuwait 2035 and Egypt 2030 did not take into account population growth and demographic changes and did not set clear programs to confront it. Population growth is driving demand for food, labor, infrastructure, education, health and others.

- Kuwait 2035 and Egypt 2030 vision did not clarify how each sector could achieve competitive advantages (absolute or relative) at the global or regional level, nor did it discuss ways to develop important areas of national income. Egypt's Vision 2030, for example, did not explain how to develop Remittances from workers abroad, it is one of the largest sources of state income and so on.

- The two visions did not provide realistic solutions or mechanisms to support heavy industries. Egypt's Vision 2030 dealt with it at various points, while Kuwait Vision 2035 did not present any future direction to push towards heavy industries.

- Kuwait's vision did not present a goal to solve the structure of a population crisis despite the apparent large imbalance.

Finally, there is a point that should not be overlooked by those responsible for the implementation, follow-up and development of these visions, is that the development of a strategic vision is important, but the vision remains just a set of papers containing a set of goals and indicators necessary to measure these goals, and remains the most important is the implementation of this vision and follow-up mechanisms in a way Ensure the achievement of its objectives. Because it is very complex to go in parallel with various objectives, the existence of such a strategy and ensuring its implementation has become necessary in order to help the state rise as quickly as possible. The real bet remains the extent to which these visions and aspirations are translated on the ground and felt by the citizen. Citizens remain the real indicator and gauge for evaluating the development experience, not just global indicators.

### The fourth axis

**Vision (Kuwait 2035, Egypt 2030) Partnership for Development**

A contiguos group of countries in the world may not have the potential of Arab countries to cooperate and integrate. While all countries, even developed ones, are seeking to join large entities, Arab countries still face external challenges under their own grave dangers... No Arab country was able to embark by its own in a historic project of the Renaissance based on scientific methodology, which is the criterion of progress in this era. Neither the Gulf States with the tremendous financial abundance, nor Egypt with the huge human capacity and energy that qualifies it to lead the rest of the Arab countries in knowledge productivity, can alone this his-
Figure (5) Sustainable Development Priorities Matrix

(Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the visions of sustainable development (Egyptian, Kuwaiti)
space for cooperation between the two countries, especially in the preparation of curricula, books and evaluation of educational outcomes. This type of cooperation contributes to the reduction of the cost of education reform and allows for common factors that achieve advanced rates through the exchange of experiences and the sharing of resources. We will provide general education recommendations focusing on enriching the three components of the educational process (curriculum, teacher, buildings and educational facilities). The following are a number of proposals in this regard:

a. Unification the quality of curricula in Egypt and Kuwait in public education. The proposed unification process includes:
   - Full unification of scientific curricula, which includes science, mathematics, chemistry, nature, biology and other various applied sciences.
   - Partial unification of literary curricula and human sciences, including the inclusion of common chapters in history and geography in order to enhance in future generations the values of common history and the need of geographical link between the two countries, while preserving the country specificities that should not be neglected.

B. Establishing the Egyptian-Kuwaiti Education Reform and Development Authority to supervise regular and comparable periodic evaluation of the quality of education provided by all educational institutions and institutes at all stages, and to publish the results of the evaluation. Based on the results of the evaluation, the Commission proposes the foundations for education reform, with the aim of ensuring quality. It performs the following functions:
   - The Egyptian-Kuwaiti Authority for the Reform and Development of Education creates the quality of education index is determined according to a number of general determinants of the quality of education set by a number of experts and professors of education in the two countries, and the objective of the index is to measure the quality of educational institutions in both countries and give a classification for them. The Foundation shall have a minimum grade of ratings until the license is renewed.
   - The Commission adopts a cooperative program (Egyptian-Kuwaiti) for the reform of education with the assistance of many international experts and activate the

First: Integration in education and scientific research
Integration in education is divided into two main tracks: general education, university education and scientific research as follows:

1- Integration in Education
In view of the unity of the language between Egypt and Kuwait, the field of education provides an important
official and popular Egyptian-Kuwaiti cooperation between scientists and think tanks and scientific research.

- The Authority is attached to a department for training and scientific and technical qualification, which is responsible for training and raising the scientific and technical competence of the unemployed and those wishing to raise their scientific competence or who have low-grade and salary jobs, and appointing its members who are competent and knowledgeable in technical education. Any unemployed or those wishing to raise their scientific and technical competence are invited to join them. Applicants are classified into groups according to their current level and scientific abilities.

- Cooperation in the provision of a model of technical education and vocational training to make it like the apprenticeship in the European Union countries and adapted to the Kuwaiti labor market, and graduate specialties that fill the deficit in occupations and trades where labor is scarce in the State of Kuwait so that graduates are trained, recruited and employed to meet the needs of technical labor Kuwait.

2. Integration in university education and scientific research:

a. The establishment of an Egyptian-Kuwaiti university (as a first stage) through two branches, one in Kuwait and the other in Egypt. To be interested in teaching modern technological disciplines to support development visions in the two countries such as (artificial intelligence, logistics and maritime transport, space science, reverse engineering, mining and energy sciences, nanotechnology Nuclear Power Science, etc.)

The university accepts outstanding students from the top high school in Egypt, Kuwait and some other Arab countries. Professors and scientists from all over the Arab world and from all over the world are contracted to teach at the university and benefit from their expertise, and provide full financial and logistical support to this university. Many Envoys went to Europe and America to obtain certificates of specialization, but a large part of them would have preferred to stay in those countries, not to return to their homeland, and they join the millions of Arab minds and abilities that have emigrated abroad.

At the end of the first phase, the university will be able to transform into a "scientific and technical city" (as a second stage). The complexes include scientific and technical colleges in the fields of technology, engineering, mechanical, chemical, electrical, geological, metallurgical and technical medical support, etc. The city is managed by a board of trustees formed by a selection of Egyptian-Kuwaiti scientific competencies, as well as representatives of specialized international institutions from countries that have an experience in this field such as Germany, Japan, America, South Korea and others and used them in the management and operation of these colleges. The mission of these foreign scientific institutions is to manage the educational mission, prepare their curricula and evaluate their teachers. These cities are provided with the necessary scientific laboratories, workshops and laboratories. They also provide a good residential area, clinics and sports and recreational facilities. Each faculty of the university is also provided with specific postgraduate programs that are related to their field.

B. The opening of a branch of Al-Azhar University in Kuwait with full force from the theoretical faculties that specialize in religious sciences, based on the exploitation of optimal cooperation and benefit from the university’s history, which was founded in Egypt in 975, i.e. before any similar institutions in Europe.

As for the integration of scientific research, international indicators point to an unfortunate reality regarding the allocations of scientific research and technical development in the Arab countries. In Kuwait, the percentage of expenditure on scientific research and technical development is only 0.1% of GDP and in Egypt it reached 0.2%. Compared to the 4.3% expenditure in Israel and 3% in South Korea, taking into account the size of GDP, it shows a significant Arab lag in this area (100).

Not surprisingly, the indicators of the outputs of scientific

100- United Nations - Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), op. Cit., P 154.
The need to establish new agreements with regional blocs and strategic alliances with global companies with global weight in the technical fields (such as Microsoft, Apple, Google and others).

Establishing an Egyptian-Kuwaiti database that includes all scientific theses in all disciplines and all scientific articles and periodicals issued by universities, academics and researchers in both countries.

Support regional cooperation among indicator stakeholders in Egypt and Kuwait as data and follow-up are the main pillars of evidence-based policy formulation, also to continuing to strengthen the capacity of national and regional statistical institutions, attention should also be drawn to the integration of other stakeholders in Egypt and Kuwait, which can help provide data for scientific research. These include universities, research institutes and professional civil society organizations. There is a possibility to draw on the knowledge and experience of these stakeholders through the establishment of mechanisms for consultation and the delivery of inputs to statistical institutions at the national and regional levels.

Second: Integration in the health sector

Egypt and Kuwait have set up an independent health care hub in their vision, believing in the importance of the health sector in achieving sustainable development, after reviewing the vision of sustainable development in both countries, the following mechanisms can be presented:

1. Cooperation in the establishment of a new Kuwaiti medical city (for example, cooperation in the new Jahra Medical City, which is the largest in the Gulf and the Arab region), and it is proposed in this regard to open branches of Egyptian medical institutions of good reputation and high classification according to specialized medical indicators such as 57357 Children’s Cancer Hospital, 500500 tumor Hospital, Magdi Yacoub Foundation for Heart Diseases, and others. To become a regional center for the Gulf region in the treatment of tumors, and treatment of heart disease.

2. Participate in the preparation of an integrated strategy for health and the development of public policies for the health sector in both countries and follow-up implementation. With the establishment of a mechanism to coordinate the needs of the labor market in

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Figure (6) areas of cooperation in the health sector between Egypt and Kuwait

Cooperation in establishing a new Kuwaiti medical city
Includes branches of Egyptian medical institutions with a high classification according to specialized medical indicators, such as 57357 Children’s Cancer Hospital, 500500 oncology Hospital, and Dr. Magdy Yacoub Heart

Participate in the preparation of an integrated health strategy
With the establishment of a mechanism to coordinate the needs of the labor market in Egypt and Kuwait medical staff.

Participate in the development of educational and training programs for medical staff
In both countries in various vital disciplines training is conducted in educational hospitals in Egypt and Kuwait, and a standardized test is conducted which ends with the issuance of a certificate.

Participating in upgrading the quality of health services in Egypt and Kuwait

- Establish a mechanism for the compulsory and compulsory licensing of health facilities according to international standards and be unified in both countries to guarantee a minimum level of quality of health services
- Develop the professional licensing system for the medical team to ensure continuous learning and make it a condition for renewing licenses to practice

Participate in the development of the information infrastructure supporting the health system
- Apply international code when recording death causes
- Establishing a database between Egypt and Kuwait and linking it with all health institutions and facilities to help transfer information, patents, medicines, treatment systems and other developments between the two countries
- Documenting the birth registration process for Egyptians in the State of Kuwait and vice versa

Integration in the development of the pharmaceutical sector
- Develop a common incentive structure to encourage investment in the establishment of pharmaceutical and pharmaceutical raw materials factories.
- Provide incentives and support for research and development in the field of medicines and publishing new drug patents.
- Establishing frameworks and incentive measures for Egyptian and Kuwaiti companies to use locally manufactured raw materials from medicine production.

Source: Prepared by the researcher
«It is proposed to open branches of Egyptian medical institutions with a good international reputation, except for medical indicators, according to the specialist’s high classification»

Egypt and Kuwait medical staff.

3. Participate in the development of educational and training programs for doctors in both countries in various disciplines, so that training in educational hospitals in Egypt and Kuwait, and ends with a standardized test and the issuance of a specialization certificate for the successful in training and exam and the adoption of a certificate of practice of the medical profession recognized by the Ministries of Health in Egypt and Kuwait.

4. Participation in raising the level of quality of health services in Egypt and Kuwait, and this is especially important since most of the health workers in the Kuwaiti health sector are Egyptian doctors and technicians, and thus cooperation in this matter helps in creating a unified health quality standard that everyone understands. Sharing is done through:

- Establish a mechanism for the periodic and compulsory licensing of health facilities by international standards and be standardized in both countries, to ensure a minimum level of quality of health services.
- Develop a professional licensing system for the medical team ensure the need for continuous learning and make it a condition for renewal of licenses to practice the profession.

5. Participate in the development of information infrastructure supporting the health system, through:

- Building a unified database between Egypt and Kuwait and linking it with all health institutions and facilities to help transfer information and the latest developments, patents, medicines, treatment systems and other innovations between the two countries, so that the health institutions in both countries keep pace with the movement of progress and health change in the world.
- The application of the international code when recording the causes of death so that it is easy to conduct studies and statistical analysis to monitor diseases, especially common and causes of death, to participate in the treatment and prevention.
- Document the birth registration process for births of Egyptians in the State of Kuwait or vice versa, in order to prepare a health file for each expatriate citizen containing all health data.

6. Integration in the development of the pharmaceutical sector, through:

- Develop a common incentive structure to encourage investment in the establishment of pharmaceutical and pharmaceutical raw materials factories.
- Provide incentives and support for research and development in the field of medicines and for the publication of new drug patents.
- Developing frameworks and incentive measures for Egyptian and Kuwaiti companies to use locally manufactured raw materials from medicine production.

Third: Industrial integration and investment

1. Establishment of mutual industrial zones between Kuwait and Egypt

The Kuwaiti industrial zone shall be established in Egypt near the axis of the Suez Canal, (or part of an existing industrial city allocated to Kuwaiti companies), provided that it is close to the seaports or near the Suez Canal Logistics Zone so that these companies transport raw materials and semi-manufactured to the Kuwaiti industrial zone. Kuwait in Egypt and exported to Africa and Europe to take advantage of the advantages of transport through the Suez Canal and the Egyptian, Euro-Mediterranean and African agreements (strengthening the accumulations of origin).

Similarly, the Egyptian industrial zone is established in Kuwait and the Egyptian companies manufacture in it (according to the percentage of ownership stipulated by Kuwaiti law). Thus, they benefit from the export advantages of the Gulf countries due to the agreements concluded between the GCC countries and benefit from the proximity factor to the East and South Asian countries.
Figure (7) Matrix complementing the education sector and the industrial sector between Egypt and Kuwait

The Industrial Zones are a practical training ground to provide students with practical experience on the ground.

Egyptian - Kuwaiti Universities

Taking into account the geographical proximity between the industrial zones in both countries with the targeted branches of the Egyptian Kuwait University near the logistic area of the Suez Canal in Egypt near Mubarak Al-Kabeer Port in Kuwait.

Egyptian - Kuwaiti industrial zones

Egyptian area in Kuwait Kuwaiti area in Egypt for modern technological industries (telecommunications - petrochemicals - metals - cables and electronics - the manufacture of accessories for the generation of solar energy devices - smartphones, and others).

Taking into account the geographical proximity between the industrial zones in both countries with the targeted branches of the Egyptian Kuwait University near the logistic area of the Suez Canal in Egypt near Mubarak Al-Kabeer Port in Kuwait.

Universities are institutions that support these areas through scientific research and technical development mechanisms, laboratories, laboratories and means of technology and innovation.

Technical education and vocational training model Apprenticeship adapted to the Kuwaiti labor market, graduating specializations that fill the deficit in occupations and trades where labor is scarce so that graduates are trained in the Egyptian-Kuwaiti industrial zones, and appointed and employed to meet the needs of technical labor in those areas and other vital areas.

Source: Prepared by the researcher.

which is Very large markets, and a number of incentives and incentives that attract investors to both industrial zones must be provided. Grant facilities to facilitate their movement in both countries and their families, and provide guarantees for the settlement of disputes.

It should be noted that the geographical proximity between the industrial zones in both countries should be taken into consideration with the targeted branches of the Egyptian-Kuwaiti University - the aforementioned in the integration in higher education - so that these universities constitute a scientific backing supporting these areas through mechanisms of scientific research and technical development, laboratories, laboratories and means of technology and innovation. And that the industrial zones represent a field of practical training to give students practical experience on the ground. As follows:
Thus, we can observe the transformation that will take place on the Egyptian-Kuwaiti investment map, which will serve as the backing for the vision of development in both countries and national projects such as the new administrative capital and the axis of the Suez Canal and the new El-Alamein and new Al-Mansoura in Egypt, and the projects of Mubarak large harbour, Silk Road, station Al-Zour North for power generation and water desalination, and finally the project of public warehouses and border outlets in the Abdali area.. And other important projects in Kuwait.

2. Formation of regional production chains

formation of a regional production chain between Egypt and Kuwait (a third Arab party can enter with them depending on the extent to which the chain needs any additional station to create value) makes it easier to take advantage of the competitive, financial or natural advantages of Egypt, Kuwait and the countries of the region to develop new economic activities and emerge from the dominance of extractive and primary activities. On the structure of GDP and Arab exports, with what lead to the seizure of important investment opportunities, consequently, It also takes advantage of important sources to create wealth and strengthen operational capabilities. Egyptian-Kuwaiti production chains can be utilized to enter new markets through the accumulation of origin in free trade agreements with the rest of the world. These chains contribute to the development of inter-Arab and international exports.

Perhaps the most important thing that supports the integration in the formation of a regional Egyptian-Kuwaiti production chains are the characteristic of the two countries of maritime ports and natural possibilities, where Kuwait is one of the most important entry points of trade to the Gulf countries, Kuwait’s central location in the Gulf region, makes it an important outlet for Egyptian exports to it and countries Region. Egypt’s mediating center in a large Arab region possesses the necessary ingredients to achieve economic integration, in addition to the role of the Suez Canal, which is a vital artery for the Gulf countries, including Kuwait, as a result of the passage of two-thirds of the Gulf oil production through it, and then an important corridor for Kuwait’s trade With North Africa and the continent of Europe.

3. Establishing an Egyptian Kuwaiti company for maritime transport especially for transporting gas and oil, benefit from logistical advantages when passing through the Suez Canal and the Egyptian and Kuwaiti corridors and ports.

Fourth: Energy Integration

Egypt and Kuwait enjoy huge sources of renewable energy, especially wind and solar energy. However, the commercial investment of these sources is still very limited, as well as at the level of the Arab world, where the contribution of these sources in the electric power 0.2% of the electricity produced. In spite of the existence of complementary precedents in the various fields of energy cooperation at the Arab level, for example, major electrical interconnection projects in the Arab world102, namely:

- Eight linkage projects (between Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Lebanon and Libya)
- Maghreb Connectivity Project (between Spain, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, Egypt and Morocco)
- Gulf linkage project between GCC Countries.

However, these projects have had some pauses and problems over time as a result of the problems, revolutions and wars that have gone through many countries in the group in recent periods. Therefore, it is suggested that these projects be reactivated and linked together if the possibility exists to do this for forming a unified Arab network to take advantage of the large area of the Arab world and the different peak times.

But we are not concerned primarily with the integration of electrical connection projects, But what concerns us and what we would like to emphasize is the necessity of joining forces of the two countries in conjunction with strengthening scientific research in addition to directing part of the joint investment to establish giant projects on the level of the use of renewable energy sources, and the establishment and support Renewable Energy and Water Desalination Section at the Faculties of Science in Up-

102- United Nations - Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), op. Cit., P47.
Fifth: Agricultural Integration: A Model of Tripartite Cooperation

The reason for the cooperation in agricultural production between Egypt and Kuwait is to provide food security, which is one of the most important challenges facing the Arab world, in particular wheat, sugar and vegetable oils, which are among the most important food products in the Arab region. Despite the enormous natural potential of many Arab countries, the region imports about half of its cereal needs, 63 percent of vegetable oils and 71 percent of sugar (103).

Agricultural production is one of complementarities of the untapped production chain, and that is although lacking of all Arab countries for the full potential of agricultural production, some suffer from scarcity of financial resources, while others complain of weak industrial capacities or infrastructure to export some products. Therefore, solutions at the regional level are always more effective and feasible than solutions that can be adopted by individual countries.

The tripartite integration model introduces the idea of encouraging regional agricultural cooperation between Egypt, Kuwait and related parties. Egypt has accumulated experience in the field of agricultural reclamation. Egypt has been a pioneer in the fields of desert land reclamation and raising acre productivity. May the National projects such as the Sheikh Jabber Canal and the East Owainat project are examples of the importance we attach to boosting investment to increase agricultural and food production. Consequently, the Egyptian-Kuwaiti partnership represents an important area for agricultural cooperation that can be exploited in establishing the tripartite model between (financing the Kuwaiti Fund for Giant Agricultural Projects in cooperation with the Egyptian expertise in the field of agriculture in Sudan and African countries that characterized by abundant fertile agricultural land and available water resources).

The tripartite model of cooperation also includes the establishment of a model for cooperation in agriculture, which requires the use of Nile water in one of the Nile Basin countries to grow wheat, palm, citrus and alfalfa in addition to the establishment of a healthy quarantine for livestock. In addition to projects to build small dams and water resources development.

The following are some mechanisms that may help achieving integration in this vital sector, such as:

1. Drawing a map of the targeted agricultural reclamation in Kuwait based on two axes: Increasing the agricultural area and raising the productivity of the land in a sustainable manner. Through the conduct of studies, researches and scientific and technical applications in the field of agricultural land reclamation and participation in the development of agricultural technology and the development of agricultural extension system and the development of agricultural information system and in the light of joint cooperation in the field of scientific research previously proposed between Egypt and Kuwait and conducting scientific researches that serve the specialization of agricultural sciences and land reclamation.

2. The need for high-efficiency investment in the agricultural sector, using improved seeds, modern irrigation systems and proper land reclamation. This investment requires significant funding possibilities that may not be available in Egypt on its own, although it possesses the natural ingredients to produce agricultural crops, unless this investment is regional and large-scale. In order to serve productive integration, the value chain of products between the two countries should be developed.

3. Unifying Egyptian-Kuwaiti standard specifications for agricultural products and services.

4. Working according to the regional value chain and marketing mechanism as one of the most important mechanisms for developing the agricultural sector and increasing its contribution to the economy.

103- Ibid, p69.

«The model of tripartite integration of agricultural cooperation offered financing Kuwaiti Fund for Development for giant agricultural projects in cooperation with Egyptian experiences in agriculture»
play an important role in the development of strategic products such as cotton, sugar, olive oil, dates, livestock and wheat. The development of regional value chains has become critical, especially with the rise of global economic openness and the trend towards agricultural trade liberalization.

5. Management and rationalization of water uses in agriculture, groundwater development and harvesting of rainwater and floods.

**Sixth: Supporting intra-trade**

The large volume of trade between Egypt and Kuwait is a strong incentive to exert more efforts in order to achieve integration in the trade exchange between the two countries, which was estimated among the highest rates of intra-Arab trade. Kuwait is Egypt's third largest trading partner in the Arab world after the United Arab Emirates. And the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. For further integration, it is suggested that:

* Reducing tariffs, eliminating duties and taxes of similar effect, as tariffs are a major barrier to intra-regional trade, and are no longer a barrier to trade only, but the biggest barrier to the movement of goods is non-tariff restrictions such as licenses of import and export, and duties and taxes that have similar effect of tariffs, such as Customs duties, stamp duty, consular fees, statistical fees, customs service fees, transit fees, and high transportation costs. technical and customs control measures taken to ensure respect for health and environmental conditions at import and the ability of the customs administration to accomplish them with the speed transparency and accuracy required, one of the most prominent technical and customs obstacles to foreign trade. so that not become a barrier to the movement of Egyptian - Kuwaiti trade. These additional duties and taxes raise commercial exchanges costs, forcing Egypt and Kuwait to remove all protectionist restrictions and barriers in parallel with lower tariffs.

* Enhancing trade exchange in the field of information technology with the importance of digitizing the trade exchange between the two countries in order to facilitate the import and export operations and accelerate trade movement between the two countries.

* Promote the movement of goods and people, unify customs regulations, and gradually liberalize the movement of goods, services and factors of production between Egypt and Kuwait, and exchange information and trade data to ensure transparency.

* unify of quality systems, description and standard specifications between Egypt and Kuwait. In addition to the importance of coordinating macroeconomic policies between Egypt and Kuwait.

* Settlement of commercial disputes that arise within the framework of the Egyptian and Kuwaiti states within the framework of the two countries so that an Egyptian-Kuwaiti economic council is established to arbitrate disputes and arbitrators shall be from within the two countries.

**Arab logistical integration ... The basis of the integration of Egyptian - Kuwaiti trade exchange**

The efforts of both countries should intensify official Arab interest in the project of linking Arab countries to railway networks, and the serious move of the Ministers of Transport of Egypt and Kuwait in order to push towards building networks linking Arab countries by international roads or international railways or maritime and air transport lines as they are the vital arteries of It will facilitate the movement of people, services and goods between countries, and will bring many economic and social benefits to the Arab world and not only to Egypt and Kuwait, because of the importance of railway’s role in the Qatari and regional economic growth. The Arab region is one of the very few regions that does not have this kind of linkage between its countries.

Outsourcing is the way of integration to liberalize the service trade between Egypt and Kuwait.

Outsourcing has become one of the most important...
branches of the telecommunications and information technology industry in the world, as it relies primarily on competencies, manpower, means and services by organizations. In other words, a party may resort to another party in another place with a comparative advantage in order to provide services in exchange for an agreed amount of money.

Egypt has become one of the largest countries in which that industry at the forefront globally. Depending on several competitive factors, such as the geographical location and the relatively low cost of the industry in terms of wages and infrastructure, in addition to highly qualified young people who are fluent in most foreign languages, and highly qualified to deal with information systems, especially under the training grants provided by the Information and Communications Technology ministry to prepare graduates for the labor market.\(^{105}\)

In a report published by “PULSE” magazine, issued by the International Association of Outsourcing Professionals (IAOP\(^)*\), PULSE, entitled “Egypt is changing the world view - from the land of history to a country with a competitive advantage”, explained that 170,000 employees in Egypt provide technology and outsourcing services to more than 100 countries worldwide in more than 20 languages. Egypt ranked first in the Middle East and Africa in the Index of attractiveness of countries providing global outsourcing services in 2017, published by AT Kearney, while the German Outsourcing Association launched and updated Egypt’s Guide to Outsourcing Services in cooperation with the Development Authority, Information Technology Industry (ITIDA)\(^{106}\).

The liberalization of service trade between Egypt and Kuwait through external supply, outsourcing and the consequent improvement in the quality and cost reduction of services will be an important driver for promoting intraregional trade between the two countries.

**Seventh: Integration in Tourism**

We must exploit the natural ingredients that Egypt and Kuwait enjoy from the beaches, mountains and deserts,
and we must rely on those elements when planning tourism in tourism propaganda abroad. In addition to carrying out a number of internal reforms and ideas encouraging tourism, such as:

- Organizing cruises by luxury ships, so that linking the Red Sea region with Kuwaiti ports. The cruises include visiting some Arab cities that have tourist ports in the Gulf, Arabian Sea and the Red Sea on the pattern of tourist trips in the Baltic Sea in Northern Europe.
- Establishing an Egyptian-Kuwaiti international company specialized in organizing major regional and international conferences and events. In addition to the organization of major sports tournaments each year in Kuwait and Egypt, a number of international teams are invited, and represented by a number of clubs of the two countries, to form a global sports hub, and the establishment of a racetrack and organize major international sports, individual and team sport, through the exploitation of the vast land available in tourist areas for complementary projects To attract tourism world sports tournaments, to attract the attention of the world.
- Attention to increase direct flights and facilitate domestic transport and reduce its cost for Kuwaiti tourists through the issuance of the so-called comprehensive ticket so that the cost of tourist flights to the lowest prices.
- Encouraging the private sector to mobilize more tourist investments by setting up new resorts and tourist areas, expanding stimulating tourism and promotion campaigns through organizing tourist convoys, participating in international conferences and exhibitions, increasing media campaigns in foreign markets, and benefiting from Egyptian experiences in the field of tourism to activate the joint tourism program between Kuwait And Egypt.
- Conducting huge advertising campaigns that are a joint product of the cooperation between the Ministries of Tourism and Information in both countries in order to activate inter-tourism, and promote new tourism areas to reach different segments, such as medical tourism, religious tourism, eco-tourism, desert tourism, oases tourism, conferences and exhibitions tourism.
- Organizing tourist trips for the Kuwaiti community of students residing in Egypt by The Ministry of Tourism. Organizing tourist trips for the Egyptian community working in Kuwait to introduce them to the most important historical landmarks of the two countries by The Kuwaiti Ministry of Tourism.


Self-reliance in institutional development and digital transformation is very important, and this requires a commitment to building national capacity in development efforts and projects. The policy of digital integration was almost absent in the Arab region. Within the framework of cooperation between Egypt and Kuwait in the field of government development and digital integration, the following is proposed:

Establishing the Egyptian-Kuwaiti Committee for Institutional Development

Through a program of cooperation between the Ministry of Planning and Administrative Reform and Follow-up in Egypt, and the General Secretariat of the Supreme Council for Planning and Development in Kuwait, and work on two tracks:

Q The first track is concerned with studying and analyzing the map of government services in Egypt and Kuwait and ways of developing them. Contains:
- Preparation of restructuring programs for institutions suffering from administrative slack, and chronic organizational problems
- Contribute to the development of incentive policies for state employees and the establishment of criteria for selection, evaluation and training.
- Updating the job descriptions of all government posts in order to develop them to facilitate selection, evaluation and training.
- Building and updating databases of government institutions and agencies in both countries, and linking them in a way that helps to exchange information regarding communities in a fast and efficient manner.
Electronic linking of labor force systems between Egypt and Kuwait ... an important step on the path of digital integration (107)

In May 2019, a Kuwaiti Emir Decree was issued approving the Memorandum of Understanding between the Egyptian and Kuwaiti governments on electronically linking the workforce systems between the two countries. The memorandum stipulated the formation of the Egyptian-Kuwaiti technical committee. Under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), the Ministry of Manpower in Egypt will provide labor capable of working according to the required professions, with the appropriate experience, with the job opportunity offered by the employer, and in accordance with the tests carried out. The memorandum also provides for supplying the exit ports of each party with the names of workers who will cross the border to the other party.

It is noteworthy that the electronic link between the Egyptian Ministry of Manpower and the Ministry of Economic Affairs of Kuwait, will ensure the quality of technical labor required, and reduce the marginal labor, in favor of bringing Egyptian labor needed by the Kuwaiti labor market.

107- Youm 7 (2019) Emiri Decree approving the electronic linking agreement between Egypt and Kuwait, the following link: https://bit.ly/2Xp5hah
Ninth: Media integration

- Establishing an international news agency published in more than one language, with branches on all continents of the world and most active countries, to convey the truthful and professional news and highlight the Egyptian and Kuwaiti opinion and its role in the events industry.
- Attracting Egyptian and Kuwaiti media cadres who work for many news agencies and Western television networks to benefit from their expertise in the weight of the new media network. And deepening the role of the media elite, by instilling the Egyptian and Kuwaiti national awareness of the strategic importance of the other, especially among the new generations, in a way that dries the sources of extremism and hatred of the other. The Agency will be established in two phases. The first phase “construction phase” aims to formulate a mechanism for cooperation between Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) and the Egyptian News Agency (Middle East News Agency), and in the second phase launches the Egyptian - Kuwaiti agency as a separate entity, so that compete at the regional and international level, achieving the desired image of the two countries.

Tenth: Integration in Environmental Protection

Integration in the protection of the environment between Egypt and Kuwait is based on linking the two strategic directions (environmental protection and scientific research mechanisms) so that scientific research contributes to overcome the environmental problems in the region and face the problems of water shortage by supporting the applications and discovery of water-saving and salt-tolerant crop varieties and deployed it, and development of appropriate irrigation and fertilization methods. To face the problems of environmental pollution and climate change through the establishment of one or more models of environmentally friendly cities, as follows:

Environmental Research Integration: Create an eco-friendly city.

Work to create more than a model of cities free of carbon or environmentally friendly, such as Masdar City of the United Arab Emirates, which is an integrated model of what should be a green society free of harmful carbon dioxide emissions. The city should include:

1. Building environmentally friendly buildings Equipped with desalination techniques and waste water recycling, solar cooling, biofuels and other renewable energy technologies.
2. Establishment of a photovoltaic power plant to feed the city with electricity.
3. Establishment of a science and technology institute dedicated to advanced university research in energy and sustainable technologies.
4. Establishing the Natural Environment Protection Agency to ensure the continuity of development and fairness to future generations.

Finally: the international standing

...The product of the integration of visions

Of the proposed integration paths, we find that these tracks constitute a momentum that contributes effectively to raising the shares of both countries on the map of economy and politics. The integration between Egypt and Kuwait emerge in the formation of the international status of both countries stems from good political coordination, which does not depend on unifying positions regarding the fateful issues of the two countries or the nation and issues of freedom from foreign influence, but extends to include close coordination in global conferences, such as those relating to the environment, and women, Development and trade. undoubtedly, the creation of blocs and complementarity duality primarily to create international prestige and occupy greater space in the regional environment. The following are a number of suggestions that may be useful in this regard:

1. Strengthening ties with new emerging powers and blocs such as China, India, Brazil, Turkey, South Africa and South Korea, expanding the scope of movement and independence for foreign policy and increasing and diversifying international partners.
2. Supporting strategic thinking institutions, strengthening the roles of research and study centers, and considering establishing a forum for Egyptian-Kuwaiti strategic dialogue based on managing strategic dialogues, maturing political imagination, and enriching ideas that help decision-makers in order to both countries take its rightful place in their region.

108- Masdar City website: http://masdar.ae/ar
Figure (8): The proposed framework for the mechanism of work of the Egyptian International News Agency Kuwait

**International news agency**

**Stages**

**first stage**

“Construction stage” aims at forming a mechanism for cooperation and coordination of roles between Kuwait News Agency (KUNA)

**second stage**

The Egyptian - Kuwaiti Agency is launched as a separate entity, competing at the regional and international levels, achieving the desired image for the two countries.

**Based on**

- International news agency
- It has branches in all continents of the world and most countries
- Highlight the Egyptian and Kuwaiti opinions and role in the juvenile industry.
- Convey the truthful and professional news
- Attracting Egyptian and Kuwaiti media cadres who work for many Western news agencies and TV networks
- Deepening the role of the media elite in both countries
- Instill the Egyptian and Kuwait national awareness of the strategic importance of the other

Source: Prepared by the researcher.
In this section, we will present a summary of the recommendations of integration between Egypt and Kuwait by introducing a series of proactive steps aimed at supporting decision-makers in the two countries to reach advanced competitive positions on the Global Indicators Map, which will help achieve the vision of the sustainable development of the two countries and achieve excellence through strategic partnership. The following are the most important points of integration:

### Education sector:

1. **Public education**:
   - Unifying the educational curricula between Egypt and Kuwait.
   - Establishment of the Egyptian-Kuwaiti Authority for the Reform and Development of Education. It performs the following functions:
     - Development of the Education Quality Index to measure the quality of educational institutions.
     - Adoption of a cooperative program for reforming reinforciment with the assistance of many international experts.
     - Provide a model for technical education and vocational training similar to apprenticeships in Europe.

2. **University education**
   - The establishment of an Egyptian-Kuwaiti university through two branches in Kuwait and Egypt, and is interested in modern technological specialties to support the vision of development in the two countries.
   - Opening of a branch of Al-Azhar University in Kuwait.

3. **Scientific research**
   - Raise the proportion of allocations of practical research from the GDP in Egypt and Kuwait, to reach the same ratios in developed colleges.
   - The establishment of the Egyptian-Kuwaiti space science program.
   - Interest in supporting, encouraging and funding research and study centers (Think Tank) in both countries.
   - Create new agreements with international companies in technical journals such as Microsoft, Apple, Google, and others.
   - Establishing an Egyptian-Kuwaiti database that includes all theses in all disciplines issued by universities, academics, and researchers.

### Health sector

- Cooperation in the establishment of a new Kuwaiti medical city, which includes branches of Egyptian medical institutions of high classification.
- Participate in the development of educational and training programs for doctors and ends with a standardized test and the issuance of a certificate of specialization for those who succeeded in training.
- Establish a mechanism for the periodic and compulsory licensing of medical facilities following international standards and be in both countries.
- Developing the professional licensing system for the medical team to ensure the necessity of continuous strengthening and making it a condition for renewing the licenses to practice the profession.
- Establishing a unified database between Egypt and Kuwait to assist in the transfer of information, the latest developments, patents, medicines, and treatment systems.
- Apply the international code when recording the causes of death.
- Integration in the development of the pharmaceutical sector:
  - Establishing an incentive structure to encourage investment in the establishment of pharmaceutical raw materials factories.
  - Support for research and development in pharmaceuticals and the publication of new drug patents.
  - Establishing incentive frameworks for Egyptian and Kuwaiti companies to use locally manufactured raw materials in the production of medicine.
Industrial integration and investment

- Establishing mutual industrial zones between Kuwait and Egypt, taking into account the geographical proximity between the industrial zones in both countries with the branches of the targeted Egyptian universities.
- Formation of regional production chains to support origin accumulations in FTAs.
- Establishing an Egyptian• Kuwaiti company for maritime transport, which would benefit from logistical advantages when passing through the Suez Canal and Egyptian• Kuwaiti corridors and ports.

Energy

- It is proposed to activate the linking of electric power projects in the homeland Arab (eight linkage project, Maghreb link project, project Gulf linkage) with linking to each other if the possibility exists. So.
- Joint investment in the establishment of giant projects at the level Use of renewable energy sources. And create and support a special section Renewable Energy and Water Desalination in Science Faculties in Egypt And Kuwait.

Agricultural sector

- Support to the idea of a model of regional tripartite integration between Egypt and Kuwait and related parties. The tripartite model between the financing of the Kuaiti Fund for Giant Agricultural Projects is being established in cooperation with Egyptian experiences in agriculture in Sudan and African countries with abundant fertile agricultural land and available water resources.
- Mapping of the targeted agricultural reclamation in Kuwait based on two axes: increasing the agricultural area and raising the productivity of the land sustainably.
- The need for high efficiency investment in the agricultural sector using improved seeds, modern irrigation systems, and proper land reclamation.
- Standardization of Egyptian• Kuwaiti standards for agricultural products and services.
- Manage and rationalize water uses in agriculture, groundwater development, rainwater harvesting, and flooding.

Intraregional trade

- Reducing customs duties and removing duties and taxes of similar effects.
- Enhancing trade exchange in the field of information technology with the importance of digitizing trade exchange to facilitate import and export operations and accelerate trade between the two countries.
- Promote the movement of goods and people, standardize customs regulations, and gradually liberalize the movement of goods, services, and factors of production between Egypt and Kuwait, and exchange information and trade data to ensure transparency.
- Establishing an Egyptian• Kuwaiti economic council to arbitrate disputes.
- Liberalizing the trade of services between Egypt and Kuwait through external supply and outsourcing and the consequent improvement in the quality of services and reducing the cost.

Tourism sector

- Organizing cruise cruises with luxury cruise ships, linking the Red Sea area with Kuwaiti ports.
- Establishing an Egyptian• Kuwaiti international company specialized in organizing major regional and international conferences and events.
- Attention to increase direct flights and facilitate domestic transport and reduce the cost of Kuwaiti tourists through the issuance of the so-called «comprehensive ticket.»
- Encourage the private sector to mobilize more tourism investments by establishing new resorts and tourist areas.
- Promoting new tourism areas to reach different segments, such as hospital tourism, religious tourism, ecotourism, desert tourism, oases, tourism, conferences, and exhibitions.
- The Ministry of Tourism organizes tourist trips for the Kuwaiti community of students residing in Egypt, and the Ministry of Tourism organizes tourism trips for the Egyptian community working in Kuwait to introduce them to the most important historical landmarks of the two countries.

Institutional development and digital transformation

- Establishing the Egyptian• Kuwaiti Committee for Investigation...
Strategic Decision

1. Institutional Development, this will study and analyze the map of government services in Egypt and Kuwait and ways of developing them.
   - Preparing restructuring programs for institutions suffering from administrative slack and chronic organizational problems.
   - Contribute to the development of incentive policies for state employees and the establishment of criteria for selection, evaluation, and training.
   - Updating the job descriptions of all government jobs to develop them to facilitate selection, evaluation, and training.

2. Digital transformation
   - Holding an annual conference for digital transformation with the participation of both countries under the auspices of the League of the Arab States and the Arab Organization for Administrative Development, through which the weight of experiences in this regard between the Arab countries in general, Egypt and Kuwait, in particular, was targeted.
   - Providing digital consular services for Egyptian and Kuwaiti communities Facilitate procedures for issuing visas and government documents via the World Wide Web.
   - Establishing educational and training satellite channels and virtual universities to create field of artistic, artistic, cultural, media, and enriched expand his horizons.

3. Media integration
   The establishment of an international news agency published in more than one language, with branches on all continents of the world and most of the actors.

4. Environment protection
   - Creating more than one model for carbon-free cities Or environmentally friendly.
   - Building environmentally friendly buildings with desalination technologies; Wastewater recycling, solar cooling, Biofuels and other renewable energy technologies.
   - Establishment of a photovoltaic power plant to feed the city electrical.

5. Enhancing international standing
   - Strengthen relations with new forces and rising blocs such as China, India, Brazil, and South Korea, and increase and diversify international partners.
   - Support strategic institutions of strategic thinking, strengthen the roles of research and studies centers and think about establishing a forum for strategic dialog based on managing strategic dialogs and helping decision-makers to assume the position that suits both countries in their region.
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