Mustanef 2026: Comparative Reading and Action Plan

A desk comparison of three selected Arab sources (Jordan, Egypt and UAE), with an organisational action framework. This is not a survey of 22 countries or a national index; no unsupported leader/emerging categories are issued.

Executive summary

Readiness is not one number. Policy documents, connectivity, verification skills, data authority and decision review are distinct. Comparison helps when it separates known facts from evidence gaps and leads to a bounded, testable action.

Scope and method

Government pages and primary references were reviewed on 8 October 2026. Three documents illustrate differing horizons and editions; this purposive sample is not representative of all Arab countries. No national survey or comparable delivery dataset was collected, so no ranking or causal effect is calculated.

Three sources, not three verdicts on countries

Jordan

Jordan AI Strategy 2023–2027 — An available official document: examine objectives, edition and issuer without inferring implementation levels.

> Further reading: Jordan AI Strategy 2023–2027 — MoDEE Jordan · 2023–2027 · Checked: 8 October 2026

Egypt

National AI Strategy – Second Edition 2025–2030 — An available official document: examine objectives, edition and issuer without inferring implementation levels.

> Further reading: National AI Strategy – Second Edition 2025–2030 — MCIT Egypt · January 2025 · Checked: 8 October 2026

UAE

UAE Strategy for Artificial Intelligence 2031 — An available official document: examine objectives, edition and issuer without inferring implementation levels.

> Further reading: UAE Strategy for Artificial Intelligence 2031 — UAE AI Office · 2031 strategy; file date not event date · Checked: 8 October 2026

Comparing without inventing an index

1. Record document type, date or horizon and issuer.
2. Look for responsibilities, resources and review methods.
3. Write “unknown from this source” where evidence is absent.
4. Do not equate documents with delivered projects or missing data with missing capability.

Published quantitative signal: connectivity is not all of readiness

ITU estimates 2025 Internet use at 94% in high-income and 23% in low-income countries, a 71-percentage-point gap. This compares groups under one definition; it assigns no country an AI score and does not cover all service or skill dimensions.

> Further reading: Facts and Figures 2025: Internet use — ITU · 2025 · Checked: 8 October 2026

An adaptable action plan

1. First: define a task, alternative, baseline and owner.
2. Second: test non-personal learning cases with a stopping criterion.
3. Third: review time, cost, errors and access before expansion.
4. Throughout: log unknowns, verification sources and an appeal route.

Hypothetical worked example

A small organisation wants to summarise public instructions. Baseline: 30 minutes; assistance: 12; review: 10. Total: 22, saving 8 minutes. A serious error pauses this use until corrected. These are learning data, not published DJAIRI outcomes.

Limits and updates

This review can be extended with comparable sources and documented measurements, but this edition is complete as a comparison and action guide. Suggested review is quarterly for sources and immediate when a document or law changes. Seek qualified advice for legal, health or engineering decisions.

> Further reading: Readiness Assessment Methodology — UNESCO · 2023; RAM portal reviewed 2026 · Checked: 8 October 2026

> Further reading: AI Risk Management Framework — NIST · 2023; page reviewed 2026 · Checked: 8 October 2026

Your next step

Institutional DJAIRI material prepared with AI assistance. Learning examples are hypothetical; analysis and recommendations are Mustanef’s. Citing a source does not imply partnership or endorsement.

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