Society 5.0 Readiness Assessment: A Multi-Dimensional Analysis of Kuwait's Digital Transformation Progress

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Abstract. In 2016, Japan presented Society 5.0, a framework that integrates the internet and physical space for human-centric well-being. Using five important metrics (citizen-centricity, personalisation, holistic approach, co-creation, and technology integration), this study evaluates Kuwait's progress towards Society 5.0. Kuwait attains an overall 61% attainment of Society 5.0, with individual metrics ranging from 48-71%, according to the results of a study conducted among 214 respondents around the country. Co-creation has the lowest accomplishment (48%), while the Holistic Approach achieves the best (71%). A key element of Kuwait's objective 2035, the study explores the viability of realising this objective by 2035. Significant demographic differences are shown by our research, which also identifies particular sectors that require enhancement and legislative changes to ensure a seamless transition. Policymakers and other stakeholders in Kuwait can use the critical findings from this study to plan their course towards a super-smart society.

Keywords: Society 5.0, Kuwait Vision 2035, Innovation, Sustainable Development, Digital Transformation, and Holistic Approach

1. Introduction

To improve human well-being and solve societal issues, advanced technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), robotics, and the Internet of Things (IoT) are being smoothly incorporated into everyday life in what is known as Society 5.0, or a super-smart society. This human-centred strategy, which was first implemented by Japan in 2016, seeks to strike a balance between economic growth and the addressing of societal problems such as resource scarcity, population ageing, and climate change. This is consistent with frameworks for e-governance, in which ICT technologies change interactions between citizens and the government to improve institutional trust and service efficiency while lowering corruption. These two important factors support human-centred societies. (Singh D. A., 2023)

Although the idea of Society 5.0 has gained widespread popularity globally, a comprehensive framework for assessing a country's progress towards achieving it remains lacking, particularly in the context of the socioeconomic and political circumstances of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries such as Kuwait. The literature currently in publication frequently discusses the theoretical foundations of Society 5.0 or concentrates on its application in developed nations, which leaves a significant knowledge vacuum about its applicability and quantifiable achievement in emerging economies with different developmental paths.

This study fills this gap by examining Kuwait's preparedness for Society 5.0, a significant undertaking considering that the Society 5.0 paradigm shares core principles with Kuwait Vision 2035, the country's national strategic plan. In particular, this study seeks to:

- Examine the alignment between the principles of Society 5.0 and the strategic objectives of Kuwait Vision 2035.
- Identify and critically analyse the specific obstacles and challenges impeding Kuwait's progress towards achieving Society 5.0 within the framework of Kuwait Vision 2035.
- Develop and apply a robust set of metrics and indicators to quantitatively assess Kuwait's current maturity level in realizing Society 5.0.

Policymakers and stakeholders can benefit from this research's thorough evaluation of Kuwait's current situation and identification of critical areas for strategic intervention. To support informed decision-making for a sustainable and technologically advanced future, it aims to add to the scholarly conversation by putting forth a reproducible approach for assessing Society 5.0 preparedness in various national contexts.

Kuwait is an oil-rich country in the Arab Peninsula, and it is an integral part of the GCC. Kuwait has released a future strategic plan called "Kuwait Vision 2035" (Khaled, 2019). The principles of Society 5.0 are Citizen-Centric, Personalization, Co-creation, Technology Integration, and Holistic Approach. (Deguchi & Sameshima, 2020). To promote a sustainable and affluent society, this national development plan offers a roadmap for the construction of infrastructure, the hiring of qualified labour, and economic diversification. (Khaled, 2019). Kuwait Vision 2035 and Society 5.0 share many key ideas. Kuwait Vision 2035 includes the principles of Society 5.0 (Deguchi & Sameshima, 2020) in the form of 6 pillars (Alkhalaf, 2024; Khaled, 2019).
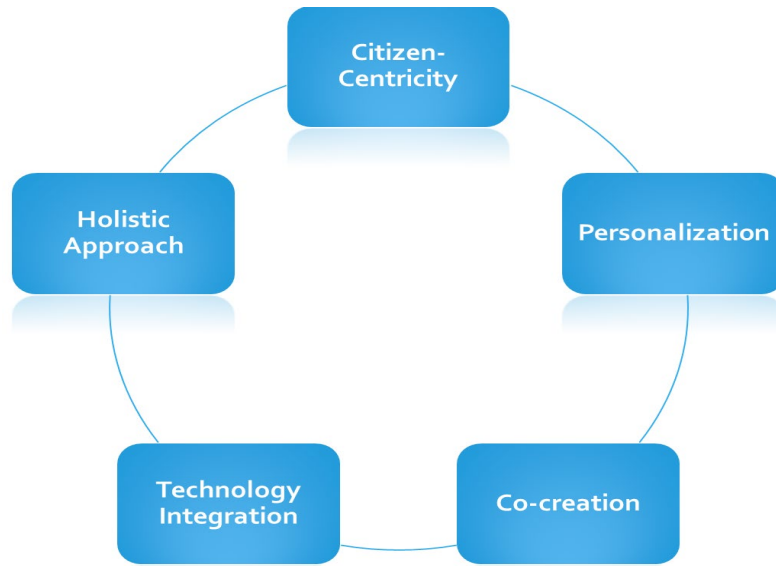
Fig. 1: Principles of Society 5.0 [*(Deguchi & Sameshima, 2020)*]

Fig. 2: Seven Pillars of Kuwait Vision 2035 *(Alkhalaf, 2024)*

Table 1 lists the metrics of Society 5.0 and the seven pillars of Kuwait Vision 2035. It is observed that the attributes of Society 5.0 form a subset of the characteristics of Kuwait Vision 2035.

Cultivating strong public-private collaborations is essential to propelling the innovation ecosystem that serves as the foundation for Society 5.0. To accelerate research and development in critical areas such as artificial intelligence (AI), robotics, and big data, public-private sector cooperation can leverage resources, knowledge, and entrepreneurial spirit. To close the gap between its vision and the reality of a fully integrated Society 5.0 by 2035, Kuwait must confront these obstacles head-on. This analysis aims to provide insight into the possibility of Kuwait achieving Society 5.0.

2. Literature Review

This research examines Kuwait's progress toward achieving Society 5.0 by 2035. We will review the literature relevant to Society 5.0 and other related recent research articles. Society 5.0 was spearheaded by Japan in the name of Super Smart Society in 2016 (Deguchi & Sameshima, 2020).
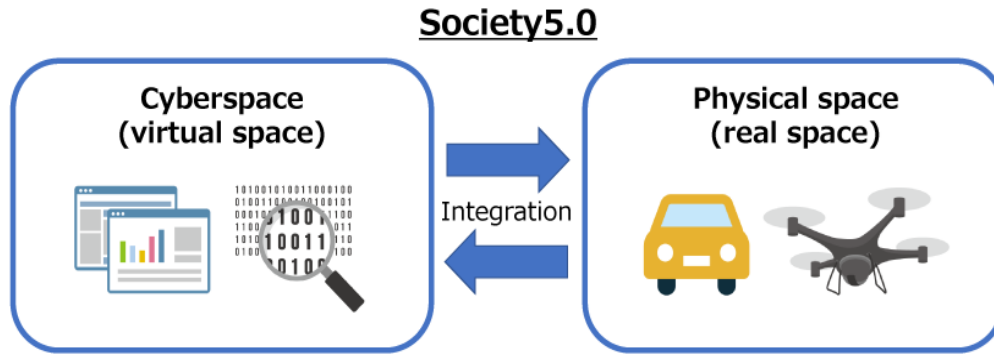
Society5.0

Fig. 3: Personalization, Technology Integration, and Holistic Approach of Society 5.0 *(Kimura, 2020)*

In the same context, (Deguchi & Sameshima, 2020) The book examines the future civilization of 5.0, which blends real and virtual spaces. It delineates fundamental concepts such as the welfare of humans, the fusion of worlds, knowledge-intensive processes, and data-driven decision making. The author aims for economic progress and a high standard of living while striking a balance between technological advances and humanity. It also emphasises how crucial it is for people to retain their autonomy in a world where data is king. The book guides on building a prosperous "super-smart society" that prioritises the welfare of people. Also, the importance of the human-centric approach is emphasised by (Bolukbasi, 2021) Who also discusses the integration of technology and the importance of human innovation and collaboration. Önday highlights the significance of a human-centred society in Society 5.0 (Önday, 2019). Society 5.0 is built on three bases of sustainability, including Economy, Society, and Environment. (Rojas, Peñafiel, Buitrago, & Romero, 2021). The two basic concepts, Technology Integration and Holistic Approach of Society 5.0, are investigated under the title of "Integrating cyberspace and physical space." (Li, Tsigkanos, Jin, Hu, & Ghezzi, 2020). Society 5.0 integrates the virtual and physical worlds to create new values and solutions. (Kimura, 2020). This connection is further supported by empirical research of 552 scientific publications, which identify information, data, and business/services as crucial technology enablers for the establishment of Society 5.0 through sustainable development. (Vasja, Maja, Mirjana Pejić, Oshane, & Polona, 2020)

Audrey et al (Audrey & Paksi, 2021) Discusses Japan's approach to Society 5.0, a technology-based, human-centred society aimed at bridging the gap between humans and technology. Tavares et al (Tavares, Azevedo, & Marque, 2022) We have provided a comprehensive literature survey that describes the combination of Society, Industry, and Education. Challenges while transitioning to a super-smart society of Digital Society 5.0 are also faced by youth, as it is clear in the article by Apdillah et al. (Apdillah, Panjaitan, Stefanny, & Surbakti, 2022) Addresses the challenges in the implementation of Digital Society 5.0. Prasetyo et al (Prasetyo, Damaraji, & Kusumawardani, 2020) Analyses a paperless concept to face the challenges of Society 5.0. Sá et al (Sá, Santos, Serpa, & Ferreira, 2021) Describes the challenges in the design of the digital landscape of a sustainable and eco-friendly future in Society 5.0. Gülen et al (Gülen, Dönmez, & İdil, 2024) Outlined some concerns in moving toward Society 5.0. Gladden has described the key stakeholders of Society 5.0 (Gladden, 2019).
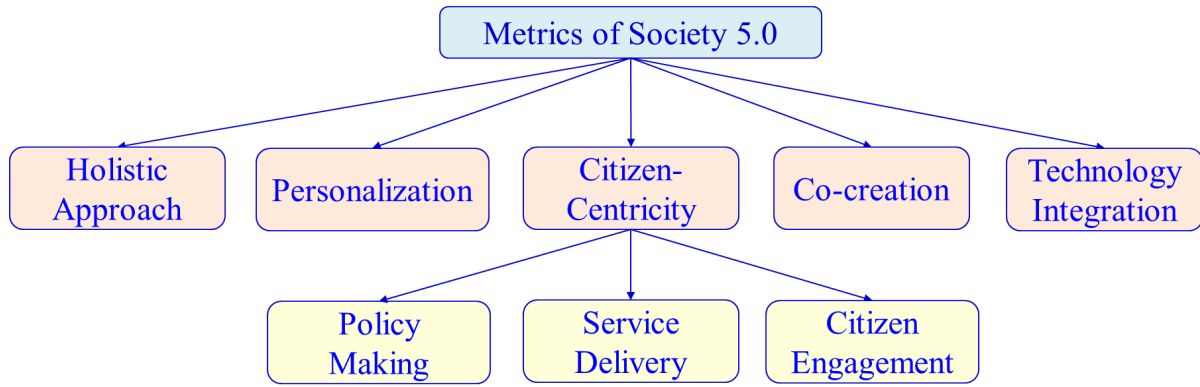
Fig. 4: Metrics of Society 5.0 *(Deguchi & Sameshima, 2020)*

3. Predicting whether Kuwait will achieve Society 5.0 by 2035

Society 5.0, introduced by the Japanese Government in 2016, envisions a future where cutting-edge technology like AI and robotics seamlessly integrates with daily life to improve human well-being (Audrey & Paksi, 2021; Mutambik, Lee, Almuqrin, & Zhang, 2023). This "human-centred" approach goes beyond automation, tackling challenges like resource depletion and climate change. (Gülen, Dönmez, & İdil, 2024). Although Kuwait Vision 2035 and Society 5.0 share many key ideas, there are still significant obstacles in the way of Kuwait's ambitious objective of reaching Society 5.0 by 2035. Modern infrastructure needs to be upgraded with a long-term strategy and significant funding in order to accommodate cutting-edge technologies like AI and IoT. This is consistent with the report. (Zhu, 2022) The United Nations emphasises the critical role that infrastructure development plays in promoting economic growth and technological innovation. Similar to this, a thorough reform of the educational system is required to give workers the specialised skills required by Society 5.0, including the ability to analyse data, think critically, and solve problems in a tech-driven environment.

By carefully examining the congruence between the strategic goals outlined in Kuwait Vision 2035 and the fundamental ideas of Society 5.0, this study explores this important query. Can Kuwait realistically achieve the ambitious goal of transitioning to a Society 5.0 model by 2035?

This research will conduct a comprehensive evaluation of elements such as technological investment, human capital development, and infrastructure modernisation. Through a comprehensive evaluation of potential obstacles as well as alignment, this study seeks to provide insightful information on Kuwait's chances of reaching Society 5.0 by 2035.

Table 1: Society 5.0 and Kuwait Vision 2035

Five Principles of Society 5.0 (Deguchi & Sameshima, 2020)	**Seven pillars of Kuwait Vision 2035** (Alkhalaf, 2024; Khaled, 2019)
1. Citizen-Centricity	1. Global Positioning
2. Personalisation	2. High Quality Healthcare
3. Holistic Approach	3. Creative Human Capital
4. Co-creation	4. Sustainable Living Environment
5. Technology Integration	5. Quality, Reliable Infrastructure
	6. Sustainable Diversified Economy
	7. Effective Government Administration

4. Research Methodology

Kuwait Vision 2035, the country's strategic plan, is based on the ideas of Society 5.0. Therefore, fulfilling the principles of Society 5.0 is essential to the successful implementation of Kuwait Vision 2035. In order to determine whether it is feasible to achieve Society 5.0 by 2035, the following research questions are considered:

R1: What are the metrics and their indicators to measure Society 5.0?

R2: What are the effective methods to implement Society 5.0?

R3: What is the maturity level of Kuwait in achieving Society 5.0?

The goal of this study is to offer a thorough understanding of Kuwait's transition to Society 5.0 by answering these research issues. Policymakers, stakeholders, and businesses will benefit significantly from the insights acquired as they collaborate to move the service sector towards a competitive, technologically advanced, and citizen-centric future. The research questions offer insightful analysis and recommendations to stakeholders and policymakers of Kuwait to design its roadmap towards Kuwait Vision 2025.

In order to better comprehend Kuwait's current service environment and its preparedness for Society 5.0, the following hypotheses will be used in this study to investigate citizen perceptions:

H1: Citizen-Centric Satisfaction
- Hypothesis: In terms of Citizen-Centricity, Kuwaiti nationals are content and happy with what they have.
- Rationale: Citizen-centricity, or giving individuals' needs and preferences priority in service delivery, is a fundamental tenet of Society 5.0. This hypothesis examines whether Kuwaiti individuals perceive the existing services as citizen-centric, and if so, how satisfied they are with the overall emphasis on their needs.

H2: Holistic Approach to Online Services
- Hypothesis: Kuwaiti nationals think that the country's online services (utilities and other amenities) use a holistic approach.
- Rationale: A smooth and integrated online service experience is the focus of Society 5.0. This hypothesis assesses the degree to which citizens believe that the online services available today provide a comprehensive experience that unifies diverse service offerings on a single platform.

H3: Room for Improvement in Personalization and Co-Creation
- Hypothesis: Kuwaiti nationals feel there is room for development when it comes to co-creation and personalisation.
- Rationale: Society 5.0 personalisation enables services to be customised to meet the needs of each individual. Co-creation entails the involvement of citizens in the planning and execution of services. The purpose of this hypothesis is to investigate whether the public believes that co-creation and personalisation of services should progress further.

H4: Technological Integration of the Online Service Portal
- Hypothesis: The online service portals of all government and private institutions of Kuwait are integrated under one umbrella.
- Rationale: The integration of technology is key to Society 5.0. The purpose of this hypothesis is to investigate how citizens perceive the integration of cutting-edge technology, such as

artificial intelligence (AI) and data analytics, into the current online service portal, which is crucial for a Society 5.0 environment.

Although the idea of Society 5.0 has become quite popular around the world, there is still a lack of a thorough framework for evaluating a country's progress towards realising it. There are several foreseen roadblocks and multiple unforeseen obstacles. The study aims to illuminate Kuwait's position in achieving Kuwait Vision 2035 through the lens of Society 5.0. It explores whether Kuwait can achieve this ambitious goal by 2035. One major obstacle is a lack of understanding of Society 5.0 principles and how they apply to Kuwait. By carefully analysing the foundational principles of Society 5.0 and investigating how well they correspond with the national development objectives delineated in Kuwait Vision 2035, this study seeks to close this knowledge gap.

Kuwait's road towards achieving Society 5.0 offers a compelling potential for a service industry that is more technologically sophisticated, citizen-centric, and efficient. This study project explores this path of transformation to offer insightful information that will help make well-informed decisions and expedite progress. This study is important for Kuwait's service industry in the following ways:

Exploring the strengths and limitations of Kuwait in Society 5.0 is crucial for understanding the limitations and attaining the Kuwait Vision 2025. Summing up, Kuwait's service sector will significantly benefit from this research endeavour. This study can help ensure that citizens in the future have more seamless, personalised, and technologically sophisticated service experiences by offering a detailed roadmap while achieving Society 5.0.

Using a survey-based methodology, a quantitative research strategy was used to evaluate Kuwait's preparedness for Society 5.0 thoroughly. The research strategy, data collection methods, instrument creation and validation, and statistical analysis methodologies used are all covered in detail in this section.

4.1 Research Design and Participants

Kuwaiti residents' opinions on the current status of Society 5.0 metrics were gathered for this study using a cross-sectional survey design. A sample of 214 respondents from all around Kuwait was given a structured questionnaire. They were divided into several demographic groups based on age and work status: middle-aged people (26–50 years: 50%), seniors (51+ years: 15%), students (30%), unemployed (15%), and retirees (10%). To guarantee statistical rigour and representativeness, the sample size was determined using Cochran's Formula with finite population correction (Cochran, 1977). The following criteria were used with a target population of roughly 1,500,000 Kuwaiti residents who are 18 years of age or older (Public Authority for Civil Information, 2023):

- Confidence Level: 95% (Z=1.96)
- Margin of Error: 6.7% (e=0.067)
- Proportion of Maximum Variability: p=0.5 (conservative estimate)

4.2 Data Collection Procedures

To reduce digital bias, a mixed-method approach was used, integrating offline paper-based data collection in public spaces and workplaces with online surveys (Google Forms). A 57% response rate was obtained using this method, which is in line with regional socio-technical research criteria. The acquisition of ethical permission (KU-CLS-25-04-07) guaranteed participant confidentiality, informed consent, and safe data handling.

4.3 Survey Instrument Development

The five Society 5.0 metrics (citizen-centricity, personalisation, holistic approach, co-creation, and technology integration) identified by the Hitachi-UTokyo Laboratory framework served as the foundation for the questionnaire's development. Specific indicators drawn from the body of current literature and tailored to Kuwait's circumstances were used to operationalise each statistic.

4.4 Statistical Analysis

Kuwait's adherence to Society 5.0 criteria was assessed using the K-Nearest Neighbours (K-NN) technique with Euclidean, Manhattan, and Minkowski distance metrics. Because of its ability to analyse multi-dimensional, non-linear connections found in Society 5.0 metrics, K-NN was chosen. Because it is non-parametric, it can be dynamically adjusted to intricate patterns in the replies of citizen surveys, including the interplay between technological integration, personalisation, and citizen-centricity. In order to enable accurate classification of attainment levels among populations, distance metrics were employed to quantify Kuwait's progress in comparison to international norms (such as Estonia's e-governance).
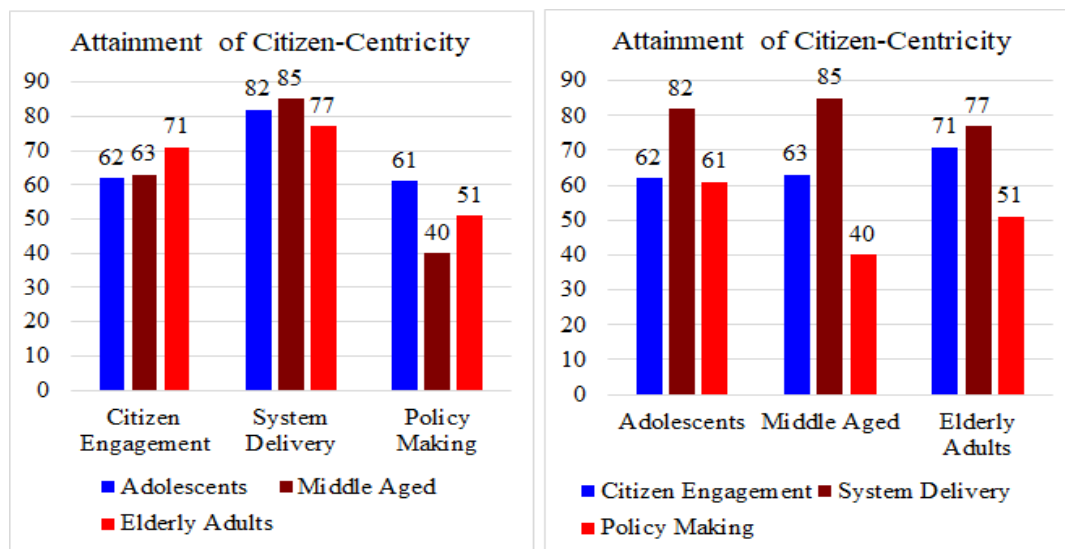
5. Results and Discussion

Fig. 5: Attainment of Citizen-Centricity

One of the significant findings of the research is Kuwait's attainment of "Citizen-Centricity". See Figure 5. Adolescents, middle-aged and elderly adults classify the data. The report reveals that there is only a moderate success in achieving "Citizen-Centricity". Among the three parameters, Policy Making, Service Delivery, and Citizen Engagement, the "Service Delivery" is better attained than "Policy Making".
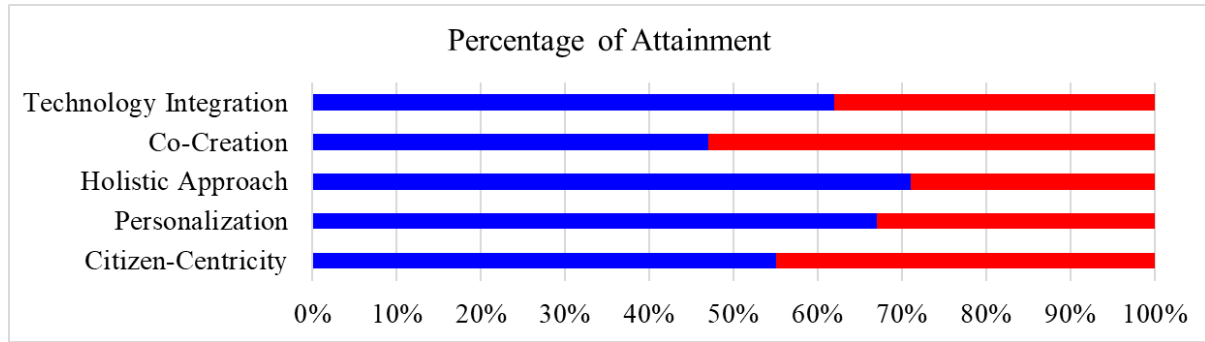
Fig. 6: Percentage of Attainment

Figure 6 demonstrates the percentage of attainment in each of the 5 domains. Among the five domains, the best performance is in "Holistic Approach" and the worst performance is in "Co-Creation". The overall performance is between 48% and 71%.

Figure 7 displays the attainment of Society 5.0 by four distinct communities: students, employed, unemployed, and retired. The numbers in Figure 7 are percentages. Among the four exclusive communities, employed individuals are the most pessimistic, while retired individuals are the most optimistic about Kuwait's attainment of Society 5.0.
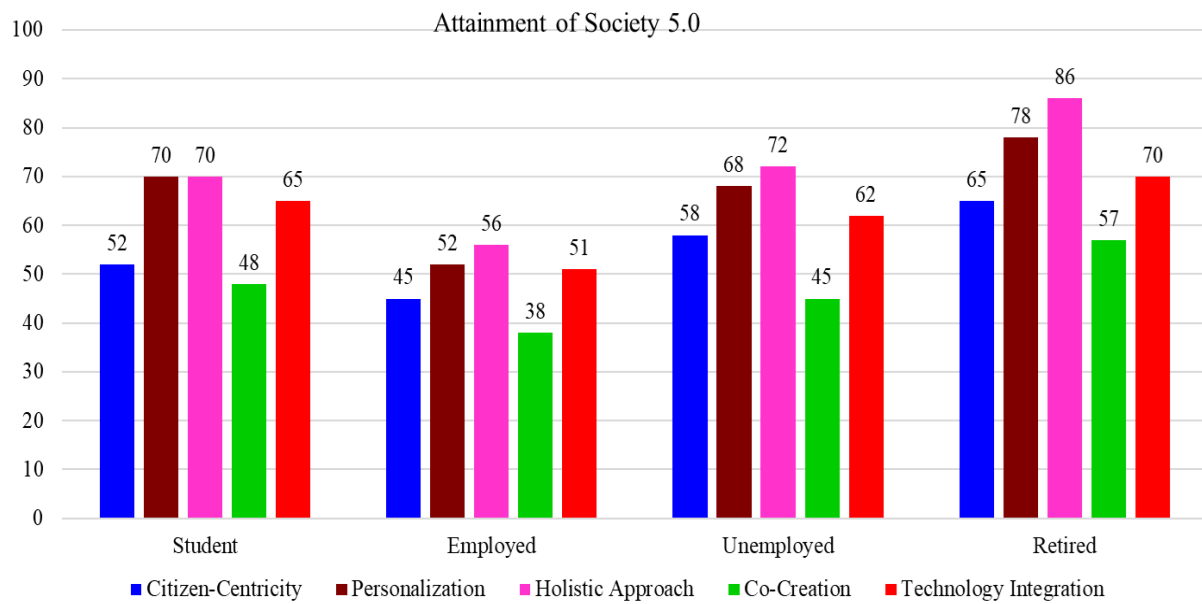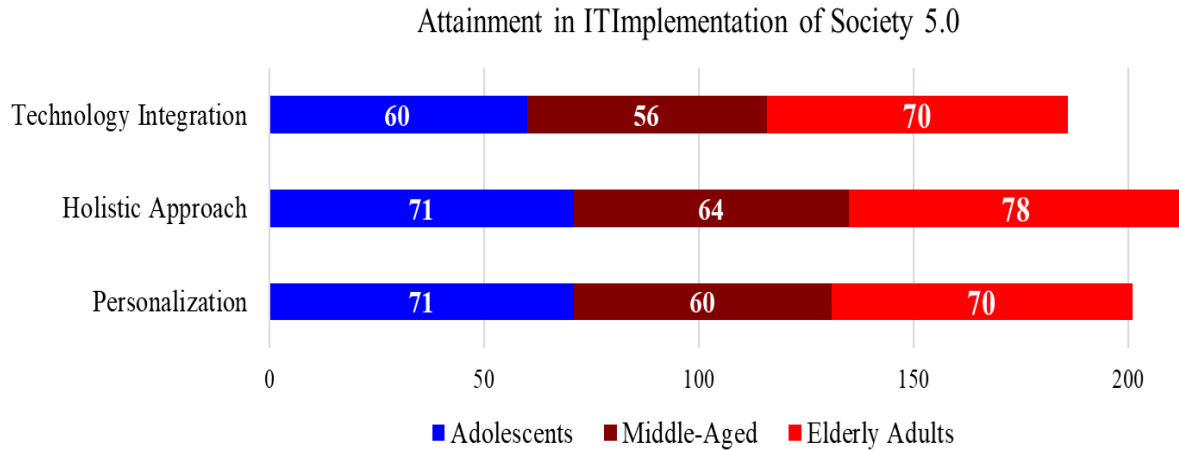

Fig. 7: Attainment of society 5.0

Fig. 8: Kuwait's attainment in the implementation of Society 5.0

The implementation of Society 5.0 consists of the three domains: Technology Integration, Holistic Approach and Personalisation. Figure 8 illustrates the attainment in the implementation of Society 5.0 by three different mutually exclusive communities: adolescents, middle-aged adults, and elderly adults. Among the three domains, "Holistic Approach" is better attained in the IT implementation. There is room for improvement in the domains "Technology Integration" and "Personalisation".

Kuwait's present position across the five Society 5.0 metrics is revealed by analysing survey data from 214 Kuwaiti respondents. There are notable differences between metrics and demographic categories.

5.1 Overall Society 5.0 Attainment

With individual metric performance ranging from 48% to 71%, Kuwait exhibits a moderate overall accomplishment of Society 5.0 at 61%. While pointing out particular areas that call for strategic action, this study supports the viability of reaching Society 5.0 by 2035 as described in Kuwait Vision 2035.

5.2 Individual Metric Performance

Analysis shows that there is a substantial difference among subdomains in Citizen-Centricity (63% total achievement). With the highest score of 71%, "System Delivery" demonstrated how satisfied citizens were with the functionality of the current services. However, with a lower score of 51%, "Policy Making" indicated that citizens were not as involved in upstream policy processes. "Citizen Engagement" performed moderately, indicating demographic differences between age groups and supporting H1 (Citizen-Centric Satisfaction).

The holistic approach, which has the highest performance statistic (71%), among all demographics, performed the best, supporting H2 (Holistic Online Services). The high score indicates that citizens have a favourable opinion of integrated service delivery, with older adults (those over 51) expressing an exceptionally high level of gratitude for centralised access to pension and healthcare systems [*Aurimas Morkvėnas,2025*].

The most notable shortcoming is seen in Co-Creation (48%), which directly supports H3 (Room for Improvement in Personalisation and Co-Creation). The low score indicates inadequate institutional frameworks for public participation in service design. With an especially low score of 42%, unemployed respondents may not be included in decision-making processes.

Technology Integration: Individual demographic groups perform very differently; younger people (18–25 years old) achieve 65%, while middle-aged adults achieve 58%. This variable supports H4

(Technological Integration) by reflecting changes in digital literacy and expectations between generations.

Personalisation: Performs mediocrely with significant demographic variances, mainly impacting groups with physical disabilities and those with limited access to digital technology.

5.3 Demographic Analysis

Age-based Variations:

- Young folks (18–25 years old): Better digital competency leads to higher satisfaction with technology integration (65%).
- Middle-aged persons (26–50 years): The lowest overall satisfaction (58%), perhaps as a result of regular public service users' greater service expectations, is shown among this group.
- Seniors (over 51): Because of the centralised service benefits, they have the highest respect for the holistic approach.

Employment Status Variations:

- Employed individuals: The lowest overall Society 5.0 perception (55%), probably as a result of first-hand encounters with disjointed tax and healthcare portals
- Retirees: Prioritising accessibility over flawless integration was the reason for the highest satisfaction (68%).
- Students: Comfort level with the focus on technology integration is moderate.
- Unemployed: Exclusion from participatory procedures is indicated by very low Co-Creation scores (42%).

5.4 Hypothesis Validation

H1 (Citizen-Centric Satisfaction): SUPPORTED - Despite notable subdomain variances, citizens express a moderate level of satisfaction (63%) with citizen-centric services.

H2 (Holistic Online Services): STRONGLY SUPPORTED - Strong public support for comprehensive service integration is indicated by the highest metric performance (71%).

H3 (Room for Improvement in Personalisation and Co-Creation): STRONGLY SUPPORTED - The lowest score of 48% for Co-Creation underlines the need for significant improvement.

H4 (Technological Integration): PARTIALLY SUPPORTED - Moderate performance with notable demographic differences, especially across age groups.

5.5 Statistical Significance and Implications

The results show statistically significant differences across measures and demographics, offering strong support for focused policy changes. With an overall attainment of 61%, Kuwait appears to be on track to reach Society 5.0 by 2035, provided that noted shortcomings, specifically in Co-Creation processes and gaps in Technology Integration for particular demographics, are addressed.

With a moderate overall Society 5.0 attainment of 61%, Kuwait is positioned favourably within the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) region, but it also identifies areas that require strategic improvement. Kuwait's success in its digital transformation (Do Bui Xuan Cuong et al. 2025) path shows both potential and challenges when compared to worldwide standards. Similar to projects in the UAE's TAMM platform and Estonia's e-governance framework, Kuwait's successful integration of government services is reflected in its strong performance in the Holistic Approach measure (71%).

This is consistent with the achievements of e-governance, where centralised platforms simplify services, hence boosting public confidence and decreasing bureaucratic corruption. (Singh D. A., 2023), which is in line with global best practices observed in leading digital economies. This points to a strong basis for future Society 5.0 advancements.

A critical examination, however, identifies important difficulties. In stark contrast to Estonia's inclusive design principles, Kuwait's lowest performance in Co-Creation (48%) highlights its most significant obstacle. It is consistent with regional trends where citizen participation in service design is yet underdeveloped. Similarly, the experience of the Pacitan Regency demonstrates that "local governments are required to move to technology as a basis for the services provided to the community, even though the readiness of the existing apparatus is not yet completely ready. (Rizki Anugrah, Ardhana Januar, & Sunarto, 2023). Additionally, there is a significant demographic digital divide, with young adults integrating technology at a rate of 65% compared to middle-aged adults' 58%. This is a worldwide issue that calls for focused intervention. Employment status disparities are also noticeable, with employed people (55%) expressing less satisfaction than retirees (68%), most likely as a result of their frequent use of disjointed government portals.

By offering the first thorough empirical evaluation of its preparedness in a GCC setting and confirming a five-metric framework (Citizen-Centricity, Personalisation, Holistic Approach, Co-creation, and Technology Integration) in an emerging economy, this study adds to the body of literature on Society 5.0. With dimensions like Holistic Approach being more attainable than Co-Creation in some cultural contexts, the results lend credence to the idea that Society 5.0 implementation varies. One important theoretical contribution is this comprehension of how national features impact development.

The implementation of digital literacy initiatives for middle-aged individuals, the development of citizen councils to promote co-creation, and the integration of disparate government portals should be the immediate policy objectives in light of these findings. Strategically, Kuwait should speed technological integration with an emphasis on human-centred design, develop interventions tailored to specific demographics, and establish a formal institutional framework for public engagement. Kuwait's 61% total attainment puts it in a position to meet its Society 5.0 targets by 2035, but only if the crucial Co-Creation gap is closed.

Several constraints need to be noted. The cross-sectional design only records one point in time, and the sample size of 214 respondents can restrict generalisability. The study's concentration on Kuwait limits direct comparability with other countries, and the convenience sampling approach may introduce bias towards more tech-savvy residents. Last but not least, self-reported opinions might not accurately reflect actual implementation levels. Therefore, future studies should investigate long-term changes, compare various GCC nations, and create objective metrics to support perceptual evaluations. Additionally, qualitative research may shed more light on the institutional and cultural elements affecting these results.

6. Conclusion

Kuwait achieves a moderate 61% overall attainment, with notable differences across the five core metrics and demographic groupings, according to this study, which offers the first thorough empirical assessment of Society 5.0 preparedness in a Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) setting. The analysis of 214 Kuwaiti nationals from six governorates paints a complex picture of the advancements made in digital transformation. While Co-Creation (48%) is the most notable shortcoming, suggesting a lack of adequate means for citizen participation in service design, Kuwait has the most outstanding performance in Holistic Approach (71%), demonstrating successful service integration. Important insights are revealed by demographic analysis: pensioners prioritise accessibility over flawless integration, expressing the highest level of happiness (68%), whereas employed people express the lowest level of satisfaction (55%), probably as a result of their frequent interaction with fragmented

government websites. These results demonstrate the intricate relationship between demographic traits and Society 5.0 perceptions, while also validating all four research hypotheses.

By proving the framework's suitability in developing nations with unique sociocultural traits and offering empirical proof of demographic differences in technology adoption, this study theoretically enhances the Society 5.0 literature. It backs up the idea that demographic-specific tactics are necessary for successful implementation. Kuwait's overall attainment of 61% puts it in a position to reach Society 5.0 by 2035, provided that noted weaknesses are fixed. Establishing institutional channels for co-creation, providing digital literacy programs for middle-aged individuals, and integrating disjointed government portals should be top objectives right now. Creating demographic-specific service delivery methods, investing in AI and data analytics using human-centred design principles, and creating comprehensive frameworks for citizen involvement should be the main goals of long-term strategic efforts.

Although Kuwait has a strong foundation for Society 5.0, the results offer policymakers practical insights that show that significant adjustments in public engagement are required. The differences in demographics emphasise how crucial inclusive design is to closing the digital gap. By offering the first empirical evaluation in a GCC context and illustrating how national features influence digital transformation, this study also closes a significant gap in the academic literature. Future research ought to examine long-term alterations, carry out comparison analyses throughout the GCC, and create objective metrics to support perceptual evaluations.

In summary, Kuwait is facing both opportunities and challenges as it moves towards Society 5.0. While exposing areas that need strategic action, namely the Co-Creation deficit and demographic gaps, the moderate 61% achievement shows significant progress. Building on the solid foundation of service integration while promoting a more inclusive, citizen-centred transformation is essential to realising Vision 2035. This study highlights that Society 5.0 is a thorough transition that necessitates addressing institutional, cultural, and demographic issues while offering a path for Kuwait and insightful information for other emerging countries. Kuwait may achieve its goals and become a regional leader by resolving these shortcomings.

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