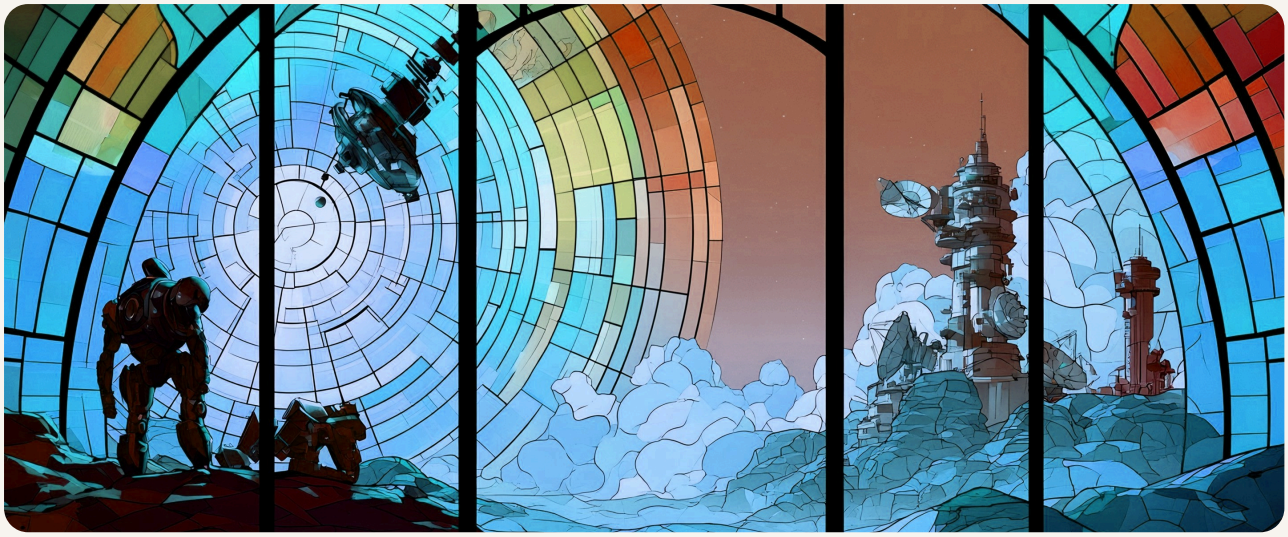


Sector guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Defense

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

The factories, ranges and machines that protect everything else Jordan builds. This guide sets out defense in Jordan, its link to the infrastructure singularity, every relevant project in Jordan's PPP pipeline and the ways a partner can take part.

PROJECTS
9 in Jordan's pipeline

FORWARD INVESTMENT
About $10m

PREPARED BY
Saad I. Sahawneh

DATE
November 6, 2026

CONTENTS

Inside **this guide**

01	The sectors behind the $86 billion	3
02	Introduction	4
03	The $500 trillion rebuild	5
04	Defense and the singularity	6
05	Jordan’s $86 billion and Aqaba’s $46 billion	7
06	Why Jordan	8
07	Artificial intelligence	9
08	Robotics	10
09	Tokenization	11
10	Small PPPs in parallel	12
11	PPP research labs	13
12	Unsolicited proposals	14
13	Flagship projects	15
14	Projects in Jordan’s pipeline	16
15	New industries	17
16	Opportunities for partners	18
17	The road to the singularity	19
18	Jordan PPP guides	20
19	About Jordan PPP	21
20	Sources	22

JORDAN'S SECTORS

The sectors behind **Jordan's $86 billion**

Jordan is investing in and advancing 23 sectors at once, from solar, water and mining to tourism, health and digital. Together their projects make up the $86 billion PPP and infrastructure opportunity, $46 billion of it anchored in Aqaba. This guide covers one of them, Defense, highlighted below.

SECTOR	PROJECTS	FORWARD INVESTMENT
Oil, Gas and Power	18	$15.1bn
Tourism	42	$13.8bn
Urban Development	16	$12.8bn
Green Hydrogen	5	$10.6bn
Transport	24	$8.1bn
Water	18	$6.7bn
Fertilizers and Chemicals	9	$6.5bn
Ports and Logistics	10	$3.6bn
Manufacturing	17	$2.4bn
Storage and Grids	9	$1.4bn
Mining and Minerals	14	$1.2bn
Health	11	$986m
Wastewater and Reuse	13	$946m
Nuclear Energy	2	$835m
Agriculture and Food	12	$400m
Solar Power	4	$326m
Digital and AI	5	$243m
Circular Economy	12	$189m
Wind Power	3	$186m
Pharmaceuticals	5	$128m
Creative Industries	3	$47m
Defense	**1**	**$10m**
Education and Skills	2	$7m
All sectors	**255**	**about $86.3bn**

Forward investment counts each project once, in its home sector, and leaves out projects already delivered. Every sector has its own guide in this collection.

INTRODUCTION

Jordan's **defense industry**

Jordan's defense industry grew around one institution. The Jordan Design and Development Bureau (JODDB), formerly the King Abdullah II Design and Development Bureau (KADDB), was set up by Royal Decree on August 24, 1999 to give the Jordan Armed Forces a technical capability at home. Ten years later it opened a defense industrial park in Mafraq.

The park covers 3,800 dunums at Al Khalidiyah, where Jordan Light Vehicle Manufacturing builds patrol and armored vehicles and a joint venture with ASELSAN makes night vision and thermal imaging equipment. In October 2022 Jordan opened the Middle East's first test site for drones, counter-drone systems and electronic warfare, and SOFEX 2026 brought 350 exhibiting companies to Aqaba.

The next phase is autonomous, software-led and built at larger scale. A PPP can deliver the factories, test ranges, maintenance centers and protection services around that production, while product sales stay under procurement, licensing and export control rules. This guide sets out where the sector stands, the projects in the Jordan PPP project register, and the opportunities it opens as infrastructure moves towards the singularity.

3,800	Dunums of the defense industrial park at Al Khalidiyah in Mafraq, inaugurated in September 2009.
15	Agreements JODDB signed with international, Arab and local companies at SOFEX 2026 in Aqaba.
350	Exhibiting companies at SOFEX 2026, from 38 exhibiting countries, with 400 official delegations.
400+	Standard tests the bureau's test center is accredited to perform by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service.

THE $500 TRILLION REBUILD

A century of infrastructure **reaches the end of its life**

Most of the roads, bridges, power plants, water networks, ports and airports the world runs on were built in the last hundred years, and much of that stock is wearing out at the same time. Rebuilding and running the world's infrastructure will take about $500 trillion over the next fifty years, the largest investment humanity will make in that time.

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) will carry a large share of it, because governments cannot fund, build and run the rebuild alone, and the private sector cannot do it without them. The next generation of infrastructure will carry a software layer specified alongside the concrete. Assets will monitor their own condition, predict their own failures and schedule their own maintenance, and fleets of machines will raise them with very few human hands involved.

	$300T	to build the physical assets: roads, rail, ports, grids, water, cities, schools and hospitals
+	$150T	to operate and maintain them across the life of each concession
+	$50T	for the sensors, compute and robotics that will sit inside them, the share of the rebuild that venture capital can fund
=	**$500T**	**in total to rebuild and run the world's infrastructure over the next fifty years**

When a port knows what the rail line is carrying before it arrives, a water utility prices its pumping energy against the grid in real time, and every contract and drawing sits in one connected record, the built world starts to behave as one system. Joined across borders, the world's roads, grids, ports, water networks, data centers and satellites become one globally connected, superintelligent computer. Defense protects that computer, because a rebuilt world of connected ports, grids and water networks needs sensors, inspection and cover from drones for as long as it runs.

THE SINGULARITY

Autonomy that protects **the singularity**

The infrastructure singularity is the point where roads, grids, ports and water networks become one connected, intelligent system, built by robotics, run by artificial intelligence and financed by tokenization. A system that connected needs protecting, and the machines that protect it come from the same factories and the same software.

Autonomous systems are moving from prototypes to large-scale production. The sensors, drones and control software that watch a border can also inspect a pipeline, read a power line and survey a port. Jordan already builds and tests these machines, and its $86 billion of projects will need them for decades. A factory that serves defense customers can serve the operators of civil infrastructure with the same engineers.

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. Drone inspection is close to that point today: one flight over one pipeline can be planned in days and its results measured at once. Human control and clear accountability belong in every design from its first day.

How defense connects to the singularity

Artificial intelligence	Helps autonomous systems navigate, sense and report with less human workload. JODDB has named AI-supported threat detection as an area for investment, and the same software can read sensor feeds across a port or a power plant.
Robotics	Uncrewed aircraft and ground vehicles inspect pipelines, tanks and perimeters at lower risk to people, while robotic welding and assembly let a plant build in larger numbers.
Tokenization	A defense industrial park earns rent and utility charges for decades. Tokenized stakes in those civil assets can open ownership to screened investors, limited to buildings and utilities.
Autonomy	Machines that keep working in remote places change how long-distance infrastructure is watched and repaired, from desert pipelines to water conveyors.
Resilience	Protection and inspection supplied as a service keep ports, power plants, water systems and data centers running through disruption.

JORDAN AND AQABA

An $86 billion pipeline **to start with**

Jordan has more than 250 PPP and infrastructure projects in development, worth about $86 billion, of which $46 billion is anchored in Aqaba, Jordan's only port and its gateway to the Red Sea.

$86 billion
of PPP and infrastructure projects in development across Jordan

$46 billion
anchored in Aqaba, inside the Aqaba Special Economic Zone

9
projects in this guide

$10m
forward investment in the sector's own projects

1
of them in or linked to Aqaba

Defense is a small slice of Jordan's $86 billion by its own projects, led by UAV manufacturing at Al-Dhlail, and its reach is far wider. Every port, power plant, pipeline and water system in the pipeline will need inspection and protection, and Aqaba's $46 billion concentrates many of those assets around one port. Aqaba also hosts SOFEX, which gives the sector its regional meeting point every two years.

WHY JORDAN

Why Jordan **for defense**

Jordan combines a defense bureau with more than 25 years of history, an industrial park built for the sector, a working test site, a regional exhibition and a law that lets companies propose projects.

JODDB	The bureau runs engineering, manufacturing and programs groups and a commercial investment arm, and it partners with over 15 Jordanian companies and with universities on counter-drone systems.
Industrial estates	The Mafraq park is a free zone specialized in defense industries and vehicle manufacturing, and the Industrial Gate Free Zone at Al-Dhlail, about 50 kilometres from Amman, is run by a JODDB subsidiary.
Testing	A UKAS-accredited test center and a test site for drones, counter-drone systems and electronic warfare let manufacturers certify products in the Kingdom.
SOFEX in Aqaba	The exhibition returns to Aqaba every two years. Its 2026 edition drew representation from 75 countries and gave JODDB a platform for 15 agreements.
Real demand	In April 2026 the armed forces reported dealing with 281 missiles and drones over five weeks of regional escalation, and said they had developed an integrated system against drones.
The PPP law	PPP Law No. 19 of 2023 sets out how projects are prepared and tendered, and allows private parties to propose projects directly under Article 15.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

AI designs, structures **and runs it**

A PPP takes about seven years from concept to financial close and costs roughly 10% of capex to structure. Almost all of that work is documents and models, which is the work AI does well.

When the cost of intelligence approaches zero, the cost of preparing a project falls with it. Feasibility studies, cost plans, risk matrices, financial models and tender documents can be produced and tested in days, and contracts drafted and stress-tested in hours. Once an asset is running, the same intelligence operates it: a digital twin models the asset in real time, sensors report wear and faults early, and maintenance follows the data.

Jordan arrives late to PPP software, and that is an advantage. With few legacy systems to migrate off, AI-native tools can be built from the ground up.

What it means for defense

For defense in Jordan, AI is the core of the product and the factory. It lets drones and ground vehicles navigate, sense and report with less human workload, and lets engineers test designs in simulation before a prototype is built. JODDB has named AI-supported threat detection and swarm countermeasures as investment areas. On a PPP, the same software can read sensor feeds across a port or a power plant, with human control in every design.

What can be built

Sensor fusion	Software that combines radar, camera and radio feeds around a port or a plant and flags what operators should check.
Fault finder	Computer vision that reads drone images of pipelines, tanks and lines and sends each fault to the maintenance team.
Fleet planner	Models that predict when vehicles and aircraft need service, so depots keep more of a fleet available.
Design in simulation	Tools that test airframes, sensors and software virtually, shortening the path from design to a tested prototype.

ROBOTICS

Robots build it **and keep it running**

Most of the $500 trillion of infrastructure due over the next fifty years will be built by machines, and people will design, train and supervise those machines.

Autonomous software combined with autonomous machines produces autonomous infrastructure. Construction robots, drones and modular factories already raise structures with far fewer people on site, and the machines then stay with the asset to inspect, clean and repair it.

Robotics also changes who can compete. A small company with the right machines can build what once needed a thousand-person contractor, and it can prove its method on a pilot before anyone asks for a track record, which opens PPP work to new companies.

What it means for defense

Robotics changes both the product and the factory. Uncrewed aircraft and ground vehicles can inspect pipelines, tanks, roofs and perimeters across Jordan's deserts at lower risk to people. Robotic welding, assembly and testing let a plant in Mafraq or Al-Dhlail build in larger numbers to the same standard every time. A manufacturer that makes machines this way can train young Jordanian engineers and technicians to build, run and repair them.

What can be built

Pipeline patrols	Long-range drones that fly set routes over pipelines and conveyors and report leaks, damage and encroachment.
Perimeter rovers	Ground robots that patrol the fences of ports, plants and depots under an operator's supervision.
Robotic production	Welding, composite layup and assembly cells that raise the output and consistency of a factory.
Automated test lanes	Rigs at a shared range that test sensors, motors and airframes around the clock and record every result.

TOKENIZATION

Tokenization finances it **and opens its ownership**

A PPP absorbs capital over four years and releases it over thirty. Today's investors expect to enter and exit easily, and tokenization gives them that option.

A concession is a long-dated, contracted, inflation-linked cash flow, the kind of asset a token represents well and an ordinary investor has rarely been able to hold directly. Tokenization lets a small pilot be funded by a few hundred investors, with returns paid automatically from the asset's own revenue.

The rails already exist in the region. ADGM regulates tokenized securities, the Dubai Land Department records tokenized title deeds, and Jordan adopted a national Blockchain Technology Policy in December 2024. Tokenized concession revenues are still rare, so the first tokenized PPP in Jordan is open to whoever builds it.

What it means for defense

A defense industrial park earns rent and utility charges from its tenants for decades, and a test range earns fees from every user. A park operator can offer tokenized stakes in those civil assets to many investors and pay holders from those revenues as they arrive. Stakes stay limited to buildings and utilities, with investors screened under the rules that apply to the sector, and products and production lines stay outside them.

What can be built

Park stakes	Stakes in industrial park buildings, paid from tenant rent and open to screened investors.
Utility notes	Notes that finance shared solar, water and power systems for a park and are repaid from utility charges.
Range revenue	Stakes in a shared test range, with holders paid from the fees each user pays.
Estate bonds	Tokenized notes for housing and clinics on civil estates, repaid from availability payments.

SMALL PPPS IN PARALLEL

A thousand small PPPs **teach more than one large one**

The World Bank counted 315 private infrastructure projects reaching financial close across all low- and middle-income countries in 2024, only a few per country. No country can learn quickly at that pace, and each lesson arrives years after the technology behind it has moved on.

Each of those projects is too large, too slow and too expensive to try anything new on, and every approval, guarantee and stakeholder on a $1 billion project pulls it toward the way things were done before. Small projects are where a new idea can afford to be wrong, because the downside is small, the learning cycle is fast and the bureaucracy is thin.

Run them in parallel

Software has already moved from building one idea at a time to building ten at once, and infrastructure can follow. Many small projects, each delivered through its own PPP and each testing a slightly different legal structure, financing model, construction method and operating approach, produce performance data quickly. The models that work are copied, the weak ones are retired early and policy improves with every round.

$10M

spent preparing a single $100 million PPP, enough to build 100 pilots at $100,000 each

780

small PPPs a year in Jordan at $100,000 each, from 1% of the budgets of its 40 contracting authorities, about $78 million

The PPP singularity

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. A pilot settles the argument with evidence. Governments that work this way become portfolio managers of experimentation: they set the objectives and the guardrails, standardize contracts that can adapt, and publish every pilot, every cost and every failure on one public website.

PPP RESEARCH LABS

Pilots need **somewhere to live**

PPP innovation needs the public and private sectors working together, so each lab is built the way a PPP is built: the public sector spearheads it and the private sector designs, finances, builds and operates it.

One lab per sector	Each sector gets a PPP research lab inside the ministry or authority that runs it.
A one-line brief	Run ten small PPP projects a year at up to $100,000 each, testing new technologies, PPP frameworks, construction methods and financing structures.
A PPP itself	The ministry tenders the lab, and private companies bid to design, finance, build and operate it with their own capital, effort and technology.
Funding	About $1 million a year per lab, found by moving 1% of an authority's budget away from inefficient spending.
Open results	Every result is published as it happens, including the failures, and the lessons go straight into the large PPPs already running.

What it means for defense

Small PPPs let a manufacturer prove a civil service at low cost. A defense research lab could test three pilots of about $100,000 each: drone inspection of one pipeline section, a sensor network around one water plant, and a shared lane for testing drone motors. The results can be published, and the pilots that work can be bundled into one tender of many sites below the US$14.1 million threshold.

UNSOLICITED PROPOSALS

Jordanian law accepts **unsolicited PPP proposals**

Any private company can take its own PPP idea to government. Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023 lets a proposer submit a direct proposal to the Ministry of Investment or a public authority, and PPP Regulation No. 9 of 2024 sets out how it is assessed. This is the Swiss Challenge approach: the proposer brings the idea, the market competes on it and the proposer keeps the right to match the best offer.

Conditions	The proposal offers an innovative solution for a public service, is prepared on the proposer's own initiative, gives value for money, fits government programs and covers the government's obligations from project revenues.
Contents	The scope, the proposer and its experience, a pre-feasibility study with the innovation behind it, the fiscal implications and any support sought, and the cost of preparing the study.
Review	A public authority or municipality that receives a proposal refers it to the Ministry of Investment, which has 60 days to take it up for study or return it, and can charge a study fee of at least $7,050.
Tender	If the project goes to tender, the proposer can match the best offer, and if another bidder wins, the winner repays the proposer's direct study costs.
Small projects	Projects with a capital cost below $14.1 million are small-scale PPPs, and similar ones can be bundled into one feasibility report and one tender.

What it means for defense

A defense company can bring its own project to government under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023. Ideas include drone inspection of a pipeline network, a shared test facility, a maintenance center for public fleets and protection services for a public water system. A defense institution can also invite proposals for family housing or a solar plant for a base. The proposer keeps the right to match the best offer at tender.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Flagship **projects**

PIPELINE · AL-DHLAIL

UAV & Components Manufacturing

A factory for drone frames, electric motors and propulsion parts in the Industrial Gate Free Zone, listed on Invest Jordan in February 2026. On October 27, 2026 the zone company, a JODDB subsidiary, signed a memorandum with a drone maker to study the requirements for manufacturing facilities in the zone.

OPERATING · AL KHALIDIYAH, MAFRAQ

Defense Industrial Park

A 3,800-dunum free zone for defense industries and vehicle manufacturing, 50 kilometres from Amman, inaugurated by King Abdullah II in September 2009. Its factories and shared utilities show the kind of long-lived estate a PPP could expand.

OPERATING SINCE 2022

Drone and Electronic Warfare Test Site

Inaugurated on October 27, 2022 as a living lab for doctrine, training, certification and validation of drones and counter-drone systems. Its first test, by Deep Element with JODDB, flew medical supplies on a Jordanian vertical take-off aircraft.

OPERATING · MAFRAQ

Jordan Light Vehicle Manufacturing

A JODDB subsidiary that began as a joint venture with the United Kingdom's Jankel Group. At SOFEX 2022 it showed new patrol and armored designs, including the Al-Maha personnel carrier and the Al-Barq desert patrol vehicle.

PIPELINE · ZARQA

Zarqa Military Hospital

A planned 400-bed military hospital of US$143.8 million, announced at a June 2026 Cabinet session in Zarqa, with completion targeted for 2032. It is government-funded, and it shows the scale of the civil estates that defense institutions run.

EVERY TWO YEARS · AQABA

SOFEX

The exhibition's 2026 edition in Aqaba had 38 exhibiting countries, 350 exhibiting companies and 400 official delegations, covering communications, command and control, surveillance, protection systems and unmanned systems.

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Defense projects **in the pipeline**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
UAV & Components Manufacturing	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$10m*
Semiconductor Manufacturing	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$200m*
Zarqa Military Hospital (400 beds)	Zarqa	Pipeline	$144m
Jaber Border Crossing Development	Jaber, Mafraq Governorate	Tendering	$100m*
Karamah Border Crossing Development	Al Karamah	Pipeline	$100m*
Al-Durra Border Centre Rehabilitation and Expansion	Al-Durra border centre on the Jord	Tendering	$28m
Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs) Manufacturing Facility	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$15m*
Batteries for Wireless & Electronic Devices	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$10m*
Communication Antennas & RF Cables	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$8m*

The table lists the sector's own project and linked projects that defense manufacturers and institutions could build, supply or operate. Defense product contracts are not listed. Values in US dollars. * Estimated where no figure has been published. Rows in grey sit in another sector and connect to this one. Source: the Jordan PPP project register, updated daily from Invest Jordan, ministries and published announcements.

NEW INDUSTRIES

New industries **built on autonomy**

Autonomous systems and secure electronics open industries Jordan does not yet have at scale. Each can begin as a pilot, and every product line needs its licences and end-use checks first.

01 **Inspection as a service**

Jordanian companies that fly drones over pipelines, grids, roads and ports under long operating contracts, priced per site or per kilometer.

02 **Infrastructure protection**

Sensors and counter-drone cover supplied to the project companies that run ports, power plants and water systems, within the security rules of Jordan.

03 **Drone components**

Frames, electric motors, propulsion parts, batteries and antennas made in Al-Dhlail for civil and defense aircraft.

04 **Shared test ranges**

Ranges for drones and electronics, financed by a partner and paid per use by manufacturers from across the region.

05 **Fleet availability**

Depots and workshops paid for keeping vehicle and aircraft fleets ready, with contracts that reward uptime over each machine's life.

06 **Secure electronics**

Circuit boards, radio-frequency cables and semiconductors built in Jordan for the machines and networks of connected infrastructure.

OPPORTUNITIES

Where partners **come in**

Manufacturers, developers, operators and investors can take part around production, with products themselves following the licensing and export rules of each market.

Factories and utilities	Develop production halls, shared power, water and secure logistics in defense industrial parks with partners, so each tenant pays a known charge.
Test and maintenance	Finance and run test ranges paid per use, and depots paid for keeping fleets available.
Direct proposals	Propose a project under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, such as drone inspection of a pipeline network or a shared test facility.
Small-scale PPPs	Regulation No. 9 of 2024 allows small-scale PPPs below about US$14.1 million to be bundled into one tender, which suits a clinic, a base utility or a maintenance center.
Civil estates	Build and maintain housing, hospitals, training estates and base utilities for defense and security institutions under availability contracts.
Investment and ownership	Finance buildings and utilities through infrastructure funds, development banks and tokenized stakes, with investors screened under the rules of the sector.

PREPARED BY
Saad I. Sahawneh

LINKEDIN
linkedin.com/in/saadsahawneh

THE HORIZON

From factories **to autonomous protection**

A possible path for the sector, from today's agreements to infrastructure that inspects and protects itself under human control.

2026	JODDB signs 15 agreements at SOFEX in Aqaba; the Industrial Gate zone studies drone manufacturing; the UAV components project is listed.
2030	Drone components are made in Al-Dhlail; the first inspection contracts run on Jordanian pipelines and water systems.
2035	Protection and inspection are standard services in new PPP concessions, and shared ranges serve regional manufacturers.
2040	Robotic plants build autonomous systems at scale, and AI plans the upkeep of whole fleets under human oversight.
2050	Jordan's connected infrastructure watches and repairs itself, protected by systems designed, built and maintained in the Kingdom.

Jordan has the bureau, the park, the test site and the exhibition. The projects in this guide are the first steps towards a country that builds the machines protecting its infrastructure and supplies them to the region.

JORDAN PPP GUIDES

Launch a PPP program **of your own**

Jordan PPP publishes 96 free guides, one for each kind of organization in Jordan, each showing how that organization can launch a PPP program of its own, with AI, robotics and tokenization, small PPPs, research labs and direct proposals under Article 15. These guides are closest to defense.

Defense Manufacturers	Defense factories are long-term assets, and infrastructure needs protecting. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/defense-manufacturers
Defense and Security Institutions	Defense and security institutions run large civil estates. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/defense
Manufacturing Companies	Manufacturers make the parts every PPP is assembled from. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/manufacturing
Robotics Companies	Robotics companies keep every PPP open and earning. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/robotics

Every guide can be read and downloaded at www.JordanPPP.com/guides, with the summary of all guides at www.JordanPPP.com/summary. The site also explains small PPPs, unsolicited proposals, AI, robotics and tokenization in PPPs.

ABOUT

Jordan PPP

Accelerate Jordan
Accelerate the infrastructure singularity
Accelerate the Jordan PPP singularity

AMMAN, JORDAN WWW.JORDANPPP.COM

Jordan PPP helps every kind of organization in Jordan launch a public-private partnership (PPP) program of its own. It publishes 96 guides, one for each kind of organization, and this sector guide brings the same ideas to defense.

Its vision is the infrastructure singularity, when roads, grids, ports and water networks become one globally connected, superintelligent computer, built by robotics, run by artificial intelligence and financed by tokenization. Rebuilding and running the world's infrastructure will take about $500 trillion over the next fifty years.

Its method starts small: a PPP program for every organization, small PPPs run in parallel, a research lab in each sector and direct proposals under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, starting with Jordan's $86 billion and Aqaba's $46 billion of projects.

JORDAN PPP

What Jordan PPP offers

The guides

One for every organization

96 guides, each with the case, the program and six first steps.

www.JordanPPP.com/guides →

The summary

All guides in one document

Every guide, its organization and its ask, in one place.

www.JordanPPP.com/summary →

Futureproofing

AI, robotics, tokenization

What the three technologies change for every organization.

www.JordanPPP.com/futureproofing →

The opportunity

$500 trillion

The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity, from the crisis to the exchanges.

www.JordanPPP.com/opportunity →

SOURCES

Sources and further reading

01 Joint Forces: New JODDB light vehicles at SOFEX 2022

02 Wikipedia: Jordan Design and Development Bureau

03 Royal Hashemite Court: King inaugurates KADDB military industrial park

04 Jordan Times: King inaugurates KADDB joint venture with Turkish company

05 Shephard: Jordan establishes Middle East's first drone and electronic warfare test range

06 Jordan News: Jordan strengthens its defense industries through SOFEX 2026

07 GBP: JODDB signs deals worth USD70 million

08 C-UAS Hub: JODDB's strategic vision for advancing C-UAS capabilities

09 Jordan News: Army integrated system developed to counter drones

10 Invest Jordan: investment opportunities

11 Jordan PPP guides



The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Sector guide · Defense in Jordan · www.JordanPPP.com

November 6, 2026