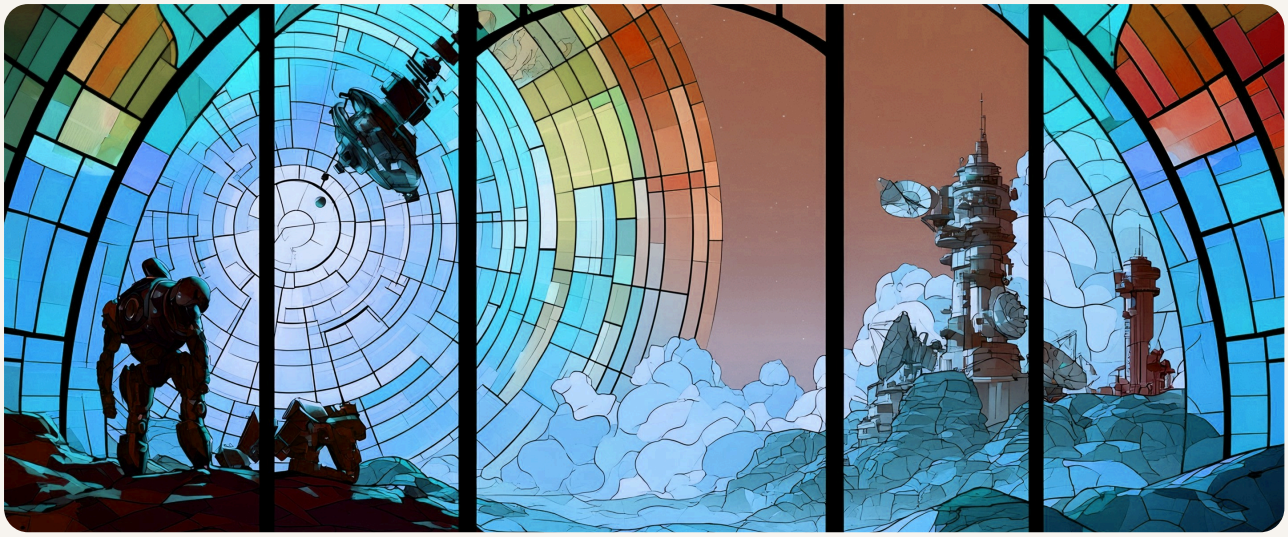


Sector guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Digital and AI

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

Fiber, compute and talent for an economy that thinks. This guide sets out Jordan's digital sector, its link to the infrastructure singularity, every relevant project in Jordan's PPP pipeline and the ways a partner can take part.

PROJECTS	FORWARD INVESTMENT	PREPARED BY	DATE
19 in Jordan's pipeline	About $243m	Saad I. Sahawneh	November 6, 2026

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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, Digital and AI, 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 **digital century**

Jordan built one of the region's first technology industries on talent. More than 46,000 professionals work in its information and communications technology sector, and Jordanian engineers and founders run teams and companies across the Gulf. The Economic Modernisation Vision aims to roughly double that workforce to 100,000 by 2033.

The physical layer is now catching up. Aqaba Digital Hub, Jordan's largest carrier-neutral data center, lands subsea cables that link the country to Asia, Africa and Europe, and is adding a second hall with EBRD and EU support. A national fiber network reaches public sites across the country, and the national AI strategy for 2023 to 2027 sets out how government and industry will adopt AI.

The next phase is compute. Data centers powered by Jordanian gas and sunlight, chip packaging and electronics in the free zones, and fiber to every school and clinic can make Jordan a place where the region's AI runs. 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.

46,000+	Professionals working in Jordan's information and communications technology sector today.
100,000	Jobs targeted in the sector by 2033 under the Economic Modernisation Vision.
5,000	Public sites, including schools, health centres and government offices, planned for high-speed links on the national fiber network.
400 MW	Long-term capacity planned for the proposed AI data center campus at the Al-Risha gas field.

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. That computer needs fiber to carry its signals and data centers in which to think, and every country that hosts part of it earns a share of the $500 trillion rebuild.

THE SINGULARITY

Compute is the mind **of 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. Digital infrastructure is the nervous system of that machine: the fiber that carries its signals and the data centers where it thinks.

As AI models take on design, operations and maintenance, the limit on what a country can build moves to compute, power and connectivity. Every grid, water network and port in the region will need data centers close by, on secure and stable ground. Jordan sits between the Gulf, Iraq, the Levant and Egypt, with subsea cables in Aqaba and gas and sunlight in the desert, and can host the compute that runs the region's infrastructure.

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. Digital is already there: a modular data hall, a fiber link or an AI service for a ministry can be built in months, measured from the first day and expanded block by block as demand grows.

How digital connects to the singularity

Artificial intelligence	Runs on the data centers and networks this sector builds. Jordan can train and serve Arabic language models, and operate AI for grids, water networks and hospitals from within the country.
Robotics	Robots install fiber, run data halls and swap failed servers, while the networks built here carry the signals that guide robots on construction sites and in factories.
Tokenization	Data centers and fiber networks earn long-term contracted revenue. Tokenized stakes let Jordanian savers and investors abroad own part of the halls and cables that carry the region's data.
Compute	Compute becomes a traded product like power. Jordan can sell it to the region from campuses fed by local gas and sunlight.
Connectivity	Fiber to every school, clinic and pumping station turns public assets into sensors and services that can be run and improved remotely.

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

19
projects in this guide

$243m
forward investment in the sector's own projects

4
of them in or linked to Aqaba

Digital projects are a small share of Jordan's $86 billion by value, yet every other sector depends on them. The sector's own projects are data centers at Al-Risha, Al-Dhlail and Aqaba and the national broadband network, and linked projects add chip packaging, circuit boards and drone parts in the free zones and smart parking in Amman. In Aqaba's $46 billion, the Aqaba Digital Hub and the Al Yamaniyeh tech district are the digital anchors.

WHY JORDAN

Why Jordan **for digital**

Jordan combines a deep pool of engineers with a central location, subsea cable landings, local energy for data centers and strong incentives for technology companies.

Talent	Universities produce thousands of technology graduates every year, and Jordanian engineers lead teams across the Gulf and in global companies.
Location	Jordan sits between the Gulf, Iraq, the Levant and Egypt, and Aqaba links it by subsea cable to Asia, Africa and Europe.
Energy	Gas fields at Al-Risha and abundant sunlight can power data centers at scale, with storage and grid connections.
Incentives	Technology exports are taxed at 0% through 2033, and other income in the sector at a reduced 5%, against a standard rate of 20%.
Free zones	The Industrial Gate Free Zone at Al-Dhlail and the Aqaba Special Economic Zone offer sites for data centers and electronics plants.
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 Jordan's digital sector

Jordan can gain from AI as a user and as a host. Ministries, utilities and hospitals can run AI on their own data to plan, operate and serve the public, and Jordan can host the compute that trains and serves models for the region. Data centers at Al-Risha and Aqaba and a large pool of Arabic-speaking engineers make Jordan a natural place to build AI for the Arab world.

What can be built

Government AI	AI services for ministries, from document processing and permits to planning, run on a sovereign cloud inside Jordan.
Arabic models	Language and speech models trained in Jordan for Arabic-speaking governments, banks, schools and hospitals across the region.
Network operations	AI that plans, monitors and repairs the national fiber network and city systems such as Amman's smart parking.
Infrastructure twins	Digital twins of grids, water networks and roads, hosted in Jordanian data centers and sold to operators as a service.

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 Jordan's digital sector

Data centers are among the first buildings to be run largely by machines. Robots can swap failed drives and servers, inspect halls and cooling systems and patrol perimeters, so a campus at Al-Risha or Al-Dhlail can run with a small team. The networks this sector builds also carry the signals that guide drones and robots on construction sites, farms and factories across Jordan.

What can be built

Robotic data halls	Automated server handling, inspection and repair inside data centers at Al-Risha, Al-Dhlail and Aqaba.
Fiber laying	Machines that trench, lay and splice fiber quickly along roads, pipelines and power lines to reach every public site.
Drone inspection	Drones that inspect towers, cables and solar fields and feed their images into AI maintenance systems.
Electronics assembly	Automated lines for chip packaging, circuit boards, batteries and drone parts in the Industrial Gate Free Zone.

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 Jordan's digital sector

Data centers and fiber networks earn long, contracted revenue from tenants and carriers, the kind of income a token represents well. Tokenized stakes could let Jordanian savers, the diaspora and regional investors own part of a data hall or a fiber route and receive their share of each payment. Compute can also be sold as tokens, so customers buy and trade capacity by the hour.

What can be built

Data hall stakes	Tokenized shares in data halls, paying holders from colocation and cloud rents collected from tenants.
Fiber routes	Tokens backed by fiber concessions and the wholesale access fees that carriers pay to use them.
Compute credits	Tradable credits for AI compute hosted in Jordan, sold to companies and governments across the region.
Project registries	Shared ledgers that record ownership, payments and performance for every digital PPP from signature to handover.

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 Jordan's digital sector

Small PPPs below about US$14.1 million suit digital projects, which can be built in modules and expanded with demand. A digital lab, led by the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship with private partners, could run $100,000 pilots such as an AI assistant for one ministry's permits, fiber and sensors for 20 schools or pumping stations, or a small edge data center in a governorate, and publish what works.

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 Jordan's digital sector

A company with a digital idea for the public sector can submit it under Article 15. Ideas include a sovereign government cloud run as a concession, fiber to every public school and clinic paid by availability, a digital twin of Amman's roads and utilities, an Arabic AI service for public service counters, and a data center in Aqaba paired with solar power and the subsea cables that land there.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Flagship **projects**

UNDER WAY · AQABA

Aqaba Digital Hub

Jordan's largest Tier III carrier-neutral data center and its open-access landing station for subsea cables. In May 2026 the EBRD lent JOD 10 million, about US$14.1 million, with Capital Bank of Jordan and an EU guarantee, to fit out the site and build a second data hall.

PIPELINE · AL-RISHA, MAFRAQ

Al-Risha AI Data Center Campus

A proposed AI and data center campus of about 245 acres beside the Al-Risha gas field, powered by on-site gas generation. The US developer Mindstream Energy targets a first 70 MW phase in 2027 and a path to about 400 MW as customers sign.

PIPELINE · NATIONWIDE

National Broadband Network

Jordan's first digital PPP, to operate, commercialize, finance and expand the national fiber backbone with open access. The IFC was appointed as lead adviser in 2020 to link about 5,000 public sites; bidders were prequalified in 2022, and no award has been announced.

PIPELINE · SITE TO BE CHOSEN

Next Generation Data Center

A green-powered data center offered by the Ministry of Investment for cloud, AI, big data and blockchain services to government, banks, defense and telecom. Candidate sites include Amman, Aqaba, Ma'an, Tafilah, Mafraq and Irbid.

PIPELINE · AL-DHLAIL

Semiconductor Manufacturing

A back-end chip assembly, testing and packaging line in the Industrial Gate Free Zone, offered in February 2026 among the government's priority industrial opportunities alongside circuit boards, antennas and data center components.

TENDERING · AMMAN

Amman Smart Parking PPP

A citywide PPP procured by Amman Vision to bring 5,600 on-street and off-street parking spaces onto one digital platform by 2031, with live availability, payment and enforcement. Prequalification ran in June 2026, with the request for proposals next.

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Digital projects **in the pipeline**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
National Broadband Network (NBN)	Nationwide	Pipeline	$65m*
Next Generation Data Center	No site chosen; candidate locations are Amman, Aqaba and more	Pipeline	$60m*
Al-Risha AI Data Center Campus (Mindstream)	Al-Risha gas field	Pipeline	$50m*
Advanced Data Center (Al-Dhlail Free Zone)	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$40m*
Aqaba Digital Hub (ADH)	Aqaba	Under way	$28m
Non-Revenue Water - South Amman	Southern and southeastern Amman	Tendering	$300m*
Semiconductor Manufacturing	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$200m*
King Hussein Business Park - Phase 2	King Hussein Business Park	Under way	$150m*
Amman Smart Parking PPP	Amman	Tendering	$82m*
Amman LED Street Lighting (GAM)	Amman	Under way	$50m
Royal Medical Services (RMS) Digital Transformation	Nationwide RMS facilities	Under way	$40m*
Al Yamaniyeh Creative & Tech District	Aqaba	Under way	$24m
Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs) Manufacturing Facility	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$15m*
Weigh-In-Motion (WIM) System	Al Quweira-Aqaba Highway	Pipeline	$10m*
Pharmaceutical Track-and-Trace System	Nationwide	Pipeline	$10m*
UAV & Components Manufacturing	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$10m*
E-Waste Refurbishing & Raw Material Recovery	Zarqa	Open opportunity	$10m*
Batteries for Wireless & Electronic Devices	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$10m*
Communication Antennas & RF Cables	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$8m*

The table lists data centers, networks, digital programs and linked electronics and smart city projects. Private software companies are not listed one by one. 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 compute**

Fiber, power and talent are the foundation for industries Jordan does not yet have at scale. Each can begin as a pilot and grow into an export business.

01 **AI compute for the region**

Data center campuses that sell training and inference capacity to governments and companies across the Gulf, Iraq and the Levant.

02 **Arabic AI**

Language models, speech and document tools built in Jordan for Arabic-speaking governments, banks and hospitals.

03 **Chip packaging and electronics**

Semiconductor assembly and testing, circuit boards, antennas and data center components made in the free zones.

04 **Infrastructure software**

Digital twins and AI operations for grids, water networks, roads and ports, sold as services across the region.

05 **Subsea and terrestrial transit**

Carrying the region's data between Asia, Africa and Europe through Aqaba's cable landings and cross-border fiber.

06 **Drones and autonomous systems**

Design and manufacture of drones and their components for inspection, mapping, agriculture and logistics.

OPPORTUNITIES

Where partners **come in**

Developers, operators, manufacturers and investors can take part through tenders, direct proposals and partnerships with the companies already building in Jordan.

Network concessions	Bid for the national broadband concession and municipal smart city PPPs such as Amman's parking platform.
Direct proposals	Propose a project under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, such as a government cloud, connected schools or AI services for ministries.
Small-scale PPPs	Regulation No. 9 of 2024 allows small-scale PPPs below about US$14.1 million, which suits data halls, fiber links and digital public services.
Data center campuses	Develop or co-invest in data centers at Al-Risha, Al-Dhlail and Aqaba, paired with gas, solar and storage.
Electronics manufacturing	Take up the Ministry of Investment's chip packaging, circuit board and antenna opportunities in the free zones, with Investment Environment Law incentives.
Investment and ownership	Finance digital infrastructure through infrastructure funds, development banks and tokenized stakes that open ownership to more investors.

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THE HORIZON

From fiber **to a thinking economy**

A possible path for the sector, from the projects in the Jordan PPP project register today to a country where compute is one of its main exports.

2026	Aqaba Digital Hub adds a second hall; data center and electronics opportunities offered to investors.
2030	The broadband concession is running; the first AI data center campus is live; chip packaging begins in the free zones.
2035	The sector passes 100,000 jobs; every school, clinic and pumping station is connected and monitored.
2040	AI runs Jordan's grids, water and transport in real time from data centers inside the country.
2050	Jordan is a compute hub for the region, exporting intelligence through fiber the way it once exported phosphate by sea.

Jordan's engineers built the region's software. The projects in this guide are the first steps towards a country that also hosts the fiber, chips and compute on which the region's intelligent infrastructure will run.

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 Jordan's digital sector.

Data Center Companies	Data center companies build the digital layer of every asset. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/data-centers
AI Companies	AI companies take the cost and the years out of every PPP. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/ai
Technology Companies	Technology companies decide how well a PPP performs. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/tech
Telecom Operators	Telecom operators connect every asset into one system. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/telecom
Blockchain Companies	Blockchain companies open infrastructure to every investor. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/blockchain

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 Jordan's digital sector.

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 int@j: Jordan's ICT sector aims to double workforce by 2033

02 EBRD: EBRD and EU support growth of Aqaba Digital Hub in Jordan

03 IFC: IFC and Jordan partner to expand high-speed internet network through a PPP

04 Jordan News: Cabinet approves Jordan's AI strategy for 2023 to 2027

05 Zawya: Government unveils priority industrial investment opportunities

06 Mindstream Energy

07 Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship

08 Invest Jordan: investment opportunities

09 Jordan PPP guides



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