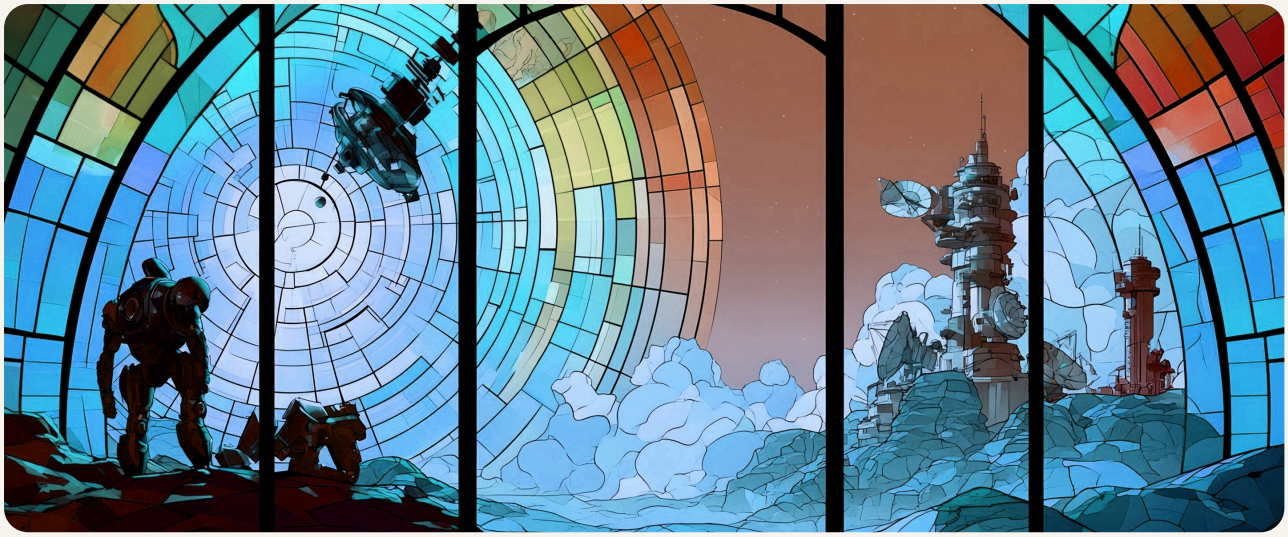


Sector guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Storage and Grids

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

The network that stores the sun and trades power across borders. This guide sets out storage and grids 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
25 in Jordan’s pipeline

FORWARD INVESTMENT
About $1.4bn

PREPARED BY
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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, Storage and Grids, 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 **intelligent grid**

Jordan built a large solar and wind fleet in a decade, and renewables supplied 26.9% of its electricity in 2024. The next challenge is the network itself: storing midday power for the evening, moving it across the country and trading it with neighbours.

The 2025 to 2035 energy strategy adds battery and pumped storage, cuts grid losses to 8% by 2035, brings time-of-use tariffs to every sector from September 2026 and plans for about 500,000 electric vehicles. Officials have set a goal of up to 400 MW of storage before 2030.

The projects are now reaching the market. The 450 MW Al-Mujib pumped-storage plant is in prequalification, a 100 MW battery is being prepared for tender, and links with Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iraq are growing. This guide sets out where the sector stands, the projects in the Jordan PPP project register, and how the grid becomes the nervous system of the singularity.

450 MW	Al-Mujib pumped-storage plant, able to deliver full output for seven hours, now in PPP prequalification.
2,000 MW	Capacity Jordan and Egypt agreed in 2025 to reach on their power link, up from about 500 MW today.
400 MW	Energy storage the strategy aims to have in place before 2030, from batteries and pumped hydro.
8%	Electricity losses targeted by 2035 in the approved national energy strategy.

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. The grid is the nervous system of that computer, because storage, interconnections and smart networks decide how much clean power the rebuild can use, and every other asset depends on them.

THE SINGULARITY

The grid is the nervous system **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. The power grid is the first network that has to think, because supply and demand must match every second.

As solar and wind take over, the value moves from generation to flexibility. Batteries, pumped hydro, smart meters, street lights and electric cars become one fleet of devices that an intelligent grid can charge, hold and release. Interconnections then let Jordan sell surplus sunlight to its neighbours and buy their power when it needs it.

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. Grid technology is already there: a battery container, a smart lighting district or a sensor network can be installed in weeks and measured from the first day, and the data proves the case for the next.

How the grid connects to the singularity

Artificial intelligence	Forecasts demand and renewable output, dispatches storage and reroutes power around faults in real time, so the grid carries more clean power with fewer losses.
Robotics	Drones and robots inspect lines, substations and towers, and maintain remote assets without long outages.
Tokenization	Storage and transmission earn regulated, steady payments. Tokenized stakes let more investors own part of a battery or a link and share its income.
Storage	Batteries and pumped hydro turn sunlight into power on demand, the missing piece of an economy that runs on renewables.
Electrification	Electric vehicles, heat pumps and smart buildings become flexible loads, so every connected device helps balance the system.

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

25
projects in this guide

$1.4bn
forward investment in the sector's own projects

6
of them in or linked to Aqaba

Storage and grids sit under the whole of Jordan's $86 billion. Every power plant, desalination plant, data center and electric railway in the Jordan PPP project register needs a connection, and many need storage. In Aqaba, whose projects make up $46 billion, NEPCO is already tendering a new 400/132 kV substation for the Aqaba-Amman water conveyance, and the green hydrogen and ammonia projects there will need their own networks and storage.

WHY JORDAN

Why Jordan **for storage and grids**

Jordan sits at the crossroads of the Gulf, Egypt and the Levant, with a strong transmission company, a large renewable fleet that needs flexibility and a PPP law that is already tendering storage.

Crossroads	Existing links with Egypt, Iraq and Palestine, an agreed link with Saudi Arabia and planned exchanges with Lebanon through Syria make Jordan a natural power hub.
A strong operator	NEPCO, the national transmission company, buys power from private producers and runs the high-voltage grid and cross-border trade.
Need for flexibility	A large solar fleet creates surplus at midday and shortfalls at night, which storage and smart demand can fill.
Geography	Deep valleys near the Dead Sea, such as Wadi Al-Mujib, give room for pumped hydro beside existing dams.
Efficiency track record	Energy performance contracts have already replaced street lights in Amman and southern villages, repaid from the savings.
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 storage and grids

For storage and grids in Jordan, AI is the operator. It forecasts demand and renewable output, decides when batteries and pumped hydro charge and discharge, and reroutes power around faults. With time-of-use tariffs reaching every sector, AI can also shift demand from cooling, pumping and electric vehicles to the hours when solar is plentiful, cutting losses and peak costs for NEPCO and the distribution companies.

What can be built

Grid twin	A digital model of Jordan's transmission network that tests new plants, storage and interconnections before they are built.
Storage optimizer	Software that schedules batteries and pumped hydro hour by hour to earn the most from each stored kilowatt-hour.
Loss detection	Analytics on smart meter data that find technical losses and theft, supporting the target of 8% losses by 2035.
Demand response	Platforms that pay factories, buildings and charging networks to move their load into the sunny hours.

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 storage and grids

Grids stretch across deserts and borders, and much of their value lies in keeping lines and substations available. Drones and line-crawling robots can inspect transmission corridors such as the routes towards Saudi Arabia and Iraq, robots can patrol substations without outages, and automated lines can assemble battery containers. Fewer people need to work at height or near live equipment, and faults are found earlier.

What can be built

Line inspection	Drones and crawlers that inspect towers, insulators and conductors along long desert transmission routes.
Substation robots	Wheeled robots that patrol substations, read gauges and spot hot joints with thermal cameras.
Battery assembly	Automated lines that build and test battery containers in Jordan's free zones for local and regional projects.
Cable laying	Machines that trench and lay underground and submarine cables, such as new links across the Gulf of Aqaba, with less disruption.

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 storage and grids

Storage and transmission earn regulated or contracted payments over decades, which suits tokenization. A battery or a pumped-storage plant paid by NEPCO for its capacity, or an interconnection paid through tariffs, can be split into tokenized stakes that pay holders automatically. Smaller efficiency projects, such as street lighting repaid from savings, can be pooled and tokenized so residents and local investors finance the networks of their own cities.

What can be built

Storage stakes	Tokens backed by the capacity payments of a battery or of the Al-Mujib pumped-storage plant.
Efficiency pools	Pools of street lighting and building efficiency contracts, tokenized and repaid from the savings they produce.
Power trade records	A shared ledger that records cross-border power trades with Egypt, Iraq and the Gulf and settles them automatically.
Flexibility credits	Tokens that pay homes, factories and car owners for shifting load or discharging batteries when the grid needs it.

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 storage and grids

Grid pilots are small, quick and easy to measure, which suits small PPPs. A grid research lab could run three pilots of about $100,000 each: a battery at a distribution substation in Mafraq that absorbs midday solar, a district of smart street lights that also carry air quality and traffic sensors, and an AI demand-response trial with factories in an industrial estate. Proven designs can then be bundled into tenders below about US$14.1 million.

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 storage and grids

A storage or grid company can bring its own project to government under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023. Ideas include batteries at congested substations, efficient cooling for public schools repaid from savings, smart street lighting for other cities after Amman, electric vehicle charging along the Desert Highway, and smart meters and controls for public buildings. The proposer keeps the right to match the best offer if the project goes to tender.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Flagship **projects**

TENDERING · WADI AL-MUJIB

Al Mujib Pumped-Storage Hydropower Dam

A 450 MW, seven-hour closed-loop plant with two reservoirs, estimated at JD 461 million. The Ministry of Investment opened prequalification for a BOOT PPP on October 15, 2026; applications are due January 18, 2027.

PIPELINE · MAFRAQ

Battery Energy Storage System (100 MW / 4-Hour)

About 400 MWh of batteries on a build-own-operate basis, with the EBRD supporting the tender. It is offered at the Jordan-EU Investment Conference on November 19, 2026, alongside the 200 MW Mafraq solar plant.

PIPELINE · GULF OF AQABA

Jordan and Egypt Interconnection Upgrade (2,000 MW)

The 500 MW submarine cable across the Gulf of Aqaba is to be raised to 2,000 MW. Feasibility studies funded by an Arab Fund grant are due to start in November 2026.

PIPELINE · QURAYYAT TO EAST AMMAN

Jordan and Saudi Arabia Interconnection

A 164 km link joining Jordan to the Gulf grid, at 500 MW in the first phase rising to 1,000 MW. The interconnection and operating agreements are finalized but not yet signed.

UNDER WAY · EASTERN JORDAN

Jordan and Iraq Interconnection (Phase 2)

The Jordanian side, including the Risha substation and 400 kV line, is complete. About 40 MW flowed to Rutba from March 2024 until the contract ended in September 2026, and NEPCO is negotiating new terms.

UNDER WAY · AMMAN

Amman LED Street Lighting (GAM)

About 125,000 street lights were converted to LED by 2021, repaid from savings. Since February 2026 the city has been installing 32,500 smart LEDs linked to a central control center.

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Storage and grid projects **in the pipeline**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Al Mujib Pumped-Storage Hydropower Dam	Wadi Al-Mujib	Tendering	$650m
Jordan-Egypt Electricity Interconnection Upgrade (2,000 MW)	Jordan-Egypt cross-border intercon	Pipeline	$274m*
Battery Energy Storage System (100 MW / 4-Hour)	Mafraq Governorate	Pipeline	$141m
Jordan-Saudi Arabia Electricity Interconnection	Qurayyat	Pipeline	$100m*
Jordan-Iraq Electricity Interconnection (Phase 2)	East Jordan to Rutba and Al-Qa'im	Under way	$100m
Amman LED Street Lighting (GAM)	Amman	Under way	$50m
New Aqaba 400/132 kV GIS Substation	Aqaba; linked to the BSP1 substation, to the Aqaba-Amman Water Desalination and more	Tendering	$45m
Efficient Cooling in Jordanian Schools	Public schools nationwide	Pipeline	$20m*
South Jordan Street Lighting (KbW)	14 villages, southern Jordan	Under way	$9m*
Aqaba-Amman Water Desalination & Conveyance Project (AAWDCP)	Aqaba to Amman	Awarded	$5.8bn
Masdar Green Hydrogen (1 GW Wind + H2)	Jordan	Pipeline	$1.6bn*
Jordan Green Ammonia (JGA)	Aqaba	Awarded	$1bn
Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Plant (IPP8, 700 MW)	Jordan	Tendering	$700m*
Al Mahatta-Queen Alia Airport Light Rail (LRT)	Amman Governorate: Al Mahatta stat	Open opportunity	$300m*
Green Hydrogen Common Use Infrastructure (CUI)	Jordan	Pipeline	$300m*
Solar Energy Projects (200 MW)	Al-Mafraq Governorate	Pipeline	$197m
Wind Power Generation Project (100 MW)	Mafraq Governorate	Pipeline	$141m
Nukheila Dam	Wadi Nukheila	Pipeline	$62m*
Next Generation Data Center	No site chosen; candidate locations are Amman, Aqaba and more	Pipeline	$60m*
Vanadium Battery Materials Manufacturing Plant	JIEC industrial estate, Jordan	Open opportunity	$29m*
Electric Vehicle Assembly Plant	Designated development zone in Jor	Open opportunity	$29m*

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Projects in the pipeline, **continued**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Aqaba Digital Hub (ADH)	Aqaba	Under way	$28m
Ghabawi Landfill LFG-to-Energy (Cells 4 & 5)	Ghabawi	Under way	$12m
Batteries for Wireless & Electronic Devices	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$10m*
EV Charging Station & Maintenance Center	Balqa	Open opportunity	$10m*

The table lists storage, transmission, interconnection and efficiency projects, with linked solar, battery and materials projects from other sectors. 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 the grid**

A flexible, connected grid is the foundation for industries Jordan does not yet have at scale. Each can begin as a pilot and grow into an export business.

01 **Battery materials**

Vanadium from phosphate-mining slag turned into flow-battery electrolyte, as proposed for a plant in a Jordan Industrial Estates Company estate.

02 **Battery assembly**

Cells and packs for electronics, telecom, drones and storage, made in free zones such as the Industrial Gate Free Zone.

03 **Power trading**

A regional market where Jordan buys and sells electricity by the hour with Egypt, the Gulf, Iraq and the Levant.

04 **Grid software**

Jordanian companies that build forecasting, dispatch and demand-response software and sell it across the region.

05 **Smart city services**

Connected street lights, meters and sensors that also carry data for traffic, safety and city services.

06 **Electric mobility**

Charging networks, fleet electrification and vehicle-to-grid services for a fleet heading towards 500,000 cars.

OPPORTUNITIES

Where partners **come in**

Developers, investors, manufacturers and technology companies can take part through tenders, direct proposals and partnerships with NEPCO and the distribution companies.

Storage tenders	Prequalify for the Al-Mujib pumped-storage PPP by January 18, 2027, and prepare for the 100 MW battery tender committed before October 2027.
Direct proposals	Propose a project under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, such as storage at substations or efficient cooling for public schools.
Small-scale PPPs	Regulation No. 9 of 2024 allows small-scale PPPs below about US$14.1 million, which suits street lighting and building efficiency bundles.
Grid contracts	Bid for NEPCO substation and line works, such as the new 400/132 kV substation in Aqaba for the national water project.
Manufacturing	Build battery, vanadium and grid equipment plants in development zones and the Aqaba Special Economic Zone, with Investment Environment Law incentives.
Investment and ownership	Finance storage and interconnections through development banks, infrastructure funds and tokenized stakes that open ownership to more investors.

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THE HORIZON

From wires **to an intelligent grid**

A possible path for the sector, from today's projects to a grid that thinks, stores and trades on its own.

2026	Al-Mujib prequalification opens; the 100 MW battery is offered to investors; time-of-use tariffs reach every sector.
2030	Up to 400 MW of storage in service; the Saudi link is built; Egypt upgrade studies lead to construction.
2035	Losses fall to 8%; renewables reach 40%; Jordan trades power daily with its neighbours.
2040	AI dispatches millions of batteries, cars and buildings as one fleet; robots maintain most of the network.
2050	Jordan is a regional power hub, storing desert sunlight and selling it to its neighbours and beyond.

Storage and interconnection turn Jordan's sunlight into power on demand and its location into a market. The projects in this guide are the first steps towards a grid that runs as one intelligent system for 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 storage and grids.

Energy Developers	Energy developers power every other PPP. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/energy
Utilities and Operators	Operators decide whether a PPP delivers its service. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/operators
State-Owned Utilities and Companies	State-owned companies run the networks that every project connects to. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/soes
Technology Companies	Technology companies decide how well a PPP performs. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/tech
Data Center Companies	Data center companies build the digital layer of every asset. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/data-centers

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 storage and grids.

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 Jordan Times: Jordan's electricity generation from natural gas declines to 58% in 2024

02 Enerdata: Jordan approves 2025-2035 energy strategy to expand gas and renewables

03 Ministry of Energy: 450-megawatt pumped hydroelectric storage project in Mujib Dam

04 Jordan News: JD 461 million estimated cost for hydropower storage project near Mujib Dam

05 Jordan Times: Jordan advances electricity interconnection projects, NEPCO

06 Jordan Times: Jordan, Egypt agree to boost cross-border electricity capacity to 2,000MW

07 pv magazine: EBRD to support solar, storage, wind tenders in Jordan

08 EBRD: EBRD upgrades Jordan's street lighting infrastructure

09 Jordan News: Greater Amman Municipality to replace 32,500 street lights with smart LEDs

10 NEPCO, National Electric Power Company

11 Invest Jordan: investment opportunities

12 Jordan PPP guides



The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

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