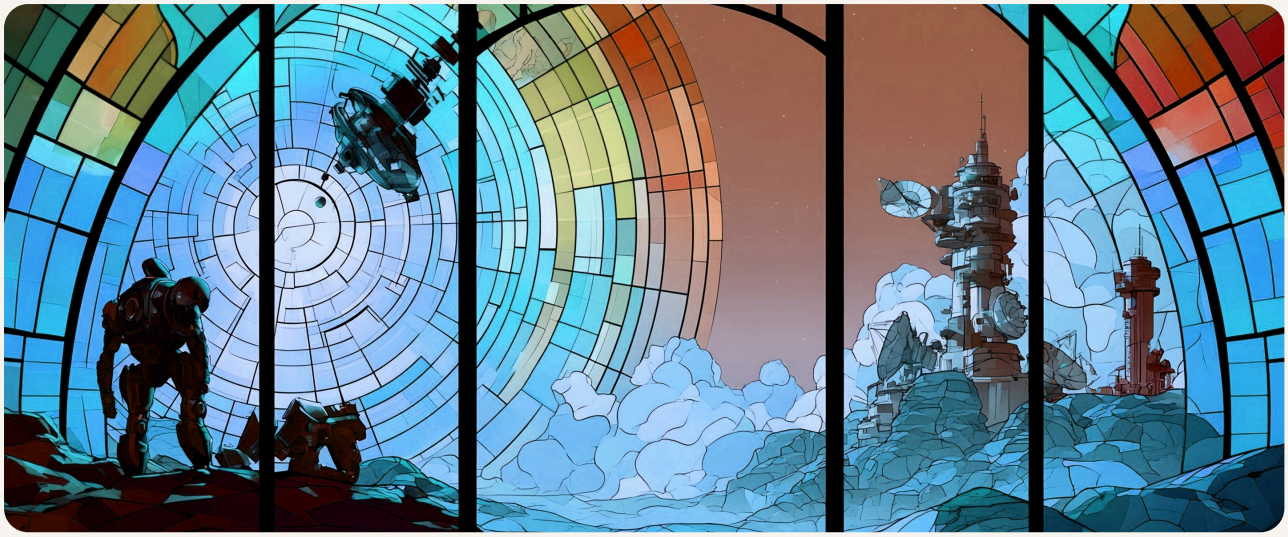


Sector guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Manufacturing

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

Factories that learn, built where three continents meet. This guide sets out Jordan's manufacturing sector, its link to the infrastructure singularity, every relevant project in Jordan’s PPP pipeline and the ways a partner can take part.

PROJECTS
38 in Jordan’s pipeline

FORWARD INVESTMENT
About $2.4bn

PREPARED BY
Saad I. Sahawneh

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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, Manufacturing, 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 **industrial base**

Manufacturing is the largest productive sector in Jordan's economy. It produced 16.6% of GDP in the first quarter of 2026, and industry as a whole drove about 40% of the country's growth. Industrial exports reached about US$12.5 billion in 2025, sold to more than 140 markets.

The base is broad. Chemicals and fertilizers, engineering goods and textiles each exported more than US$2.4 billion in 2025, food and pharmaceuticals add strong export lines, and more than 21% of the workforce is employed in the sector. Free trade agreements with the United States, Canada, Europe, the United Kingdom, Singapore and Arab countries give Jordanian factories duty-free access to many of the world's largest markets, and 14 development zones offer land, utilities and a 5% income tax rate.

The next phase is more advanced. In 2026 the Ministry of Investment offered investors plants for chip packaging, circuit boards, batteries and drone components, and electric vehicle and battery materials plants were prepared for the Jordan-EU Investment Conference. 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.

$12.5bn	Jordan's industrial exports in 2025, up about 10% on 2024, according to Invest Jordan.
16.6%	Share of Jordan's GDP produced by manufacturing in the first quarter of 2026, the largest of any sector.
140+	Export markets reached by Jordanian industry, supported by free trade agreements with the US, Europe and the Arab world.
14	Development zones offering serviced land, a 5% income tax rate and exemptions on equipment and inputs.

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. Every pipe, cable, chip, battery and machine in that system has to be manufactured somewhere, and Jordan's industrial estates can make a growing share of them for the region's rebuild.

THE SINGULARITY

The factory becomes **the machine that learns**

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. Every part of that system has to be made somewhere, and the factories that make it are becoming intelligent systems themselves.

Rebuilding and running the world's infrastructure will take about $500 trillion over the next fifty years, and much of that money will buy manufactured things: pipes, cables, chips, batteries, sensors, vehicles and robots. As robots and AI take over more of the work on the factory floor, the advantage moves to the countries with cheap energy, open markets and engineers who can design and run automated plants. Jordan can be one of them for the region.

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. In manufacturing that point is close: a production cell, a 3D-printed part or a small assembly line can be set up in weeks, tested on real orders and scaled when the numbers work.

How manufacturing connects to the singularity

Artificial intelligence	Designs products, plans production and inspects every part with cameras, so a plant in Zarqa or Al-Dhlail can match the quality of the best factories in the world and adjust to new orders within hours.
Robotics	Robots weld, assemble, paint and move materials around the clock, lowering the cost of making complex products in Jordan and freeing engineers to run many lines at once.
Tokenization	Industrial estates, ready-built factories and long-term supply contracts produce steady income. Tokenized stakes let more investors own part of a plant and share in its output.
Compute hardware	Chips, circuit boards, antennas and batteries are the physical layer of artificial intelligence. Packaging and testing them in Jordan puts the country inside the supply chain of the singularity.
Materials	Jordan's silica, basalt, copper and phosphate by-products can feed glass, cables, fibres and battery materials made in its own industrial zones.

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

38
projects in this guide

$2.4bn
forward investment in the sector's own projects

5
of them in or linked to Aqaba

Manufacturing sits underneath most of the $86 billion. The National Water Carrier needs steel pipe, the grid needs cables and transformers, and the railway and data centers need steel and electronics, much of which can be made in Jordan's estates. In Aqaba, part of the $46 billion, the Al Quwairah estate and the steel pipe plant at Quweira put factories next to the port, while zones at Ma'an, Qatrana and Irbid spread industry across the governorates.

WHY JORDAN

Why Jordan **for manufacturing**

Jordan combines open access to large markets with an experienced industrial workforce, serviced land in development zones and a port on the Red Sea.

Market access	Free trade agreements with the United States, Canada, Europe, the United Kingdom, Singapore and Arab countries, with exports reaching more than 140 markets.
Incentives	Zero customs duties and sales tax on fixed assets, production inputs and raw materials, and a 5% income tax rate in development zones for plants with at least 30% local value added.
Engineers and skills	More than ninety years of industrial history, a large pool of engineers and technicians, and a manufacturing workforce that already makes up over a fifth of all jobs.
Land and utilities	Industrial estates run by JIEC, free zones and the Aqaba Special Economic Zone, with new natural gas supply and solar power cutting energy costs for factories.
Location	Borders with Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Syria, the Port of Aqaba on the Red Sea, and road and rail links that make Jordan a base for regional supply chains.
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 manufacturing sector

In Jordan's factories AI turns production data into decisions. Vision systems inspect every part, models plan production across shifts and suppliers, and predictive maintenance keeps lines running. For export plants it means meeting the quality and traceability that buyers in the United States and Europe require at lower cost, and for the estates it means one model that plans power, gas, water and logistics for every tenant.

What can be built

Quality vision	Camera inspection that checks every weld, garment, circuit board or casting on the line and records the result for export buyers.
Production planning	AI that schedules orders, materials and machines across one plant or a group of plants sharing an estate.
Estate digital twin	A live model of an industrial estate's power, gas, water and traffic, used to plan new tenants and cut utility costs.
Generative design	Tools that design lighter parts, molds and packaging, ready for casting, forging or 3D printing in Jordan.

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 manufacturing sector

Robotics lets Jordanian plants compete on precision and speed as well as cost. Welding cells, pick-and-place lines and automated warehouses raise output per worker, and collaborative robots let small factories automate one step at a time. The same machines open products that need clean, exact assembly, such as circuit boards, chip packages, battery packs and drone parts, which the Al-Dhlail free zone now offers to investors.

What can be built

Robotic welding	Automated cells for steel pipe, structures and vehicle frames, starting with the water carrier and rail programs.
Electronics assembly	Surface-mount and test lines for circuit boards, antennas and chip packages in the free zones.
Automated warehouses	Robotic storage and picking that serves several factories from one shared building in an estate.
Additive manufacturing	3D printing centers making spare parts, tooling and short runs on demand for industry and builders.

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 manufacturing sector

A factory on a long lease, a ready-built unit in an estate or a long-term contract to supply pipe or cable pays a steady income, which is what tokenization suits. Industrial estates and plants in Jordan could offer tokenized stakes to investors at home and abroad, paid from rent and sales, so a new production line is financed by many small holders as well as by banks.

What can be built

Ready-built factories	Tokenized ownership of standard factory units in development zones, paid from the rent that tenants pay.
Supply contracts	Tokens backed by long-term contracts to supply pipe, cable or components to national projects.
Equipment finance	Machines and robots financed by tokens and repaid from the output they produce.
Estate utilities	Shared solar, gas and water reuse inside an estate, owned through tokens and paid by every tenant.

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 manufacturing sector

A manufacturing research lab, hosted by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply with JIEC, would test new methods inside working estates. Pilots of about $100,000 each could include a robotic welding cell for pipe fittings, an AI vision station shared by the garment and food plants of a governorate production unit, and a rooftop solar and battery microgrid on a ready-built factory, each measured and published within a year.

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 manufacturing sector

A manufacturer can bring its own project to government under Article 15. Examples include a shared gas, solar and water reuse utility for an industrial estate, a robotic maintenance center for public bus and rail fleets, a plant making pipes and fittings for municipal water networks under a long-term supply PPP, and ready-built factory units in a governorate development zone leased to new tenants.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Flagship **projects**

UNDER WAY · AL QUWEIRA, AQABA

Al Quwairah International Industrial Estate

A 1.8 million m² estate north of Aqaba developed under a 2013 joint development agreement with ASEZA and the Aqaba Development Corporation. Phase 1 infrastructure is complete, and a natural gas station opened in July 2026 to supply factories with lower-cost energy.

UNDER WAY · AL-QATRANA, KARAK

Al-Qatrana Chinese Industrial Cluster

A cluster led by China's Jinsheng International Group, with about US$830 million invested since 2022. The Prime Minister inaugurated six factories in May 2026 and directed that the site become a development zone, with land set aside for about 40 plants.

PIPELINE · AL-DHLAIL

Semiconductor Manufacturing

A back-end line to assemble, test and package chips in the Industrial Gate Free Zone. It leads a set of priority opportunities offered by the Ministry of Investment in February 2026, alongside circuit boards, batteries, antennas and drone components.

PIPELINE · QUWEIRA, AQABA

Welspun Perma-Pipe Steel Pipe Plant

A spiral steel pipe and coating plant approved by the Cabinet in August 2026, with half of its output for the National Water Carrier and about 420 jobs. Welspun's board approved up to US$125 million in October 2026, shared about equally with Perma-Pipe.

OPEN OPPORTUNITY · DEVELOPMENT ZONE

Electric Vehicle Assembly Plant

A proposed plant to assemble up to 15,000 electric cars a year from imported kits, starting with small urban models and adding compact crossovers. It is one of the opportunities prepared for the Jordan-EU Investment Conference on November 19, 2026.

DELIVERED · ZARQA

Zarqa Green Industrial Estate

Jordan's first green industrial estate, with a JD35 million first phase of serviced plots and ready-built factories, solar power, EV charging and recycling. The full estate targets about 530 companies and more than 21,000 jobs.

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Manufacturing projects **in the pipeline**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Al Quwairah International Industrial Estate (QIIE)	Al Quweira, Aqaba	Under way	$1bn
Al-Qatrana Chinese Industrial Cluster (Jinsheng International)	Al-Qatrana	Under way	$830m
Semiconductor Manufacturing	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$200m*
Welspun-Perma-Pipe Steel Pipe Plant (Quweira)	Quweira Industrial Zone, ASEZA	Pipeline	$125m
Automotive Wire Harness Manufacturing Plant	Industrial estate in Amman Governo	Open opportunity	$55m*
Metal Forging Facility	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$40m*
Metal Casting Facility	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$40m*
Electric Vehicle Assembly Plant	Designated development zone in Jor	Open opportunity	$29m*
Vanadium Battery Materials Manufacturing Plant	JIEC industrial estate, Jordan	Open opportunity	$29m*
Applied Plastic Industries Non-Woven Expansion	Jordan	Under way	$20m
Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs) Manufacturing Facility	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$15m*
Batteries for Wireless & Electronic Devices	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$10m*
Garment Factory (Wadi Musa)	Wadi Musa	Open opportunity	$10m*
Garment Manufacturing & Tailoring Factory	Safawi, Mafraq Governorate	Open opportunity	$10m*
Production Units in the Governorates (Vocational & Technical Training)	Various governorates	Pipeline	$8m*
Communication Antennas & RF Cables	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$8m*
Zarqa Green Industrial Estate (Phase 1)	Zarqa, about 30 km from Amman	Delivered	$49m
Aqaba-Amman Water Desalination & Conveyance Project (AAWDCP)	Aqaba to Amman	Awarded	$5.8bn
Silica Sand	Southern Jordan: Ras En Naqb	Pipeline	$200m*
Amman Logistics and Industrial City (ALIC)	South of Amman	Pipeline	$167m*
Aqaba-Ma'an Dry Port & Development Zone	Ma'an Development Zone, Ma'an	Pipeline	$150m*

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Projects in the pipeline, **continued**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Investing in Basalt (Tall Burma)	Tall Burma	Pipeline	$120m*
Al-Shams 100 MW Industrial Solar Plant	Al-Madouna area, Amman	Under way	$99m*
Muwaqqar & Al-Rawda Industrial Cities Gas Supply Lines	Al-Muwaqqar	Under way	$70m
Eco-Industrial Park, Ba'oun Development Area	Ba'oun, Ajloun Governorate	Pipeline	$60m*
Basalt Exploration & Industrial Products (Harrat Ash Sham)	Harrat Ash Sham basalt plateau, Mafraq and more	Open opportunity	$40m*
Advanced Data Center (Al-Dhlail Free Zone)	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$40m*
Neonatal Incubator Manufacturing Plant	Industrial development zone in Jor	Open opportunity	$29m*
Jordan Methanol Manufacturing Plant	Industrial zone in Jordan	Open opportunity	$29m*
Biosimilar Fill-Finish Manufacturing Plant	JIEC industrial zone	Open opportunity	$29m*
Oncology API Manufacturing Plant	Development zone in Jordan	Open opportunity	$29m*
Al Muwaqqar Food Processing Complex	Al Muwaqqar Industrial Estate	Awarded	$28m
Irbid Development Zone Infrastructure	Irbid Development Zone, Irbid	Under way	$23m
Southern Ghor Agro-Industrial Development Zone (Ghor Al-Mazra'a & Al-Haditha)	Ghor Al-Mazra'a, Al-Haditha and more	Under way	$20m
UAV & Components Manufacturing	Industrial Gate Free Zone	Pipeline	$10m*
Circular Footwear Design (Plastic & Leather Waste)	Amman	Open opportunity	$10m*
Rainwater Harvesting in Industrial Estates	Balqa, Madaba, Tafilah, Zarqa	Open opportunity	$10m*
Sahab Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant	King Abdullah II Industrial City, Sahab and more	Pipeline	$8.5m

The table lists industrial estates, clusters and plants in the Jordan PPP project register, with linked projects that Jordan's manufacturers can supply, power or operate. Expansions inside existing private factories 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 **for a smart industrial base**

Jordan's industrial base can grow into industries the country does not yet have at scale. Each can start with one plant or production cell and grow into an export business.

01 **Chip packaging and testing**

Back-end semiconductor lines and circuit board plants that serve the region's electronics, telecom and data center builders.

02 **Electric vehicles and batteries**

Assembly of electric cars, buses and light vehicles, with battery packs and wire harnesses made in the same zones.

03 **Drones and autonomous systems**

Airframes, motors and control systems for drones used in farming, inspection, logistics and security.

04 **Robotic micro-factories**

Small automated plants and 3D printing centers that make parts on demand for industry, hospitals and builders.

05 **Advanced materials**

Basalt fibre, rock wool, specialty glass and vanadium battery materials made from Jordan's own minerals and by-products.

06 **Infrastructure components**

Pipes, cables, transformers, sensors and modular units for the water, energy and transport projects of the region.

OPPORTUNITIES

Where partners **come in**

Manufacturers, developers and investors can take part through listed opportunities, development zones, direct proposals and supply to Jordan's major projects.

Listed opportunities	Take up the plants offered on Invest Jordan and at the Jordan-EU Investment Conference, from chips and batteries to electric vehicles and wire harnesses.
Development zones	Build in JIEC estates, free zones or the Aqaba Special Economic Zone and use the incentives of the Investment Environment Law.
Direct proposals	Propose shared industrial infrastructure under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, such as gas, solar, water reuse or logistics for an estate.
Small-scale PPPs	Regulation No. 9 of 2024 allows small-scale PPPs below about US$14.1 million, which suits ready-built factories and production units in the governorates.
Supply to major projects	Make pipes, cables, steel and components locally for the National Water Carrier, the rail network and new power plants.
Investment and ownership	Finance estates and plants through development banks, industrial funds and tokenized stakes that open ownership to more investors.

PREPARED BY
Saad I. Sahawneh

LINKEDIN
linkedin.com/in/saadsahawneh

THE HORIZON

From estates **to intelligent factories**

A possible path for the sector, from the projects in the Jordan PPP project register today to a country whose factories design, make and ship for the region.

2026	Chip, battery and drone plants offered to investors; Qatrana becomes a development zone; Zarqa's green estate opens to tenants.
2030	Jordan packages chips, assembles electric vehicles and makes pipe for the National Water Carrier in its own zones.
2035	Most new plants run on solar and gas at lower cost; AI plans production across the industrial estates.
2040	Robotic factories make parts on demand for the region's infrastructure, built and maintained with little manual work.
2050	Jordan is a regional workshop for the singularity, exporting chips, machines, materials and the know-how to run them.

Jordan already makes and sells to more than 140 markets. The projects in this guide are the first steps towards factories that learn, and towards a country that builds the hardware of the coming economy.

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 manufacturing sector.

Manufacturing Companies	Manufacturers make the parts every PPP is assembled from. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/manufacturing
Economic Zone and Industrial City Developers	Zone developers hold the land, networks and tenants a PPP needs. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/zones
Robotics Companies	Robotics companies keep every PPP open and earning. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/robotics
Technology Companies	Technology companies decide how well a PPP performs. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/tech

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 manufacturing 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	Invest Jordan: High-Value Manufacturing
02	Jordan Times: Industrial sector grows 4.8% in Q1 2026, drives 40% of economic growth
03	Jordan News: Government offers industrial investment opportunities in drone components and semiconductors
04	Petra: PM inaugurates six Chinese-backed factories in Qatrana
05	Jordan Times: PM visits Aqaba, launches gas projects
06	Jordan News: Cabinet approves pipe factory for the National Water Carrier
07	SteelOrbis: Welspun Corp approves investments in the US and Jordan
08	Petra: Zarqa Industrial Estate emerges as Jordan's flagship green manufacturing hub
09	European Commission: EU-Jordan Investment Conference 2026
10	Jordan PPP guides



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