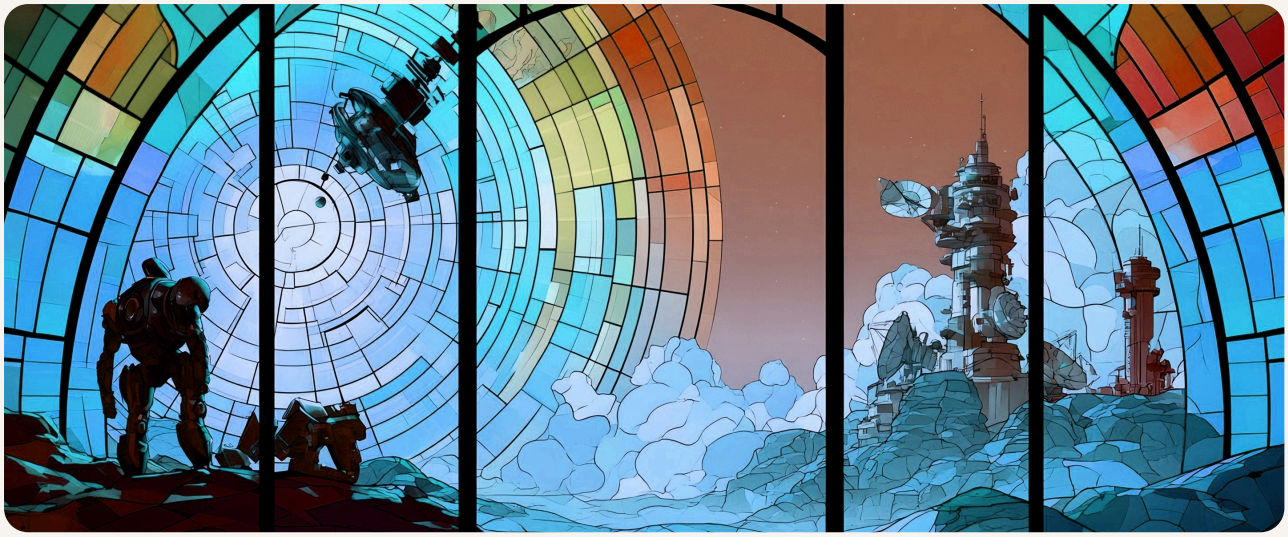


Sector guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Solar Power

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

Sunlight as the first input of an economy that runs on intelligence. This guide sets out solar power 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
18 in Jordan's pipeline

FORWARD INVESTMENT
About $326m

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, Solar Power, 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 **solar century**

Jordan has some of the strongest sunlight on earth, with more than 300 sunny days a year across its southern and eastern deserts. In ten years the country went from importing almost all of its energy to producing about a quarter of its electricity from the sun and the wind, and renewables reached 27% of generation by the end of 2024.

Solar did most of that work. Utility-scale plants such as the 200 MW Baynouna project were procured under long-term power purchase agreements, and tens of thousands of homes, schools, factories and farms now run their own panels. The 2025 to 2035 energy strategy, approved in 2026, targets a 40% renewable share of the electricity mix by 2035, with new solar and wind, battery and pumped-storage projects and commercial green hydrogen by 2030.

The next phase is larger. Cheap solar power is becoming the raw material for green ammonia in Aqaba, for desalinated water pumped 450 kilometres to Amman, for data centers and for the factories of a new industrial base. 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.

27%	Share of Jordan's electricity generated from renewables at the end of 2024, up from under 1% a decade earlier.
40%	Renewable share of the electricity mix targeted by 2035 in the approved national energy strategy.
550 MWp	Dedicated solar farm planned to power Jordan Green Ammonia at the Port of Aqaba, off the national grid.
300+	Sunny days a year across the southern and eastern deserts, where land and irradiation are abundant.

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. Solar power is the energy input of that computer, because every sensor, robot and data center in the rebuild runs on electricity, and the cheapest electricity ever produced now comes from the sun.

THE SINGULARITY

Sunlight is the energy **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. Every part of that system runs on electricity, and the cheapest electricity ever produced comes from the sun.

As the cost of a solar kilowatt-hour falls towards zero, the limit on what a country can build moves from energy to intelligence. Desalination, green hydrogen, data centers, vertical farms and robotic factories all become a question of how much sunlight can be captured and stored. Jordan has the land and the light to make energy one of its cheapest inputs, and a country with cheap energy can host the industries that compute, make and move things for the region.

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. Solar is already there: a pilot plant on a school, a pumping station or a farm can be designed in days and measured from the first sunrise, and every result informs the next project.

How solar connects to the singularity

Artificial intelligence	Forecasts sunlight, dispatches batteries and trades power minute by minute, so a grid with far more solar stays stable. AI also designs plant layouts and finds faults across thousands of panels from drone and satellite images.
Robotics	Robots install modules, clean panels with no water and inspect plants at night, cutting the cost of building and running gigawatts in the desert.
Tokenization	A solar plant pays steady revenue for 25 years. Tokenized stakes let Jordanian savers and investors abroad own part of a plant and receive their share of each power payment.
Compute	AI data centers need large amounts of clean, constant power. Solar with storage lets Jordan offer compute powered by sunlight to the region.
Abundance	Electricity that costs almost nothing to produce turns water, fuel, food and materials into products of sunlight and software.

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

18
projects in this guide

$326m
forward investment in the sector's own projects

7
of them in or linked to Aqaba

Solar runs through Jordan's $86 billion. The sector's own plants, such as the 200 MW Mafraq solar and storage project and the Al-Shams industrial plant, are only the start: the Aqaba-Amman water conveyance plans about 280 MW of dedicated solar, and Jordan Green Ammonia will run on 550 MWp of its own panels. Much of Aqaba's $46 billion, from green fuels to desalination, depends on cheap sunlight.

WHY JORDAN

Why Jordan **for solar**

Jordan combines world-class sunlight with a track record of procuring and financing private power, a grid connected to its neighbours and a port that can export solar fuels.

Sunlight and land	High solar irradiation and large areas of state desert land in Ma'an, Mafraq, Aqaba and the east, close to transmission lines and roads.
A proven model	More than a decade of independent power producer projects under long-term agreements with NEPCO, the national transmission company, financed by international lenders.
Distributed solar	Net metering and wheeling rules let homes, factories and farms generate their own power, creating a large base of installers and engineers.
Regional grid	Interconnections with Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, with new links and upgrades planned, turn Jordan into a hub that can trade solar power.
Aqaba	A special economic zone and port where solar can power green ammonia, hydrogen and other fuels for export to Europe and Asia.
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 solar power

For solar power in Jordan, AI turns a fleet of plants and rooftops into one forecastable resource. Models predict output from satellite and weather data, size batteries for each bid and dispatch them against time-of-use tariffs. During development, AI ranks state land by sunlight, grid capacity and slope, and drafts the studies and tender responses that used to take months, so a developer can bid on more projects with the same team.

What can be built

Bid engine	Software that sizes solar and storage, models tariffs and drafts the financial model for each Jordanian tender in days.
Fleet control	One platform that forecasts and dispatches utility plants, rooftops and batteries across the grid as a single virtual power plant.
Fault finder	Computer vision that reads drone and satellite images of thousands of panels and flags soiling, cracks and hot spots.
Site atlas	A national map ranking land for solar by sunlight, slope, grid access and water, open to developers and planners.

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 solar power

Desert solar is a natural home for robots. Plants in Ma'an, Mafraq and Aqaba face dust storms and long distances, and water for cleaning is scarce. Waterless cleaning robots, autonomous pile drivers and module-installing machines cut the cost of building and running each megawatt, and drones inspect a whole plant in hours. A Jordanian company that masters these machines at home can operate plants across the region.

What can be built

Waterless cleaning	Robots that brush dust from panels every night without water, keeping output high in desert plants and saving scarce water.
Robotic construction	Autonomous pile drivers and module-mounting machines that build plants faster with smaller crews on remote sites.
Drone inspection	Thermal drones that survey a whole plant in hours and send each fault straight to the maintenance team.
Rooftop installers	Lightweight machines that help install and maintain panels on schools, hospitals and factories in Jordan's cities.

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 solar power

A solar plant with a long power purchase agreement is one of the simplest assets to tokenize, because its revenue is contracted and its output is measured every minute. Tokenized stakes in a plant on a school, a factory or the desert can be sold to Jordanian savers and investors abroad, with each power payment shared automatically and the plant's output published to a registry they can check.

What can be built

Plant tokens	Stakes in operating solar plants, paid monthly from NEPCO or industrial power payments and open to small investors.
Rooftop pools	Hundreds of rooftop systems on public buildings pooled into one tokenized fund, financed by citizens and repaid from savings.
Green certificates	Tokenized renewable energy certificates that let factories and exporters prove each kilowatt-hour came from the sun.
Construction notes	Short tokenized notes that fund a plant during construction and convert into long-term stakes once it runs.

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 solar power

Solar suits small PPPs because a pilot can be built in weeks and measured from the first sunrise. A solar research lab could test three pilots of about $100,000 each: a waterless cleaning robot on a public plant, a solar and battery system for a rural water pumping station, and agrivoltaic panels over a greenhouse in the Jordan Valley. The best results can be bundled into one tender of many sites, each 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 solar power

A solar company can bring its own project to government under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023. Ideas include solar and batteries for water pumping stations with large electricity bills, rooftop solar for public hospitals and universities, solar canopies with electric vehicle charging over public car parks, and floating solar on reservoirs. The proposer keeps the right to match the best offer if the project goes to tender.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Flagship **projects**

PIPELINE · MAFRAQ

Solar Energy Projects (200 MW)

A government programme for 200 MW of new solar capacity on a build-own-operate basis, offered with a 100 MW, four-hour battery system. It is the next utility-scale round under the 2025 to 2035 strategy, and pairing solar with storage shows how the grid will absorb far more sunlight.

AWARDED · PORT OF AQABA

Jordan Green Ammonia

A US$1 billion plant that will run on a dedicated 550 MWp solar farm with battery storage, off the national grid, to make 100,000 tonnes of green ammonia a year for export. The investment agreement was signed in May 2026, with financial close targeted for September 2027.

UNDER WAY

Al-Shams 100 MW Industrial Solar Plant

A 100 MW solar plant built to supply industrial customers, part of the shift in which factories buy clean power directly and cut one of their largest costs.

UNDER WAY · GHOR AL-SAFI

Arab Potash 30 MWp Solar Plant

Arab Potash Company's solar plant at its works on the Dead Sea, showing how Jordan's largest industrial companies are building solar to power mining and processing.

DELIVERED · 200 MW

Baynouna Solar Power Plant

Developed by Masdar and Taaleri, in commercial operation since 2020 and formally opened in 2023, Baynouna is one of the largest solar plants in Jordan and a reference for how a utility-scale plant is financed and run under a long-term agreement.

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Solar projects in the pipeline

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Solar Energy Projects (200 MW)	Al-Mafraq Governorate	Pipeline	$197m
Al-Shams 100 MW Industrial Solar Plant	Al-Madouna area, Amman	Under way	$99m*
Arab Potash 30 MWp Solar Plant (Ghor Al-Safi)	Ghor Al-Safi	Under way	$30m*
Baynouna Solar Power Plant (200 MW)	East of Amman	Delivered	$260m*
H2 Global Energy Aqaba Green Ammonia (1 Mt/yr)	Aqaba	Pipeline	$6.5bn
Aqaba-Amman Water Desalination & Conveyance Project (AAWDCP)	Aqaba to Amman	Awarded	$5.8bn
Green Ammonia/Hydrogen Plant (United Energy Group, China)	Jordan	Pipeline	$1.2bn
Jordan Green Ammonia (JGA)	Aqaba	Awarded	$1bn
Al Mujib Pumped-Storage Hydropower Dam	Wadi Al-Mujib	Tendering	$650m
Green Hydrogen Common Use Infrastructure (CUI)	Jordan	Pipeline	$300m*
Silica Sand	Southern Jordan: Ras En Naqb	Pipeline	$200m*
Battery Energy Storage System (100 MW / 4-Hour)	Mafraq Governorate	Pipeline	$141m
Next Generation Data Center	No site chosen; candidate locations are Amman, Aqaba and more	Pipeline	$60m*
Efficient Cooling in Jordanian Schools	Public schools nationwide	Pipeline	$20m*
Zibar Wastewater Project (Olive-Mill Waste-to-Value)	Near Irbid city	Pipeline	$15m*
Solar PV Module Recycling & Reuse	Ajloun	Open opportunity	$10m*
Modern Irrigation Systems & Alternative Energy	Balqa	Open opportunity	$9m*
Zarqa Green Industrial Estate (Phase 1)	Zarqa, about 30 km from Amman	Delivered	$49m

The table lists utility, industrial and linked solar projects. Jordan's tens of thousands of rooftop systems 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 sunlight**

Cheap solar power 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 **Solar fuels for export**

Green hydrogen, ammonia and methanol made in Aqaba from desert sunlight, shipped to Europe and Asia, and used at home for fertilizers and heavy transport.

02 **Sun-powered compute**

AI data centers run on solar with storage, selling compute and cloud services to the region from a stable, connected country.

03 **Solar water**

Desalination and pumping powered by solar plants, making water one of the products of sunlight in one of the world's driest countries.

04 **Agrivoltaics**

Panels raised over crops and greenhouses, sharing land between food and power and cutting the water plants need.

05 **Panel and battery recycling**

Recovering glass, silicon, silver and lithium from the first generation of plants as they retire, and feeding them back into new ones.

06 **Robotic operations**

Jordanian companies that build, clean and inspect solar plants with robots and AI, and sell those services across the region.

OPPORTUNITIES

Where partners **come in**

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

Utility tenders	Bid in the next rounds of solar and storage procured by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, alone or in consortiums with lenders and contractors.
Direct proposals	Propose a project under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, such as solar for public pumping stations, hospitals or schools.
Small-scale PPPs	Regulation No. 9 of 2024 allows small-scale PPPs below about US$14.1 million to be bundled into one tender, which suits solar on many public buildings.
Industrial supply	Supply factories, mines and industrial estates with solar power under long-term contracts, on site or by wheeling across the grid.
Solar-powered industry	Build projects that turn power into products, such as green ammonia, desalinated water and data centers, in Aqaba and the industrial zones.
Investment and ownership	Finance plants through infrastructure funds, development banks and tokenized stakes that open ownership to more investors.

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THE HORIZON

From panels **to a solar economy**

A possible path for the sector, from today's projects to a country where sunlight powers most of what is made and moved.

2026	200 MW of solar and a 100 MW battery offered to investors; green ammonia agreements signed in Aqaba; industry builds its own plants.
2030	Renewables pass 30% of generation; storage becomes standard with every new plant; first green ammonia exports from Aqaba.
2035	The 40% target is met; solar powers desalination for Amman and a new generation of data centers.
2040	AI runs a grid that balances solar, storage and regional trade in real time; robots build and maintain most plants.
2050	Sunlight is the main input to Jordan's water, fuel, food and compute, and the country exports solar energy in molecules and data.

The sun gives Jordan the cheapest input of the coming economy. The projects in this guide are the first steps towards a country that turns that light into water, fuel, food and intelligence 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 solar power.

Energy Developers	Energy developers power every other PPP. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/energy
Green Economy Companies	Green economy companies cut the cost of running every PPP. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/green
Utilities and Operators	Operators decide whether a PPP delivers its service. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/operators
Robotics Companies	Robotics companies keep every PPP open and earning. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/robotics
Infrastructure Funds	Equity sponsors shape every PPP from bid to handback. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/infra-funds

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 solar power.

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 renewable energy share rises from 0.5% to 27% in decade

02 Petra: Jordan approves 10-year energy strategy to boost domestic gas and renewables

03 Jordan Times: Largest solar energy station in Jordan, Baynouna, launched

04 Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

05 Invest Jordan: investment opportunities

06 Jordan PPP guides



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