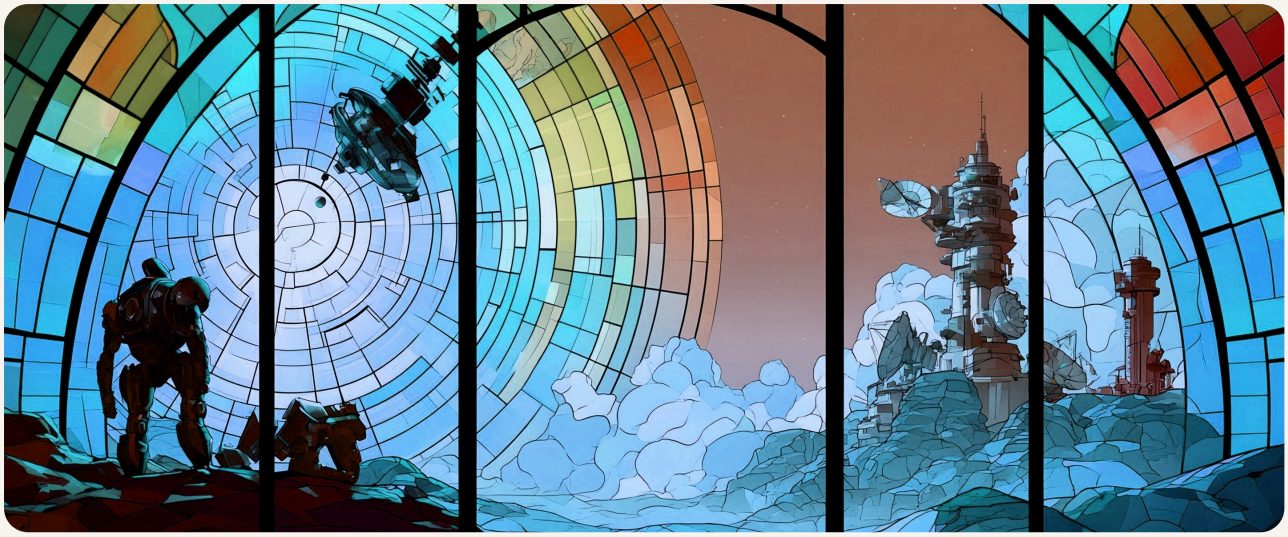


Sector guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Fertilizers and Chemicals

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

Minerals from the Dead Sea and the desert, refined into the inputs of food and industry. This guide sets out fertilizers and chemicals 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
14 in Jordan's pipeline

FORWARD INVESTMENT
About $6.5bn

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, Fertilizers and Chemicals, 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 **mineral industry**

Jordan sits on two of the world's great fertilizer resources: potash in the brines of the Dead Sea and phosphate rock in the southern desert. Arab Potash Company is the only potash producer in the Arab world, and Jordan Phosphate Mines Company extracted more than 12 million tonnes of phosphate in 2025.

Around these minerals the country has built a chemical industry. According to Invest Jordan, chemicals and fertilizers made up 24% of manufacturing output in 2025, with 740 establishments and exports of US$2.4 billion to 125 countries. Jordan Bromine, a joint venture of Arab Potash and Albemarle, is one of the world's largest bromine exporters.

The next phase moves from selling rock and potash to selling acids, specialty fertilizers and chemicals with far more value per tonne. This guide sets out the expansions under way, the projects in the Jordan PPP project register, and the opportunities that open as the sector moves towards the singularity.

24%	Share of Jordan's manufacturing output from the chemicals and fertilizers sector in 2025, per Invest Jordan.
$2.4 billion	Sector exports in 2025, shipped to 125 countries.
$2.2 billion	Untapped export potential that Invest Jordan estimates for the sector.
17.4%	Compound annual growth of the sector's exports from 2019 to 2025.

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 road, battery, solar panel and farm in that rebuild needs minerals and chemicals, and Jordan's potash, phosphate and bromine make it one of the places that will supply them.

THE SINGULARITY

The chemistry **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, and the food that feeds the people who run it, depends on chemistry.

Fertilizers underpin a large share of the world's food supply, and the minerals Jordan mines go into food, batteries, medicines, fire-safe materials and clean water. As artificial intelligence designs new materials and robots run mines and plants, the value moves to the countries that hold the minerals and can turn them into precise, high-purity products. Jordan has the minerals, and its expansions are adding the acids and specialty products that capture that value.

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. In chemistry, a pilot line for a new fertilizer blend or a purified acid grade can be built and tested on real customers within months, and each result decides the next full-scale plant.

How fertilizers and chemicals connect to the singularity

Artificial intelligence	Controls evaporation ponds, crystallizers and acid plants in real time, designs fertilizer blends for each soil and crop, and searches for new compounds from Jordan's minerals.
Robotics	Autonomous trucks and drills in the phosphate mines, and robots that sample, inspect and maintain plants that handle acids and brines.
Tokenization	Fertilizer and chemical plants sell to global buyers under long contracts. Tokenized stakes and offtake let more investors own part of that trade.
Materials	Bromine, potassium and phosphates are inputs to flame retardants, batteries, electronics and medicines that a computed, electrified world needs in larger volumes.
Abundance	Precise fertilizers, delivered with AI to the plant that needs them, grow more food with less land and water as the world's population peaks.

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

14
projects in this guide

$6.5bn
forward investment in the sector's own projects

6
of them in or linked to Aqaba

Fertilizers and chemicals turn Jordan's mineral wealth into a large share of its exports and a growing share of its $86 billion pipeline. The nine projects in the Jordan PPP project register add up to about US$6.5 billion of forward investment, led by the potash, fertilizer and bromine expansions. Aqaba's $46 billion carries those exports through the phosphate and potash railway, the port's fertilizer terminals and a phosphoric acid plant planned at Aqaba.

WHY JORDAN

Why Jordan **for fertilizers and chemicals**

Jordan combines world-scale mineral resources with established producers, a Red Sea port and a growing chain of plants that turn minerals into higher-value products.

Minerals	Dead Sea brines rich in potassium and bromine, and large phosphate reserves in Eshidiya and the south, mined by long-established national companies.
Integrated chain	Mines, acid plants and fertilizer complexes sit close together, so each expansion feeds the next and adds value before export.
Aqaba	A Red Sea port with fertilizer and chemical terminals that ships to India, Asia, Africa and Europe through the Suez Canal.
Domestic gas	Rising output at the Risha gas field opens a route to ammonia, urea and methanol made in Jordan instead of imported.
Partners	Joint ventures with Albemarle and Indian fertilizer companies bring technology, buyers and finance into Jordanian projects.
Incentives	The Investment Environment Law, development zones and the Aqaba Special Economic Zone offer incentives to new chemical plants.

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 fertilizers and chemicals

For fertilizers and chemicals in Jordan, AI raises the yield of resources that are already mined. Models can run the Dead Sea evaporation ponds and crystallizers, tune acid plants at Eshidiya for energy and recovery, and predict the quality of each batch. On the sales side, AI can design fertilizer blends for each buyer's soil and crop, which is where specialty products earn their higher price.

What can be built

Pond and plant control	Models that manage brine, evaporation and crystallization at the Dead Sea to raise potash and bromine recovery.
Acid plant tuning	Control systems that tune sulfuric and phosphoric acid plants for yield, energy recovery and lower emissions.
Blend design	Tools that design water-soluble and specialty fertilizers for each customer's crop, soil and climate.
Product discovery	AI search for new compounds from bromine, potash and phosphate for batteries, flame retardants and medicines.

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 fertilizers and chemicals

Fertilizer and chemical plants in Jordan handle acids, brines, dust and heat, often in remote places such as Ghor Al-Safi and Eshidiya. Robots take people out of the most hazardous work. Autonomous trucks and drills can work the phosphate mines, robots can sample and inspect acid lines and tanks, and drones can survey evaporation ponds and stockpiles, so plants run longer between shutdowns.

What can be built

Autonomous mining	Driverless trucks and drills in the phosphate mines that feed the acid and fertilizer plants around Eshidiya.
Hazard inspection	Crawlers and drones that inspect acid tanks, scrubbers and pipes for corrosion while the plants keep running.
Pond surveys	Drones that map the evaporation ponds at the Dead Sea and measure brine and salt levels across them.
Bagging and loading	Robotic bagging, palletizing and ship loading lines for specialty fertilizers at the plants and at Aqaba.

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 fertilizers and chemicals

Fertilizer and chemical plants in Jordan sell to buyers in many countries under long contracts, and their output is measured to the tonne. Tokenization could let investors fund a new acid or specialty fertilizer plant in small units and be paid from each shipment, and it could put warehouse receipts and offtake contracts on a shared record that banks and buyers trust.

What can be built

Plant notes	Tokenized notes in a new specialty fertilizer or chemical plant, paid from sales under its offtake contracts.
Warehouse receipts	Digital receipts for potash and fertilizer stocks at Aqaba that buyers and banks can finance and trade.
Traceable products	A record of origin and quality for each lot, so buyers can verify low-carbon and food-grade claims.
Shared utilities	Tokens in steam, power and water plants that serve an industrial cluster, paid from the fees each plant pays.

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 fertilizers and chemicals

Small PPPs suit the utilities, test lines and services around Jordan's mineral industry. A research lab with JPMC, Arab Potash and a university could develop new products from phosphate, potash and bromine and test them with farmers and buyers. Three $100,000 pilots could start it: a pilot line for a water-soluble fertilizer, a test to recover rare elements from acid streams, and AI-guided fertilizer trials on farms in the Jordan Valley.

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 fertilizers and chemicals

A company can bring direct proposals under Article 15 for projects around the mineral industry: shared steam, power and water plants for the Eshidiya and Ghor Al-Safi clusters, the reuse of phosphogypsum and other by-products in building materials, effluent treatment and water reuse for chemical plants in industrial estates, or green ammonia supplied under contract to fertilizer producers in place of imports.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Flagship **projects**

UNDER WAY · GHOR AL-SAFI

Arab Potash Potassium Chloride Plant (1 Mt/yr)

A US$1.5 billion plant for 1 million tonnes a year of potassium chloride, the third cold crystallization plant in Arab Potash's Southern Expansion. The construction package was launched in September 2026, and the company targets about 4 million tonnes a year of group capacity by 2029.

PIPELINE · ESHIDIYA AND AQABA

Arab Potash and JPMC Integrated Fertilizer Complex

A US$1 billion joint venture of JPMC, Arab Potash and the Social Security Investment Fund, incorporated in July 2026. About five plants will make sulfuric, phosphoric and purified phosphoric acid, water-soluble fertilizers and potassium phosphates, with about 700 direct jobs.

TENDERING · ESHIDIYA

JIFCO Fertilizer Expansion

A US$1 billion expansion with a 1,500 tonne a day phosphoric acid plant, a 4,500 tonne a day sulfuric acid plant and a 36 MW steam turbine, lifting phosphoric acid capacity to about 1 million tonnes a year. The EPC tender was issued in September 2026.

UNDER WAY · GHOR AL-SAFI

Jordan Bromine Expansion

A five-year programme by Arab Potash and Albemarle to expand bromine and its derivatives. The NEBO project, about JD40 million, was inaugurated by His Majesty King Abdullah II on June 1, 2026, and the EAGLE and LAVA projects are due by the end of 2026.

AWARDED · ESHIDIYA

Shidiya Sulfuric Acid Plant

A US$193 million plant for about 900,000 tonnes a year of concentrated sulfuric acid, feeding a phosphoric acid expansion from 330,000 to 550,000 tonnes a year. The EPC agreement was signed in February 2026 with a 30-month build.

PIPELINE · RISHA, MAFRAQ

Ammonia and Urea Plant

A gas-to-ammonia and urea plant near the Risha gas field, listed by the Ministry of Investment in February 2026. Separately, a January 2026 memorandum set aside about 2,000 dunums in the Al Karameh Free Zone for a gas-based ammonia plant.

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Fertilizer and chemical projects **in the pipeline**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Ammonia & Urea Plant	Near the Risha Gas Field	Pipeline	$1.5bn*
Arab Potash Potassium Chloride Plant (1 Mt/yr)	Dead Sea / Ghor Al-Safi	Under way	$1.5bn
Arab Potash × JPMC Integrated Fertilizer Complex	Eshidiya	Pipeline	$1bn
JIFCO Fertilizer Expansion	JIFCO fertilizer complex at Eshidi	Tendering	$1bn
Jordan Bromine Expansion (APC-Albemarle)	Ghor Al-Safi, Karak	Under way	$812m
JPMC-Transpet Phosphoric Acid Plant (Aqaba)	Aqaba	Pipeline	$400m
Shidiya Sulfuric Acid Plant	Eshidiya area	Awarded	$193m
Jordan Methanol Manufacturing Plant	Industrial zone in Jordan	Open opportunity	$29m*
Phosphate-Based Chemicals Plant	Development zone in Jordan	Open opportunity	$29m*
Aqaba-Al-Shidiyeh-Ma'an Railway (Phosphate/Potash Freight)	Aqaba to the Eshidiya mines and Ma	Under way	$2.5bn
Jordan Green Ammonia (JGA)	Aqaba	Awarded	$1bn
New Bulk Liquids Terminal	South Port	Tendering	$63m
Arab Potash 30 MWp Solar Plant (Ghor Al-Safi)	Ghor Al-Safi	Under way	$30m*
Vanadium Battery Materials Manufacturing Plant	JIEC industrial estate, Jordan	Open opportunity	$29m*

The table lists potash, phosphate, bromine, acid, fertilizer and gas chemical projects. Linked rows add the rail, port, green ammonia and battery materials projects that move or feed the industry. Mines and raw phosphate projects sit in the mining guide. 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 minerals**

Jordan's minerals and gas open industries the country does not yet have at scale. Each can start as a pilot line in Eshidiya, Ghor Al-Safi or Aqaba and grow into an export business.

01 **Specialty fertilizers**

Water-soluble, controlled-release and crop-specific blends of potash, phosphate and nitrogen, sold at many times the price of bulk products.

02 **Battery materials**

Purified phosphoric acid for lithium iron phosphate batteries, and bromine for flow batteries and energy storage.

03 **Food and pharma grades**

High-purity phosphates and potassium salts for food processing, water treatment and medicines.

04 **Nitrogen from Jordan**

Ammonia and urea made from Risha gas or green hydrogen, completing the potash, phosphate and nitrogen trio at home.

05 **Rare elements from phosphate**

Recovering rare earths, uranium and fluorine compounds from phosphate rock and acid streams.

06 **Precision agriculture services**

AI tools and data services that prescribe and deliver Jordanian fertilizers field by field across the region.

OPPORTUNITIES

Where partners **come in**

Investors, technology providers, contractors and buyers can take part through tenders, joint ventures with the national champions and the open opportunities on Invest Jordan.

EPC tenders	Bid for the acid plants, crystallizers and fertilizer units that Arab Potash, JPMC and JIFCO are tendering to local and international contractors.
Joint ventures	Bring technology or markets into a partnership with JPMC, Arab Potash or Jordan Bromine for new downstream products.
Open opportunities	Invest in plants listed by the Ministry of Investment, such as methanol, phosphate-based chemicals and ammonia and urea near Risha.
Zones and incentives	Locate in development zones or the Aqaba Special Economic Zone and use Investment Environment Law incentives for new chemical plants.
Shared utilities	Propose power, steam, water and effluent plants for industrial clusters under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023.
Offtake and finance	Sign long-term purchase contracts, or finance expansions through development banks, export credit agencies, funds and tokenized stakes.

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THE HORIZON

From rock **to high-value chemistry**

A possible path for the sector, from the expansions under way to a country that exports finished chemistry instead of raw minerals.

2026	Potash, bromine and acid expansions are under construction; a potash and phosphate joint venture is formed; JIFCO tenders its expansion.
2030	Potash capacity reaches about 4 million tonnes a year; new acid plants run; the first specialty fertilizers ship from Aqaba.
2035	Ammonia from gas or green hydrogen completes a domestic nitrogen supply; battery-grade phosphates find buyers abroad.
2040	AI runs mines and plants end to end; robots handle hazardous work; Jordan sells materials designed for each customer.
2050	Jordan is a supplier of precise fertilizers and advanced materials, and most of its mineral wealth leaves as finished chemistry.

Potash, phosphate and bromine give Jordan a place in the world's food and materials supply. The projects in this guide are the first steps towards an industry that sells chemistry and knowledge in place of raw rock.

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 fertilizers and chemicals.

Mining Companies	Mining companies supply what every PPP is built from. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/mining
Manufacturing Companies	Manufacturers make the parts every PPP is assembled from. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/manufacturing
Agriculture and Food Companies	Agriculture companies turn scarce water into food security. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/agriculture
Green Hydrogen and Ammonia Companies	Green hydrogen companies turn sun and wind into exports. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/green-hydrogen

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 fertilizers and chemicals.

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: Chemicals and Fertilizers

02 JPMC: Potash and phosphate joint venture to drive Jordan's industrial growth

03 Arab Potash Company

04 Jordan Times: JFDZ signs MoU with Nitrogen Jordan to build ammonia plant

05 Jordan Times: Arab Potash Company advances global position

06 Royal Hashemite Court: King inaugurates Arab Potash, Jordan Bromine projects

07 Jordan PPP guides



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