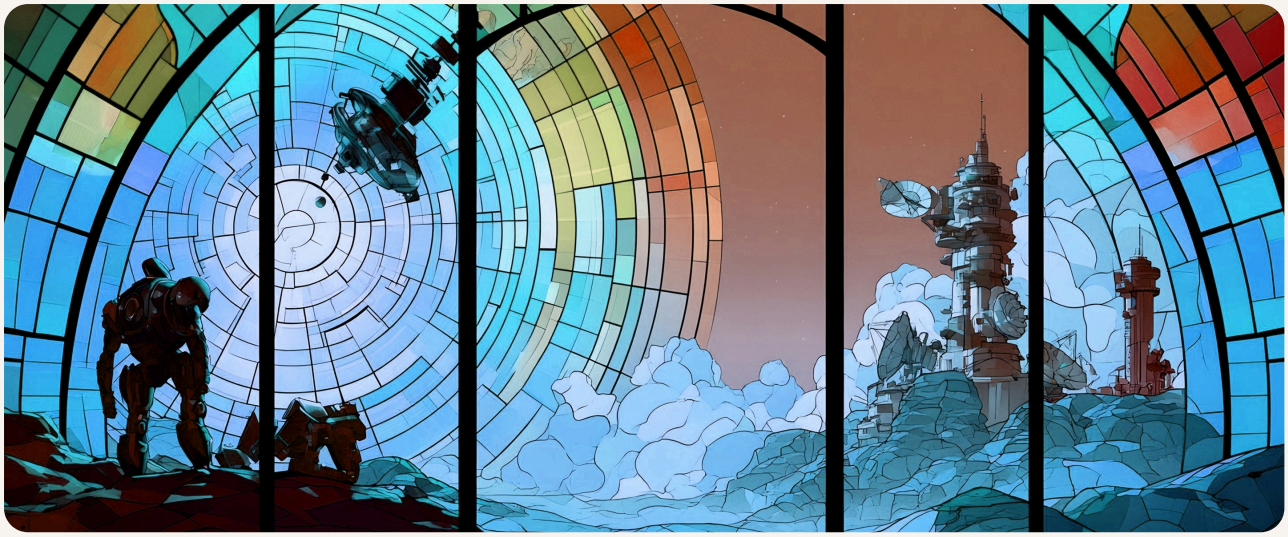


Sector guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Green Hydrogen

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

Desert sunlight and wind turned into fuel the world can ship. This guide sets out green hydrogen 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
12 in Jordan's pipeline

FORWARD INVESTMENT
About $10.6bn

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, Green Hydrogen, 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 **molecule moment**

Green hydrogen is made by splitting water with renewable electricity, and most of it is shipped as green ammonia. Jordan has strong sun and wind, open desert land and a Red Sea port, and the government wants Aqaba to become a regional hub for producing and exporting it.

The pipeline is moving from paper to contracts. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has signed 13 memoranda of understanding with developers, and a Cabinet framework approved in July 2025 set aside an industrial zone in Aqaba for hydrogen plants and desalination. In May 2026 the country signed its first investment agreement, a US$1 billion green ammonia plant at the Port of Aqaba.

The 2025 to 2035 energy strategy targets commercial production by 2030 and about 500,000 tonnes of green hydrogen a year by 2035. This guide sets out the projects in the Jordan PPP project register, the shared infrastructure Aqaba needs, and the opportunities that open as hydrogen becomes one of the fuels of the singularity.

13	Memoranda of understanding signed with green hydrogen developers, six of which had reached land-use agreements by July 2025.
500,000 t	Green hydrogen a year targeted by 2035 in the approved national energy strategy.
$1 billion	Jordan Green Ammonia, the first investment agreement in the sector, signed in May 2026 for a plant at the Port of Aqaba.
2030	Year the energy strategy sets for the start of commercial green hydrogen production in Jordan.

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. Green hydrogen is how that system will store sunlight and ship it as fuel for ships, fertilizer plants and heavy industry, and Aqaba has the sun, wind, seawater and port to make it.

THE SINGULARITY

Fuel made from light **for 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. Green hydrogen lets that system store sunlight as a fuel and move it across oceans.

Electricity is hard to store for months and hard to ship across continents. Hydrogen and ammonia solve both problems. When solar and wind power become almost free, a country with sun, wind, water from the sea and a port can export energy the way it once imported oil. Jordan can make ammonia for fertilizers, ships and power stations, and it can do so with electricity that never touches the national grid.

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. Modular electrolysers make that possible: a small unit at a solar plant or a pumping station produces real data in weeks, and each pilot sharpens the design of the gigawatt plants that follow.

How green hydrogen connects to the singularity

Artificial intelligence	Matches electrolysers to the minute-by-minute output of solar and wind, plans ammonia production around weather and shipping, and predicts maintenance across thousands of cells and kilometres of pipe.
Robotics	Builds solar fields and electrolyser halls in modules, inspects tanks and pipelines, and handles ammonia at the terminal, reducing the risk and cost of large plants in the desert.
Tokenization	A plant sells ammonia under long-term contracts for decades. Tokenized stakes let investors in Jordan and abroad own part of a plant and receive their share of every cargo.
Storage	Hydrogen and ammonia store renewable energy for weeks and seasons, giving a grid run mostly on sunlight and wind a reserve it can call on.
Abundance	When energy costs almost nothing, fertilizer, shipping fuel and steel can be made from air, water and light, cutting the link between growth and imported fuel.

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

12
projects in this guide

$10.6bn
forward investment in the sector's own projects

7
of them in or linked to Aqaba

Green hydrogen is one of the largest pieces of Jordan's $86 billion pipeline, and most of it sits inside Aqaba's $46 billion. The five green hydrogen and ammonia projects in the Jordan PPP project register add up to about US$10.6 billion of forward investment, led by the US$6.5 billion H2 Global Energy plant, and three of them are in Aqaba. The port, the Aqaba to Amman desalination project and the new bulk liquids terminal, which will handle liquid ammonia, tie them to the rest of the Aqaba pipeline.

WHY JORDAN

Why Jordan **for green hydrogen**

Jordan combines the resources that green hydrogen needs with a policy framework, a port and a growing group of developers that have already committed capital.

Sun and wind	Strong solar irradiation and good wind sites across the south and east, on state desert land close to Aqaba, allow dedicated off-grid plants.
A Red Sea port	Aqaba gives direct sea access to Europe through Suez and to Asia, with seawater for desalination and land set aside for hydrogen plants.
A clear pathway	The 2025 Cabinet framework takes developers from memorandum to feasibility study, land-use agreement and investment agreement, overseen by a national committee.
Incentives	Projects benefit from the Investment Environment Law and the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Law, and the new gas law passed by the Lower House covers hydrogen.
Shared infrastructure	Common desalination, ammonia storage and export terminals, studied with the EBRD, let several developers share the costs of the hub.
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 green hydrogen

For green hydrogen in Jordan, AI decides how much a plant earns. Electrolysers in Aqaba will run on dedicated solar and wind with no grid behind them, so models must forecast every hour of sun and wind, size solar fields, batteries and ammonia tanks, and set production minute by minute. The same tools can schedule cargoes against ship arrivals and test offtake prices during a bid.

What can be built

Plant sizing	Software that sizes solar, wind, batteries, electrolysers and ammonia storage for each Aqaba plant from years of weather data.
Live dispatch	Control systems that ramp electrolysers with the sun and wind, protecting stack life while keeping ammonia output on contract.
Port scheduling	Tools that plan ammonia storage and loading at Aqaba for several producers sharing one terminal and one set of tanks.
Certification	Systems that track the renewable power and water behind every tonne, so buyers in Europe and Asia can verify green ammonia.

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 green hydrogen

Green hydrogen plants in Jordan will spread across hundreds of hectares of desert, with solar fields, long power lines, desalination units, electrolyser halls and ammonia tanks. Robots make that scale affordable. They can install and clean panels without water, inspect lines and tanks from the air, and check ammonia systems for leaks, so a small Jordanian team can run a large plant safely in heat and dust.

What can be built

Solar construction	Robots that place and fix modules across the solar fields that feed electrolysers, cutting the time to build each plant.
Waterless cleaning	Robots that clean panels at night without water, where every litre the plant uses comes from desalinated seawater.
Leak inspection	Drones and crawlers that check ammonia pipes, tanks and electrolyser halls for leaks and corrosion, keeping people away from hazards.
Modular assembly	Factories that build electrolyser and ammonia units in modules, so plants grow in stages as offtake contracts are signed.

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 green hydrogen

A green ammonia plant sells its product under long contracts in a currency buyers trust, which is the cash flow that tokenization suits. Tokenized stakes in a plant, a shared storage tank or a desalination unit in Aqaba could let Jordanian savers, the diaspora and funds abroad own part of the hub, receive their share of each cargo and see every certified tonne on a shared record.

What can be built

Plant stakes	Tokenized equity or notes in a green ammonia plant, paid from each export cargo under its offtake contract.
Shared assets	Tokens in the common desalination, storage and terminal assets in Aqaba, paid from the fees that each producer pays.
Green certificates	A registry where every certified tonne of green ammonia is issued, traded and retired as a digital certificate.
Pilot funding	A small issue that funds a pilot electrolyser or refuelling station, with returns paid to many investors from its output.

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 green hydrogen

Small PPPs suit hydrogen pilots that prove the technology in Jordan before gigawatt plants are financed. A research lab in Aqaba, set up with ASEZA and a university, could test electrolysers on desalinated seawater, desert heat and dust. Three $100,000 pilots could start it: a containerized electrolyser at a solar plant, a hydrogen refuelling unit for port equipment, and a sensor network that measures sun and wind at candidate sites.

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 green hydrogen

A company can bring direct proposals under Article 15 for the parts of the hub that no single developer will build alone: a shared ammonia tank or loading line at the bulk liquids terminal, a desalination unit sized for several hydrogen plants, a refuelling station for port trucks and buses, or green ammonia supplied under contract to Jordan's fertilizer plants in place of imported ammonia.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Flagship **projects**

AWARDED · PORT OF AQABA

Jordan Green Ammonia

A US$1 billion plant by Hynfra and Fidelity Group that will make 100,000 to 120,000 tonnes of green ammonia a year from about 550 MWp of off-grid solar and battery storage. The investment agreement was signed in May 2026 and a land lease with ASEZA followed in June, with financial close targeted in 2027.

PIPELINE · AQABA

H2 Global Energy Aqaba Green Ammonia

The largest green hydrogen project in the Jordan PPP project register, at about US$6.5 billion: 1 million tonnes of green ammonia a year from up to 5 GW of wind and solar and 1.5 GW of electrolysers. The technical report was submitted in January 2025, with operation targeted for 2030.

PIPELINE · JORDAN

Green Ammonia Plant (United Energy Group)

A US$1.155 billion project by China's United Energy Group for 200,000 tonnes of green ammonia a year for export, using off-grid solar and desalinated seawater. Cabinet approved its land-use agreement on June 17, 2026, with operations targeted for November 2030.

PIPELINE · JORDAN

Masdar Green Hydrogen (1 GW Wind + H2)

At COP28 in December 2023 Masdar signed agreements for 1 GW of wind with battery storage and a study of a green hydrogen plant near the Port of Aqaba. Talks with the Prime Minister in June 2026 covered a Masdar wind pipeline of 2,000 MW.

PIPELINE · AQABA

Green Hydrogen Common Use Infrastructure

Shared desalination, ammonia storage and export facilities for every developer in the hub. A business-model study with the EBRD was completed in 2025, and the Cabinet framework allocated an industrial zone in Aqaba for the plants.

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Green hydrogen projects in the pipeline

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
H2 Global Energy Aqaba Green Ammonia (1 Mt/yr)	Aqaba	Pipeline	$6.5bn
Masdar Green Hydrogen (1 GW Wind + H2)	Jordan	Pipeline	$1.6bn*
Green Ammonia/Hydrogen Plant (United Energy Group, China)	Jordan	Pipeline	$1.2bn
Jordan Green Ammonia (JGA)	Aqaba	Awarded	$1bn
Green Hydrogen Common Use Infrastructure (CUI)	Jordan	Pipeline	$300m*
Aqaba-Amman Water Desalination & Conveyance Project (AAWDCP)	Aqaba to Amman	Awarded	$5.8bn
Ammonia & Urea Plant	Near the Risha Gas Field	Pipeline	$1.5bn*
Arab Potash × JPMC Integrated Fertilizer Complex	Eshidiya	Pipeline	$1bn
Battery Energy Storage System (100 MW / 4-Hour)	Mafraq Governorate	Pipeline	$141m
Wind Power Generation Project (100 MW)	Mafraq Governorate	Pipeline	$141m
New Bulk Liquids Terminal	South Port	Tendering	$63m
Jordan Methanol Manufacturing Plant	Industrial zone in Jordan	Open opportunity	$29m*

The table lists green hydrogen and ammonia projects, linked gas-based ammonia and methanol plants, and the power, water, port and fertilizer projects a hydrogen partner would supply or use. Values for projects at study stage are early estimates. 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 hydrogen**

Green hydrogen opens industries that Jordan does not yet have at scale. Each can start with a pilot in Aqaba or an industrial zone and grow into an export business.

01 **Green ammonia exports**

Cargoes of ammonia made from desert sunlight and wind, shipped from Aqaba to Europe and Asia for fertilizers, power stations and ships.

02 **Green fertilizers**

Nitrogen fertilizers made from green ammonia, combined with Jordan's potash and phosphate into low-carbon blends for export.

03 **Shipping fuel**

Ammonia and methanol supplied to vessels at Aqaba, positioning the port as a refuelling stop on the Red Sea route.

04 **Green steel and materials**

Hydrogen used to reduce iron and make building materials, opening a heavy industry that Jordan does not have today.

05 **Electrolyser services**

Jordanian companies that assemble, install, run and repair electrolyser stacks for the region's hydrogen projects.

06 **Hydrogen mobility**

Trucks, buses and port equipment running on hydrogen along the Aqaba to Amman corridor and inside the port.

OPPORTUNITIES

Where partners **come in**

Developers, investors, manufacturers and contractors can join the sector through the government pathway, the shared infrastructure and the supply chains of the first plants.

Developer pathway	Enter through a memorandum with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, then feasibility studies, a land-use agreement and an investment agreement under the Cabinet framework.
Shared infrastructure	Build, finance or run the common desalination units, ammonia storage and export terminals in Aqaba as partnerships that serve every developer.
Direct proposals	Propose projects under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, such as hydrogen buses, port equipment or a pilot electrolyser at a public facility.
Small-scale PPPs	Regulation No. 9 of 2024 covers PPPs below about US$14.1 million, which suits pilot plants, fuelling stations and training centers.
Supply and construction	Supply electrolysers, solar and wind equipment, desalination, storage and engineering to the plants now moving from studies to construction.
Offtake and finance	Sign long-term ammonia purchase contracts, or finance plants through development banks, export credit agencies, funds and tokenized stakes.

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THE HORIZON

From agreements **to a hydrogen economy**

A possible path for the sector, from the agreements signed today to a country that exports energy as molecules.

2026	The first investment agreement is signed and Aqaba land is leased; land-use agreements and shared-infrastructure planning move ahead.
2030	Commercial production starts, as the energy strategy targets, and the first green ammonia plants ship from Aqaba.
2035	Output reaches about 500,000 tonnes of green hydrogen a year, with shared terminals and desalination serving several plants.
2040	AI runs gigawatts of electrolysers in step with sun and wind; Aqaba refuels ships and supplies green fertilizer and steel plants.
2050	Jordan exports sunlight as molecules, and hydrogen powers its industry, transport and seasonal energy storage.

Green hydrogen lets Jordan export its sunlight and wind as fuel. The projects in this guide are the first steps towards an Aqaba that sends energy to the world as reliably as it once received it.

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 green hydrogen.

Green Hydrogen and Ammonia Companies	Green hydrogen companies turn sun and wind into exports. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/green-hydrogen
Energy Developers	Energy developers power every other PPP. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/energy
Economic Zone and Industrial City Developers	Zone developers hold the land, networks and tenants a PPP needs. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/zones
Maritime and Shipping Companies	Maritime companies keep Jordan connected to the sea. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/maritime

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 green hydrogen.

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: Cabinet approves framework to boost green hydrogen projects

02 Jordan Times: $1b green ammonia deal a strategic milestone in Jordan's energy transition

03 Jordan Times: Cabinet approves land-use agreement with China's UEG

04 Jordan Times: Jordan moves forward with green hydrogen strategy

05 Arab News: Jordan plans gas expansion, 40% renewables under new energy strategy

06 Invest Jordan: Sustainable Resources (Energy and Water)

07 Jordan PPP guides



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