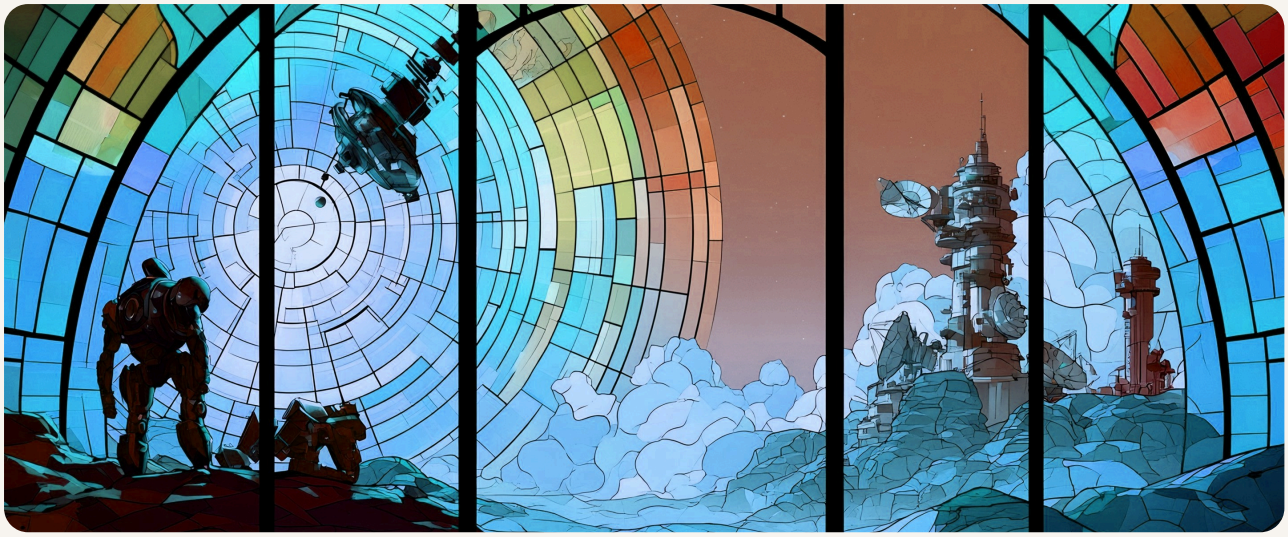


Sector guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Mining and Minerals

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

The raw materials of the singularity, from the rocks of the south. This guide sets out Jordan's mining sector, its link to the infrastructure singularity, every relevant project in Jordan's PPP pipeline and the ways a partner can take part.

PROJECTS
29 in Jordan's pipeline

FORWARD INVESTMENT
About $1.2bn

PREPARED BY
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DATE
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CONTENTS

Inside **this guide**

01	The sectors behind the $86 billion	3
02	Introduction	4
03	The $500 trillion rebuild	5
04	Mining and Minerals and the singularity	6
05	Jordan’s $86 billion and Aqaba’s $46 billion	7
06	Why Jordan	8
07	Artificial intelligence	9
08	Robotics	10
09	Tokenization	11
10	Small PPPs in parallel	12
11	PPP research labs	13
12	Unsolicited proposals	14
13	Flagship projects	15
14	Projects in Jordan’s pipeline	16
15	New industries	18
16	Opportunities for partners	19
17	The road to the singularity	20
18	Jordan PPP guides	21
19	About Jordan PPP	22
20	Sources	23

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, Mining and Minerals, 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 wealth**

Jordan is built on minerals. It ranks fifth in the world for phosphate reserves, is the Arab world's only potash producer, and its mines and fertilizer plants supply farms across Asia. Mining and mineral industries accounted for about 23% of national exports in 2022.

The two champions are growing. Arab Potash Company produced a record 2.9 million tonnes of potash in 2025, and it has joined JPMC in a new venture for specialty fertilizers. A new 403 km railway will carry phosphate and potash to Aqaba, and the national mining strategy for 2024 to 2033 aims to raise exports from US$1.4 billion to US$5 billion.

The next phase reaches deeper. Jordan signed its first copper mining agreement in 2025, and gold, rare earths, high-purity silica and basalt are now offered to investors. 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.

#5	Jordan's global rank in phosphate reserves, according to Invest Jordan.
2.9 Mt	Potash produced by Arab Potash Company in 2025, a record and over 21% more than the year before.
$5bn	Mining exports targeted by 2033 in the national mining strategy, up from about $1.4 billion.
403 km	Freight railway now under way to carry about 16 million tonnes of phosphate and potash a year to Aqaba.

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, grid and machine in that system is made from minerals, and Jordan's phosphate, potash, copper, silica and rare earths can supply part of the materials the rebuild will consume.

THE SINGULARITY

Minerals are the matter 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. That system is made of minerals: copper wires, silicon chips, rare-earth magnets and the fertilizers that feed the people who build it.

Rebuilding and running the world's infrastructure will take about $500 trillion over the next fifty years, and every dollar of it begins in a mine. Grids need copper, solar panels and chips need pure silica, motors and robots need rare earths, batteries need vanadium, and a growing world needs phosphate and potash to grow food. Jordan holds many of these in a small area close to a Red Sea port.

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. Mining is moving there: at Abu Khashiba a pilot copper plant is being built alongside exploration, so real metal tests the deposit while drilling continues.

How mining connects to the singularity

Artificial intelligence	Reads satellite images, geophysics and drill cores to find deposits faster, then plans mines and processing plants that use less energy, water and land.
Robotics	Autonomous drills, haul trucks and sorting machines work in heat and dust, making deep and remote deposits safer and cheaper to mine.
Tokenization	A mine or royalty stream pays out for decades. Tokenized stakes and offtake contracts let more investors finance exploration and share in production.
Materials	Copper, silica, rare earths, vanadium and basalt are the physical inputs of grids, chips, robots, batteries and new building materials.
Food	Phosphate and potash keep the world's farms productive, and precision fertilizers made in Jordan can feed AI-run agriculture.

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

29
projects in this guide

$1.2bn
forward investment in the sector's own projects

11
of them in or linked to Aqaba

Mining is one of the anchors of the $86 billion. The phosphate and potash it produces justify the freight railway to Aqaba, new fertilizer and acid plants at Eshidiya and the Dead Sea, and the silica export terminal, and its new metals bring exploration capital to the south. Much of this sits inside Aqaba's $46 billion, where the port, the base-metal areas east of the city and the new terminals meet.

WHY JORDAN

Why Jordan **for mining**

Jordan combines world-class phosphate and potash, new metal discoveries in the south and a port that can export to Asia, Africa and Europe.

Proven producers	JPMC and Arab Potash Company are among the world's established phosphate and potash suppliers, with decades of mining, processing and export experience.
New metals	Copper and gold in Wadi Araba and rare earths, zinc, lead and niobium near Aqaba, mapped by ministry studies and offered to investors.
Industrial minerals	High-purity silica, kaolin and basalt in large deposits close to roads, suited to glass, ceramics, insulation and advanced materials.
Port and rail	The Port of Aqaba is a short distance from many deposits, and the new railway will link the mines at Eshidiya and Ghor Al-Safi to the coast.
A clear path	Exploration under a memorandum of understanding leads to an executive agreement and a mining concession, ratified by Parliament for major projects.
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 mining sector

For Jordan's mines AI turns geology into data. Models read satellite images, geophysical surveys and drill cores to target the next copper, gold or rare-earth hole, then plan the mine and its haulage around the result. In processing plants AI tunes grinding, flotation and drying for recovery and energy use, and at the port it schedules trains, stockpiles and ships so bulk exports move without delay.

What can be built

Exploration targeting	Models that rank drill targets in Wadi Araba and around Aqaba from survey, drilling and satellite data.
Mine planning	AI that plans pits, tunnels and haulage for the lowest cost, water use and surface disturbance.
Plant optimization	Control systems that raise recovery and cut energy at phosphate, potash and copper plants.
Corridor scheduling	One model that plans trains, stockpiles and ship loading from the mines to Aqaba.

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 mining sector

Robotics lets Jordan's mines work in heat, dust and depth with fewer people at risk. Autonomous drills and haul trucks run around the clock, drones survey pits and stockpiles, and sensor-based sorting removes waste rock before it reaches the plant. For the new underground copper mine planned in the south, remote-controlled equipment protects both the workers below and the landscape above.

What can be built

Autonomous haulage	Driverless trucks and loaders for phosphate and new copper mines, run from a central control room.
Ore sorting	Sensor-based sorting that rejects waste rock early and cuts the water and energy used in processing.
Drone surveys	Drones that map pits, stockpiles and exploration areas every day and measure what has moved.
Underground automation	Remote drilling and loading for tunnel mines, keeping people away from the rock face.

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 mining sector

A mine, a royalty or a long-term offtake contract pays out for decades, which is what tokenization suits. Jordanian exploration companies could raise capital from many small investors through tokenized stakes, and shared assets such as a silica terminal, a rail siding or a solar plant serving a mine could be owned by token holders and paid from handling fees and power sales.

What can be built

Exploration stakes	Tokens that fund drilling on licensed areas and convert into shares if a deposit is proven.
Royalty streams	Tokenized shares in the royalties paid by a producing mine.
Offtake contracts	Tokens backed by long-term sales of phosphate, potash or copper to named buyers.
Shared corridor assets	Terminals, sidings and storage owned through tokens and paid from throughput fees.

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 mining sector

A mining research lab, hosted by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, would test new methods with the phosphate, potash and copper companies. Pilots of about $100,000 each could test sensor-based ore sorting on copper ore from Wadi Araba, AI targeting of one rare-earth exploration area near Aqaba, and daily drone surveys of a phosphate pit and its stockpiles, with every result published for investors.

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 mining sector

A mining company can bring its own project under Article 15. Examples include a rail siding or bulk storage yard on the corridor to Aqaba, water reuse that serves both a mine and nearby towns, a solar plant with storage for a remote mining area, and a shared processing plant for copper ore from several small deposits in the south, paid from tolling fees.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Flagship **projects**

UNDER WAY · WADI ARABA

Abu Khashiba Gold and Copper

Jordan's most advanced new metal project: a 30-year copper agreement over 48 km² south of the Dead Sea, with a separate gold agreement nearby. Drilling is under way, a pilot copper plant is being built and first resource estimates were presented in October 2026.

AWARDED · SOUTHERN JORDAN

Wadi Khaled and Wadi Al-Nuhas Copper Mine

Jordan's second executive copper agreement, signed in October 2026 over about 78 km² of four valleys. The developer must complete feasibility and environmental studies before mining, which is planned underground to protect the landscape.

OPEN OPPORTUNITY · SOUTHERN JORDAN

Rare Earth Elements

Exploration for rare earths with tin, zirconium and niobium at several sites in the south. Invest Jordan also lists metal areas at Jabal Bir Tanak, Wadi Imran, Wadi Lubnan and Wadi Mubarak, all close to Aqaba port.

PIPELINE · RAS EN NAQB AND WADI ES SIQ

Silica Sand

High-purity silica deposits in southern Jordan, close to the Amman to Aqaba highway, for glass, silicon chemicals and ceramics. A concession for a dedicated silica export terminal at Aqaba was tendered in 2026.

OPEN OPPORTUNITY · HARRAT ASH SHAM

Basalt Exploration and Industrial Products

Basalt from a volcanic plateau of about 11,000 km² in Mafraq and Zarqa, offered for quarrying and processing into rock wool insulation and cast basalt, with continuous basalt fibre as a target product.

UNDER WAY · AQABA TO ESHIDIYA

Aqaba, Al-Shidiyeh and Ma'an Railway

A US$2.5 billion freight railway of 403 km, developed by the Jordan-UAE Railway Company, to carry phosphate and potash to the port. Ground was broken on October 5, 2026.

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Mining projects **in the pipeline**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Abu Khashiba Gold & Copper	Abu Khashiba, Wadi Araba	Under way	$480m
Silica Sand	Southern Jordan: Ras En Naqb	Pipeline	$200m*
Investing in Basalt (Tall Burma)	Tall Burma	Pipeline	$120m*
Jabal Bir Tanak	11 km east of Aqaba	Pipeline	$40m*
Basalt Exploration & Industrial Products (Harrat Ash Sham)	Harrat Ash Sham basalt plateau, Mafraq and more	Open opportunity	$40m*
Phosphate Exploration (Block A3)	Mafraq	Open opportunity	$40m*
Wadi Imran (Zn, Pb, Cu & REEs)	7 km east of Aqaba	Pipeline	$35m*
Wadi Labnan (Au, Zn, Pb, Cu, REEs, Nb)	13 km southeast of Aqaba	Pipeline	$35m*
Rare Earth Elements (Southern Jordan)	Southern Jordan	Open opportunity	$35m*
Wadi Khaled and Wadi Al-Nuhas Copper Mine	Southern Jordan: Wadi Khaled	Awarded	$35m*
Fifa Copper Exploration Project	Ghor Fifa	Open opportunity	$35m*
Wadi Mubarak (Zn, Pb, Nb, Sn & REEs)	6 km southeast of Aqaba	Pipeline	$30m*
Wadi Shbeikah (Ag, Sn, Zr, Bi & REEs)	Aqaba Governorate	Pipeline	$30m*
Kaolin, Al Disi (Um Sahem-Dabadeeb)	Al Disi area: Um Sahem, Dubaydib blocks and more	Pipeline	$30m*
Aqaba-Al-Shidiyeh-Ma'an Railway (Phosphate/Potash Freight)	Aqaba to the Eshidiya mines and Ma	Under way	$2.5bn
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

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Projects in the pipeline, **continued**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
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
Aqaba-Ma'an Dry Port & Development Zone	Ma'an Development Zone, Ma'an	Pipeline	$150m*
Aqaba New Silica Terminal	Aqaba	Tendering	$40m*
Central Jordan Uranium Project (CJUP)	Central Jordan	Pipeline	$35m*
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*
Phosphate-Based Chemicals Plant	Development zone in Jordan	Open opportunity	$29m*
Stone-Cutting Slurry Reuse	Sahab Industrial City, Amman	Open opportunity	$10m*
Attarat Power Plant (Oil Shale, 554 MW)	Attarat Um Ghudran	Delivered	$2.1bn

The table lists exploration areas, mines and linked processing, power and transport projects in the Jordan PPP project register. Quarries and routine expansions at existing mines 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 **from Jordan's rocks**

Jordan's minerals can support industries the country does not yet have at scale. Each can begin with a pilot plant and grow into an export business.

01 **Copper cathode and cable**

Refining ore from Wadi Araba into copper cathode, wire and cable for the region's grids, data centers and electric vehicles.

02 **Solar glass and silicon**

Turning high-purity silica into solar glass, specialty glass and silicon products for panels and electronics.

03 **Rare-earth processing**

Separating rare earths, niobium and zirconium and making magnets and alloys for motors, robots and wind turbines.

04 **Basalt fibre and materials**

Continuous basalt fibre, rock wool and cast basalt for insulation, pipes and reinforcement that never rusts.

05 **Vanadium batteries**

Recovering vanadium from phosphate by-products to make electrolyte for long-duration flow batteries.

06 **Precision fertilizers**

Purified phosphoric acid and water-soluble specialty fertilizers matched to crops by data and AI.

OPPORTUNITIES

Where partners **come in**

Miners, processors, investors and service companies can take part through exploration areas, concessions, downstream plants and the infrastructure that serves the mines.

Exploration areas	Apply for the areas offered by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and Invest Jordan, from copper and gold to rare earths, silica and kaolin.
Mining agreements	Move from a memorandum of understanding to an executive agreement and concession, alone or with Jordanian partners.
Downstream plants	Build processing plants such as vanadium and basalt products, offered at the Jordan-EU Investment Conference in November 2026.
Infrastructure concessions	Bid for port, rail and terminal concessions, such as the silica export terminal at Aqaba, and supply the new freight railway.
Direct proposals	Propose power, water or logistics for mining areas under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, or small-scale PPPs below about US$14.1 million.
Investment and ownership	Finance exploration and processing through funds, offtake agreements and tokenized royalty stakes that open ownership to more investors.

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THE HORIZON

From phosphate **to critical minerals**

A possible path for the sector, from the projects in the Jordan PPP project register today to a country that supplies the materials of the coming economy.

2026	Second copper agreement signed; railway works begin; rare earths, silica and basalt offered to investors.
2030	Copper flows from Wadi Araba; the railway nears completion; the JPMC and APC complex ships specialty fertilizers.
2035	Mining exports pass the US$5 billion target set for 2033; silica and basalt feed new glass and fibre plants.
2040	AI finds and plans new deposits, and autonomous machines mine and process them with less water and energy.
2050	Jordan supplies copper, silica, rare earths and fertilizers for the region's grids, factories and farms.

Jordan's rocks have fed the world's farms for decades. The projects in this guide are the first steps towards a country that also supplies the metals and materials of an intelligent infrastructure.

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 mining sector.

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
Robotics Companies	Robotics companies keep every PPP open and earning. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/robotics
Rail Companies	Rail companies carry the heavy loads every economy depends on. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/rail

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 mining 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: Mining and Rare Earth Minerals

02 US International Trade Administration: Jordan critical mineral and mining opportunities

03 Petra: APC advances industrial transformation strategy to boost value-added output

04 JPMC: Potash, phosphate joint venture to drive Jordan's industrial growth

05 Jordan Times: Jordan signs landmark copper mining deal in Wadi Araba

06 The National: Sheikh Khaled and King Abdullah launch $2.5 billion Jordan rail link

07 European Commission: EU-Jordan Investment Conference 2026

08 Jordan PPP guides



The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

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