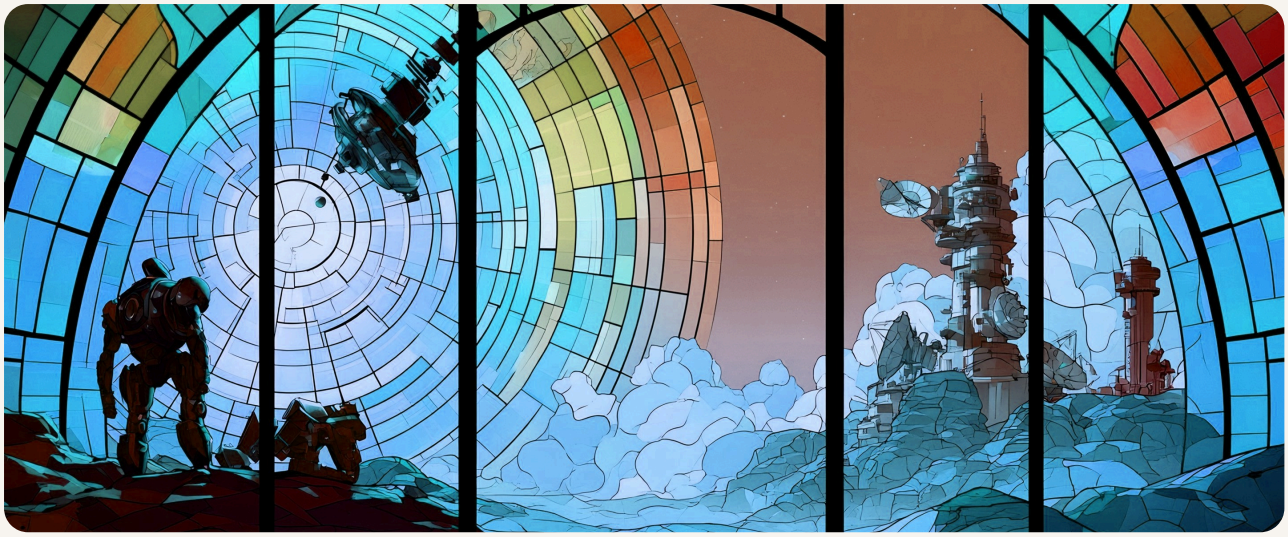


Sector guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Oil, Gas and Power

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

The bridge fuels that keep the lights on while a new energy system is built. This guide sets out oil, gas and 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
23 in Jordan's pipeline

FORWARD INVESTMENT
About $15.1bn

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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, Oil, Gas and 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 **energy backbone**

Jordan imports most of its oil and gas, and natural gas still generates most of its electricity: 58% in 2024, with oil shale at 15% and renewables at almost 27%. The country now wants to produce far more of that energy at home.

The Risha field in the eastern desert is the centre of that plan. Its concession was extended to 2061 in June 2026, with output targeted at 418 million cubic feet a day by 2030 and 810 million by 2035, and a pipeline to the Arab Gas Pipeline. Invest Jordan reports initial findings of about 12 trillion cubic feet of gas in place.

Around Risha sit the projects that move and use that gas: an LNG terminal in Aqaba, new gas-fired power plants, a refinery upgrade, city gas networks and an oil pipeline from Iraq. This guide sets out where the sector stands, the projects in the Jordan PPP project register, and how gas and power connect to the singularity.

58%	Share of Jordan's electricity generated from natural gas in 2024, down from 61% a year earlier.
15%	Share of electricity generated from oil shale in 2024, from the Attarat plant and its own mine.
810	Million cubic feet of gas a day targeted at the Risha field by 2035, nearly double the 2030 target of 418 million.
12 tcf	Estimated gas in place at the Risha field from initial findings, as reported by Invest 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. Pipelines, terminals and gas power plants are the parts of that system already running in Jordan, and making them intelligent is the first step towards a grid that balances gas, sun and storage on its own.

THE SINGULARITY

Gas is the bridge **to 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. Gas, pipelines and power plants keep that system running while sunlight and storage take over.

A grid that runs on sun and wind still needs power that can start in minutes when clouds pass or demand peaks at night. Modern gas plants provide that firm power, and domestic gas from Risha means Jordan can provide it with fuel it produces itself. Gas is also a raw material: it can become fertilizer, methanol and plastics, and it can power data centers in the desert until solar and storage can carry them alone.

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. In gas, small modular plants show the way: a compressed gas unit at a wellhead or a pilot that converts gas to chemicals can be tested in months, before the pipelines and plants are sized.

How oil, gas and power connect to the singularity

Artificial intelligence	Models reservoirs to place each new well, predicts demand, and dispatches gas plants alongside solar and batteries so that the grid stays stable at the lowest cost.
Robotics	Drones and crawlers inspect hundreds of kilometres of pipeline, tanks and jetties, and automated drilling rigs speed up the well campaigns that Risha needs.
Tokenization	Pipelines, terminals and power plants earn steady fees under long-term contracts. Tokenized stakes let more investors share in that income.
Compute	A developer has announced an AI data center campus at Risha with its own gas-fired power, showing how domestic gas can host compute near the wellhead.
Transition	Gas plants built today can be adapted to burn hydrogen blends later, so the assets financed now can serve the cleaner system that replaces them.

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

23
projects in this guide

$15.1bn
forward investment in the sector's own projects

7
of them in or linked to Aqaba

Oil, gas and power hold some of the largest assets in Jordan's $86 billion pipeline. The 18 projects in the Jordan PPP project register include the US$8.5 billion Basra to Aqaba pipeline and the US$2 billion Zarqa refinery upgrade, with about US$15.1 billion of forward investment. Aqaba's $46 billion depends on the sector for its LNG terminal, oil and gas jetties, LPG storage and new bulk liquids terminal, while Risha gas will feed industry from Mafraq to Ma'an.

WHY JORDAN

Why Jordan **for oil, gas and power**

Jordan pairs a growing domestic gas resource with two decades of private power, a port that receives LNG and crude, and a location between producers and markets.

Domestic gas	The Risha field, under a concession extended to 2061, is being drilled and connected to raise output many times over by 2035.
Private power	Independent power producers have built and run Jordan's gas, oil shale and renewable plants under long-term agreements with NEPCO, financed by international lenders.
Aqaba	An LNG terminal, oil and gas jetties and a new bulk liquids terminal make Aqaba the entry point for fuel and a possible export outlet for Iraqi crude.
Regional pipelines	The Arab Gas Pipeline crosses Jordan, and the Basra to Aqaba oil pipeline would link Iraq's fields to the Red Sea.
New rules	The gas law passed by the Lower House in 2026 sets licensing for gas transport, distribution and storage under one regulator, EMRC.
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 oil, gas and power

For oil, gas and power in Jordan, AI turns a fast-growing gas field into a planned system. Models of the Risha reservoir can place each of the dozens of new wells, and forecasting tools can match gas from Risha, LNG and the Arab Gas Pipeline to power plants and factories. On the grid, AI can decide hour by hour when gas plants should back up solar and wind.

What can be built

Reservoir models	Machine learning on seismic and well data that guides where NPC drills next across Risha and its exploration blocks.
Gas balancing	A digital twin of the national gas network that balances Risha gas, LNG imports and pipeline flows against demand each day.
Plant dispatch	Forecasting that schedules gas plants around solar and wind output, cutting fuel use and keeping the grid stable.
Refinery tuning	Process models that set crude blends and unit conditions at the upgraded Zarqa refinery for the most valuable product mix.

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 oil, gas and power

Jordan's oil and gas network stretches across hundreds of kilometres of desert, from Risha to Al Khanasri and from the Arab Gas Pipeline to the jetties at Aqaba. Robots make that network cheaper and safer to run. Automated rigs can speed up drilling, drones and pipeline crawlers can find corrosion and leaks early, and robots can inspect tanks and berths without stopping operations.

What can be built

Automated drilling	Rigs with automated pipe handling that drill Risha's new wells faster and with fewer people on the drill floor.
Pipeline drones	Drones and in-line inspection tools that patrol the planned Risha pipeline and the gas supply lines to industrial cities.
Tank and jetty robots	Crawlers and underwater robots that inspect tanks, LPG spheres and berths at Aqaba while they stay in service.
Plant maintenance	Robots that inspect boilers, turbines and heat recovery units inside gas power plants during short outages.

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 oil, gas and power

Pipelines, terminals and gas power plants in Jordan earn fees and capacity payments under long contracts, the steady and measurable income that tokenization suits. Tokenized notes in a gas supply line to an industrial city, a compressed gas plant at Risha or a share of a power plant could open these assets to Jordanian savers and regional investors, with payments made automatically from each month's revenue.

What can be built

Power plant notes	Tokenized notes in gas power plants, paid from capacity and energy payments under long agreements with NEPCO.
Pipeline units	Tokens in gas supply lines and city networks, paid from the transport and connection fees that users pay.
Terminal capacity	Tokenized rights to storage and berth capacity at Aqaba that traders and shippers can buy, hold and resell.
Compression units	Small stakes in compressed and liquefied gas plants at Risha, paid from the gas they sell to trucks and factories.

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 oil, gas and power

Small PPPs suit the many gas and power assets below about US$14.1 million, such as supply lines to factories, metering, gas stations and plant upgrades. A research lab with NPC, the refinery and a university could test methane detection, gas-to-chemicals and carbon capture. Three $100,000 pilots could start it: drone methane monitoring along a pipeline, a small compressed gas station for a bus fleet, and a carbon capture test unit at a gas plant.

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 oil, gas and power

A company can bring direct proposals under Article 15 for gas and power projects that have not yet been tendered: gas supply lines to industrial estates still without gas, compressed and liquefied gas delivered by truck to towns beyond the network, waste heat recovery at existing power plants, or the conversion of public bus depots and government fleets to natural gas under a long service contract.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Flagship **projects**

PIPELINE · IRAQ TO AQABA

Basra to Aqaba Oil Pipeline

A pipeline of about 1,700 km, valued at US$8.5 billion, that would carry up to 1 million barrels a day of Iraqi crude from Haditha to Aqaba. Work on the Basra to Haditha section in Iraq started in May 2026, and both governments have since pressed for the Jordanian leg.

TENDERING · ZARQA

Zarqa Refinery 4th Expansion

A US$2 billion upgrade of Jordan's only refinery, re-scoped in 2026 to 73,000 barrels a day, with units that bring products to international standards and turn heavy residues into light fuels. The tender was re-launched to qualified bidders in September 2025.

PIPELINE · MAFRAQ

Risha to Al Khanasri Gas Pipeline and Processing Plant

About 300 km of pipeline and a new processing plant, valued at about US$987 million, to carry Risha gas to the national network. Sized for 500 million cubic feet a day, it drew expressions of interest in September 2026.

UNDER WAY · AL KHANASRI, MAFRAQ

Etihad CCGT Gas Plant (IPP7, 700 MW)

A US$900 million combined-cycle plant developed by Etihad Development Company under a 25-year agreement with NEPCO. A gas supply agreement was signed in April 2026, AIIB has proposed a US$300 million loan, and construction is expected to begin by the end of 2026.

UNDER WAY · AQABA

Sheikh Sabah LNG Terminal

A permanent onshore regasification unit of up to 700 million cubic feet a day, with storage and send-out, to replace today's floating unit. The foundation stone was laid in July 2026 and completion is targeted for mid-2027.

PIPELINE · AMMAN AND ZARQA

Amman to Zarqa Gas Distribution Network

A US$550 million network of about 142 km of steel backbone and more than 11,000 km of low-pressure pipes, planned to connect about 920,000 households by year six. The Ministry of Energy offers it to private investors.

PROJECTS IN JORDAN'S PIPELINE

Oil, gas and power projects **in the pipeline**

PROJECT	LOCATION	STAGE	VALUE
Basra-Aqaba Oil Pipeline (Iraq-Jordan)	Rumaila and Haditha	Pipeline	$8.5bn
Zarqa Refinery 4th Expansion	Zarqa	Tendering	$2bn
Risha, Al-Khansari Gas Pipeline & Processing Plant	Eastern Jordan	Pipeline	$987m
Etihad CCGT Gas Plant (IPP7, 700 MW)	Al Khanasri	Under way	$900m
Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Plant (IPP8, 700 MW)	Jordan	Tendering	$700m*
NPC Central Gas Terminal & Risha Field Development	Risha field	Awarded	$650m
Amman-Zarqa Gas Distribution Network Project	Amman and Zarqa	Pipeline	$550m
Al Khanasri Gas Compressor Station (Arab Gas Pipeline)	Al Khanasri, northern Jordan	Under way	$274m*
Sheikh Sabah LNG Terminal (Aqaba)	Aqaba	Under way	$127m
Um Lahm	Zarqa Governorate	Pipeline	$120m*
Aqaba Oil & Gas Terminal Facilities Development	Southern Industrial Zone	Tendering	$114m*
Exploration of Northern Risha & East Safawi Gas Field	Risha concession	Pipeline	$70m
Muwaqqar & Al-Rawda Industrial Cities Gas Supply Lines	Al-Muwaqqar	Under way	$70m
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Plants	Risha area, Mafraq Governorate	Pipeline	$50m*
JPRC LPG Storage Spheres, South Aqaba	Aqaba	Under way	$22m
Attarat Power Plant (Oil Shale, 554 MW)	Attarat Um Ghudran	Delivered	$2.1bn
Amman Asia / Al-Manakher (IPP3, 573 MW)	Al-Manakher	Delivered	$812m
ACWA Power Zarqa (IPP5, 485 MW CCGT)	Zarqa	Delivered	$475m*
Ammonia & Urea Plant	Near the Risha Gas Field	Pipeline	$1.5bn*
Al Quwairah International Industrial Estate (QIIE)	Al Quweira, Aqaba	Under way	$1bn
New Bulk Liquids Terminal	South Port	Tendering	$63m
Al-Risha AI Data Center Campus (Mindstream)	Al-Risha gas field	Pipeline	$50m*
Jordan Methanol Manufacturing Plant	Industrial zone in Jordan	Open opportunity	$29m*

The table lists upstream gas, pipelines, terminals, the refinery and gas and oil shale power plants, including delivered plants for reference, and the gas-based chemical plants and industrial estates that gas would supply. 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 gas and power**

Domestic gas and firm power open industries that Jordan does not yet have at scale. Each can start as a pilot near Risha or Aqaba and grow with the gas supply.

01 **Gas chemicals**

Ammonia, urea and methanol made from Risha gas, supplying Jordan's fertilizer industry and exporting through Aqaba.

02 **Virtual pipelines**

Compressed and liquefied gas trucked to factories, towns and industrial cities that the pipeline network does not yet reach.

03 **Wellhead compute**

Data centers built next to the gas field with their own power plants, selling compute to the region.

04 **Carbon capture**

Capturing carbon dioxide from gas processing and power plants and using it in chemicals, building materials and greenhouses.

05 **Energy trading**

A Jordan that moves Iraqi crude, LNG and electricity between its neighbours and earns fees on every flow.

06 **Digital field services**

Jordanian companies that run drilling, pipeline inspection and plant maintenance with AI and robotics across the region.

OPPORTUNITIES

Where partners **come in**

Developers, investors, contractors and operators can take part through NEPCO and NPC tenders, ministry opportunities and partnerships with the companies already active in Jordan.

Power tenders	Bid for gas-fired plants procured by NEPCO, such as the 700 MW IPP8, alone or in consortiums with lenders and contractors.
Upstream partnerships	Join NPC in exploring new areas such as East Safawi, or invest in its gas compression and liquefaction plants around Risha.
Midstream and terminals	Bid for pipelines, processing plants and Aqaba terminals, including the new bulk liquids terminal, as EPC contractors or investors.
Direct proposals	Propose projects under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, such as gas supply to industrial cities or city distribution networks.
Small-scale PPPs	Regulation No. 9 of 2024 covers PPPs below about US$14.1 million, which suits gas stations, supply lines and metering upgrades.
Investment and ownership	Finance plants and pipelines through development banks, export credit agencies, infrastructure funds and tokenized stakes.

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THE HORIZON

From imports **to energy security**

A possible path for the sector, from today's projects to a country that produces most of its own gas and trades energy with its neighbours.

2026	Risha's concession is extended and drilling expands; the LNG terminal and a 700 MW gas plant move into construction.
2030	Risha produces about 418 million cubic feet a day, linked to the national network and feeding power, industry and homes.
2035	Risha output nears 810 million cubic feet a day; the refinery is upgraded and gas reaches homes in Amman and Zarqa.
2040	AI dispatches gas plants as backup to a grid run mostly on sun, wind and storage; Aqaba trades crude, LNG and ammonia.
2050	Gas becomes mainly a raw material for chemicals, and power plants built today run on hydrogen blends or stand in reserve.

Domestic gas gives Jordan the firm power and the feedstock it needs while the new energy system is built. The projects in this guide are the first steps towards a country that produces its own energy and moves it 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 oil, gas and power.

Oil and Gas Companies	Oil and gas companies move the energy every PPP runs on. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/oil-gas
Energy Developers	Energy developers power every other PPP. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/energy
State-Owned Utilities and Companies	State-owned companies run the networks that every project connects to. www.JordanPPP.com/guides/soes
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 oil, gas and 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: electricity generation from natural gas declines to 58% in 2024

02 Jordan Times: Cabinet extends NPC concession for Risha gas field until 2061

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

04 AIIB: Jordan Mafraq Power Plant

05 Invest Jordan: Sustainable Resources (Energy and Water)

06 Jordan Times: Lower House approves articles of the draft gas law

07 Jordan PPP guides



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