

Newsletter
[33rd Edition, May 2023]

Welcome to the thirty-third edition of our newsletters. In this edition, we will present to our readers the most prominent legal safeguards afforded for the protection of trademarks under the Jordanian legislation, with specific reference to the Jordanian Trademarks Law No. 33 for the year 1952 and its amendments.

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The primary objective of this newsletter is to introduce readers to the legal rights and safeguards conferred by the Jordanian Trademarks law in using registered trademarks. Since trademarks constitute an integral part of the identity of legal entities', especially in their commercial field, legal entities tend to use trademarks in every aspect of their business transactions. Trademarks are mostly used by legal entities to distinguish their goods and services from the goods and services of another legal entity. In addition, using a registered trademark contributes to the increase of the market value of the legal entity that owns the mark.



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In this edition of the newsletter, we will present to the readers the most prominent legal safeguards afforded for trademarks under the Jordanian legislation, specifically under the Jordanian Trademarks Law No. 33 for the year 1952 and its amendments (the “Law”), as follows:

Introduction

It is well known that distinctive marks that are used on goods and services supplied by companies and sole traders are considered of key importance to different businesses sectors across the globe. Trademarks are highly valuable to companies and individuals, but more importantly, to companies since having title to a trademark plays an integral role in shaping a company’s identity, and it is used by companies to distinguish their goods and services from those of others, which leads to the increase of the market value of companies.

Consequently, protecting trademarks under applicable laws is highly vital for companies as trademarks are considered part of their identity and the identity of their goods and their services supplied to the public. Trademarks are considered the corner stone to developing companies’ branding strategies and commercial businesses and are also used to imprint the company trademark logo onto the

public opinion, which consequently will lead to expanding a company’s trade and commercial businesses plans.

Being mindful of the legal safeguards for registered trademarks motivates companies to invest more in developing their trademarks. Legal safeguards and protection afforded for trademarks differs from one country to another; some countries confer only civil legal safeguards ,whilst other countries confer both civil and criminal legal safeguards and protection. This newsletter will present the most prominent legal safeguards and protections conferred by the Law to trademarks owners in Jordan.

The Jordanian Trademarks No. 33 for the year 1952 and its amendments is considered the corner stone that regulates the legal safeguards and protection afforded to registered trademarks in Jordan. The Law regulates many important matters such as; trademark definition, registration, usage of the mark, its characteristics, trademark types and the legal safeguards and protection conferred to them by the said Law.

It is important for readers (who own trademarks or who are going to own trademarks) to be introduced to the most prominent legal



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safeguards and protections conferred by the Law to a trademark owner. Being aware of the legal framework that governs the protection afforded for trademarks will boost a company's confidence about using their trademark/s, and clarifies the way to utilize a trademark's value for a company's own benefit.

The Law has provided many clear provisions for trademark protection in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan ("Jordan") as the Jordanian legislator has afforded both civil and criminal protection to registered trademarks in Jordan against any counterfeiting, unauthorized usage and in general against any trademark infringement. Any kind of infringement will subject the infringer¹ to civil and criminal liability.

Accordingly, this newsletter will present to readers the most prominent trademark legal provisions and protection under the Jordanian legislation such as under the Law and under the

Jordanian Unfair Competition and Trade Secrets Law No. 15 for the year 2000.

In section "First" below, this newsletter will present the reader with the trademark's definition and different types.

First: Trademark Definition and Types:

The Jordanian legislator has defined trademarks in Article (2) of the Law in the definition section as *"any clear logo used or intended to be used by any person to distinguish his or her goods or products or services from other goods, products or services"*².

In addition to the definition above, the Jordanian legislator has imposed a condition on registering trademarks in Article (7) of the same Law, which is that trademarks must have a distinctive characteristic either name, letters, numbers, shapes, colors or others or a combination of the aforesaid and they must be distinguishable by sight. The meaning of "distinctive characteristic" is that a trademark must be placed in a way that

¹ Infringer (n.) is the noun given to the person who violates and breaks the law concerning intellectual property rights including trademarks.

² This text is an unofficial translation by the Firm Hammouri & Partners of the original text published in Arabic in the Official Gazette.



ensures that goods can be distinguished from other goods as per section (2) of Article (7) of the said Law.

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A “**Trademark**” could be defined as “*any distinctive logo or symbol used by a sole trader or manufacturer to distinguish his or her goods or services from other similar goods and services offered by others*³.”

It becomes apparent from the definition that a trademark is every distinctive logo or symbol used by any person whether a natural person or a legal entity (such as companies) to distinguish their goods or services from other goods and services offered by others. For example, the trademark owned by the technology company; Apple Inc (which has the trademark of a bitten apple shape) is used to distinguish its electronic devices from other electronic devices available in the market. Using trademarks will lead to imprinting the logo and the trademark shape onto the public’s mind, which in turn will increase the company’s market value.

There are different trademark types according to the Law; there is “trademarks” in general as

defined above, and there is “famous trademarks” and “collective trademarks”, which are presented below, as follows:

Famous trademark:

Article (2) of Law has defined a “**famous trademark**” as “(famous trademark is) the trademark that its fame surpassed the borders of its place of origin in which it was registered in and has become famous to the public in the relevant sector in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, taking into consideration a regulation issued by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply in that regard and in accordance with duties and obligations imposed by conventions concerning the protection of a famous trademark (conventions that Jordan is a party to), on the condition such regulation is to be published on the official gazette”. It is apparent from the aforesaid definition that to consider a trademark as a famous trademark, two main points must be satisfied:

1. Trademark fame must have surpassed the country of origin where the mark was registered in; and

³ Dr. Mahmoud Ali Alrashdan, Trademarks, Almasira House for publication and distribution, Amman, Copy No. 1 2009, Page 12.



2. Trademark must have earned fame by the public in the relevant sector in Jordan (as per High Administrative Court Decision No. 436 for the year 2005 dated 28/12/2005).

This means, to consider a trademark as a famous trademark, the owner of such must prove that it is registered abroad elsewhere for some time (that is by means of registration certificates) as well as that it is being used in Jordan, which usage gives the trademark the characteristic of being famous. Therefore, it would be protected under the Law as per Jordanian High Administrative Court Decision No. 612 for the year 2018. It is important for companies to check those requirements mentioned above for famous trademarks and whether these requirements are met for their own trademark/s. If so, companies will benefit from the legal protection afforded under Jordanian legislation for such trademarks.

In regard to the other trademark type, which is a “**collective trademark**”, this type is defined in Article (2) of the Law, in the definition section, as “the trademark that is used by any legal entity to verify the origins of goods that are not manufactured by said legal entity or to verify the ingredients used to manufacture goods or their quality or the way goods were manufactured or

to verify the precision and standards followed in manufacturing such goods or to verify other characteristics of such goods”.

This type of trademark is used by companies on certain merchandise that was not manufactured by said company. For example, a company might use a trademark on certain goods it sells in Jordan, but which were manufactured by a different company, for example in Italy. In this example, to protect the Jordanian trader who uses this trademark that belongs to the Italian trader, the Law has recognized this trademark and afforded it legal protection. Or for example, if a trader wishes to print onto goods a trademark phrase that reads “Made by the Italian company X”, then this trader might be able to register a collective trademark.

Also, Article (10) of the Law has imposed other requirements for the collective trademark, which includes the following:

1. Section (1) The Registrar may register a collective trademark if the requirements in section (1) of Article (7) of the Law are satisfied, and when such are satisfied then a trademark will be considered in all respects a private trademark for the legal



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entity that such trademark is registered under such legal entity's name.

7 This means that the collective trademark must satisfy the requirement mentioned in section (1) of Article (7) of the Law which is: trademarks must have a distinctive characteristic either name, letters, numbers, shapes, colors or others or a combination of aforesaid and must be distinguishable by sight, as explained above in section "First".

2. Section (2): It is prohibited to assign⁴ ownership of a collective trademark or re-registering it after de-registration or abandon using it unless these are done by the same legal entity that had such collective trademark registered under its name, or such is done by its legal successors.

This is one of the differences between a collective trademark and a general trademark as the former cannot be assigned to someone else or be de-registered and then re-registered, unless same is done for the same company that held

ownership of the collective trademark or its successors⁵. On the other hand, a general trademark can be assigned by its owner at any time, who can abandon it or de-register it without limitation as the limitations mentioned in section (2) of Article (10) of the Law are placed onto a collective trademark only.

3. Section (3): It is permissible to register a logo or symbol to be used by public sectors or professional associations to distinguish their letters or to be used as a logo for its members and such logo or symbol will be considered as a collective trademark⁶.

This type of trademark is considered a type of collective trademark. However, it is different, in the sense that a collective trademark could be used by public sectors or certain professional associations such as the Jordan Bar Association, and used only for non-profit purposes. Another example, the collective trademark used by the Jordan Engineers Association or the Ministry of Education as a public sector body. In such, those collective trademarks must have the

⁴ Assignment (n.) means the process of transferring ownership of something or a right. To assign means to transfer the right or ownership of something from someone to someone else.

⁵ Successors of legal entities in law include the new buyers or owners of a company.

⁶ Dr. Mahmoud Ali Alrashdan, Trademarks, Copy No. 1, Page 14



characteristics of general trademarks, as explained previously.

It is worth noting that what makes collective and general trademarks similar is the requirement of having a distinctive characteristic either name, letters, numbers, shapes, colors or others or a combination of aforesaid and that the mark must be distinguishable by sight as per section (1) of Article (7) of the Law.

In section “Second” below, this newsletter will present the importance of registering trademarks with the trademark department in accordance with the Law at the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply, and further will navigate through the legal safeguards and protection conferred by the Law to the owner of a registered trademark.

Second: Legal Safeguards for Trademark Owners and the Importance of Registering it:

Registering a trademark with the trademark department at the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply is considered one of the most important steps for the mark to acquire the Law protection for a trademark. As such, it is important to acquire the protection of the Law to register such trademark. This will make the

trademark raise in value and will also be added on the company’s intangible assets. To have these benefits, the trademark should be registered pursuant to the Law. Being mindful and careful of registering trademarks in use whether used through social media platforms or websites or on goods and services, is highly important for the company’s intangible assets.

More importantly, trademark registration pursuant to the Law is very important too for the protection and safeguarding of trademarks since registration grants the owner many rights over his or her trademark. The following are examples of the rights conferred by the Law to trademark owners: the right to use and exploit a trademark, prevent others from unauthorized use of the trademark or from using similar or identical trademark the usage of which may confuse the public. Those aforesaid legal rights are conferred to all types of trademarks, which have been discussed above.

Moreover, the owner of a trademark may authorize in writing others to use and exploit such trademark on their goods, and the owner of the trademark may still be able to use and exploit his or her trademark at the same time, unless otherwise agreed. The Jordanian legislator has provided under the Law that the trademark owner may treat his or her trademark as an independent



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asset, and may deal with his or her trademark separate from his or her business.

This means that the owner of a trademark may assign it (transfer its ownership) to someone else separately without transferring the business because each of the trademark and the business are separate from each other. Or the owner of a trademark may grant it as a security for a debt, without granting a security over his or her place of business, as business and trademark are separate assets. Article (19) section (1) of the Law reads:

“1. *It is permissible to assign a trademark or disclaim ownership to it or to grant it as a security all without the transfer title to business which uses the trademark to distinguish its goods, or disclaim such business or grant it as a security, also trademark could be seized separately from the business*”⁷. This means that individuals and company owners of trademarks have the right to assign their trademark distinctly without their business or company name or assets. Trademark owners may also grant their trademarks as a security for a debt, as a separate independent intangible asset. All of said are of

the most important legal rights afforded by the Law to owners of registered trademarks.

In addition, the owner of a registered trademark has the right to defend his or her trademark from any kind of infringement, as the Law has afforded both civil and criminal protection to a registered trademark. The Law has also given the right to bring a claim against an infringer to end infringement and seek damages and other rights. With regard to criminal protection, that is represented by criminal penalties imposed on the infringer.

The Law has given the power to the trademark owner to bring a civil claim to end infringement and seek damages. Article (38) from the Law states:

“1. *The owner of a registered trademark may at the time of filing a claim, civil or criminal, or during such time as court hearing for such claim, request from the court the following requests, on the condition that he or she at the time of submitting such request must attach a bank*

⁷ This text is an unofficial translation by the Firm Hammouri & Partners of the original text published in Arabic in the Official Gazette.



guarantee bond or cash bond acceptable by the court:

A. End infringement;

10 *B. Provisional seizure of the goods subject of the trademark infringement wherever they are.*

C. Preserve evidence linked to infringement”⁸

Article 38/4 of the Law states “4. The court may decide to seize goods, materials, packages, wraps, advertisement boards, stamps and any other materials or tools used primarily for trademark infringement that was done by printing the trademark that forms the subject of the infringement on goods or anything that derives from such goods, and the court may decide to destroy or dispose said goods in a non-commercial way.”⁹

It is shown from the previous Article of the Law that the trademark owner may request from the court a number of measures to protect his or her trademark from infringement by any person whosoever. The owner of such trademark could

request to end infringement to his or her trademark, for example, or a request could be to remove storefront signs which contain his or her trademark. The court also may order to seize the goods that infringed his or her trademark, and the court may also order the destruction or otherwise disposal of said goods.

Therefore, a conclusion could be reached that there are a number of important legal rights and protection afforded by the Law to the owner of a registered trademark which are: the owner of a registered trademark may use and exploit his or her trademark in accordance with the Law, and may also authorize someone else to use and exploit his or her trademark; the owner of a registered trademark may also assign and dispose of said trademark, grant it as a security as a separate asset for a debt, end infringement and seek damages for such infringement committed onto said trademark, request from court to seize goods subject of the trademark infringement and prevent others from registering a similar or identical trademark.

In section “Third” below, this newsletter will present to the reader the most important criminal

⁸ This text is an unofficial translation by the Firm Hammouri & Partners of the original text published in Arabic in the Official Gazette.

⁹ This text is an unofficial translation by the Firm Hammouri & Partners of the original text published in Arabic in the Official Gazette.



protection and applicable criminal penalties on any person who counterfeits, infringes or uses without authorization a registered trademark.

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Third: Applicable Penalties for Trademark Counterfeiting or Infringement:

The Jordanian legislator has given in the Law criminal protection to the owner of a registered trademark and makes it a punishable act for any person that commits an infringement or counterfeiting or imitation of a trademark, which is registered in accordance with the Law. Article (27) of the Law stipulates:

“1. A penalty of imprisonment for a period no less than three months and not exceeding one year or a fine of no less than one hundred Jordanian Dinars and not exceeding six thousand Jordanian Dinars or a combination of both said penalties will be imposed on any person who, with fraudulent intention, commits any of the below acts:

- A. *Counterfeits a registered trademark in accordance with this Law or imitates such trademark in a way that leads to misleading the public or imprints an imitated or counterfeited registered trademark on a class of goods that the trademark has been*

registered for in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

- B. *Exploits or uses without authorisation a trademark owned by others on a class of goods that the trademark has been registered for.*
- C. *Sells or buys goods for the purpose of selling them or presents goods for sale that contain a trademark protected in accordance with section (A) and (B) above, and had previously known about his or her act to be considered an offence under this section.*

2. Notwithstanding the previous section (1) above of this Article, any person who sells or presents goods for sale or buy for the purpose of resale of goods that contain a trademark which is protected as mentioned in section (A) and (B) above of this Article shall be penalized with a fine no less than fifty Jordanian Dinars and not exceeding five hundred Jordanian Dinars....”

It appears from the Article mentioned above that, the Law has afforded, in addition to the civil protection, criminal protection against any person whosoever counterfeits or imitates or commits other acts mentioned in Article (27) above. “Counterfeits” means to use a trademark that is very similar to another registered trademark on certain goods, if this happens then



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this act would be considered counterfeiting that is subject to criminal punishment and liability of imprisonment or imposing a fine or a combination of both as stipulate in Article (27) above. In Article (27)/1 (A, B and C) there is a requirement for the criminal liability, which is that the person must have a fraudulent intention to commit any of the acts in section (A, B and C). Whereas, in Article (27) /2 mentioned above, it applies penalties on the acts committed therein in the event there was no fraudulent intention to commit such punishable acts.

In addition, the Law has afforded criminal protection for the owner of a registered trademark against any person who uses or exploits his or her trademark without authorization or if such person sold or bought goods for the purpose of selling them or presenting such goods for the purpose of selling them (goods that have a trademark imprinted on them owned by someone else), then this act will be considered a criminal offence, even if sale has not been concluded. The Law has penalized the person who commits any of the acts mentioned in Article (27) if such acts were committed with intention to fraud. In that, the punishment will be imprisonment of no less than three months and not exceeding one year, or a fine of no less than one hundred Jordanian Dinars and not exceeding

six thousand Jordanian Dinars, or a combination of both penalties.

Therefore, all acts mentioned in Article (27) are considered crimes that allow the owner of a registered trademark to issue criminal proceedings against an infringer and request from the court to apply the penalties specified in Article (27) of the Law mentioned above.

That criminal safeguards are in addition to the civil legal protection that the Law has afforded to the owner of a registered trademark. As explained earlier in this newsletter, civil safeguards for trademarks include: the owner of a registered trademark may use and exploit his or her trademark in accordance with the Law, and may also authorize someone else to use and exploit his or her trademark, may also assign and dispose of said trademark, grant it as a security for a debt as a separate asset, request court to end infringement and seek damages for such infringement committed onto said trademark, request from court to seize goods subject of the trademark infringement and to prevent others from registering a similar or an identical trademark.

Accordingly, all of the above are considered examples of civil and criminal safeguards and protection afforded by the Law to the owner of a



registered trademark against any person who commits any infringement or acts as prescribed under Article (27) of said Law.

In section “Fourth” below, this newsletter will present the most important aspects of legal protection for trademarks that are in use, but which are not registered with the trademark department at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply.

Fourth: Legal Safeguards for Trademarks under The Unfair Competition Law:

Duly registered trademarks in accordance with the Law and related regulations allow the trademark owner to exercise his or her civil rights in relation to the trademark. In addition, a registered trademark owner will benefit from the criminal protections contained in the Law against any infringement committed on his or her registered trademark. That was confirmed by Court of Cassation Decision No. 2432 for the year 2018¹⁰.

Registering a trademark allows its owner to grant security over said trademark as a separate asset to secure a debt. The Law also allows registered

trademark owner to assign it, request court to end infringement and seek damages for such infringement committed onto said trademark, authorize others in writing to use and exploit his or her trademark and request criminal penalties to be imposed once infringement is committed.

Registration of a trademark allows its owner to exercise many rights and to benefit from many protections afforded by the Law. This is confirmed by Court of Cassation Decision No. 1661 for the year 2019¹¹. However, there are many individuals and companies that carry on trading using unregistered trademarks (which means that the mark is not registered with the trademark department at the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply in accordance with the Law).

In addition to the Law, the Unfair Competition and Trade Secrets Law for the year 2000 came into existence to protect agents and distributors who legally sell goods (goods that have a trademark imprinted onto them in Jordan). If for example (X) has legally sold certain goods that has a trademark imprinted onto them and other trader (Y) has started selling same goods using the same or a similar trademark without authorization, then the Unfair Competition Law

¹⁰ Jordanian Court of Cassation, Criminal Division, Decision No. 2432 for the year 2018, Qararak publication.

¹¹ Jordanian Court of Cassation, Civil Division, Decision No. 1661 for the year 2019, Qararak publication.



has afforded protection to (X) as the authorized agent or distributor which allows (X) to request from the court the cessation of unfair competition acts.

14 Article (2/A/1) of The Unfair Competition Law states:

“A. Acts that are considered unfair competition that conflicts with fair competition in both commercial and industrial trades include particularly the following:

1. Act which by nature leads to mislead or cause confusion to the public, the trader goods with another competitor institution or its goods or commercial or industrial business.”

Article (2/A/4) of the Unfair Competition Law states:

“4. Any act that could be prejudice to the good name of someone’s goods or business or which creates confusion in relation to the exterior look of the same or of the way same is presented or which could be misleading to the public when announcing goods prices or the way price is calculated.”

Article (2/B) of the Unfair Competition Law states: “If an unfair competition act is concerning a trademark that is in use in Jordan, whether a registered or an unregistered one, that leads to misleading the public, then provisions sat out in section (A) of this Article apply”.

The Court of Cassation has held in its decision No. 4108 for the year 2022 the following:

“It is understood from provisions sat out in Articles (2)/A and (3)/ A of the Unfair Competition Law that there is a very important condition to consider a conduct to be one of unfair competition acts of which are mentioned under Unfair Competition and Trade Secrets Law No. 15 of the year 2000 in relation to trademarks. The condition is that the trademark must be in use in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan regardless of whether it is registered or unregistered and this unfair competition act leads to misleading the public. Article (2) of said law further states in section (A) and (B) that any act that could be prejudice to the good name of someone’s goods or business or creates confusion in relation to the exterior look of their goods or business or could mislead the public or if said acts are concerning



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a trademark then this act is considered an unfair competition act in the commercial trades”¹².

One of the reasons the Unfair Competition Law is in place is to protect the authorised legitimate agents or distributors of certain goods, which have trademark used onto them in Jordan. If for example, an authorized distributor (X) is selling electronic devices and later appeared that (Y) who is unauthorized trader is selling also similar goods using a similar trademark to the one used by (X), then (Y) would be entitled to request from the court the cessation of such acts, which are considered to constitute an unfair competition act and to seek damages from (Y).

However, it should be noted that if a trademark has not been duly registered with the trademark department at the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply in accordance with the Law, this would not give many of the protections, whether civil or criminal, to their trademark. Some of the protections are as mentioned in section “Second” above and include: rights to grant security over trademark for a debt as a separate asset, or to assign it, end infringement and seek damages for such infringement committed onto said

trademark, request from court to seize goods subject of the trademark infringement, request court after seizure to destroy seized goods or dispose of them and prevent others from registering similar or identical trademark, authorize others in writing to use and exploit one’s trademark and request criminal penalties to be imposed if infringement was committed.

Therefore, registering a trademark is a vital matter to secure its protections and to acquire the rights afforded by the Law, as explained previously.

Conclusion:

To conclude, this newsletter has explained the definition of trademarks, their types and the importance of registering same with the trademark department at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply in Jordan.

Also, this newsletter has explained the legal civil rights and criminal protections to registered trademarks afforded by the Law, including rights to grant security over a trademark for a debt as a separate asset, or to assign it, end infringement and seek damages for such infringement

¹² Jordanian Court of Cassation, Civil Division, No. 4108 for the year 2022, Qararak publication.



committed onto said trademark, request from court to seize goods subject of the trademark infringement, request court to destroy seized goods or dispose of them, and prevent others from registering similar or identical trademark. Also, authorising others in writing to use and exploit the trademark and request criminal penalties to be imposed if infringement was committed.

Moreover, this newsletter has explained the criminal liability, and criminal protection afforded by the Law to the owner of a duly registered trademark against the infringer. Further, it has presented the legal protection granted under the Unfair Competition and Trade Secrets Law for the year 2000.

Accordingly, it is vital for individuals and companies that are using logos and trademarks in their commercial business to duly register such logo or trademark so that they do not lose any of the legal safeguards and protections afforded by the law- whether civil or criminal - against any person, who infringes such trademark. Hence, registering a trademark also plays an important role for companies' business as it is considered a valuable intangible asset of companies, which leads to an increase of the companies' market value and which is promoting the image of goods and services of the companies in the eyes of the public.



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Warm regards,

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Hammouri & Partners Attorneys at-Law, is a Jordanian multi-practice law firm, founded over two decades ago (established in 1994) by the late Professor Mohammad Hammouri. Professor Hammouri was a renowned Jordanian attorney and an arbitrator, a former Minister of Culture and National Heritage and a former Minister of Higher Education, who wrote a plethora of books, primarily on constitutional rights. Professor Mohammad Hammouri also founded the first School of Law in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at The University of Jordan, in which he was its first dean. Today, the firm is managed by Dr. Tariq Hammouri, a distinguished academic and attorney and a former Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply. Dr. Tariq Hammouri is both an experienced attorney and an arbitrator, an expert in the Corporate sector, Commercial Transactions, Financial Markets, Banking Law and International Trade. He is an Associate Professor at the School of Law, University of Jordan and (formerly) the Dean of the School of Law. Dr. Hammouri is also an officially appointed member of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) Panel of Arbitrators upon designation by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, for the period of 2020 to 2026.

Hammouri & Partners team consists of over 30 attorneys and a number of other professionals working in the firm's specialized departments, providing professional legal services at a local, regional and international level.

The firm's legal services cover numerous areas of practice, including the following: Corporate and Commercial Law (whether that is corporate set-up or drafting of all types of commercial agreements), Intellectual Property Law, Banking and Finance Law (the Firm advises local and international banks regarding all Banking Transactions and Regulatory Compliance). Additionally, the Firm's Litigation and Arbitration department have the capabilities and competence to represent parties in the most complex and novel legal matters, as it encompasses expertise in several areas of law, whether it is before courts or arbitral tribunals. Hammouri & Partners Attorneys at-Law was one of the first firms in Jordan to establish a specialized International department to cater for the needs and requirements of international clients on an array of tasks with an international element, such as those regarding bilateral and international trade negotiations, projects, contracts and others.

In addition to what has previously been stated, Hammouri & Partners provides legal advice and consultation to various industries such as those of Construction & Infrastructure, Manufacturing, Engineering, Trade, Securities and Energy, as some of its clients are major energy, healthcare, information technology and telecoms companies.

Hammouri & Partners Attorneys at-Law provides its broad services throughout Jordan as well as worldwide, through established collaborations with reputable law firms in the MENA region, Europe, the United Kingdom and the USA. Hammouri & Partners has earned regional and international acclaim by the most reputable legal directories. Chambers and Partners Global, International Financial Law Review (IFLR 1000) and the Legal 500 all highlight Hammouri & Partners as a leading law firm in the Jordanian legal services industry.



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