

Newsletter
|46th Edition, July 2024|

Welcome to the forty-six edition of our newsletters. In this edition, we will present to our readers the following:

- i) In **Section A**, in this edition, we will address the topic of the general average concept under Jordanian law. This topic was selected due to its capability to enrich the industry specific knowledge of the readers; especially those who carry out transactions for the maritime transportation of goods.
- ii) In **Section B**, which is dedicated to matters pertinent to the jurisdiction of Iraq, in this edition, we will address the topic of the final accounts as part of regular updates provided to readers by the firm's Iraq office.
- iii) In **Section C**, which is dedicated to matters pertinent to our Start-ups and SMEs Department, in this edition, we will address the topic of "Overview on Patents in Jordan" to provide the readers with knowledge on a very important topic that many readers are not aware of.

"Cargo vessels occupy the top position in terms of accidents, accounting for 43.8% according to Safety4sea. The nature of these accidents varies greatly due to different circumstances, such as grounding, collisions, fires, negligence, loss of control, or intentional actions. Notable incidents like the "Ever Given" blocking the Suez Canal resulted in substantial losses, leading to a General Average declaration where the Suez Canal Authority claimed about 900 million US dollars as compensation for damages incurred, which was later reduced to 550 million US dollars."



Jordan, Amman, Shmeisani, Al Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor

Iraq, Baghdad,
Almansour, Alrwad Str.

+962 6 569 1112

info@hammourilaw.com

Kurdistan, Erbil
Waziran, mhla 213, zaqaq 57

2

Topic	Page Numbers
Section A: A Glimpse into Jordanian Legislation – The General Average Concept under Jordanian Law	
▪ Introduction	Page 3
▪ First: Definition of the General Average	Page 3
▪ Second: Scope of Losses Covered by the General Average	Pages 3 - 4
▪ Third: Objective Conditions	Pages 4 – 5
▪ Fourth: Formal Conditions	Page 5
▪ Fifth: Legal Procedures	Pages 5 - 6
▪ Sixth: Jurisdiction	Page 6
▪ Conclusion	Pages 6 - 7
Section B: Hammouri & Partners' Iraq Office	
▪ The Final Accounts	Page 7
Section C: Start Ups & SMEs	
▪ Overview on Patents in Jordan	Pages 7 -9



Jordan, Amman, Shmeisani, Al Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor

Iraq, Baghdad,
Almansour, Alrwad Str.

+962 6 569 1112

info@hammourilaw.com

Kurdistan, Erbil
Waziran, mhla 213, zaqaq 57

SECTION A: A GLIMPSE INTO JORDANIAN LEGISLATION

In this edition, we will address the topic of the general average concept under Jordanian law.

Introduction:

Cargo vessels occupy the top position in terms of accidents, accounting for 43.8% according to Safety4sea. The nature of these accidents varies greatly due to different circumstances, such as grounding, collisions, fires, negligence, loss of control, or intentional actions. Notable incidents such as the "Ever Given" obstruction of the Suez Canal resulted in substantial losses, leading to a General Average declaration, in which the Suez Canal Authority claimed about 900 million US dollars as compensation for damages incurred, which was later reduced to 550 million US dollars.

First: Definition of the General Average

The term "General Average" is mentioned in the United Nations Convention in article (24) on the Carriage of Goods by Sea (Hamburg, 1978) (the "Hamburg Rules"). However, in the Jordanian

legislation, it is referred to as "Joint Maritime Losses." These terms are often used interchangeably. Pursuant to article (262) of the Jordanian Maritime Commerce Law No. 12 of 1972 and its amendments (hereinafter referred to as the "J.M.C.L."), "Joint Maritime Losses" is defined as *"damage and loss of property and extraordinary expenses resulting from any destruction which is intentionally carried out by the captain for the common benefit in order to preserve the vessel from peril ..."*.

Second: Scope of Losses Covered by the General Average

Article (262) of the J.M.C.L. does not require a beneficial result from the captain's actions to activate the General Average. This does not mean saving the ship shall be made at the expense of the cargoes wholly or visa-versa. The captain must take reasonable actions to activate the General Average. This is in conformity with article (266) of the J.M.C.L., which states the following: *"In order to carry out an adjustment of the general average, the whole ship and its cargo or a part of the cargo must have been saved, unless either of them was sacrificed in order to preserve the other."*



Jordan, Amman, Shmeisani, Al Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor

Iraq, Baghdad,
Almansour, Alrwad Str.

+962 6 569 1112

info@hammourilaw.com

Kurdistan, Erbil
Waziran, mhla 213, zaqaq 57

4

Furthermore, the Jordanian legislation divides the losses into material damages and expenditure damages. This is stated in the first and second paragraphs of article (262) of the J.M.C.L. as mentioned above. By which, the first paragraph in respect of material damages states that: *“(A) By throwing goods onto the sea and using them as fuel to facilitate the completion of the voyage, and unloading them onto rafts to lighten the load on the ship or to float it, and performing nautical tasks to extinguish fires. (B) And by sacrificing the ship due to the loss of missions and branches, and the grounding of the ship onshore to save the cargo, disable the ship, and damage it in order to save the cargo, and to release the sails or steam when the ship is grounded onshore”.*

The damages are not confined to the ones inflicted directly to the cargo or the ship, as they also include expenditure losses. By which, the second article refers to expenditure losses as *“extraordinary expenses paid by the captain for the safety of the vessel such as the expenses of the floating and towing of a damaged ship, and the expenses of anchoring it or putting it into port, which are necessitated by a peril of the sea, and the expenses of the crew’s wages and provisions, which are incurred as a result of an*

extraordinary occurrence in article (2), and the expenses paid in lieu of an expense should be included in a general average loss, provided that such expense does not exceed the amount of the general average loss from which it was incurred, and finally the expenses for settling general average losses.”

Third: Objective Conditions

Several objective conditions must be met for the General Average:

1. Existence of an exceptional circumstance threatening the vessel.
2. ‘Sacrifice’ or intentional action by the captain. This includes the concept of exceptional expenses.
3. The ‘sacrifice’ must aim to save the vessel from the exceptional circumstance.
4. The purpose of the ‘sacrifice’ should be for the common good, not solely for the vessel or cargo solely without the other, This is what is stipulated in Article (266) of the J.M.C.L., which stipulates that: *“In order to make way for a collection of funds, all or some of the ship and the cargo must have been saved unless one of*



Jordan, Amman, Shmeisani, Al Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor

Iraq, Baghdad,
Almansour, Alrwad Str.

+962 6 569 1112

info@hammourilaw.com

Kurdistan, Erbil
Waziran, mhla 213, zaqqaq 57

them is completely destroyed in order to preserve the safety of the other.”

5. The ‘sacrifice’ made shall be proportionate to the imminent threat. This last condition was concluded by the decision of the Jordanian Court of Cassation No. (3245/2023) that was issued on 23/10/2024.

Fourth: Formal Conditions

When requesting a General Average, certain formal conditions must be met, as follows:

A maritime report drafted by the captain, including the time and place of the sailing, the route taken, and the incident or exceptional circumstance that caused the joint maritime losses. This includes the navigational conditions that were present at the time of the incident or exceptional circumstance. If a case of sinking has occurred, then the report must include the testament (approval) of all members of the ship's crew regarding the content of this report, in accordance with the provisions of article (127) of the J.M.C.L.

The report must be verified and approved by the authorities within the jurisdiction where the

exceptional circumstance occurred, or by the authorities of the first port where the ship docked after the exceptional circumstance. This can be done either upon the order of the authorities responsible for investigating the incident or at the request of the captain or of any other person with an interest in the matter. The investigation shall be conducted before the Court of First Instance domestically, and if abroad then before the Jordanian consulate (if available). Otherwise, it will be before the competent judicial authority in accordance with the provisions of article (128) of the J.M.C.L.

For a declaration of a general average, it is necessary to prove that the ship's captain and/or owners and/or charterers have notified all cargo owners and shippers on board the ship, in order to proceed to the joint contribution of all shippers, as established by a decision of Jordan's Court of Appeal in one of its rulings No. (8982/2021) that was issued on 27/02/2023.

Fifth: Legal Procedures

- A. Assignment of experts: Article (264) of the J.M.C.L. states the following: *"Anyone claiming acceptance of an expense or loss in*



Jordan, Amman, Shmeisani, Al Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor

Iraq, Baghdad,
Almansour, Alrwad Str.

Kurdistan, Erbil
Waziran, mhla 213, zaqag 57

+962 6 569 1112

info@hammourilaw.com

the general average must prove such acceptance."

6

From the afore-mentioned provision, it can be inferred that the General Average losses are not presumed obligations that shippers or cargo owners must agree to. They are not obligated to accept such losses, and they have the right, for instance, to request the appointment of experts by the judge of the Aqaba Magistrate Court in accordance with the provisions of article (273) of the J.M.C.L. in order to conduct technical expertise and reach a settlement. If a settlement is reached, the court may approve the expertise report as a settlement upon the request of the party with the most urgency, in accordance with article (274) of the J.M.C.L.

- B. Cargo detention: In some cases, shipowners may detain cargo until the signing of a "general average bond," in addition to requesting other documents from insurance companies, and other requests that may obligate the cargo owner to face the liability of the general average as well as all other participants or contributors.

In line with this, the Jordanian legislator has granted the captain the right to refuse delivery of the goods until sufficient security is provided to

cover the fine, in accordance with article (280) of the J.M.C.L.

Sixth: Jurisdiction

Article (215/b) of the J.M.C.L. states that, "*Despite any provision in any other law, any condition or agreement that removes the jurisdiction of the Jordanian courts shall be considered void.*" in accordance with the Hamburg Rules. However; these rules do not prevent referring the existing dispute or any dispute arising from transporting goods that arise to arbitration pursuant to a written agreement to that effect. The solution for this lies in article (21) of the Hamburg Rules, which must be read together with article (215/b) of the J.M.C.L.

Conclusion:

This section of the newsletter addressed the General Average or Joint Maritime Losses, whereby the concept of the General Average was further elaborated. It explained the objective and formal conditions of the General Average as well as pertaining judicial procedures. This section has also addressed pertinent questions on jurisdiction and arbitration and other questions



Jordan, Amman, Shmeisani, Al Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor

Iraq, Baghdad,
Almansour, Alrwad Str.

Kurdistan, Erbil
Waziran, mhla 213, zaqag 57

+962 6 569 1112

info@hammourilaw.com

generally and abstractly, without reflecting those on a specific case.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that despite the complexities, efforts are made globally to address exceptional circumstances leading to joint maritime losses swiftly, and in alignment with international trade requirements in order to mitigate further losses to stakeholders that could harm cargo holders, insurance companies, transporters, the vessel's owners or renters, and others.

SECTION B: Hammouri & Partners' Iraq Office

Known as one of the important steps in the accounting cycle, the 'final accounts' represent a set of accounts and financial statements that are prepared at the end of the financial year with the aim of obtaining a clear picture and a comprehensive vision of the financial situation and performance of the institution, in terms of its profits and losses. The authorized director or branch manager of the company signs on those accounts as part of their role.

The Company Registration Department in the Republic of Iraq set the deadline for companies

to submit their final accounts within a maximum period by the 30/05/2024. Following that, on 03/06/2024, the Company Registration Department published a notice regarding the final accounts specifically for foreign companies and their branches. It stated that a deadline was granted for these companies to submit their accounts to the Registrar of Companies within a maximum period by the 31/08/2024; failure to submit within the specified date, will result in a financial fine being imposed, in accordance with the law.

SECTION C: START UPS & SMES

Overview on Patents in Jordan

Jordan has amended its Intellectual Property Laws to accommodate for and be compliant with international standards for the protection of Intellectual Property, including patents' [inventors and inventions] protection against any third-party infringement. This came as a result of Jordan becoming a member of the World Trade Organization ["WTO"], and correspondingly, adopting the Patent Cooperation Treaty ["PCT"], the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the WTO agreement on Trade



Jordan, Amman, Shmeisani, Al Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor

Iraq, Baghdad,
Almansour, Alrwad Str.

Kurdistan, Erbil
Waziran, mhla 213, zaqqaq 57

+962 6 569 1112

info@hammourilaw.com

Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights [“TRIPS”], (to name few), In this edition of Hammouri & Partners Newsletters, we will provide an overview of patents in Jordan.

8

Primarily, according to Article [2] of the Jordanian Patent Law No.[32] for the year [1999] (as amended in [2001]), an invention is defined as “*Any innovative idea, in any of the fields of technology, which relates to a product or a manufacturing process or both and (which) practically solves a specific problem in any of those fields*”, whereas, patent is defined as “*the granted certificate for the invention protection*”. Furthermore, according to the said law, a patent will be valid for [20] twenty years, commencing on the date the applications was filed or in case of claiming priority, commencing from the priority date.

More to the point, Article [3] of the aforesaid law sets the conditions that need to be achieved for an invention to qualify for patentability in Jordan, and those are as follows:

A. “If it is novel as regards the prior industrial art and is unprecedented as regards disclosure to the public in any place in the world by means of written or oral disclosure, by use, or

by any other way which allows awareness of the invention’s content before the relevant filing date of the patent application or the priority of the application claimed under the provisions of this law...”

B. “If it involves an inventive step that, having regard to the prior art relevant to the patent application, it would not have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the prior art of the invention subject”

C. “If it is industrially applicable that it can be made or used in any type of agriculture, fishing, service or industry in their widest senses including handicraft”

Based on the above, the most important condition for an invention to be patentable in Jordan is that it needs to be novel. Whereby, Article [3] clearly states that this condition must be met in order to be awarded a patent certificate for the relevant invention. It is worth noting that novelty here means that the invention was not disclosed in any place in the world, and that the public were not aware of it prior to the filing date.

Moreover, inventions must be industrially applicable, meaning that the use of the invention



Jordan, Amman, Shmeisani, Al Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor

Iraq, Baghdad,
Almansour, Alrwad Str.

Kurdistan, Erbil
Waziran, mhla 213, zaqag 57

+962 6 569 1112

info@hammourilaw.com

must be suitable for exploitation and/or investment. The term ‘industrial exploitation’ does not mean limiting the use of the invention to a specific industry, but rather it is intended to exclude pure theoretical innovations. In other words, Article [3] stipulates that the invention must contain an original or innovative idea capable of industrial exploitation, whether it is related to a new industrial product or an innovative application of known industrial methods or means. Accordingly, this invention must lead to an original idea that is materially implemented, meaning that the invention must include both a theoretical aspect represented by the original idea and a practical material aspect that lies in the practical application of the original

idea, in order to be patentable. This idea must result in the advancement of an industry, where that degree of advancement exceeds the normal and known development in the relevant industry.

Notwithstanding the aforesaid, it noteworthy that Article [3] of the Jordanian Patent Law, provides for certain restrains on the registration of a patent in Jordan. Consequently, the main restrains that should be noted are inventions that could be detrimental to the public order or public morals, and inventions in which their non-exploitation is necessary to protect the life and health of humans, animals and plants or to avoid severe damage to the environment.



Jordan, Amman, Shmeisani, Al Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor

Iraq, Baghdad,
Almansour, Alrwad Str.

+962 6 569 1112

info@hammourilaw.com

Kurdistan, Erbil
Waziran, mhla 213, zaqaq 57

If you would like to discuss further any aspects of this Newsletter, please feel free to get in touch with one of our lawyers, using the contact details in the Contributors section below.

If you feel that other persons would be interested to read this Newsletter, please feel free to share this Newsletter.

- 10 If you wish not to have our upcoming Newsletter or if you wish to amend the contact details, please inform us by sending an email to info@hammourilaw.com, titled “non-subscription” and/or “amending the contact details”.

Warm regards,

HAMMOURI & PARTNERS ATTORNEYS AT-LAW



Jordan, Amman, Shmeisani, Al Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor

Iraq, Baghdad,
Almansour, Alrwad Str.

+962 6 569 1112

info@hammourilaw.com

Kurdistan, Erbil
Waziran, mhla 213, zaqaq 57

Hammouri & Partners Attorneys at-Law ©2024

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EDITION IN ENGLISH

(Section A – A Glimpse into Jordanian Legislation “The General Average Concept under Jordanian Law”)

11



TARIQ M. HAMMOURI, Ph.D.
MANAGING PARTNER
tariq@hammourilaw.com



YOTTA PANTOULA-BULMER
OF-COUNSEL, HEAD OF THE
INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT
yotta.b@hammourilaw.com



ROZANA ALHROOB
ASSOCIATE LAWYER
rozana.h@hammourilaw.com



FAISAL ALDWEIK
ASSOCIATE LAWYER
faisal.d@hammourilaw.com



Jordan, Amman, Shmeisani, Al Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor

Iraq, Baghdad,
Almansour, Alrwad Str.

+962 6 569 1112

info@hammourilaw.com

Kurdistan, Erbil
Waziran, mhla 213, zaqag 57

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EDITION IN ARABIC

(Section A – A Glimpse into Jordanian Legislation “The General Average Concept under Jordanian Law”)



TARIQ M. HAMMOURI, Ph.D.
MANAGING PARTNER
tariq@hammourilaw.com



OMAR SAWADHA,
SENIOR ASSOCIATE, HEAD OF
LITIGATION
omar.s@hammourilaw.com



FAISAL ALDWEIK
ASSOCIATE LAWYER
faisal.d@hammourilaw.com



CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EDITION IN ENGLISH
(Section B – Hammouri & Partners Iraq Office (Baghdad) “The Final Accounts”)

13



TARIQ M. HAMMOURI, Ph.D.
MANAGING PARTNER
tariq@hammourilaw.com



YOTTA PANTOULA-BULMER
OF-COUNSEL, HEAD OF THE INTERNATIONAL
DEPARTMENT
yotta.b@hammourilaw.com



ROZANA ALHROOB
ASSOCIATE LAWYER
rozana.h@hammourilaw.com



Jordan, Amman, Shmeisani, Al Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor
Iraq, Baghdad,
Almansour, Alrwad Str.
Kurdistan, Erbil
Waziran, mhla 213, zaqag 57
Hammouri & Partners Attorneys at-Law ©2024

+962 6 569 1112

info@hammourilaw.com

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EDITION IN ARABIC
(Section B – Hammouri & Partners Iraq Office (Baghdad) “The Final Accounts”)

14



TARIQ M. HAMMOURI, Ph.D.
MANAGING PARTNER
tariq@hammourilaw.com



MUSTAFA BAQQAL
PARTNER – IRAQ OFFICE
mustafa.b@hammourilaw.com



OMAR SAWADHA,
SENIOR ASSOCIATE, HEAD OF
LITIGATION
omar.s@hammourilaw.com



EHAB AHMAD
ASSOCIATE LAWYER
ehab.a@hammourilaw.com



Jordan, Amman, Shmeisani, Al Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor
Iraq, Baghdad,
Almansour, Alrwad Str.
Kurdistan, Erbil
Waziran, mhla 213, zaqag 57
Hammouri & Partners Attorneys at-Law ©2024

+962 6 569 1112

info@hammourilaw.com

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EDITION IN ENGLISH
(Section C – Startups & SMEs: “Overview on Patents in Jordan”)

15



OMAR ABU AYYASH
ASSOCIATE LAWYER, HEAD OF THE SMEs DEPARTMENT
omar.a@hammourilaw.com



YOTTA PANTOULA-BULMER
OF-COUNSEL, HEAD OF THE INTERNATIONAL
DEPARTMENT
yotta.b@hammourilaw.com



Jordan, Amman, Shmeisani, Al Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor
Iraq, Baghdad,
Almansour, Alrwad Str.
Kurdistan, Erbil
Waziran, mhla 213, zaqaq 57
Hammouri & Partners Attorneys at-Law ©2024

+962 6 569 1112

info@hammourilaw.com

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EDITION IN ARABIC
(Section C – Startups & SMEs: “Overview on Patents in Jordan”)

16



OMAR ABU AYYASH
ASSOCIATE LAWYER, HEAD OF THE SMEs DEPARTMENT
omar.a@hammourilaw.com



Jordan, Amman, Shmeisani, Al Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor
Iraq, Baghdad,
Almansour, Alrwad Str.
Kurdistan, Erbil
Waziran, mhla 213, zaqaq 57
Hammouri & Partners Attorneys at-Law ©2024

+962 6 569 1112

info@hammourilaw.com

ABOUT HAMMOURI & PARTNERS ATTORNEYS AT-LAW

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 more than 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. It should be noted that Hammouri & Partners are in the midst of establishing a new office for the firm in the city of Baghdad in the Republic of Iraq and a branch in the city of Erbil in Kurdistan Region to provide legal services through it in a direct manner. The Iraq office is operational since September 2023.

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.



Jordan, Amman, Shmeisani, Al Sharif Naser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor
Iraq, Baghdad,
Almansour, Alrwad Str.
Kurdistan, Erbil
Waziran, mhla 213, zaqqaq 57
Hammouri & Partners Attorneys at-Law ©2024

+962 6 569 1112

info@hammourilaw.com