



# Newsletter

| 53<sup>rd</sup> Edition, February 2025 |

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Welcome to the 53<sup>rd</sup> edition of our newsletter. In this edition, we will present to our readers the following:

**Section A** will continue to cover the topic of the **Public-Private Partnership Projects Regulation No. 9 of 2024**. To keep you informed about updates, interpretations, or amendments related to legislation impacting your core business operations, we present the second installment of last month's issue on the procedural framework for public-private partnership projects in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. In this edition, we explore the recently issued regulation in this sector, designed to better align with Jordan's development goals.

**Section B**, dedicated to matters pertinent to the jurisdiction of Iraq, dives into the topic of **Foreign Labor Under Iraqi Law**.

**Section C**, dedicated to matters pertinent to SMEs, will cover **the impact of the Unfair Competition and Trade Secrets Law on SMEs**.

*“Public-private partnerships are key in bringing all these projects to fruit”*

**-His Majesty King Abdullah II**

*During the Opening address at the World Economic Forum on the Middle East and North Africa 2015*

<https://www.weforum.org/stories/2015/05/king-abdullahs-opening-speech-to-mena15/>

Topic	Page Numbers
<b>Section A: Public-Private Partnership Projects Regulation No. 9 of 2024</b>	
Introduction	3
First: Legislative Framework	4
Second: Institutional Framework	4
Third: Stages of the Partnership Project	4
Fourth: Key Points for Applicants who Expressed interest	4-5
Fifth: PPP Project Selection Phase	5
Sixth: Partnership Project Preparation Phase	5-6
Seventh: Eligibility criteria for a Bidder	6
Eighth: The bidding phase	7
Ninth: Objection and Revocation of Bids	8
Tenth: The post Bidding Phase	8-11
Eleventh: Project Conditions and Requirements	11
Conclusion	11-12
<b>Section B: Hammouri &amp; Partners' Iraq Office Foreign Labor Under Iraqi Law</b>	12-14
<b>Section C: START UPS &amp; SMEs:</b>	
The Impact of the Unfair Competition and Trade Secrets Law on SMEs	14-15

## SECTION A: A GLIMPSE INTO JORDANIAN LEGISLATION

### “Public-Private Partnership Projects Regulation No. 9 of 2024”

#### Introduction

Further to our previous issue (Issue #52), which discussed the Public-Private Partnership Projects Law No. (19) of 2023, this issue continues our review of the public-private partnership structure in Jordan and its evolution. In this edition, we focus on the Public-Private Partnership Projects Regulation No. (9) of 2024 (the “**Regulation**”), which was issued in accordance with the Public-Private Partnership Projects Law No. (19) of 2023 and came into effect in 2024.

The Regulation establishes the procedural framework for public-private partnership (“**PPP**”) projects in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (“**Jordan**”), aiming to enhance private sector participation and streamline the implementation of large-scale infrastructure and service-oriented projects. It provides clarity on the structuring, bidding, and execution of PPP agreements, ensuring a more transparent and efficient process for both public authorities and private investors.

The Regulation outlines two main mechanisms for tendering processes:

1. **Partnership Project Proposal Memorandum** – This process follows a competitive approach, where PPP projects are announced by the government, inviting private sector participation through formal tenders. This mechanism serves as a concise proposal for a PPP project, prepared by a governmental entity or entities in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation.
2. **Direct Proposal** – This mechanism allows private entities to independently submit proposals for PPP projects, subject to regulatory approvals and procedural requirements. In other words, it is a proposal submitted by the private sector to the relevant government authorities for implementing a PPP project idea as stipulated in the Regulation.

This issue will focus exclusively on the **Partnership Project Proposal Memorandum** submitted by government entities. Since the **Direct Proposal** has its own specific considerations, it will be discussed in detail in a future newsletter.

While the Regulation provides a comprehensive framework, this newsletter focuses on key legal concepts rather than every procedural aspect, such as specific timeframes and required documentation. The Regulation sets out extensive provisions governing the procedural framework for PPP projects. For further details, please refer to the Regulation itself or contact the firm for additional information.

The Regulation marks an important step in updating Jordan's PPP framework, supporting the country's goal of attracting private investment and improving public services. By strengthening the legal and procedural structure, Jordan is creating a more favorable environment for infrastructure development and investment. This newsletter offers a broad overview of a complex system, highlighting how the Regulation helps advance Jordan's strategic development goals.

### First: Legislative Framework

The Regulation operates within the broader legal framework governing public-private partnerships in Jordan. The key legislative instruments include:

- The Public-Private Partnership Projects Law No. (19) of 2023; and
- The Public-Private Partnership Projects Regulation No. (9) of 2024; and
- The Public-Private Partnership Projects Account Regulation No. (10) of 2024.

### Second: Institutional Framework

Many governmental bodies are responsible for overseeing and implementing public-private partnership (PPP) projects in Jordan:

- **Ministry of Investment ("Ministry")** – Regulates and facilitates PPP projects.
- **Investment Committee** – Reviews and evaluates PPP project proposals.
- **Supreme Committee for Partnership Projects** – Grants approvals and oversees major PPP initiatives.

- **PPP Directorate** – Coordinates between public entities and private investors.
- **PPP Projects Unit** – Manages the operational and administrative aspects of PPP projects.
- **Unit for Financial Commitments** – Assesses and monitors the financial obligations of PPP agreements.
- **National Registry of Government Investment Projects** – Maintains official records of all government-related investments, including PPP projects.

### Third: Stages of the Partnership Project

According to Article 13 of the Regulation, the stages of a **Partnership Project** are as follows:

1. **Partnership Project Selection Phase**
2. **Partnership Project Preparation Phase**
3. **Partnership Project Tendering Phase**
4. **Partnership Project Implementation Phase**

Since each stage has its own steps, procedures, and timelines, this newsletter will offer a clear and concise overview of the key concepts for each one.

### Fourth: Key Points for Applicants Who Expressed Interest in the Partnership Project Tender

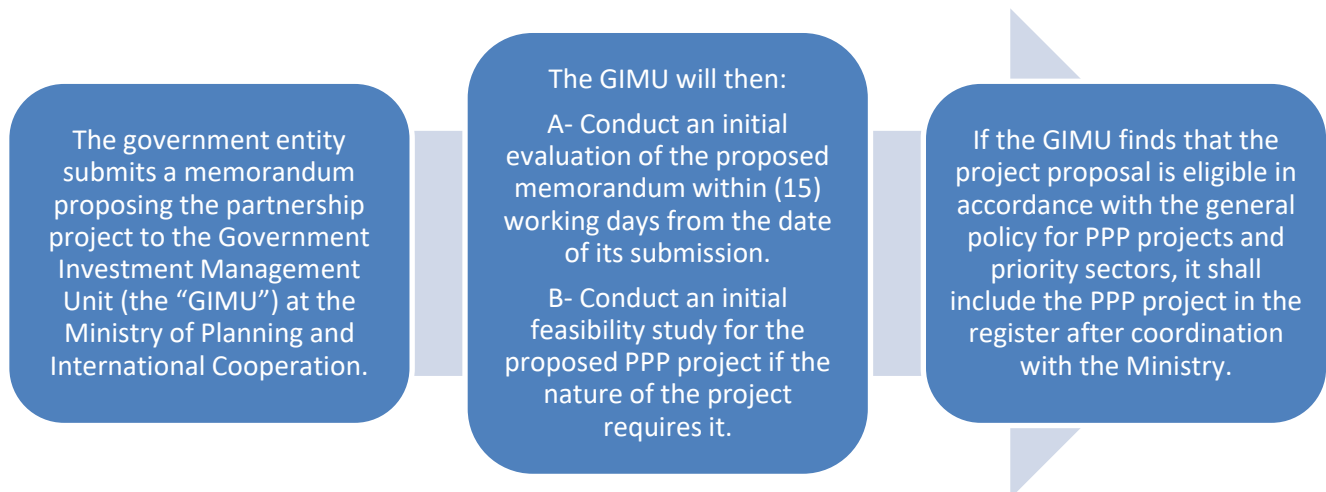
Below is a concise list of the key points that

applicants who have expressed interest in the **Partnership Project Tender** should consider, in accordance with the Regulation and this newsletter:

1. **Eligibility criteria for applicants** (see Section Seven below).
2. **Filing objections to the tender** (see Section Nine below).
3. **Tender implementation phase** (see Section Ten below).
4. **Partnership contract** (see Section Ten below).
5. **Project conditions and requirements** (see Section Eleven below).

#### **Fifth: PPP Project Selection Phase:**

Pursuant to Articles 14 and 15 of the Regulation, this phase is performed as follows:



#### **Sixth: Partnership Project Preparation Phase**

Pursuant to Articles 16 - 20 of the Regulation, this phase is performed as follows:

- The Public-Private Partnership Projects Unit established in the Ministry (the "**Unit**"), through the project committee, prepares the required feasibility report, financial model and studies to prepare the PPP project in coordination with the project consultant. The project committee shall submit the feasibility report to the Unit and the Unit will review it and verify its feasibility in accordance with the requirements of the Law and this Regulation and will then submit its recommendations to the Minister of Investment (the "**Minister**").

- The Minister shall submit the feasibility report and its recommendations to the Higher Committee for Public-Private Partnership Projects established under the Law (the “**Higher Committee**”) to make a decision either approving or rejecting the implementation of the PPP project. The Higher Committee approves the implementation of the PPP project and the project committee prepares the tender documents and the draft partnership contract in coordination with the project consultant.
- The Minister shall decide based on the recommendation of the Project Committee and the recommendations of the Unit to approve or reject the Bidding Documents, draft partnership contract, proposed timetable for the bidding phase and the procedures to be taken in the bidding.
- Technical expertise in executing similar partnership projects.
- Financial solvency and the ability to bear project costs.
- Capacity to manage risks while maintaining service and infrastructure quality.
- A defined role for each member if bidding as a consortium, with a legal representative authorized by all members.

Additionally, as per Article 46 of the Regulation, a bidder must have successfully completed at least three similar projects and meet or exceed the financial requirements of the tender.

### 1. Conditions for Participation

Article 28/B prohibits a bidder from:

- Collaborating with another initially qualified bidder for the same project directly or indirectly.
- Submitting multiple bids through entities under its control.
- Changing management after initial qualification without Ministerial approval.
- Making any changes to the management of initially qualified applicants without the Minister’s approval.

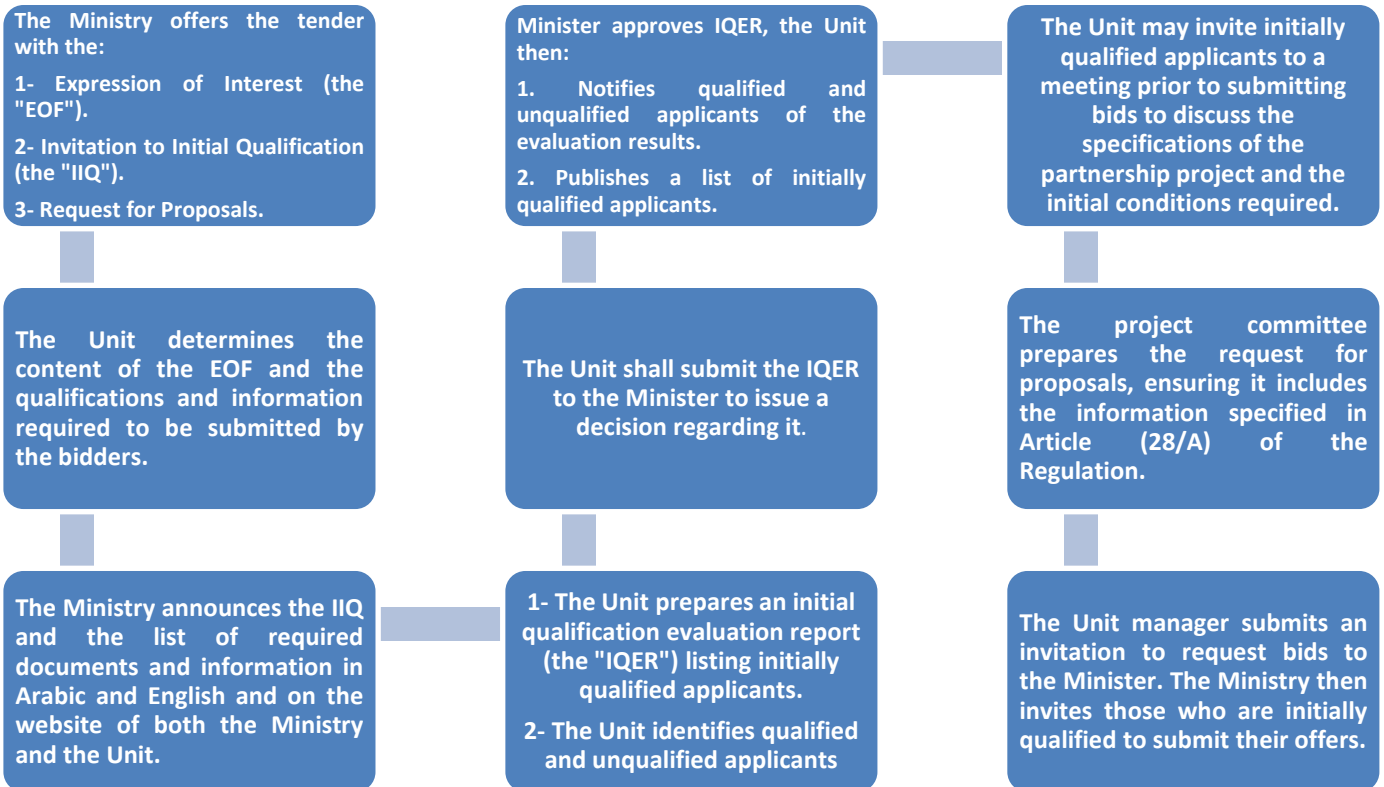
### Seventh: Eligibility Criteria for a Bidder

To qualify as a bidder under the Regulation, an entity must meet specific qualification requirements and adhere to certain conditions.

### 2. Qualification Requirements

According to Article 23 of the Regulation, a bidder must demonstrate:

**Eighth: The Bidding Phase:**





### **Ninth: Objection and Revocation of Bids**

According to Article 40 of the Regulation, a bidder may challenge decisions related to bid referrals, qualifications, or evaluations within ten days from the following day of the notification. The Minister will review the case through a special appeal committee and issue a decision within fifteen days from the date the committee's recommendations are submitted to him.

#### **Revocation of Bids**

Article 41 of the Regulation states that the Minister may cancel a bid if applicants fail to meet qualifications or if it serves the public interest. The Council of Ministers may also cancel based on the recommendation of the Higher Committee for Partnership Projects if only one bid is received. No compensation is granted for cancellations before contract signing.

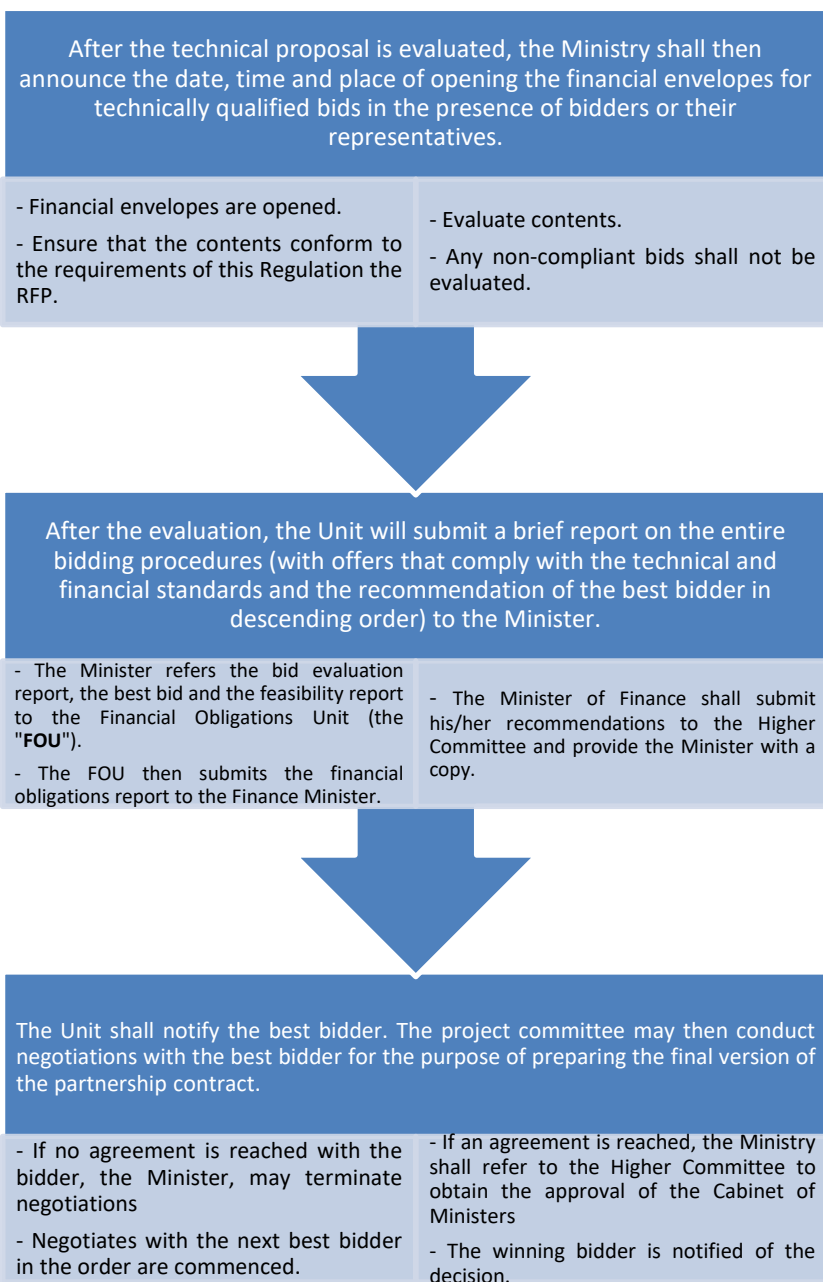
Article 45 of the Regulation states that if the Council of Ministers cancels a tender and, based on the recommendation of the Higher Committee for Partnership Projects, decides to solicit new proposals for the partnership project, the relevant unit must define the project's scope and description in accordance with the feasibility report of the canceled tender. It must also prepare a list of invited candidates, providing justification for their selection, along with details of their qualifications and relevant experience. After obtaining the Minister's approval, the unit must solicit proposals from at least three candidates, establish a new timeline for the solicitation process, and oversee it until the partnership contract is signed.

The standard publication and qualification procedures do not apply to the solicitation process. Any changes to the list of candidates invited to submit a request for proposals require the Minister's approval and must meet the conditions outlined in Article 46 of the Regulation. These conditions include demonstrating the technical capability to execute the partnership project, having successfully completed at least three similar projects, possessing the financial capacity to cover project costs, and meeting or exceeding the financial solvency requirements specified in the cancelled tender documents.

### **Tenth: The Post Bidding Phase**

#### **A- Awarding A Bidder The Tender:**

Pursuant to Articles 32 – 36 of the Regulation, this phase is performed as follows:



**B- The Implementation Phase:**

Pursuant to Article 42 of the Regulation, the implementation phase of the PPP project begins after a partnership contract is signed with the bidder. However; the contracting party, which is the government entity entering into the partnership contract, must adhere to the following:

A- Overseeing the implementation of the project company— which is the company established by the entity awarded the tender before signing the partnership contract to execute the partnership project in accordance with Article (37) of the Regulation and monitoring its contractual obligations.

B- Following up on the allocation of amounts in the general budget for direct payments that are due and financial obligations accomplished during the implementation of the partnership project and the government support required for the partnership project.

C- Not amending the partnership contract except after obtaining the necessary approvals in accordance with the provisions of the Law and this Regulation.

D- Providing the Unit with periodic reports on the partnership project and other reports upon the request of the Minister.

### C- The Partnership Contract

The partnership contract must include the essential provisions that govern the partnership project, regulate the relationship between its parties, and define their rights and obligations, including the following:

#### 1. Key Provisions

As per Article 59 of the Regulation, the partnership contract shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Project details, including scope, implementation terms, and service quality standards.
2. Financial and technical obligations, financing methods, and pricing structures.
3. Risk allocation, covering legislative changes, force majeure, and contingencies.
4. Ownership rights over project assets and intellectual property.
5. Licensing, permits, and approvals required for implementation.
6. Insurance, guarantees, and compliance with monitoring and reporting requirements.
7. Contract duration, termination conditions, and post-contract obligations.
8. Environmental, health, and safety standards.
9. Dispute resolution mechanisms, including arbitration.

#### 2. Non-Negotiable Conditions

According to Article 60, the project company must comply with conditions such as:

1. Restrictions on changing ownership or shareholders without approval. Prior approval from the contracting party.
2. Prohibition on liquidation of the project company or, restructuring, or asset sales without consent.
3. Obligation to maintain project assets and use them as intended.
4. Submitting the documents, data, and information requested by the contracting party, including audited annual financial statements, and cooperating with inspection processes.
5. Submitting periodic reports to the contracting party on the stages of project implementation, including construction, preparation, development, and any other matters requested by the contracting party.
6. Commitment to knowledge transfer, environmental compliance, and safety regulations.
7. Not contracting with other contractors without prior written approval from the contracting party, provided that such contracting, if approved, does not affect the project company's obligations under the partnership contract, the law, and the regulations issued pursuant to it.

#### 3. Termination of the Partnership

Article 61 of the Regulation grants the contracting party the right to terminate the contract if:

1. The project company fails to meet its contractual obligations.
2. A serious breach of contract occurs, including non-compliance with technical standards.
3. The company fails to secure financing within the agreed period in the partnership agreement.
4. Other cases agreed upon by the contracting party and the project company for terminating the partnership contract before its expiration.

#### 4. Governing Law and Dispute Resolution

1. Article 62 of the Regulation states that the partnership contract is governed by the Law and Jordanian legislation. Disputes may first be referred to a dispute resolution council before proceeding to arbitration or litigation if no agreement is reached.
2. The partnership contract may include a provision for referring disputes between the parties initially to a council called the Dispute Resolution Council, which consists of one or three members, as agreed upon in the partnership contract, as a prerequisite before resorting to arbitration or litigation. If the parties do not agree to the decision of the Dispute Resolution Council, the dispute shall be resolved through arbitration or litigation, as specified in the partnership contract.

#### Eleventh: Project Conditions and Requirements

The Regulation establishes specific requirements that must be met before signing the partnership

contract to ensure project stability and compliance.

#### 1. Establishment of the Project Company

According to Article 37, the awarded bidder must establish a project company in Jordan within the period specified in the tender documents. The company must be solely dedicated to executing the partnership project and related activities, with a minimum capital as stated in the bid invitation, not less than the minimum specified in the request for proposals.

#### 2. Performance Guarantee

As per Article 38, before signing the partnership contract, the project company must provide an unconditional and irrevocable performance guarantee in favor of the contracting party. This guarantee must be issued by a bank licensed in Jordan and meet the value and form specified in the tender documents.

#### 3. Return of Bid Entry Guarantee

Under Article 39, the Ministry is required to return the bid entry guarantees to bidders who were not selected, in accordance with the terms of the bid invitation.

#### 4. Restrictions on Operations and Revenue Collection

According to Article 43, the project company is prohibited from operating the project or collecting any allowances, tariffs, prices, or other payments for its services except in strict accordance with the provisions of the partnership contract.

#### Conclusion

The Regulation establishes a clear and structured framework for public-private partnerships in Jordan, setting out well-defined criteria for bidder qualifications, project requirements



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and contractual obligations. By introducing a transparent bidding process and structured partnership terms, it fosters investor confidence and encourages private sector participation in key infrastructure projects.

Requiring the establishment of a dedicated project company, securing performance guarantees, and adhering to strict operational conditions, ensures that projects are executed efficiently and in compliance with regulatory standards. Additionally, the inclusion of detailed provisions on contract termination and dispute resolution provides essential safeguards for all parties involved.

As Jordan continues to refine its PPP framework, these regulations lay the foundation for long-term, sustainable partnerships that serve both public and private sector interests. For further details or guidance on specific provisions, we welcome inquiries and discussions on how these regulations apply in practice.

## **SECTION B: Foreign Labor Under Iraqi Law**

### **Advantages of Establishing Investment Projects in Iraq**

#### **Introduction**

The Iraqi government is committed to supporting the establishment of investment projects in Iraq by offering remarkable guarantees and facilities for such projects. This stems from its belief in the importance of these projects as a source of state funding and a driver of economic development. This commitment is clearly reflected in the provisions of the Iraqi Investment Law and its

amendments, which include encouraging regulations aimed at promoting and significantly developing investments in the country. Some of these advantages include:

#### **1. Ease of Repatriating Capital and Its Returns Outside Iraq**

Under the Iraqi Investment Law and its amendments, investors in Iraq are entitled to freely transfer their initial capital and any returns abroad, in accordance with the regulations set by the Central Bank of Iraq. This is subject to fulfilling all financial obligations and debts owed to the government and relevant Iraqi authorities. The same applies to foreign workers or administrators employed in the project, provided they also meet all financial obligations and debts to the government and other Iraqi entities.

#### **2. Trading in the Iraqi Stock Market**

Investors with investment projects in Iraq have the right to trade in shares and bonds listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange. They are also allowed to acquire membership in private and mixed joint-stock companies, in addition to having the opportunity to create investment portfolios in bonds and stocks.

#### **3. Insurance for Investment Projects and Opening Bank Accounts**

Investors in Iraq have the right to insure their investment projects through any insurance company of their choice, whether local or foreign. Additionally, they have the right to open bank accounts in local currency, foreign currency, or both, in any Iraqi or foreign bank for their investment project.

#### 4. Right to Employ Non-Iraqi Workers

The Iraqi Investment Law and its amendments grant investors the right to hire non-Iraqi workers if local labor with the required qualifications is unavailable. This is subject to the regulations set by the National Investment Commission in Iraq.

#### 5. Obtaining Residency

One of the significant advantages of establishing investment projects in Iraq is that foreign investors and foreign workers in these projects are granted the right to residency in Iraq. Additionally, they benefit from facilitated movement within Iraq, as well as between Iraq and their home country.

#### 6. Restrictions on the Confiscation or Expropriation of Investment Projects in Iraq

One of the key incentives for foreign investors to establish investment projects in Iraq is the presence of strict restrictions on the confiscation or expropriation of their investment projects. These projects **cannot be confiscated or nationalized** except through a **final judicial ruling**. Additionally, expropriation of these projects is only permitted for **public benefit purposes**, with **fair compensation** provided to the owners.

##### Additional Advantages of Investing in Iraq:

- **Real estate is granted to investors free of charge** for residential projects located outside the master plans of cities. The value of the land is not considered when selling it to citizens, meaning the land is distributed **at no cost**.
- The **Investment Commission assists investors in obtaining loans and banking facilities**, with the

project itself serving as collateral.

- Investors may **own land allocated for residential and industrial projects** that belong to the state for the purpose of establishing such projects.
- **Local authorities are responsible for delivering external infrastructure services** to the boundaries of investment projects.
- **Real estate designated for investment projects is exempt** from the laws governing the sale and lease of state-owned property, as well as from laws related to the lease and reclamation of agricultural land. These projects are also exempt from **industrial investment laws and all land subdivision regulations for residential purposes**.
- Investment projects are **exempt from taxes and fees for a period ranging from 10 to 15 years** from the date the project begins operations.
- **Imported materials necessary for establishing and operating the project are exempt from taxes and customs duties**.
- **Materials required for project expansion or future development**, such as new equipment, machinery, and construction supplies, are also exempt from **taxes and customs duties**.
- **Spare parts imported for project operations are fully exempt from all fees**.



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- **Hotels, hospitals, healthcare institutions, tourism, and educational projects are granted exemptions from furniture and furnishing import fees every four years, with renewal options available.**
- All **imported materials** for private sector projects related to ration card commodities (such as sugar and oil production), pharmaceutical manufacturing, and construction materials are fully and permanently exempt from taxes and customs duties.

## **SECTION C:**

### **START UPS & SMEs:**

#### **The Impact of the Unfair Competition and Trade Secrets Law on SMEs**

Commercial competition is a key driver of economic growth, pushing companies offering similar products or services to refine their production processes and enhance service quality. However, some companies or merchants may seek to achieve illegitimate gains through unlawful practices, such as intellectual property rights infringement, commercial misrepresentation, product imitation, or trade secrets disclosure, all of which may cause harm to competing businesses. SMEs are often the most vulnerable to unfair competition and the misuse of their trade secrets. In this edition of Hammouri & Partners' newsletter, we will highlight the legal rights stated under the Jordanian Unfair Competition and Trade Secrets Law No. (15) of 2000 (the "Law"),

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which aims to protect SMEs, enhance their competitiveness, safeguard innovations, and ensure a fair and competitive business environment.

#### **Overview**

The Unfair Competition and Trade Secrets Law provides essential protection for SMEs, ensuring they are safeguarded against unfair competition and the unauthorized disclosure of trade secrets. Article (2) of the Law defines what constitutes unfair competition, aiming to prevent misleading practices that competitors might use in their commercial or industrial activities. These prohibited acts include creating confusion with a competitor's business entity, products, or activities; harming a competitor's reputation; diminishing a product's distinctiveness; misleading consumers about its appearance or presentation; and providing false or deceptive information about the price of the product. Furthermore, Article (6) of the Law specifies practices that constitute a breach of fair commercial practices, such as trade secret disclosure or misuse, breach of contracts or confidentiality obligations, and unlawful disclosure of confidential information from third parties. This legal framework plays a crucial role in ensuring the stability of SMEs and strengthening their position within the commercial sector.



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### **Protection Against Unfair Competition**

The Unfair Competition and Trade Secrets Law grants companies the right to seek compensation for damages resulting from unfair competition. Article (3) outlines the procedures of claiming compensation for damages resulting from unlawful competitive practice through urgent judicial measures that may precede filing a lawsuit. These measures apply in cases where unfair competition is imminent and likely to cause irreparable harm, or when there is a risk of concealment or destruction of evidence. Those measures include ceasing the unlawful competitive practices and imposing precautionary seizure on goods or relevant evidence. Furthermore, to ensure the effectiveness of these measures, a lawsuit must be filed within a specific period (eight days from the date the court grants the request); otherwise, the court shall take the necessary steps to terminate the preventive measures.

If a lawsuit is filed within the specified timeframe, the preventive measures allow companies to take swift legal action to protect their financial and commercial interests from imminent harm before the court issues a final ruling.

### **Protection of Trade Secrets**

Trade secrets are one of the most valuable assets companies rely on for success. To protect these assets, the legislator has established a mechanism for compensating damages resulting from their misuse or unlawful disclosure.

Article (7) of the Unfair Competition and Trade Secrets Law provides for urgent judicial measures to safeguard trade secrets. These measures include halting their unauthorized use, and imposing precautionary seizure on materials containing misused trade secrets.

Companies can further protect their trade secrets by implementing non-disclosure agreements with employees, partners, and third parties. Establishing robust internal policies to limit unauthorized access to confidential information and raising employee awareness about the importance of trade secret protection are also crucial. By adopting these measures, companies can effectively reduce the risks associated with trade secret misuse and safeguard their intellectual innovations.

In conclusion, the Unfair Competition and Trade Secrets Act No. 15 of 2000 ensures a fair competitive business environment for SMEs by ensuring a fair working environment, providing legal protection against unlawful practices, and protecting intellectual property and valuable innovations. However, SMEs must seek the necessary legal advice to adopt appropriate preventive policies and ensure a safe and more sustainable business environment.





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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 in reading this Newsletter, please feel free to share.

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](mailto:info@hammourilaw.com), titled “*non-subscription*” and/or “*amending the contact details*”.

Warm regards,

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الحموري ومشاركوه

HAMMOURI & PARTNERS

ATTORNEYS

## 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. We also have a strong presence in Iraq, with an office located in Baghdad, the capital of the Republic of Iraq, and a branch in Erbil, within the Kurdistan Region, to offer comprehensive legal services across the country. The Iraq office has been 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 cross-border elements, 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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