



# Newsletter

| 57<sup>th</sup> Edition, June 2025 |

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Welcome to the 57<sup>th</sup> edition of our newsletter. In this edition, we will present to our readers the following:

**Section A** will shed light on Corporate Governance as a Foundation for Institutional Stability and Sustainable Growth in the Contemporary Economic Environment.

**Section B**, dedicated to matters pertinent to the jurisdiction of Iraq, dives into the topic of trademarks.

**Section C**, dedicated to matters pertinent to SMEs, will cover the impact of Jordan's Investment Environment Law No. 21 of 2022 on SMEs.

“The corporate governance framework represents one of the most prominent legal and regulatory innovations in the field of institutional management. It has emerged in response to an urgent need as outlined in the introduction to recalibrate the distribution of powers within corporations in a manner that curbs managerial deviations, enhances transparency in financial and administrative practices, and safeguards the interests of all stakeholders within a legal environment grounded in accountability and compliance.”

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## **SECTION A:** **A GLIMPSE INTO JORDANIAN LEGISLATION - Corporate Governance: The Foundation for Building a Stable and Prosperous Enterprise**

### **Introduction**

In light of the profound structural transformations in the global economy, and the rapid developments in regulatory and corporate governance systems, the concept of corporate governance has emerged as a fundamental pillar for ensuring market stability, reinforcing investor confidence, and enhancing corporate performance efficiency.

The growing attention to governance principles has been a direct response to a series of institutional collapses that have affected major corporations around the world. These incidents revealed serious deficiencies in internal control mechanisms, weak disclosure practices, conflicts of interest, and the absence of effective accountability frameworks. Such shortcomings have prompted fundamental changes in the philosophy of corporate regulation, resulting in the development of new legal and regulatory concepts that clarify the relationships among key stakeholders – especially the board of directors,

executive management, shareholders, and other interested parties.

Accordingly, and based on the aforementioned, corporate governance today is no longer a mere strategic option but rather a regulatory imperative. It now serves as a core standard by which the creditworthiness of corporations is evaluated, their capacity for sustainable growth is measured, and their impact on investment attractiveness and competitive positioning is assessed.

In this context, this legal bulletin aims to shed light on the concept of corporate governance, offering a comprehensive analysis of its foundational pillars and essential objectives, as well as examining the challenges associated with its implementation. This contributes to building a profound and holistic understanding of this critical element in the legal framework governing economic entities.

From this perspective, corporate governance is not merely a set of regulatory guidelines or administrative compliance requirements; rather, it embodies an integrated system of legal principles and institutional controls designed to establish a transparent, equitable, and disciplined corporate environment. Such a framework governs the mechanisms of management without infringing on ownership rights, thereby achieving a balance of interests and promoting sound decision-making processes.

### First: The Concept of Corporate Governance

The corporate governance framework represents one of the most prominent legal and regulatory innovations in the field of institutional management. It has emerged in response to an urgent need as outlined in the introduction to recalibrate the distribution of powers within corporations in a manner that curbs managerial deviations, enhances transparency in financial and administrative practices, and safeguards the interests of all stakeholders within a legal environment grounded in accountability and compliance.

At its core, corporate governance is built upon a set of codifiable and enforceable principles that regulate the contractual and functional relationships among the company's key actors - most notably the board of directors, executive management, shareholders, creditors, regulatory authorities, and other stakeholders. This system aims to ensure that the company is managed prudently, responsibly, and with discipline, thereby promoting efficient resource utilization and the achievement of legitimate institutional objectives within a framework of transparency and fairness.

The concept of corporate governance gained significant traction in international legal and economic thought, particularly in the wake of major financial crises and corporate collapses in the early 2000s. These events starkly revealed dangerous legislative gaps concerning internal control mechanisms, disclosure standards, and managerial accountability necessitating a fundamental redefinition of the relationship between ownership and management and a reconfiguration of corporate decision-making structures.

Legally speaking, corporate governance does not

constitute an independent legal branch; rather, it is a cross-sectoral regulatory structure that draws upon multiple areas of law including commercial law, civil liability principles, financial disclosure regulations, and market supervision frameworks. In practice, it is grounded in a series of core principles that will be addressed in detail throughout this bulletin.

Within the Arab legal context, and notably under the Jordanian legal system, the general framework of corporate governance has taken on a more structured form through the issuance of regulatory guidelines and directives by oversight bodies; particularly the Jordan Securities Commission, the Central Bank of Jordan, and the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply. Legislative developments have also progressively enshrined governance principles, especially regarding the powers of the board of directors, the management of general assemblies, disclosure requirements, and the regulation of conflicts of interest.

Accordingly, corporate governance is not merely a technical administrative process, but rather a fundamentally legal one. It is aimed at protecting the legal integrity of the corporation from within, shielding it from financial and administrative corruption, and ensuring the sustainability of corporate operations within a balanced regulatory environment. Moreover, the application of governance principles reflects a company's commitment to the highest professional standards and is considered a key indicator of the investment climate's attractiveness and the level of market trust in national systems.

## Second: The Core Principles of Corporate Governance

The legal framework governing corporate governance is based on a set of fundamental principles that go beyond general regulatory guidance. Together, these principles form a binding normative structure aimed at reforming institutional architecture and ensuring operational and managerial discipline within companies. They are designed to prevent the concentration of power, strengthen the effectiveness of internal and external oversight, and safeguard the legitimate interests of all relevant stakeholders.

These principles are both codifiable and practically applicable, depending on the legal nature of each company. They have been developed and entrenched through numerous international guidelines; most notably the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance as well as national initiatives in comparative legal systems, including the Jordanian framework referenced earlier. The most prominent of these principles include:

### a) Fairness and Equality

Fairness and equality constitute fundamental principles underpinning corporate governance. This principle requires that all parties associated with the company – foremost among them the shareholders – be treated equitably and without discrimination, regardless of their ownership percentage or position within the ownership structure. This is achieved by enabling all shareholders to exercise their legal rights, including the right to receive material information, participate in general assembly meetings, and vote on critical decisions that impact the company's future.

This principle assumes particular significance in

companies with unbalanced ownership structures, as it seeks to prevent the abuse of control by majority shareholders or the adoption of arbitrary resolutions that may undermine the rights and legitimate interests of minority shareholders.

In the Jordanian context, the legislature has enshrined this principle in numerous regulatory provisions, mandating fairness and transparency in dealings with shareholders and all stakeholders—thereby strengthening investor confidence and fostering a sustainable investment climate grounded in compliance and institutional integrity.

### b) Transparency and Disclosure

Transparency and disclosure are foundational pillars of sound governance. They are among the most important legal and regulatory tools for ensuring integrity in corporate management and enhancing stakeholder trust particularly among investors, regulators, and other interested parties. This principle obliges companies to provide accurate, complete, and timely information concerning their financial performance, operational results, key decisions, organizational structure, and contractual relationships, including any material developments that could impact the company's financial position or market reputation.

Importantly, disclosure is not limited to financial data in year-end statements or annual reports; it also encompasses non-financial information such as operational risks, environmental and social governance (ESG) practices, legal obligations, remuneration policies, conflict-of-interest cases, and related-party transactions.

Such disclosures are essential to enable stakeholders to make informed and prudent decisions and to allow regulatory bodies to effectively exercise their oversight in accordance with the law. Therefore, compliance with the principle of transparency and disclosure is not merely a legal obligation but a core benchmark for assessing a company's credibility and management efficiency. It directly affects a company's ability to attract investment, maintain its reputation, ensure accountability, and achieve long-term stability in a regulatory environment founded on trust and openness.

c) Separation of Powers and Delegation of Authority

One of the key principles governing task distribution within corporations is the separation of powers and clear definition of authorities. Governance frameworks aim to prevent the overlap of roles and the encroachment of one body over another by precisely delineating the powers of the general assembly, the board of directors, and executive management. This mitigates ambiguity in decision-making and strengthens mutual oversight among governing bodies.

In accordance with this principle, it is generally recommended to separate the roles of the board chairperson from that of the chief executive officer to avoid conflicts of interest.

d) Internal Control and Risk Management

Effective internal control is a cornerstone of modern corporate governance. Companies are required to establish integrated internal control systems that detect

financial and operational risks early and monitor compliance of managerial policies and decisions with legal and regulatory standards. This includes the establishment of independent audit committees, robust risk management strategies, and adherence to regular financial audits by certified external auditors.

d) Accountability and Responsibility

Governance frameworks establish the principle of accountability as a central tenet of the legal relationship between the company and its administrative organs.

Under this principle, the board of directors, executive management, and affiliated committees bear full legal and professional responsibility for their decisions and actions. They are required to act in good faith, prioritize the company's best interests, and avoid conflicts of interest or abuse of authority.

Furthermore, governance demands the presence of both internal and external oversight mechanisms to monitor managerial performance and assess outcomes on a periodic basis.

**Third: The Objectives Corporate Governance Seeks to Achieve**

Corporate governance is grounded in a legal and regulatory philosophy aimed at establishing solid foundations for sound corporate management. It seeks to properly regulate the relationships among the various actors within the corporate structure and to safeguard companies from administrative or financial vulnerabilities that could jeopardize their viability or continuity. This philosophy is translated into a set of objectives that align with the contemporary legal and economic framework of corporate activity.

At its core, corporate governance strives to clearly define the relationship between ownership and management in a manner that promotes transparency and accountability, and prevents the encroachment or overlap of legally defined authorities. It also aims to implement effective oversight mechanisms that limit administrative abuse and misuse of power, particularly in companies characterized by ownership concentration or conflicts of interest, thus reinforcing the principle of equity among shareholders and safeguarding the essential rights of minority stakeholders.

From a strictly legal standpoint, one of the foremost objectives of corporate governance is to institutionalize legal accountability for corporate bodies, especially the board of directors, by subjecting them to a set of obligations governing decision-making, delineating the scope of authority, and reinforcing internal checks and balances. This, in turn, contributes to enhanced institutional performance and the entrenchment of compliance with applicable laws, notably the Companies Law, Securities Law, regulatory directives, and internationally recognized best practices.

Moreover, the role of governance extends beyond a company's internal structure to encompass the broader economic system. It serves as a critical tool for instilling confidence in the investment environment, attracting capital, and fostering greater stability in financial markets—particularly in light of international experience demonstrating a strong correlation between effective governance

systems and a company's resilience in the face of financial or regulatory crises.

In the Jordanian context, national legislation has clearly embraced these objectives through newly introduced regulatory instructions and guidance manuals issued by competent authorities. These instruments aim to establish standardized governance practices across companies and other entities that impact the public interest or operate within financial markets.

Accordingly, corporate governance should not be regarded as a regulatory luxury, but rather as a legal and institutional necessity designed to protect the legal entity of the company, ensure the sustainability of its operations, and uphold a functional environment based on integrity, efficiency, and accountability.

#### **Fourth: Challenges to the Implementation of Corporate Governance**

Despite significant progress in strengthening the legal and regulatory framework for corporate governance – both nationally and internationally – the effective and comprehensive implementation of governance systems continues to face a number of complex institutional and practical challenges. These challenges vary in nature and impact depending on the legal and economic environment in which companies operate. The most prominent obstacles to the practical enforcement of sound governance principles include:

##### **a) Weak Institutional Culture of Governance**

Many companies still perceive governance as a mere formal or compliance requirement, rather than as a core framework for restructuring the relationship

between ownership, management, and shared interests.

b) Limited Disclosure and Transparency

Several companies suffer from persistent deficiencies in disclosing material information – financial and non-financial — which undermines the ability of stakeholders to make informed decisions and limits the effectiveness of regulatory intervention.

b) Role Overlap and Conflicts of Interest

In numerous cases, companies continue to experience ambiguity in the distribution of duties between the board of directors and executive management, alongside the absence of clear policies for managing conflicts of interest. This leads to overlapping authorities and weak accountability lines.

c) Poor Integration of Governance into Operational Policies

In many instances, governance remains disconnected from the company's day-to-day operations, retained as a theoretical framework rather than being embedded into administrative, financial, and operational decision-making processes that directly affect stakeholders.

e) Difficulty in Measuring the Institutional Impact of Governance

Most companies lack reliable and standardized tools for assessing the positive impact of governance practices on overall performance, which hampers self-evaluation efforts and limits the ability of oversight bodies to develop performance indicators linked to governance compliance.

e) Shortage of Qualified Governance Professionals

Many companies face a shortage of qualified human resources capable of effectively implementing governance frameworks – whether among board members or affiliated committees – leading to weak policy development, inadequate execution of internal controls, and an overall inability to accurately assess institutional performance against recognized benchmarks.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, corporate governance represents one of the foundational pillars of a stable and balanced economic environment. It plays a pivotal role in promoting transparency, fairness, and accountability within companies. Governance is not merely a collection of regulatory rules or institutional mechanisms; rather, it is a comprehensive and integrated system for organizing the relationships among stakeholders with the goal of achieving institutional objectives efficiently and ensuring rational, structured decision-making.

By applying the core principles outlined in this paper, companies can foster a disciplined corporate environment that protects the common interests of all parties involved, including shareholders, management, and other stakeholders.

The benefits of corporate governance extend far beyond regulatory compliance; they serve a strategic role in enhancing organizational performance, minimizing risk exposure, and improving the effectiveness of oversight mechanisms. When financial and administrative

disclosure is transparent, stakeholders are empowered to make informed decisions based on accurate and reliable data.

Additionally, robust audit and control systems ensure adherence to the highest professional standards, fostering sustainable trust between companies and investors.

Through the optimal implementation of governance principles, companies become more resilient to ongoing environmental and economic changes, thereby supporting long-term sustainability amid evolving market dynamics. Furthermore, governance enhances long-term institutional performance and strengthens a company's ability to maintain financial and economic stability while achieving sustainable growth.

Today, corporate governance is a strategic necessity for any company aspiring to long-term success and steady growth. Organizations that effectively adopt governance systems gain a competitive edge in addressing modern challenges and strengthening long-lasting, trust-based relationships with all stakeholders.

Therefore, the importance of fostering awareness of governance principles and developing implementation mechanisms in line with global business transformations cannot be overstated. Adhering to applicable legal and regulatory frameworks is essential for supporting market stability, attracting investment, and achieving sustainable institutional development.

## SECTION B: Hammouri & Partners' Iraq Office – Trademarks

Trademarks are one of the most prominent elements of intellectual property that contribute to distinguishing products and services, enhancing consumer confidence and contributing to market stability. The Iraqi legislator has paid great attention to regulating the mechanism for registering and protecting trademarks, through the Commercial Trademarks and Information Law No. 21 of 1957 and its amendments, which regulates the rights and duties of parties related in trademarks in Iraq.

According to Article 1 of the Commercial Trademarks and Information Law No. 21 of 1957, a trademark is defined as any sign used to distinguish the products or services of one establishment from those of others. These signs include names, words, symbols, shapes, colors, or any combination thereof.

### First: Importance of the Trademark

The importance of the brand lies in several aspects, including:

1. **Protecting Consumer Rights:** A trademark enables consumers to identify the source of a product or service, which helps them make informed purchasing decisions.
2. **Enhancing a business' reputation:** The brand contributes to building the business'



reputation and increasing customer loyalty.

**3. Protecting Intellectual Property Rights:** A trademark is an intellectual property right that enhances the value of an organization's intangible assets.

## Second: The Mechanism for Trademark Registration in Iraq

### A) Trademark Registration Requirements

According to article 5 of the Commercial Trademarks and Information Law No. 21 for the year 1957, a trademark must meet the following conditions:

- 1. Distinctiveness:** The mark must be able to distinguish the products or services of a particular establishment from those of others.
- 2. Novelty:** The mark must be new and not similar to previously registered marks.
- 3. Refrain from misleading:** The label must not contain information that could mislead consumers about the nature or source of the product.

### B) Trademark Registration Procedures

The procedures for registering a trademark in Iraq include the following:

**First: Submitting the registration application:** The trademark registration application is submitted to the Trademarks Department at the Ministry of Industry and Minerals, and the application must include:

1. Applicant's name and address.
2. Clear representation of the mark.
3. A list of the products or services for which the mark will be used.
4. **Proof of use of the mark** (if applicable).

**Second: Examining the application:** The department examines the application to ensure that it meets the legal requirements.

**Third: Publication:** If the application is accepted, it will be published in the Official Gazette for a period of thirty days, and any third party has the right to object during this period.

**Fourth: Final Registration:** If no objections are filed, the trademark is registered and a registration certificate is granted to the applicant.

## Third: Trademark Protection in Iraq

### Legal Protection of the Trademark

The legal protection of trademarks in Iraq is comprised of:

- **The Right for Exclusive Use:** The trademark owner has the exclusive right to use their mark and prevent others from using it without permission.
- **Protection against imitation:** No party is permitted to imitate or use a mark similar to a registered mark that may cause confusion among consumers.
- **Protection against infringement:** Any infringement of a trademark owner's rights,

whether through unauthorized use or imitation, is punishable by law.

#### Fourth: Legal Amendments Related to Trademark Protection

Several amendments were made to the Commercial Trademarks and Information Law No. 21 of 1957, including:

- **Law No. 7 of 1962:** Added some articles related to trademark protection.
- **Law No. 9 of 2010:** Amended Article 2, which specifies registration and publication fees, and Article 3, which regulates the process of de-registering trademarks, among others.

#### Fifth: Judicial Disputes in Trademark Cases

##### Types of Trademark Disputes

Trademark disputes typically arise from the following situations:

1. Imitation or infringement of a registered trademark.
2. Unlawful registration of an identical or similar mark.
3. Objection by a third party to an application for registration of a new mark.
4. Request to de-register or revoke the registration of a mark due to non-use or violation of the terms.
5. Unfair competition through the

intentional use of similar marks.

#### Sixth: Jurisdiction

According to Iraqi law, jurisdiction in trademark cases is regulated as follows:

- **Competent Court:** The competent Court of First instance hears commercial lawsuits, such as lawsuits to cancel registration or claim compensation.
- **Court of Appeal:** Hears appeals against decisions of the Trademark Registration Department, such as refusing registration or accepting an objection.
- **Felony or Misdemeanor Court:** Hears criminal cases related to trademark counterfeiting or unauthorized use.
- **Trademark Registration Department:** Exercises a primary administrative role, and its decisions may be appealed before the judiciary.

#### Seventh: Stages of Judicial Dispute

##### First: Administrative Objection

If a trademark registration is rejected or objected to during the publication period, the dispute will be decided administratively by the Trademark Registration Department, and its decision may be appealed before the court.

##### Second: Civil Suit

The trademark owner may file a civil suit before the competent court in the following cases:



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- Claiming compensation for damages resulting from imitation or unauthorized use of the trademark.
- Claiming the de-registration of a trademark registered by others in violation of the law.
- Stopping the use of the trademark by third parties.

#### Third: Criminal Suit

A criminal suit is filed based on a complaint from the interested party if:

- A trademark is counterfeited with fraudulent intent.
- Products bearing a counterfeit trademark are sold or offered.

#### Fourth: Appeal Before the Court of Cassation

After a decision is issued by the Court of Appeal, the aggrieved party may appeal it before the Court of Cassation in accordance with the rules of civil procedure.

#### **Ninth: New York Agreement 1958**

The Republic of Iraq is a member state that has signed this agreement, which treats a well-known trademark registered in its home country and has a wide reputation as a trademark registered in Iraq, even if it is not registered in the Trademarks Department. The same terms, conditions and penalties apply to it in the event of its imitation and/or consumer deception through its imitation of large parts that appear to the public to be the

aforementioned trademark and/or its forgery and/or its use without permission. In the event of a judicial dispute, it delves the opposition in its civil and criminal aspects.

In conclusion, the Iraqi judiciary attaches great importance to trademarks in order to protect their owners and prevent consumers from being deceived by similar trademarks. Iraqi courts have issued numerous rulings on trademark matters, including decisions on de-registration, protection, and compensation for unauthorized use or imitation that misleads consumers. These rulings have awarded substantial monetary compensation for damages and lost profits, and in some cases, have ordered the closure of infringing projects and the confiscation of equipment and materials. They have also previously issued many decisions in the criminal field, which has issued numerous penalties for violators of the registered trademark, reaching the level of confiscation and imprisonment.

## **SECTION C: START UPS & SMEs - The Impact of Jordan's Investment Environment Law No. 21 of 2022 on SMEs**

### **Introduction:**

SMEs contribute significantly to Jordan's economic growth by creating job opportunities and fostering innovation across various sectors. Given their importance, the Investment Environment Law No. 21 of 2022 (the "Law")

was introduced to establish a fair and supportive investment environment, with several provisions that facilitate SME growth by addressing the systemic obstacles and reducing regulatory barriers. In this newsletter edition by Hammouri & Partners, we examine the legal and administrative incentives introduced under the Law, focusing on the regulatory provisions that support SMEs, the tax and customs incentives available, and the administrative streamlining measures designed to enhance ease of conducting business.

### **First: Key Legal guarantees Supporting SMEs**

Article 3 of the Law underlines the principles of fairness, transparency, and equality among investors, whether Jordanian or foreign. This provision reinforces SMEs trust in Jordan's legal and economic framework by protecting investments from unjustified interference and adopting a post-audit regulatory approach rather than requiring prior approvals, thereby reducing administrative burdens on SMEs.

Furthermore, Article 5 of the Law grants investors a range of fundamental rights, including full ownership of any unrestricted economic activity and the free transfer of funds in and out of Jordan. These provisions enable SMEs to manage their financial resources more efficiently. Furthermore, the law guarantees compensation in cases where unlawful government decisions negatively impact an investor's operations, and it allows for flexible employment of specialized foreign labor to help fill skill gaps when necessary.

### **Second: Streamlining Administrative Procedures for SMEs**

The Law supports SMEs through advanced regulatory measures, most notably by enhancing the role of the Ministry of Investment. According to Article 7 of the Law, the Ministry is responsible for preparing and continuously updating a national investment map that identifies available investment opportunities by sector and governorate, including public-private partnership projects, in coordination with relevant authorities. It also promotes these opportunities, provides reliable data and information to prospective investors, and markets major economic and investment projects while monitoring their implementation. In addition, the Ministry delivers investor support services including post-investment services, and actively works to facilitate procedures, resolve challenges, and eliminate barriers that may hinder the launch or continuity of economic activities. These functions collectively contribute to establishing a more enabling and sustainable business environment, particularly for SMEs.

Article 37 represents a strategic step toward simplifying company registration and licensing procedures through the introduction of a unified electronic platform known as the Comprehensive Investment Service. This platform allows investors to complete all required transactions from one place, significantly reducing burdens. If the competent authority does not respond within 15 working days, the application is deemed

automatically approved. Moreover, official entities are prohibited from requesting duplicate documentation if electronic integration exists between institutions. The law also obligates relevant authorities to appoint liaison officers to follow up on investor transactions, ensuring greater speed and efficiency in processing directly benefiting SMEs.

### **Third: Tax and Customs Incentives**

The Law introduces a comprehensive set of tax and customs incentives to support business growth, especially for SMEs. Under Article 9, companies are exempt from customs duties on fixed assets, production inputs, and spare parts, easing setup and operational costs. Article 10 offers an income tax exemption or reduction of at least 30% for projects in less developed regions or those employing at least 250 Jordanians, for up to five years.

Additionally, the Investment Environment Law of 2022 provides preferential treatment for SMEs operating in development and free zones. These areas benefit from reduced sales tax rates on services, exemptions on imported goods and equipment, customs duty relief on production materials, full income tax exemptions for export and transit services, and relief from various fees and taxes related to construction and land use. Collectively, these measures foster a more attractive and competitive environment for SMEs.

### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, it is evident that Investment Environment Law No. 21 of 2022 reinforces the legal and regulatory framework supporting SMEs in Jordan. The Law fosters a more conducive business environment by introducing a combination of legal safeguards, tax and customs incentives, and meaningful procedural simplifications. It also provides targeted benefits within development and free zones, further enhancing the potential for SME growth, competitiveness, and long-term sustainability. Together, these measures lay a solid foundation for a competitive investment environment and contribute to broader goals of inclusive and sustainable economic development.



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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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## 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.

الحموري ومشاركوه

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