



Newsletter

| 62nd Edition, November 2025 |

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Welcome to the 62nd edition of our newsletter. In this edition, we will present to our readers the following:

Section A of this issue, will shed light on the Foreign Companies under the Provisions of the Jordanian Companies Law No. (22) of 1997.

Section B of this issue, dedicated to matters pertinent to the jurisdiction of Iraq, dives into the topic of the Commercial Agency Under Iraqi Law.

Section C of this issue, dedicated to matters pertinent to SMEs, will cover the Assignment of Shares in Companies: Registration Requirements and Their Effect on the Legal Status of Partners.

“In this regard, the Jordanian Companies Law aims to provide a more flexible and effective legal environment for the regulation of the activities of foreign companies operating within the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, by setting out the procedures to be followed for their registration and commencement of operations, in a manner that contributes to facilitating such procedures and reducing the obstacles that foreign investors may encounter in the course of conducting their business”.

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SECTION A: Foreign Companies under the Provisions of the Jordanian Companies Law No. (22) of 1997

Introduction

The beginning of the second half of the twentieth century witnessed a new phase in the development of the capitalist system, characterised by what may be termed the “internationalisation of production”. The production process within the capitalist enterprise began to operate on a global scale, rather than merely a national one, with the world economy gradually replacing individual national economies as the framework for capitalist production.

Multinational corporations were the most prominent agents of this transformation. Their activities extended across borders, establishing branches and subsidiaries in different countries while retaining their management centres and strategic decision-making in the home state. This expansion contributed to the emergence of foreign companies as a principal driver of global economic growth and as a defining feature of contemporary economic globalisation.

In light of this, the regulation of foreign companies operating within national jurisdictions has become a matter of legislative and economic importance, raising considerations related to economic sovereignty, technology transfer, and the protection of fair competition in domestic markets. For this purpose, national legislation in various countries,

including that of Jordan (particularly the Jordanian Companies Law), has sought to establish a legal framework governing the conditions for registering foreign companies, the nature of their activities, and their financial and legal obligations, thereby striking a balance between encouraging foreign investment and safeguarding national interests. In this context, the Jordanian Companies Law seeks to provide a more flexible and effective legal environment for regulating the activities of foreign companies within the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. This is achieved by setting out the procedures required for their registration and commencement of operations, thereby facilitating processes and reducing obstacles that foreign investors may encounter when conducting business. At the same time, the Law ensures that such companies comply with the relevant legislative provisions, thus maintaining a balance between encouraging foreign investment and safeguarding national interests.

In this Newsletter, the focus will be on the nature of foreign companies and their branches under the provisions of the Jordanian Companies Law, in addition to the general and specific rules applicable to each branch of a foreign company operating in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Each aspect will be addressed separately, with details presented in turn.

First: Definition of Foreign Companies and Their Branches

A. Definition of a Foreign Company

Foreign companies are entities or bodies incorporated outside the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, with their principal place of business located in a state other than Jordan.

Given the considerable importance attached to the registration of foreign companies, the Jordanian legislator has devoted particular attention to regulating their operations within the Kingdom.

This is addressed in Part Two of the Jordanian Companies Law, which sets out the general provisions governing branches of foreign companies, as well as the specific rules that must be observed for each branch.

B. Branches of Foreign Companies

The Jordanian Companies Law regulates the branches of foreign companies that may be registered in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which can be summarised as follows:

1. Foreign Operating Company

This refers to a company or entity incorporated outside the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, with its principal place of business located in a state other than Jordan. Foreign operating companies are classified according to the nature of their activities into two types:

a. Companies operating for a limited period – These are companies awarded tenders to carry out specific projects in Jordan for a limited duration. Their registration expires upon completion of those projects, unless they secure new contracts, in which case their registration is extended to cover the new works. Their registration is cancelled once all their activities in Jordan have been completed and their rights and obligations have been settled.

b. Companies operating on a permanent basis – These are companies authorised to operate permanently in Jordan under licences issued by the competent official authorities.

No foreign operating company or entity may conduct any commercial activity in Jordan unless it is registered in accordance with the provisions of the Jordanian Companies Law and has obtained a work permit under the applicable laws and regulations.

2. Foreign Non-Operating Company

A foreign non-operating company in Jordan is a company or entity that establishes a headquarters or representative

office in the Kingdom for the purpose of directing and coordinating its activities carried out abroad with its principal place of business.

- Such companies are prohibited from engaging in any commercial activity within Jordan, including acting as agents or commercial intermediaries. Breach of this prohibition may result in the cancellation of their registration and liability for compensation for any loss or damage caused to third parties.
- A foreign non-operating company may, however, be registered in Jordan under the provisions of the Companies Law for the purpose of establishing a headquarters, representative offices, liaison services, or technical or scientific offices. For litigation purposes, the city of Amman is deemed its domicile.

Second: General Provisions Governing Branches of Foreign Companies in the Kingdom

The Jordanian legislator has set out general provisions applicable to both foreign operating companies and foreign non-operating companies (headquarters or representative offices), as follows:

A. Application for Company Registration

Any party wishing to register a foreign company—whether an operating or non-operating branch—in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan must submit an application to the Registrar of Companies, accompanied by the required data and documents. These must be translated into Arabic and authenticated by a notary public in the Kingdom. Such documents include:

- a copy of the articles of association and memorandum of association (or any other founding instrument), a statement of the manner of incorporation, official written documents



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evidencing approval from the competent authorities in Jordan to conduct business and invest foreign capital in accordance with applicable legislation, and other data and documents specified in Articles (241–246) of the Jordanian Companies Law. The Registrar may also require any additional information deemed necessary.

- The application for registration of a foreign operating or non-operating company must be signed before the Registrar of Companies, or a duly authorised representative, or before a notary public or a practising lawyer, by the person authorised to sign on behalf of the company. The application must include the principal information about the company, in particular: the company's name, type, capital, objectives, detailed information about the founders, partners, or board of directors and their respective shares, as well as any other data or information the Registrar considers necessary.

B. Authority of the Registrar of Companies to Accept or Reject the Application

- The Registrar has the authority to approve or reject the registration of a foreign company or entity. In the event of approval, the legal procedures for registration are completed, and the company or entity is entered into the register of foreign companies. Notice of registration is then published in the Official Gazette after payment of the official prescribed legal fees.
- Each branch of a foreign company, whether operating or non-operating, is required to state in all its official documents and correspondence the name of the parent foreign company, its nationality, legal form, address, capital in Jordan, and the branch's registration number with the Registrar.

Third: Specific Provisions Governing Branches of Foreign Companies

In addition to the general provisions and requirements outlined above, which must be observed by those

seeking to register a foreign company (regardless of the branch to be established), the Jordanian Companies Law sets out specific rules and procedures for each type of foreign company branch, as follows:

1. Foreign Operating Company in the Kingdom

A. Obligations of Foreign Operating Companies

- A foreign operating company or entity in Jordan must submit to the Registrar of Companies, within three months of the end of each financial year, its balance sheet and profit and loss account relating to its activities in Jordan, duly certified by a licensed Jordanian auditor.
- The company must publish its balance sheet and profit and loss account relating to its activities in Jordan in at least two local daily newspapers within sixty days of submitting these documents to the Registrar. The Registrar, or a representative appointed by him, has the right to inspect the company's books and records, which must be made available for this purpose.
- The company must notify the Registrar of Companies in writing of the date on which it expects its operations in Jordan to end, or the date fixed for their termination, at least thirty days in advance. It must also demonstrate to the Registrar that all obligations arising from its activities in Jordan have been settled before approval is granted for its deregistration.

B. Liquidation of Foreign Operating Companies in the Kingdom

The Jordanian legislator has stipulated that the general provisions on liquidation contained in the Companies Law apply to branches of foreign

operating companies in Jordan whose management centres are located abroad.

- Foreign Non-Operating Companies in the Kingdom (Headquarters and Representative Offices)

A. Benefits and Exemptions Granted to Foreign Non-Operating Companies

Foreign non-operating companies enjoy the following benefits and exemptions:

- Exemption from registration and publication fees applicable to foreign operating companies.
- Exemption from income tax and social services tax on profits derived from their activities abroad.
- Exemption from registration with chambers of commerce and industry, professional associations, and from any related fees or obligations, including commercial profession licences.
- Exemption from income tax and social services tax on salaries and wages paid by the foreign non-operating company to employees who are not employed at its headquarters in the Kingdom.
- Permission to import commercial samples and models free of customs duties and import fees.
- Exemption from customs duties, fees, and other charges on furniture and equipment imported by the company for the purpose of furnishing its offices.
- Permission to import one vehicle under temporary admission status for use by its non-Jordanian employees.

- The Minister, upon the recommendation of the Registrar, may authorise the company to import an additional vehicle under temporary admission status in justified cases.

B. Conditions Required to Obtain Benefits and Exemptions

The Exemptions Regulation for Foreign Non-Operating Companies of 2017, issued pursuant to Article (246/A/4) of the Jordanian Companies Law, sets out the conditions required for foreign non-operating companies to obtain benefits and exemptions. Among the most notable are:

- In order to obtain exemption from customs duties and other charges on furniture and equipment imported for office use, the company must submit a written application to the Registrar, accompanied by a detailed list of the furniture and equipment required to establish the office. This list must be signed and stamped by the company or its legal representative.
- The application must also include a valid lease contract for the company's office, registered with the Greater Amman Municipality or the relevant local municipality.
- A field inspection must be conducted by the Customs Department before the exemption is granted, to ensure that the office space and number of employees are commensurate with the quantity of furniture and equipment imported.

C. Number of Employees in Foreign Non-Operating Companies

The number of Jordanian employees in a foreign non-operating company in the Kingdom must be at least half of the total number of its employees.

D. open a non-resident account in the kingdom

A foreign non-operating company is permitted to open a non-resident account in licensed commercial banks in Jordanian dinars or in foreign currencies, provided that such funds are transferred to it from abroad through the banking system.

E. Deregistration of Foreign Non-Operating Companies

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply, upon the recommendation of the Registrar of Companies, may deregister a foreign non-operating company in the Kingdom if it is found to be conducting any commercial activity in Jordan, if it no longer maintains an actual headquarters in the Kingdom, or if it has violated the provisions of the Jordanian Companies Law or any regulations or instructions issued thereunder.

And finally, in this paragraph we will discuss some provisions related to mergers:

Conclusion

In conclusion, the regulation of foreign companies under the Jordanian Companies Law represents a decisive and necessary step in strengthening the investment environment and attracting foreign capital to the Kingdom. It also contributes to the development of the business climate and enhances the competitiveness of companies, thereby serving the goal of sustainable economic growth within the framework of established legal standards.

The regulation further aims to promote efficiency and flexibility by clarifying all provisions and procedures that must be followed when establishing any branch of a foreign company.

We hope that this Newsletter has provided you with a precise and comprehensive understanding of how best to benefit from the Jordanian Companies Law,

particularly with regard to the provisions governing foreign companies under its framework.

SECTION B: Hammouri & Partners' Iraq Office – Commercial Agency Under Iraqi Law

Commercial agency constitutes one of the fundamental pillars upon which contemporary economic activity is based, given its pivotal role in linking producers to consumers, facilitating the movement of goods across borders and regions, and ensuring fluidity within the market. Global corporations increasingly rely on commercial agents when entering new markets, particularly where the economic environment requires local knowledge or specialised marketing efforts.

In Iraq, commercial agency has acquired particular significance following the liberalisation of the market and the growing reliance on imports. This development prompted the Iraqi legislator to regulate such relationships in order to safeguard the balance between the interests of the principal (the producer or supplier) and the agent (who represents the principal before third parties), and to prevent either party from exploiting the other.

This study seeks to provide a comprehensive examination of commercial agency under the Iraqi legal framework, through an analysis of the relevant provisions in the Civil Code No. (40) of 1951 and the Commercial Agency Regulation Law No. (51) of 2000. The study focuses on the nature of the contract, its legal effects, the responsibilities of the parties, the grounds for termination, and the practical judicial applications that have emerged in the Iraqi market.

Definition of Commercial Agency

The Iraqi legislator did not confine itself to the general definition of agency contained in the Civil Code, but rather enacted a separate statute specifically for commercial agency, in recognition of its distinctive nature. Under the Civil Code, agency is defined as “a contract whereby a person appoints another to act on his behalf in a lawful and specified transaction.”

By contrast, commercial agency, in its simplest form, is a contract under which the agent undertakes to engage in a commercial activity or perform a commercial act on behalf of the principal, in return for a commission or other remuneration. Such activity is inherently of a commercial nature and grounded in expertise. It is noteworthy that commercial agency extends beyond the mere transfer of will or legal representation, becoming instead a mechanism for distribution, marketing, brand protection, and the establishment of a commercial network within the market.

Legal Basis of Commercial Agency in Iraq

Commercial agency in Iraq is founded upon two principal legislative sources:

1. **The Iraqi Civil Code No. (40) of 1951**, which sets out the general rules governing agency in respect of its essential elements, legal effects, and termination.
2. **The Commercial Agency Law No. (51) of 2000**, which regulates:
 - The conditions for practising commercial agency.
 - The registration of agents and commercial records.
 - The relationship between foreign companies and their local agents.
 - The obligations of both parties under the commercial contract.

Characteristics of Commercial Agency

1. Commercial Nature

Commercial agency inherently involves purely commercial activities, such as:

- Sale of goods,
- Distribution of products,
- Marketing,
- Brand management,
- Logistics related to goods.

2. Professionalism and Continuity

The agent must be a professional engaged in commercial activities. Commercial agency is not considered an incidental or occasional activity; rather, it must be characterised by continuity and organisation.

3. Financial Consideration

As a rule, commercial agency is a contract for consideration, under which the principal pays a commission or a share of the profits. This distinguishes it from civil agency, which may be gratuitous.

4. Element of Legal Representation

The agent legally represents the principal before third parties and may conclude contracts in the name of the principal, or in their own name on behalf of the principal in cases of commission agency.

Legal Nature of Commercial Agency

Legal scholarship has differed as to whether commercial agency is a contract of a purely representative nature, or whether it is a mixed contract combining elements of agency and brokerage. From the manner in which the Iraqi legislator has regulated it, it is evident that commercial agency possesses a complex nature encompassing:

- Legal representation,
- Professional commercial activity,
- Connection with distributive relationships,
- Bearing varying degrees of market risk.

Essential Elements of Commercial Agency

1. Consent

For the validity of a commercial agency, there must be a clear and mutual agreement between the parties. The agent's consent must be free from coercion, particularly as certain contracts impose significant obligations on the agent relating to marketing and guarantees.

2. Subject Matter

The subject matter of the agency must be:

- o A commercial activity,
- o Lawful,
- o Specific or capable of being specified.

Examples include: distribution of automobiles, marketing of pharmaceuticals, promotion of trademarks, etc.

3. Cause (Purpose)

The cause of the commercial agency is the pursuit of a commercial interest for both parties. The cause must not contravene public order or morality, such as the sale of prohibited goods.

Conditions for Registration of a Commercial Agent

Under the Commercial Agency Law No. (51) of 2000, registration of an agent requires:

1. That the agent be an Iraqi national or an Iraqi company.
2. That the agent be registered in the commercial register.
3. Submission of documents evidencing the existence of an agency contract with a foreign or local company.
4. That the agent does not combine commercial agency with certain public or professional functions that may give rise to a conflict of interest.

Types of Commercial Agency

1. Commission Agency

In this type, the agent acts in their own name, but on behalf of the principal, bearing direct liability towards third parties. Unlike representative agency, the agent usually receives a special commission distinct from other forms of agency.

2. Representative Commercial Agency

Here, the agent acts directly in the name of the principal, and the legal effects of contracts are transferred directly to the principal. This type is the most prevalent in the Iraqi market, particularly in sectors such as:

Automobiles,
Electrical appliances,
Pharmaceuticals,
Telecommunications.

3. Exclusive Agency

Exclusive agency grants the agent the sole right to distribute the principal's products within a specified territory, preventing any other agent from engaging in the same activity. It is often relied upon by global producers to ensure control over the local market, unify prices, and prevent commercial manipulation.

Obligations of the Commercial Agent and the Principal

Obligations of the Commercial Agent

1. Performance of the Agreed Activity

The agent is obliged to carry out the commercial activity in accordance with the principal's instructions and in line with the technical standards recognised in the market.

2. Preservation of the Principal's Property

The agent must safeguard the goods and documents, store them properly, and bear responsibility for any negligence resulting in their damage.

3. Rendering Accounts

The agent must provide periodic reports including:

- o Sales,
- o Expenses,
- o Commissions,
- o Remaining goods.

4. Non-Representation of Competitors

In cases of exclusive agency, the agent is prohibited from representing competing companies during the term of the contract.

Obligations of the Principal

1. Payment of Commission

The principal is obliged to pay the commission at the agreed time; failure to do so constitutes a breach of contract.

2. Provision of Goods and Information

The principal must provide the agent with complete information regarding the products and facilitate the delivery of goods in a manner that does not obstruct the agent's activities.

3. Guarantee of the Agent's Acts

The principal bears responsibility for contracts concluded by the agent within the limits of the agency.

Termination of Commercial Agency and Its Legal Effects

Grounds for Termination

1. Expiry of the period specified in the contract.
2. Completion of the work forming the subject matter of the agency.
3. Termination by mutual consent.
4. Dismissal of the agent by the principal.
5. Resignation of the agent.
6. Death of either party or loss of legal capacity.

Legal Consequences of Termination

1. Right of the Agent to Compensation

The agent may be entitled to compensation if dismissed without legitimate cause, or if the

principal prejudices the agent's interests before the expiry of the contractual term.

2. Return of Goods and Documents

The agent is obliged to return any remaining goods and all documents belonging to the principal that are in their possession.

3. Duty of Confidentiality

The agent remains bound not to disclose the principal's secrets even after termination of the agency.

Judicial and Practical Applications of Commercial Agency in Iraq

Common Disputes Between Principal and Agent

Iraqi courts have witnessed numerous disputes concerning:

- Termination of agency without justification,
- Determination of the amount of commission,
- Breach by the agent of exclusivity conditions,
- Refusal of the principal to supply goods to the agent,
- The agent exceeding the limits of the agency.

Role of the Iraqi Judiciary in Regulating Agency

The Iraqi judiciary frequently relies upon:

- Provisions of the Civil Code,
- Provisions of the Commercial Agency Law,
- Principles of good faith,
- Commercial customs.

The courts also assess compensation for the agent where it is established that the principal terminated the contract arbitrarily.

Conclusion

Commercial agency represents an important legal instrument for regulating trade in Iraq, particularly with the increasing number of foreign companies entering the market. The Iraqi legislator has sought to regulate this contract in a manner that preserves the balance of interests between the parties and reduces disputes.

This study confirms that commercial agency is not merely a transfer of legal authority, but rather an economic relationship with complex marketing and administrative dimensions, requiring a broad understanding of commercial law and trade customs. The continued development of commercial agency legislation remains essential to keep pace with the ongoing evolution of international trade and to ensure a stable and attractive investment environment in the Iraqi market.

SECTION C: START UPS & SMEs – Assignment of Shares in Companies: Registration Requirements and Their Effect on the Legal Status of Partners

Introduction

In recent years, there has been a noticeable increase in the registration of companies in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. This growth is largely attributable to newly enacted legislation aimed at attracting investment, including the Investment Environment Law No. (21) of (2022), which we have previously addressed in our bulletins. It is also the result of simplified company registration procedures, legal and financial reforms, and the automation introduced by the Companies Control Department to keep pace with recent developments.

With this positive trend, the need has arisen to regulate the assignment of shares within a clear legal framework, particularly in medium-sized, small, and start-up companies, which often experience frequent changes in partner structures. Such regulation ensures the rights of

both the assignor and the assignee, given that these transactions directly affect the company's structure and the legal and financial positions of its partners.

This bulletin will address:

1. The procedures for assigning shares in medium-sized and small companies.
2. The importance of conducting the assignment in a legally valid manner.
3. The legal risks that may arise from failing to register the assignment properly.

I. Procedures for Assigning Shares before the Companies Control Department

The assignment of shares or stocks in Jordanian companies is governed by the provisions of the Jordanian Companies Law No. (22) of 1997 and its amendments, particularly Articles (72) and (73), which regulate the transfer of shares from one partner to another, whether to an existing partner or to a third party.

To implement these provisions, the Companies Control Department has issued detailed instructions outlining the steps of assignment and the documents required for each type of company, with the exception of public shareholding companies, which are subject to different rules governing the trading of shares.

In general, when a partner wishes to assign shares, the following steps must be observed:

- Reviewing the company's Articles of Association and Memorandum of Association to determine the procedures to be followed and the form in which the assignment must be executed.
- Preparing a deed of assignment of shares or stocks in accordance with the model approved by the Companies Control Department, together with the necessary supporting documents.



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Submitting the deed of assignment to the Companies Control Department by both parties to the assignment or through a licensed lawyer acting on their behalf.

II. Importance of Assignment before the Companies Control Department

The importance of registering the assignment before the Companies Control Department does not lie merely in the formal transfer of shares between individuals. Rather, it serves to establish and clarify the financial and legal positions of each party according to their respective shares.

Once the assignment is duly registered, ownership of the shares or stocks passes to the new partner, and the former partner is discharged from any subsequent legal or financial obligations, including tax liabilities, unless the law expressly provides otherwise.

The registration also guarantees the new partner's ability to exercise their rights as a member of the company's general assembly, including voting, standing for election to the board of directors or management, and receiving dividends without dispute.

Accordingly, compliance with the legal formalities helps to prevent future disputes regarding ownership of shares or voting rights. It is therefore a fundamental element in ensuring the stability of the company, the continuity of its operations, and the protection of all parties from unforeseen liabilities.

III. Legal Risks Arising from Failure to Register the Assignment

Failure to comply with the statutory requirement of registering the assignment before the Companies Control Department inevitably gives rise to significant legal risks affecting all partners, including both the assignor and the assignee.

If the assignment remains unregistered, the assignor continues to bear joint liability for the company's

debts, tax obligations, and financial commitments, as in the case of a general partnership, despite having effectively but not legally exited the company.

Non-registration also creates uncertainty in determining the legal positions within the company, which may lead to disputes over management rights, voting, and eligibility for election to the board of directors, depending on the company's type and governance structure.

Furthermore, the parties to the assignment may encounter difficulties regarding the distribution of profits. Should such disputes be brought before the courts, an assignment executed outside the statutory framework may not be recognised, given that the law imposes a formal requirement for the assignment of shares and stocks. This is particularly relevant in cases where individuals maintain hidden partnership arrangements with a company without being formally recorded as partners in its commercial register.

Conclusion

The preparation of a deed of assignment of shares or stocks and the completion of its registration procedures before the Companies Control Department constitute a fundamental step in ensuring clarity regarding the company's legal position and the safeguarding of its legal, financial, and administrative affairs.

The validity of such assignment consolidates the company's stability and prevents future disputes. Registration is therefore not merely a formal procedure but a substantive guarantee of the company's stability and the protection of partners' rights.

It is always advisable to complete the assignment process within a clear and reliable legal framework, with the assistance of specialised legal counsel, to ensure the smooth transfer of ownership and the effective realisation of its legal consequences.



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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, 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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