



Newsletter

| 64th Edition, January 2026 |

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Welcome to the 64th 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 Family Constitution (Family Charter)

Section B of this issue, dedicated to matters pertinent to the jurisdiction of Iraq, dives into the topic of Electronic Signature in Iraqi Law

Section C of this issue, dedicated to matters pertinent to SMEs, will cover The Registry of Suspended Companies in Accordance with the Jordanian Companies Law No. (22) for the Year 1997 and its amendments

" Defining "Family Business" can be a challenge, due to the varied and multidimensional characteristics of such corporations, especially when transitioning from one generation to the next "

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SECTION A:**A Glimpse into Jordanian Legislation - Family Constitution (Family Charter)****Introduction**

Family businesses illustrate a distinctive institutional model combining family ownership and professional management. Family businesses include family in capital ownership, strategic decision-making, and business operations. These corporations are, in many instances, a corner stone for many national economies, creating job opportunities and supporting long term economic stability.

Despite their competitive advantages associated with sustainability and flexibility, family businesses face legal and administrative challenges. The most notable challenges being the arrangement of ownership across generations, ensuring a smooth transition of management and managing family disputes in a manner that protects the interests of all parties and ensures business continuity. Accordingly, the adoption of family business governance systems and the preparation of family constitutions and governing policies have become critical, as these constitutions provide a legal and administrative framework that defines rights and obligations, ensuring the alignment between family interests and corporate benefits, while also enhancing growth and sustaining operations across generations.

Defining “Family Business” can be a challenge, due to the varied and multidimensional characteristics of such corporations, especially when transitioning from one generation to the next. Despite this difficulty, a family business may be defined as a company in which a single family owns the majority of shares and holds assets that enable it to exercise control over the company’s management, by occupying senior executive and managerial positions as well as possessing decision-making authority within the company.

The Family Charter (hereinafter referred to as the “Family Constitution”), in definition, is a written document that organises the formal and familial relationships among

family members, while also mapping the governance of the company, all in accordance with the rules agreed upon by the shareholders. Family Charters may have binding effects in the event of disputes that may arise among current company shareholders or their future heirs.

The Family Charter serves as a preventive function by anticipating potential conflicts, adopting mitigation strategies, and establishing organisational policies based on prior unanimity among family members. This approach minimizes discretionary interpretations and conflicting individual preferences, replacing them with unified standards applicable to all situations.

As a general principle, the Family Charter is not a legally binding constitution, unless its enforceability is expressly provided for by law or it is executed in a specific legal form, such as notarization before a Notary Public or incorporation into the company’s bylaws. The Family Charter is issued by joint agreement among family members who own the business and it defines the nature of the relationship among them as well as with the company. That includes ownership management, profit distribution, leadership succession, and dispute resolution. Its main objective is to preserve family cohesion while ensuring the company’s continuity across generations. Importantly, it also addresses matters that may fall outside the scope of the company’s bylaws.

The key distinction between the company’s bylaws and the Family Charter would be that, while the bylaws are legally binding by default, the Family Charter on the other hand acquires binding force only if expressly incorporated into the bylaws or duly notarized.

The Family Constitution also establishes governance bodies, whose competencies and powers are defined clearly, to regulate relationships and minimize disputes. These governing bodies may include:

Family Council: Comprised by family members and is responsible for matters relating to family relations.

Board of Directors: Entrusted with the management of the company and may include family members and/or independent third parties.



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Board of Trustees: Exercises a supervisory role and is responsible for assessing compliance with the Family Constitution.

Specialized Committees: Established as needed, such as dispute resolution committees, family employment committees, inheritance, or estate committees.

Firstly: The Objective of Establishing a Family Constitution

The primary objectives of the Family Constitution include the following:

- Establishing effective mechanisms for dispute resolution and fostering mutual understanding to preserve family cohesion.
- Ensuring business continuity and long-term sustainability.
- Shielding companies against disruptions arising from generational transitions and fluctuating circumstances.
- Implementing a clear division between shareholding and management.
- Creating structured mechanisms for qualifying successive family generations.
- Clearly defining roles and responsibilities, thus boosting transparency and accountability.

Company Protection Policy

A central component of the Family Constitution is the company protection policy, which emphasizes the prevention of conflicts of interest and the preservation of integrity, transparency, and fairness. Key principles typically include the following:

- All transactions relating to new projects involving any part of the family business must be conducted on purely commercial basis.
- Family members employed by the company may not provide personal guarantees for investment-related financing.
- Proposed projects must align with the family's

values, and the company's name or logo may not be used in any project that conflicts with those values.

- Any proposed project involving any part of the family business is dealt with on a purely commercial basis.

Family Business Governance

Family business governance seeks to regulate the relationship between ownership, management, and the Board of Directors by establishing a clear division between each of their respective roles and responsibilities. This approach mitigates the impact of family disputes on company performance and continuity, particularly where family members simultaneously act as owners, managers, and investors.

Corporate governance serves as a fundamental tool for addressing these challenges by promoting transparency and institutional discipline. It enables family businesses to navigate crises, achieve sustainable growth, and strengthen their market position at both regional and international levels. Governance frameworks also regulate the relationship between the family and the company, establishing rules for family participation in management, ensuring continuity across generations, and initiating clear procedures for ownership transfer, leadership succession, and dispute resolution.

Governance procedures are reflected in the clear allocation of responsibilities among the General Assembly of Shareholders, the Board of Directors, and the Family Council. They also encompass the mechanisms for appointing members of the Board of Directors and family representatives, as well as the decision-making and approval processes adopted by the General Assembly of Shareholders and the Board of Directors.

Secondly: Core Components of the Family Charter

1. Recruitment in the Family Business

Family businesses are often subject to pressure arising



from the desire of family members and relatives to join the company or assume leadership positions. Accordingly, employment policies within the Family Charter aim to establish objective and transparent criteria for recruitment and promotion. These policies ensure that positions are filled based on qualifications, experience, and merit, promoting fairness, limiting conflicts of interest, and strengthening professional management practices.

2. Regulation of Ownership of the Family Business Shares

The regulation of share ownership is a fundamental matter that must be addressed from the early stages of a company's operations, given its direct impact on stability and sustainability. Such regulations establish the legal framework governing share ownership rights among family members, they clarify the permissibility of transferring ownership to in-laws or third parties, and set out clear mechanisms for the disposal or exit of shares where a family member wishes to divest their interest, in a manner that preserves the balance between individual interests and the company's overall interests.

Thirdly: Comparative Legal Approaches of Countries and Their Regulation of the Family Constitution

Several jurisdictions have taken legislative steps to recognise and regulate family businesses, one of which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Under its new Companies Law, family businesses are permitted to regulate their internal affairs through the establishment of a Family Council and the incorporation of the family charter into the company's Articles of Incorporation, thereby enhancing its legal authority.

The new Saudi Companies Law of 1443 AH, in Article (11) thereof, provides for the permissibility of establishing a Family Council, to be defined pursuant to an internal document. This constitutes an indirect regulatory acknowledgment of the importance of the family charter. While the law does not provide a dedicated chapter for family businesses, it implicitly recognises their existence.

In addition, the Ministry of Commerce and the Capital Market Authority have undertaken several initiatives aimed at encouraging family businesses to adopt

governance practices.

The United Arab Emirates has taken a similar step in recognizing family charters, as Federal Law No. (37) of 2022 permits the adoption of a family charter on a non-mandatory basis. This has been accompanied by the issuance of a non-binding guidance manual and institutional support through entities such as the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC). This approach reinforces sustainability and growth in family businesses.

Jordan's position and jurisdictions

As for Jordan's position regarding the Family Constitution, there is no specific legislation addressing family governance, nor are there any regulations or instructions issued by the kingdom regulating the Family Constitution. This is because the Family Constitution is a flexible instrument, the form and structure of which are determined by the company's owners, making it difficult to enact a single law that would be suitable for all models.

Accordingly, the Family Constitution in Jordan remains an optional private agreement among family members. It does not take an official form, nor does it require registration with public authorities, and it becomes binding only if incorporated into the company's Articles of Association or is notarised before a Notary Public.

Consequently, when dealing with family businesses in Jordan, reference must be made to the general laws that affect such companies. These, includes the following:

1. The Jordanian Companies Law, regulating boards of directors and their responsibilities.
2. Corporate governance instructions applicable to companies listed on the Amman Stock Exchange, which address the role of the board, shareholder's rights, and transparency.
3. Financial disclosure rules and accounting standards.
4. Laws regulating conflicts of interest and financial supervision.



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Compliance with these rules and laws enhances levels of transparency and accountability and reduces disputes within family businesses in the absence of a unified charter to which reference may be made. In support of the concept of the family charter, reference has been made to models of Jordanian companies that have implemented a Family Constitution, such as Nuqul Group, Sukhtian Group, and certain small and medium-sized enterprises. These examples demonstrate that the adoption of a Family Constitution strengthens business continuity across generations and provides operational and financial stability. Accordingly, these models support the proposition of issuing a binding family charter for family businesses in order to enhance their operational efficiency.

The absence of internal regulation may give rise to conflicts of interest or allocation of power within the same family when there are no clear mechanisms for decision-making. This is particularly the case where administrative and executive authority is concentrated in the hands of a single body and no supervisory authority exists, resulting in numerous adverse effects on the company itself. In addition, the absence of clear decision-making mechanisms weakens confidence among financiers and banks, and it depletes the company's resources through legal disputes.

A significant challenge for companies lacking internal regulation is the absence of clearly defined partner dissociation protocols. To address this, we recommend establishing a standalone regulatory regime for family businesses or incorporating a dedicated chapter within the Companies Law. Furthermore, we propose the creation of a national body under the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply to oversee family charters, provide strategic legal guidance, and encourage owners to formalize these agreements through accredited law firms.

Furthermore, the scope of Jordanian research into Family Constitutions and their regulatory impact on family-owned enterprises has significantly expanded. These efforts represent a crucial milestone in highlighting the critical role family businesses play in the national economy and the subsequent necessity for their formal regulation. This shift fosters a conducive environment for reinforcing the Family

Constitution through specialized legal frameworks, as evidenced by the following initiative:

Amman – 18 July 2025 (PETRA): The Amman Chamber of Commerce has launched a specialized training program titled “A Lifetime Journey Across Generations for Family Businesses”. This initiative aims to enhance the sustainability of family enterprises, ensure the seamless transfer of expertise between generations, and establish corporate governance as a structured framework for managing such entities.

The program was delivered by the Secretary General of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Development (ICCD), Mr. Yousef Khalawi. It focuses on empowering family businesses to adopt the best form of practice that respect the unique dynamics of each family, taking into full account their specific circumstances and internal structures. Furthermore, the initiative seeks to cultivate a cohesive family culture capable of managing diverse perspectives and fostering harmony among members, while emphasizing the core values and principles essential for the long-term continuity and growth of the family enterprise.

Furthermore, the program aims to provide participants with in-depth insights into the key challenges and opportunities facing family businesses at various stages of development, enhance family awareness of their responsibilities toward their businesses and society, and support the preparation of long-term strategic plans ensuring sustainability and growth across generations.

According to a statement issued by the Amman Chamber of Commerce, the program focused on clarifying the various stages of family business development and providing practical tools for managing family assets and the implementation of corporate governance. These tools are designed to achieve a strategic balance between family interests and professional considerations. Additionally, the program analyses family business models from operational, investment, and social perspectives to build an integrated ecosystem that ensures long-term sustainability and capacity for expansion.

The program engaged several family business owners and next-generation leaders, featuring sessions that addressed vital issues such as management, leadership succession, and the continuity of family enterprises amidst shifting economic landscapes. The curriculum included interactive workshops and practical discussions aimed at knowledge sharing and deepening specialized expertise. This approach facilitates preparing the next generation for leadership roles, ensuring a seamless and stable business transition, and reinforcing the position of family firms as primary pillars of the national economy.

The program is based on five core pillars that constitute the essence of the “Lifetime Journey” of family businesses across generations. The first pillar focuses on embedding family culture and values as the foundation of internal solidarity and a unified vision. The second pillar emphasises the development of a clear strategic vision designed to achieve long-term sustainability and ensure the seamless transition of business operations between generations.

The third pillar addresses governance and family asset management through the adoption of transparent administrative systems that simultaneously protect the interests of both the family and the company. Meanwhile, the fourth pillar examines challenges and opportunities across different environments, particularly considering rapid regional and international transformations affecting the business landscape. Finally, the fifth pillar highlights the importance of the social responsibility of family businesses and their role in supporting national and social development.

It was emphasised that these pillars constitute a practical framework and roadmap for any family business seeking sustained growth. The program called for the adoption of a long-term vision that strikes a strategic balance between family legacy and modern market demands, thereby enhancing resilience when facing future challenges.

It was further noted that Jordan serves as a hub for successful family business models that have effectively integrated family heritage with modern institutional

management. These enterprises have successfully expanded both locally and internationally across various sectors, thereby contributing to national economic growth and strengthening their market position.

Hammouri & Partners

Hammouri & Partners Law Firm possesses specialised expertise in the field of family businesses and provides comprehensive legal and strategic advisory services. These services focus on drafting Family Constitutions and establishing regulatory frameworks that define the relationship between family members and corporate management. The firm assists clients in drafting internal policies, and developing clear, legally binding mechanisms for share ownership, leadership succession, and the intergenerational transfer of management. Furthermore, the firm enhances corporate governance in alignment with relevant local and international laws.

Hammouri & Partners also provides legal counsel to ensure compliance with applicable legislation while safeguarding the interests of both the family and the enterprise, with a strategic focus on business sustainability and balancing family values with professional management requirements.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Family Constitution serves as the foundation for organising family business affairs and ensuring long-term stability and continuity, particularly as generations succeed from one to another and interests within the family diversify. It establishes a clear framework governing the relationship between family members on one hand, and their interaction with the corporation on the other, by defining rights, obligations, decision-making structures, and conflict resolution protocols.

Furthermore, the Family Constitution institutionalises corporate governance principles, enhances transparency, and mitigates the impact of personal disputes on strategic decision-making. The charter balances family values with professional management standards, it fosters growth and competitiveness in a shifting economic landscape and ensures a seamless and secure transition of both ownership and leadership across generations.

SECTION B:**Hammouri & Partners' Iraq Office - A Study on Electronic Signatures in Iraqi Law**

Over the past decades, the world has witnessed significant developments in digital technologies, compelling national legislations to revisit their traditional legal instruments in order to keep pace with this transformation. Iraq has not been isolated from these developments; indeed, the Electronic Signature and Electronic Transactions Law No. (78) of 2012 was enacted to establish the legislative framework governing the use of electronic means in proving legal acts.

This study seeks to clarify the nature of the electronic signature, its legal basis in Iraq, the conditions for its validity, its evidentiary value, and the principal challenges facing its application. The Ministry of Communications has been tasked with implementing this law, as published in the Iraqi Official Gazette, Issue No. (4826), which also contained the Instructions for Facilitating the Implementation of the Law No. (1) of 2025.

Firstly: The Concept of Electronic Signature

The Iraqi legislator provided a clear definition of the electronic signature, considering it to be a set of letters, numbers, symbols, or digital signals that are inserted, integrated, or transmitted electronically, and which are connected to the electronic document, indicating the identity of the signatory and their acceptance of its content.

It is noteworthy that the legislator did not confine the electronic signature to a specific form, but rather allowed the use of any technology that achieves the essential purpose of the signature, namely, identifying the signatory and linking their will to the content of the legal act.

Secondly: The Legal Basis of Electronic Signature in Iraq

The subject of electronic signatures was regulated by Law No. (78) of 2012, enacted in response to the growing need to organise electronic transactions in both governmental institutions and the private sector. Among the most

important provisions of the law are:

1. **Legal recognition of electronic signatures**, granting them the same legal effects as traditional signatures once the prescribed conditions are met.
2. **Designation of authorised entities to issue electronic authentication certificates**, thereby ensuring the reliability of issued signatures.
3. **Granting electronic documents**, provided they meet the legal requirements, **the same evidentiary weight as paper documents**.

Thirdly: Conditions for the Validity of Electronic Signature

The Iraqi law prescribed several safeguards to ensure the validity and evidentiary force of electronic signatures. The most prominent conditions include:

1. **Verifiability of the signatory's identity**: the technical means employed must be capable of revealing the identity of the person issuing the signature.
2. **Connection between the signature and the electronic document**: the signature must be inseparable from the content of the document and cannot be transferred to another document without leaving a trace of alteration.
3. **Integrity of the system used**: the signature must be executed through a reliable means that ensures protection against tampering or modification after signing.
4. **Existence of an electronic authentication certificate** issued by an accredited authority, where the type of signature requires such certification.

Fourthly: Evidentiary Value of Electronic Signature

The Iraqi legislator recognised the evidentiary value of electronic signatures, affirming that they carry the same

legal force as traditional handwritten signatures, provided the aforementioned conditions are satisfied. The importance of this recognition is reflected in several aspects, including:

- The admissibility of electronic documents before courts and official authorities.
- The facilitation of electronic transactions in commercial contracts and governmental services.
- The reduction of reliance on paper documents and the minimisation of risks associated with traditional forgery.

Furthermore, the legislator granted judges discretionary authority to assess the extent to which the technical safeguards of an electronic document are met, in accordance with the nature of each case and the prevailing standards of information security.

Fifthly: Challenges Facing the Application of Electronic Signature in Iraq

Despite the existence of a legislative framework, the practical application of electronic signatures faces several challenges, including:

1. Weaknesses in technical infrastructure across many institutions, limiting the effectiveness of electronic signature usage.
2. Limited legal and technical awareness among individuals and institutions regarding the mechanisms and advantages of electronic signatures.
3. The restricted number of entities authorised to issue electronic authentication certificates, which hinders the widespread adoption of secure electronic signatures.
4. Security concerns associated with hacking and cybercrime, necessitating the strengthening of cybersecurity systems.

The Iraqi Electronic Signature Law constitutes an important step towards adopting modern mechanisms for regulating digital transactions, reflecting the legislator's intent to keep pace with global technological developments. Although challenges continue to impede its full implementation, the existing legal environment provides a foundation upon which to build a robust system of electronic transactions and enhance trust therein.

It is essential that this framework be accompanied by awareness programmes, infrastructure development, and strengthened cybersecurity measures, in order to ensure the effective and widespread application of electronic signatures in Iraq.

SECTION C: START UPS & SMEs - Register of Suspended Companies under the Provisions of the Jordanian Companies Law No. (22) of 1997 and its Amendments

Introduction

In line with the supervisory role entrusted to the Companies Control Department, and in the Jordanian legislator's endeavour to strengthen governance and improve the investment climate, the Jordanian Companies Law No. (22) of 1997 and its amendments granted the Department broad supervisory powers. These include oversight of companies incorporated and registered under its provisions, and monitoring their compliance with the requirements of the Law, regulations, and instructions issued thereunder.

As part of its efforts to regulate the status of existing companies and ensure their continued legal compliance, the Department has recently activated the provisions relating to the transfer of non-compliant or inactive companies to the Register of Suspended Companies, pursuant to the powers conferred upon it under the Companies Law and its amendments.

This Newsletter aims to clarify: (1) The concept and circumstances under which companies are transferred to the Register of Suspended Companies. And (2) The legal consequences arising from the registration of a company in

this register.

Firstly: Concept and Circumstances of Transfer to the Register of Suspended Companies

The Jordanian legislator regulated the provisions concerning the transfer of companies to the Register of Suspended Companies under Article (285) of the Companies Law and its amendments. This article sets out the circumstances in which the Registrar General of Companies may record a company in this register, and the procedures applicable where a company fails to regularise its legal status, ceases operations, loses its registered premises, or fails to appoint lawful management for more than six months.

In such cases, the Registrar General must serve notice on the company requiring it to rectify its position within a maximum period of one month from the date of notification. Failing compliance, the company shall be entered in the Register of Suspended Companies, with all its transactions halted and its management stripped of authority.

The article further permits the Registrar to restore the company to the Register of Active Companies once its status has been rectified. However, if the company remains recorded in the suspended register for more than one year without remedy, its registration must be cancelled by operation of law, while the liability of partners and management remains, without prejudice to the court's jurisdiction to order liquidation.

Accordingly, suspended companies may be defined as those recorded in a special register maintained by the Companies Control Department, as a result of their breach of statutory obligations under the Companies Law, cessation of business, or loss of one of the legal prerequisites necessary for their continued registration as active companies.

The Department has identified a number of violations warranting transfer to the Register of Suspended Companies, whether individually or collectively, at its

absolute discretion. These include:

Failure to file financial statements (annual accounts) with the Department, where required, Failure to disclose the beneficial owner, Failure to provide evidence of paid-up share capital in accordance with the Companies Law, Failure to submit professional licences and social security records for employees, Failure to pay prescribed annual fees applicable to exempt companies, Other violations determined by the Department.

Such breaches render the company non-compliant and subject to rectification within the specified period, failing which legal consequences will ensue, restricting its activities as outlined below.

It is noteworthy that prior to the 2023 amendments to the Companies Law, serving notice on a non-compliant company was discretionary, subject to the Registrar's judgment. Following the amendment, however, issuing notice has become mandatory, and transfer to the Register of Suspended Companies is compulsory where any of the specified circumstances arise and the company fails to rectify its status within the prescribed period.

Secondly: Legal Consequences of Registration in the Register of Suspended Companies

Registration in the Register of Suspended Companies entails a series of legal consequences affecting the company's legal standing and restricting its activities. The company's director, board of directors, or management body loses all legal powers vested in them, and they may not represent the company or undertake any act on its behalf.

The company is prohibited from engaging in any legal, commercial, or administrative transactions, including amendments to its ownership structure or material particulars. It is further restricted from conducting any dealings with the Companies Control Department or other official authorities during the period of suspension.

If the company remains recorded in the Register of Suspended Companies for more than one year without rectification, the Registrar General is obliged to cancel its registration. The liability of partners, shareholders, and members of management continues, without prejudice to the court's jurisdiction to order liquidation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Register of Suspended Companies constitutes a practical legal instrument designed to reinforce compliance with the Companies Law and ensure that operating companies remain within a regulated legal framework. This contributes positively to safeguarding stakeholders and promoting stability in the investment environment.

While registration in the suspended register imposes significant legal consequences on a company's status and activities, the legislator has, in parallel, afforded non-compliant companies the opportunity to rectify their position within specified timeframes. This strikes a balance between regulatory requirements and the protection of third-party rights, while enabling companies to resume operations once compliance is achieved.

Accordingly, it is imperative that companies adhere to their statutory obligations to avoid suspension and the attendant consequences, which may extend to compulsory deregistration. Companies and their stakeholders must therefore accord this matter due attention and regularly monitor their legal status, relying on professional legal advice from specialists in the field.



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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,

HAMMOURI & PARTNERS ATTORNEYS AT-LAW



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HAMMOURI & PARTNERS

ATTORNEYS

**CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EDITION IN ENGLISH
(Section A – Family Constitution (Family Charter))**



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



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



MARYAM KAILANI
TRAINEE LAWYER
mariam.k@hammourilaw.com



OBADA ALWARDAT
TRAINEE LAWYER
obada.w@hammourilaw.com



الحموري ومشاركوه

HAMMOURI & PARTNERS

ATTORNEYS

**CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EDITION IN ARABIC
(Section A – Family Constitution (Family Charter))**



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



OMAR SAWADHA
PARTNER
omar.s@hammourilaw.com



NADEEN KHRAISAT
ASSOCIATE LAWYER
nadeen.k@hammourilaw.com



الحموري ومشاركوه

HAMMOURI & PARTNERS

ATTORNEYS

**CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EDITION IN ENGLISH
(Section B – Hammouri & Partners Iraq Office: “Electronic
Signature in Iraqi Law”)**



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



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



OBADA ALWARDAT
TRAINEE LAWYER
obada.w@hammourilaw.com



الحموري ومشاركوه

HAMMOURI & PARTNERS

ATTORNEYS

**CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EDITION IN ARABIC
(Section B – Hammouri & Partners Iraq Office: “Electronic
Signature in Iraqi Law”)**



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



OMAR SAWADHA
PARTNER
omar.s@hammourilaw.com



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



BAKR ALWASMI
ASSOCIATE LAWYER
Bakr.w@hammourilaw.com



الحموري ومشاركوه

HAMMOURI & PARTNERS

ATTORNEYS

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EDITION IN ENGLISH

(Section C – Startups & SMEs: “The Registry of Suspended Companies in Accordance with the Jordanian Companies Law No. (22) for the Year 1997 and its amendments”)



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



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



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



OBADA ALWARDAT
TRAINEE LAWYER
obada.w@hammourilaw.com



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HAMMOURI & PARTNERS

ATTORNEYS

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Companies in Accordance with the Jordanian Companies Law No.
(22) for the Year 1997 and its amendments”)**



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



OMAR ABU AYYASH
ASSOCIATE LAWYER,
HEAD OF THE START UPS
& SMEs DESK
omar.a@hammourilaw.com



ABDALLAH AL-HAJ HASSAN
JUNIOR ASSOCIATE
abdallah.h@hammourilaw.com

ABOUT HAMMOURI & PARTNERS ATTORNEYS AT-LAW

Hammouri & Partners Attorneys at-Law, is a Jordanian multi-practice law firm, founded over two decades ago (established in 1994) by the late Professor Mohammad Hammouri. Professor Hammouri was a renowned Jordanian attorney and an arbitrator, a former Minister of Culture and National Heritage and a former Minister of Higher Education, who wrote a plethora of books, primarily on constitutional rights.

Professor Mohammad Hammouri also founded the first School of Law in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at The University of Jordan, in which he was its first dean. Today, the firm is managed by Dr. Tariq Hammouri, a distinguished academic and attorney and a former Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply. Dr. Tariq Hammouri is both an experienced attorney and an arbitrator, an expert in the Corporate sector, Commercial Transactions, Financial Markets, Banking Law and International Trade. He is an Associate Professor at the School of Law, University of Jordan and (formerly) the Dean of the School of Law. Dr. Hammouri is also an officially appointed member of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) Panel of Arbitrators upon designation by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, for the period of 2020 to 2026.

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

HAMMOURI & PARTNERS

ATTORNEYS

Jordan, Amman,

Shmeisani, Alsharif Nasser Bin Jamil Street,
Cairo Amman Bank Building, # 96, 2nd & 3rd Floor,
P.O. Box: 930084 - Amman, 11193 - Jordan
Tel: +962 6 5691112, +962 6 5699590
Fax: +962 6 5691128

Iraq, Baghdad,

Almansour, Alrwad Str.

Kurdistan, Erbil.

Waziran, mhla 213, zaqaq 57

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Email: info@hammourilaw.com

Website: <https://hammourilaw.com>