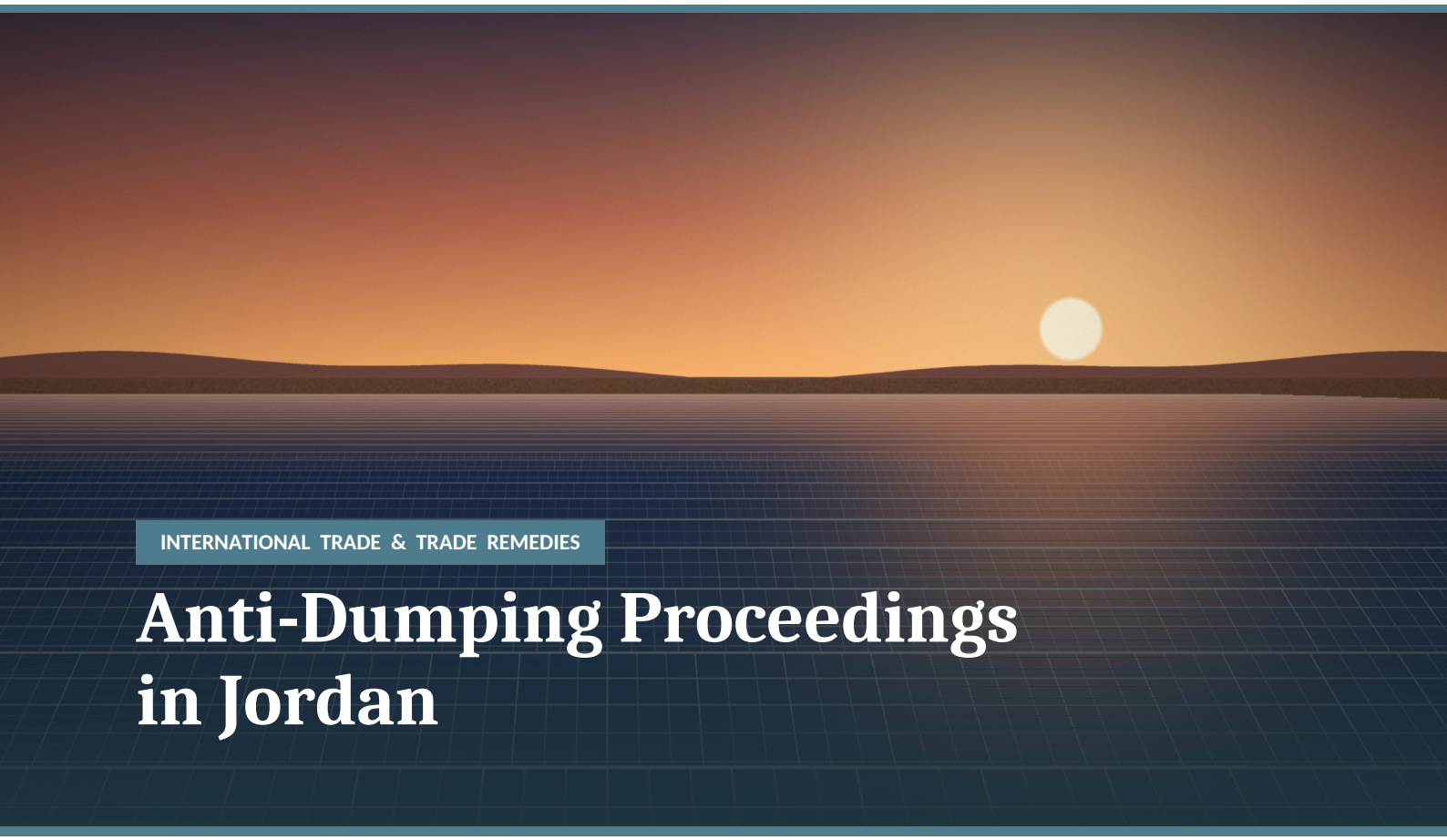

INTERNATIONAL TRADE & TRADE REMEDIES

Anti-Dumping Proceedings in Jordan

We are pleased to announce that Beiruti Attorneys & Counselors at Law acted as legal counsel to an **international solar panel manufacturer** in connection with an anti-dumping case in Jordan. The engagement reflects the firm's experience in matters involving international trade, regulatory proceedings and the renewable energy sector.

Anti-dumping proceedings involve detailed legal and economic analysis, with potentially significant implications for manufacturers' access to overseas markets, pricing arrangements and supply relationships. They require consideration of whether imports are being sold below their normal value, whether the domestic industry has suffered material injury or faces a threat of such injury, and whether a causal link exists between the allegedly dumped imports and that injury. Lower import prices alone do not establish the grounds for anti-dumping measures.

In Jordan, the applicable framework includes the National Production Protection Law No. 21 of 2004 and the Anti-Dumping and Anti-Subsidies Regulation No. 26 of 2003, read alongside the WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement. Investigations are conducted through the National Production Protection Directorate within the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply.

Understanding the anti-dumping process

The process generally involves the following stages, with the course of each investigation depending on the evidence and the applicable legal requirements:

1. **Complaint and initiation.** The process ordinarily begins with an application by or on behalf of the domestic industry. The authorities examine the supporting evidence of dumping, injury and causation, together with the applicable industry-support requirements, before deciding whether to initiate an investigation.

2. **Information gathering and participation.** Exporters, manufacturers, importers and other interested parties may be required to complete questionnaires and provide supporting information. The investigation allows parties to submit evidence and arguments, address competing submissions and participate in hearings, subject to the applicable procedures and protection of confidential information.

3. **Preliminary findings and provisional measures.** The authorities assess whether the evidence supports preliminary findings of dumping and resulting injury. Provisional measures may be imposed where the legal conditions are satisfied; under WTO rules, they cannot be applied earlier than 60 days after initiation.

4. **Final disclosure and determination.** Before a final decision, interested parties must be informed of the essential facts under consideration and given an opportunity to defend their interests. The investigation may conclude without measures or result in definitive anti-dumping duties. In appropriate circumstances, voluntary price undertakings may provide an alternative, subject to acceptance by the authorities.

5. **Review and duration of measures.** Definitive duties remain subject to review and must not exceed the established dumping margin. They generally expire after five years unless a review establishes that expiry would be likely to result in the continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury.

For international manufacturers, these proceedings underline the importance of early legal involvement, accurate and consistent commercial data, and a coordinated response to procedural and evidentiary requirements.

This engagement illustrates Beiruti's work at the intersection of Jordanian law, international trade rules and the commercial considerations facing businesses operating across borders.

The legal team was headed by **Mohammad Beiruti**, Managing Partner of the firm, with **Bann Beiruti** and **Salah Al Kurdi**.