

country profile											
government structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive: The president is both the chief of state and head of government. The president is directly elected by absolute majority popular vote, in two rounds if needed, for a five-year term and is eligible for a second term. Cabinet is appointed by the president. • Legislative: Benin has a unicameral National Assembly. • Judicial: The highest courts are the Supreme Court, Constitutional Court, and High Court of Justice (jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice is limited to cases of high treason by the president or members of the government while in office). The subordinate courts are the Court of Appeal, district courts, village courts and Assize courts. • Next presidential elections: April 2026. 										
economic data	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>• Nominal GDP (USD billions):</td> <td>23.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• GDP per capita (USD):</td> <td>1 694.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Inflation rate (% change):</td> <td>2.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Government revenue (% of GDP):</td> <td>14.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Government gross debt (% of GDP):</td> <td>36.78</td> </tr> </table> <p>* Source: IMF (May 2024 estimates)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The largest drivers of Benin's economic growth are port activity and cotton production, which accounts for nearly 40% of the country's GDP and 80% of export earnings. Other significant components of the country's economy include telecommunications, agriculture, energy, cement production, and construction. • The main industries include textiles, food processing, construction materials, and cement. • Benin's main export partners are Nigeria, Bangladesh, the United Arab Emirates, India, China, and Vietnam. The main export commodities include gold, cotton, cashews, refined petroleum, and soybeans. • Benin's main import partners are China, Thailand, India, Togo, and the United States. The main import commodities include rice, cars, palm oil, electricity, and cotton. 	• Nominal GDP (USD billions):	23.00	• GDP per capita (USD):	1 694.90	• Inflation rate (% change):	2.00	• Government revenue (% of GDP):	14.11	• Government gross debt (% of GDP):	36.78
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risk ratings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S&P Global Overall Country Risk (Q2 2024): 137/211 • Corruption Perceptions Index (2023): 70/180 										

international treaties and memberships	
international and regional organisations and customs unions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (Signatory) • African Development Bank Group • African Union • Community of Sahel-Saharan States • Central Bank of West African States (<i>Banque Centrale des Etats d'Afrique de l'Ouest</i> ("BCEAO")) • Economic Community of West African States ("ECOWAS") • Group of 77 • International Monetary Fund • International Organization of the French-speaking World (<i>Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie</i>) • Islamic Development Bank • Niger Basin Authority • Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States ("OACPS") • Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa ("OHADA") • Organisation of Islamic Cooperation • United Nations • West African Economic and Monetary Union ("WAEMU") (<i>Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine</i> ("UEMOA")) • World Bank Group • World Customs Organization • Benin receives preferential treatment under the agreements listed here: http://ptadb.wto.org/Country.aspx?code=204
bilateral investment treaties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin has bilateral investment treaties in force with the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, Burkina Faso, Canada, Germany, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. • Treaties have been signed with Chad, China, Ghana, Guinea, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Türkiye, and the United Arab Emirates, but these have not yet entered into force.
investment-related agreements / institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Growth and Opportunity Act • Samoa Agreement (it succeeds the Cotonou Agreement and its provisional application commenced on 1 January 2024. The Agreement will enter into force upon consent by the European Parliament and ratification by all European Union member states and at least two thirds of the OACPS members) • Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency • World Trade Organization



dispute resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York Convention) • Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID Convention) • OHADA • Permanent Court of Arbitration • United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)
intellectual property (“IP”) treaties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive list of IP-related treaties signed by Benin is available at: https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/legislation/members/profile/BJ?collection=treaties • See the trade marks section below for further detail.
legal regime	
applicable legal regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benin’s legal system is based on French civil law and customary law.
dispute resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Court of First Instance in Cotonou is responsible for dispute resolution. • The OHADA Treaty provides an arbitration procedure. Disputes relating to the general OHADA Uniform Acts, or any other business dispute, can be submitted to the OHADA arbitration procedure. • The OHADA Uniform Act on Arbitration Law supersedes all national legislation.
land acquisition, planning and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land ownership in Benin is governed by the Land Law (<i>Loi No. 2013-01 portant code foncier et domanial en République du Bénin</i>). • Foreigners can acquire an urban building in Benin, subject to reciprocity agreements or treaties or international agreements. • In terms of the Land Law, foreign entities may not own land in Benin, although they may enter into a long-term lease for a period not exceeding 50 years, and non-renewable.
competition	
<i>merger control</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At national level, the Competition Law No. 2016-25 dated 4 November 2016 (the “Competition Law”) regulates competition in Benin. • Benin is a member of WAEMU and is therefore also subject to the competition rules and regulations of WAEMU. • According to Directive No. 02/2002/CM/UEMOA, the WAEMU Competition Commission and the national authority are responsible for monitoring different aspects of competition law in Benin. • Pursuant to Directive No. 02/2002/CM/UEMOA, the WAEMU Competition Commission has exclusive jurisdiction to investigate and sanction anticompetitive practices including abuses of dominance (and, as a consequence, merger transactions which are regarded as abuses of a dominant position when they create or reinforce a dominant position leading to a significant impediment to effective competition within the

	<p>Common Market). Member states are only competent to assist the WAEMU Competition Commission with investigations and to monitor their internal market in order to detect any anticompetitive conduct. In this respect, member states are required to report anticompetitive conduct to the WAEMU Competition Commission, and to transfer to the WAEMU Competition Commission any filing seeking negative clearance, individual exemption, or complaint that they may receive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Competition Law in Benin does not regulate merger control. In this regard, the Competition Law provides that mergers which amount to an abuse of dominance may be investigated by the competition authority (under the provisions relevant to prohibited practices), however, there is no notification required. • Merger control in Benin is therefore dealt with at WAEMU regional level, according to WAEMU Regulations. • In terms of the Benin Competition Law and the WAEMU Regulations, a merger is defined as: (i) a merger between two or more previously independent undertakings; or (ii) the acquisition by one or more persons already controlling at least one undertaking, or by one or more undertakings, whether by purchase of securities or assets, by contracts or by any other means of direct or indirect control of the whole or parts of one or more undertakings; or (iii) the creation of a joint venture performing on a lasting basis all the functions of an autonomous economic undertaking. • The WAEMU merger control regime is a voluntary merger notification regime. Merging parties can implement a proposed transaction without prior competition approval (at their own risk). • Parties may seek advance clearance for a transaction and may file to obtain a “negative clearance” or an individual exemption. • Mergers are analysed in light of the provisions applicable to abuses of dominance. Merger transactions will be regarded as an abuse of a dominant position where they create or reinforce a dominant position leading to a significant impediment to or distortion of competition in the market. • There is no provision for merger filing fees, however parties may be liable for an administrative fee for voluntary merger notifications. • Given that merger notification is voluntary, there is no risk of penalty for failure to notify unless the parties are found to have implemented a merger which amounts to an abuse of dominance. In such a situation, parties may face a fine ranging from F.CFA500 000 to F.CFA100-million (which amount can be increased to 10% of the annual turnover of each of the parties). • Benin is a member of two regional competition bodies, ECOWAS and OHADA. OHADA does not yet have an operational regulator and it is understood that its merger control regime is not yet functional. ECOWAS has an operational merger control regime. Merger activities in Benin should thus be conducted with this regional competition body in mind.
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<i>prohibited practices</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benin prohibits horizontal and vertical anticompetitive agreements (including cartel conduct), as well as abuses of dominance. The Competition Law also identifies sale below cost, refusal to sell, resale price maintenance, and discriminatory practices as restrictive trade practices which are prohibited under the Competition Law. The Competition Law does not provide for any sanctions for anticompetitive agreements, cartels, or abuses of dominance. It merely states that the Benin competition authority may engage in any procedure or start any investigation with regards to anticompetitive practices which distort or affect competition in Benin. Restrictive trade practices (sale below cost, refusal to sell, resale price maintenance and discriminatory practices) are subject to a fine ranging from F.CFA1-million to F.CFA10-million and/or to an imprisonment ranging from 1 month to 12 months. Pursuant to Directive 02/2002/CM/UEMOA, the WAEMU Competition Commission has exclusive jurisdiction to investigate and sanction anticompetitive practices including abuses of dominance. Member states are only competent to assist the WAEMU Competition Commission with investigations and to monitor their internal market in order to detect any anticompetitive conduct. In this respect, member states are required to report anticompetitive conduct to the WAEMU Competition Commission. In terms of the WAEMU Regulations horizontal and vertical agreements, decisions, and concerted practices between undertakings which have as their object, or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition are prohibited, unless they are exempt. The WAEMU Regulations prohibit cartel conduct (such as price fixing and market division) and abuses of dominance. At WAEMU level, a firm which engages in an anticompetitive horizontal or vertical agreement or who abuses its dominant position commits an offence and may face sanctions, the amount of which is between F.CFA500 000 and F.CFA100-million and can be increased to the equivalent of 10% of the annual turnover or assets of the infringing parties. OHADA does not regulate prohibited practices. ECOWAS regulates anticompetitive practices. Activities in Benin should be conducted with this regional competition body in mind.
employment	
<i>immigration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expatriates working in Benin must hold a valid business permit and a work permit. An employer who contemplates employing an expatriate must endorse the application for a permit.

<i>local employment vs secondment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of Benin's employment legislation, an employee may be seconded to Benin as it is not a legal requirement to be employed by a local entity.
<i>fixed-term contracts and temporary employment services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed-term contracts are permitted and are valid for a maximum duration of two years and may be renewed once for a maximum of 48 months. The fixed-term contract must be in writing.
<i>payment in local currency</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remuneration must be paid in local currency.
<i>restraint of trade agreements</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-compete clauses are legally enforceable in Benin.
foreign investment regime	
investment regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Investment Code, 1990 generally governs foreign investments in Benin. Investment in certain sectors is also governed by specific laws and regulations and certain regulations of WAEMU also apply. The Investment and Exports Promotion Agency (<i>Agence de Promotion des Investissements et des Exportations</i> ("APIEX")) has been established to promote and facilitate investment, with the <i>Guichet Unique de Formalisation des Entreprises</i> ("GUFÉ") acting as a one-stop shop.
registration / licensing requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies must be registered with the GUFÉ, which allows entrepreneurs to register at a single agency with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the commercial registry and the tax authority (<i>Direction Générale des Impôts et des Domaines</i> ("DGID")); the National Social Security Fund (<i>Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale</i> ("CNSS")); the Labour Directorate (<i>Direction Générale du Travail</i>); and the Directorate of Commerce (<i>Direction Générale du Commerce Intérieur et la Direction Générale du Commerce Extérieur</i>).
non-industry specific registrations / licences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following general non-industry specific registrations / licences are required:
<i>DGID</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following registration with the GUFÉ, all new businesses must declare their existence (<i>déclaration d'enregistrement aux impôts</i>) and register with the DGID within 20 days of the commencement of the business activity for purposes of updating the records of the <i>Direction Nationale des Impôts et des Domaines</i>, DNID.

CNSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every newly registered company employing staff must register for social security at the CNSS within three months of its incorporation.
industry-specific licences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry specific licences may also be required.
incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> benefits under the privileged regimes (A – C, depending on the size of the enterprise and investment) granted in terms of the Investment Code to companies contributing to the national economic and social development plan; incentives, to be defined by decrees issued by the Council of Ministers, granted to investments in high-priority sectors; reductions of between 25% and 50% in the corporate income tax liability of newly established companies; a two-year tax holiday for innovative companies in the information and communication technologies industry and newly-incorporated start-up companies; a 40% reduction in income tax for a four-year period available to taxpayers that are members of approved management centres (<i>centres de gestion agréés</i>, AMCs) with a turnover of F.CFA50-million or less; a once-off annual tax credit for concluding a permanent employment contract with Beninese employees entering the job market; and tax and customs duty incentives granted to eligible companies operating in Industrial Free Zones (“IFZ”).
exchange control regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benin is a member of WAEMU and subject to the WAEMU Unified Foreign Exchange Regulations. In terms of the WAEMU Regulations, investment from outside the monetary union can be made without approval from the local Minister of Finance. However, direct investment must be reported by the relevant local commercial bank to the office of the BCEAO for statistical purposes. The income and capital of foreign direct investments may be repatriated freely from Benin.
types of entities available for foreign investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The forms of doing business available in Benin are mainly the following provided for by the OHADA Uniform Act on Commercial Companies and Economic Interest Groupings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> public limited company (<i>société anonymes</i> (“SA”)); simplified limited liability company (<i>société par actions simplifiées</i> (“SAS”)); private limited liability company (<i>société à responsabilité limitée</i> (“SARL”)); general partnership (<i>société en nom collectif</i>, SNC); limited partnership (<i>société en commandite simple</i>, SCS);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> joint venture (<i>société en participation</i>); de facto partnership (<i>société de fait</i>); economic interest grouping (<i>groupement d'intérêt économique</i>, GIE); registered branch of a foreign company; and representation or liaison offices.
private limited liability company	
minimum number of shareholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SARL SA SAS: A minimum of one shareholder is required. In principle, local shareholders are not required, but may be required in certain specified sectors such as mining, oil and gas.
minimum share capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following minimum share capital requirements apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SARL: There is no minimum required share capital. In practice, the shareholders are free to determine the share capital, which should be divided into equal shares whose face value may not be less than F.CFA5 000; SA: F.CFA10-million; and SAS: no minimum required share capital.
directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SARL: must have at least one managing director (<i>gérant</i>). It is recommended that someone who is either based in or regularly travels to Benin be appointed as managing director, as it is required for such a person to hold a long-term visa. There is no requirement to appoint directors / managers in addition to the managing director. SA: must appoint a chairperson of the board who can also act as general manager of the company (<i>directeur général</i>). A board of directors with three to 12 members, including a chairperson, is to be appointed. SAS: free to determine its management structure, which should, as a minimum, consist of one chairperson. There is no requirement to appoint a board of directors.
company secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no requirement to appoint a company secretary in Benin.
auditor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SARL and SAS: must appoint a statutory auditor when two of the following three conditions are met at the end of the financial year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> its total balance sheet exceeds F.CFA125-million; the annual turnover exceeds F.CFA250-million; or the permanent staff exceeds 50 employees. SA: appointment of an auditor is mandatory. SAS: appointment of an auditor is mandatory where an SAS effectively controls one or more companies, or where an SAS is effectively controlled by one or more companies.

registered address	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every company must have a registered office in Benin which must be indicated in the Articles of Association. The address of the company's accountants or lawyers may be used as a registered address for an interim period.
shelf companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no shelf companies available in Benin.
registration process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies are registered at the GUFÉ, and it takes approximately one week to complete registration once all the required documents have been submitted.
tax	
tax system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benin has a source-based taxation system in terms of which residents are subject to tax on profits from a source in Benin, as well as foreign-sourced passive income, whereas non-residents are subject to tax only on their Benin-sourced income.
corporate residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A company is resident in Benin if it is incorporated in Benin or has its place of effective management in Benin.
corporate tax rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resident companies and permanent establishments of foreign companies are subject to corporate income tax at the rate of 30%. Industrial companies, private schools, universities, and professional establishments are taxed at a rate of 25%. The tax rates for mining and petroleum companies are set by the relevant mining or petroleum agreement. An alternative minimum tax is levied at the rate of 1% of annual turnover (0.75% for industrial companies), with a minimum of F.CFA250 000. The rate is increased to 3% for building and public work enterprises and 10% for real estate companies. A surcharge of F.CFA4 000 (payable to the <i>Benin Office de Radiodiffusion et Télévision</i>) applies in addition to the corporate income tax or minimum tax due.
capital gains tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital gains are generally included in ordinary taxable income and subject to corporate income tax at the standard rate. Real estate capital gains tax (<i>taxe sur les plus values immobilières</i>) at the rate of 5% (with a minimum of 1% of the selling price) applies to capital gains derived from the disposal of immovable property, shares in real estate companies (companies in which more than 50% of the assets consist in real estate) and mining titles.

withholding tax ("WHT") rates	WHT rate		
	payment to	residents	non-residents*
	branch profits	10%	10%
	dividends	10%	5%
		5% (listed companies and the first five years for IFZ companies)	
	interest	15%	15%
		5% (IFZ companies)	
		3% / 6% (interest from bonds)	0% / 3% / 6% (interest from bonds)
	royalties	N/A	12%
	management, consulting, and technical service fees	5% (non-registered taxpayers)	20%
		3% (registered taxpayers)	
*The withholding tax rate may be reduced in terms of a relevant double tax agreement.			
double tax agreements ("DTAs")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DTAs are in force with France, Norway and WAEMU member states (including Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo). 		
losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Losses may be carried forward for a period of five years. 		
transfer pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of Benin's transfer pricing rules, transactions entered into between related parties must be entered into on an arm's length basis. 		
limitations on interest deductibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no specified thin capitalisation rules applicable in Benin. However, interest paid by a company (excluding financial institutions) to its shareholders is deductible only if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the amount of interest does not exceed 30% of the company's EBITDA; the debt is repaid within five years; and the interest rate does not exceed the rate fixed by the BCEAO plus three percentage points. 		



employee taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The income tax rates applicable to resident and expatriate individuals are: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>chargeable income (F.CFA)</th> <th>tax rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>up to 60 000</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60 001 – 150 000</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>150 001 – 250 000</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>250 001 – 500 000</td> <td>19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>above 500 000</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	chargeable income (F.CFA)	tax rate	up to 60 000	0%	60 001 – 150 000	10%	150 001 – 250 000	15%	250 001 – 500 000	19%	above 500 000	30%
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A surcharge or F.CFA1 000 generally applies on the salary of March and F.CFA3 000 on the salary of June, but taxpayers with a monthly salary of up to F.CFA60 000 are exempt from the F.CFA3 000 surcharge. 													
social security contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both employers and employees must make monthly social security contributions to the CNSS. The employer contribution rates are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> family allowance: 9%; work injury: 1% – 4% depending on the activity; and retirement: 6.4%. The employee contribution rate is 3.6% of total monthly remuneration. 												
payroll tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A payroll levy (<i>versement patronal sur salaires</i>) is payable by employers at a rate of 4% on the gross value of salaries, wages, allowances, and benefits in kind. Newly incorporated companies are exempt from payroll tax during the first year of activity for salaries paid to Beninese nationals. 												
stamp duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stamp duty is levied in terms of the General Tax Code on all contracts, agreements, and documents subject to registration duty in Benin at a fixed rate of F.CFA1 200. A fixed registration duty of F.CFA10 000 is due on the transfer of shares. The transfer of immovable property with a value exceeding F.CFA50-million is subject to registration duty at the rate of 5% on the purchase price. 												
value added tax (“VAT”)													
<i>taxable supplies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VAT is levied on the supply of goods and services rendered or used in or imported into Benin. 												
<i>VAT rate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18% 												

<i>registration threshold</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All companies that purchase goods for resale or carry on industrial, commercial, non-commercial, artisanal, or professional activities in Benin are subject to VAT and must register for VAT purposes. Electronic platform operators must register with the tax authorities and pay the relevant VAT on behalf of service providers.
<i>reverse VAT on imported services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resident companies are required to account for output VAT in respect of imported services rendered by non-resident companies where the foreign service provider has not registered for VAT or appointed an agent to collect VAT from the customer. Such VAT can be claimed as full or partial input credit if the entity engages in the provision of taxable supplies.
trade marks	
international conventions, treaties, and arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madrid Protocol Nice Agreement Paris Convention Trade Mark Law Treaty World Intellectual Property Organization Convention World Trade Organization / Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) (all <i>Organisation Africaine de la Propriété Intellectuelle (“OAPI”)</i> countries are members except Comoros and Equatorial Guinea) <p><i>*Note</i></p> <p>Benin is a member of OAPI. OAPI has a central registry in Cameroon which facilitates the central filing of IP rights, including trade marks. An OAPI application automatically covers all member countries, as the member states had to renounce their national IP laws to become members. It is therefore not possible to file individual national applications in any of the OAPI member states.</p> <p>OAPI member states include: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Republic of the Congo, Senegal, and Togo.</p>
classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The International Classification of Goods and Services (Nice Classification) applies. A single application may cover any number of classes.
categories of trade marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision is made for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> collective trade marks; ordinary trade marks (goods and service trade marks); and geographical indications.



filing requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full particulars of the applicant; • Power of Attorney, in French or English, simply signed (per application); • electronic representation of the trade mark; and • a certified copy of the priority document (if applicable), with a verified French or English translation.
procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application is filed at the OAPI office in Cameroon. Applications are examined for compliance with formal requirements only. If the office finds that the formal conditions for registration have been met, the trade mark registers, and the registration is published.
oppositions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition may be lodged within six months following the date of advertisement of the registration. No extensions are allowed.
duration and renewal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A trade mark registration is effective for an initial period of 10 years and, thereafter, renewable for further periods of 10 years.

ENS is a full-service law firm with significant experience and specialist expertise that spans all commercial areas of law, tax, forensics, and IP across Africa. For more information or assistance please contact:

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