

country profile											
government structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive: The president is the chief of state, and the prime minister is the head of government. The president is directly elected by simple majority popular vote for a seven-year term with no term limits. The prime minister is appointed by the president. Cabinet is proposed by the prime minister and appointed by the president. • Legislative: Cameroon has a bicameral Parliament. • Judicial: The highest courts are the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Council, the Special Criminal Court, the Military Court, and the High Court of Justice (jurisdiction limited to cases involving the president and prime minister). The subordinate courts are, the Courts of Appeal, the High Courts, and the courts of first instance. • Next presidential elections: October 2025. 										
economic data	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>• Nominal GDP (USD billions):</td> <td>54.88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• GDP per capita (USD):</td> <td>1 901.72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Inflation rate (% change):</td> <td>2.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Government revenue (% of GDP):</td> <td>14.84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Government gross debt (% of GDP):</td> <td>42.83</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>*Source: IMF (June 2024 estimates)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon's relatively diversified economy features oil and gas, timber, aluminium, agriculture, mining, and the service sector. • Agricultural and forest products provide about one-third of total export earnings. The leading agricultural exports include sawn wood, cocoa, cotton, and coffee. The main subsistence crops include plantains, beans, potatoes, yams, cassava (manioc), corn (maize), and oil palm in the south and peanuts (groundnuts), millet, and cassava in the north. • The main industries include petroleum production and refining, aluminium production, food processing, light consumer goods, textiles, lumber, and ship repair. • Cameroon's main export partners are the Netherlands, France, India, Spain, and China. The main export commodities include crude petroleum, natural gas, wood, cocoa beans, and gold. • Cameroon's main import partners are China, France, India, Belgium, and the United Arab Emirates. The main import commodities include refined petroleum, wheat, garments, rice, and plastic products. 	• Nominal GDP (USD billions):	54.88	• GDP per capita (USD):	1 901.72	• Inflation rate (% change):	2.00	• Government revenue (% of GDP):	14.84	• Government gross debt (% of GDP):	42.83
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risk ratings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S&P Global Overall Country Risk (Q2 2024): 165/211 • Corruption Perceptions Index (2023): 140/180 										

international treaties and memberships	
international and regional organisations and customs unions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement • African Development Bank Group • African Union • Bank of Central African States (<i>Banque des États de l'Afrique Centrale</i> ("BEAC")) • Commonwealth • Central African Economic and Monetary Community (<i>Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale</i> ("CEMAC")) • Group of 77 • International Monetary Fund • International Organisation of the French-speaking World (<i>Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie</i>) • Islamic Development Bank • Lake Chad Basin Commission • 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 • World Bank Group • World Customs Organization • Cameroon receives preferential treatment under the agreements listed here: http://ptadb.wto.org/Country.aspx?code=120
bilateral investment treaties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon has bilateral investment treaties in force with the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, Canada, China, Germany, Italy, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Romania, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. • Treaties have been signed with Egypt, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, and Türkiye, but these have not yet entered into force.
investment-related agreements / institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Cameroon is available at: https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/legislation/members/profile/CM?collection=treaties • See the trade marks section below for further detail.
legal regime	
applicable legal regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon's legal system is based on English common law, French civil law, and customary law.
dispute resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arbitration is the preferred method of dispute resolution in Cameroon. • The OHADA Treaty also provides an arbitration procedure and 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 is regulated by the Ministry for Land Rights and Administration under the Investment Law. • Foreigners are eligible to own land and property in Cameroon with the state playing a guardianship role. • Lease agreements entered into with foreign entities must be approved by the Minister of State Property and/or the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
competition	
<i>merger control</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Competition Law No. 98/013 of July 1998 (the "Law") and Decree No. 2013/7988/PM enacted on 13 September 2013, regulate merger control in Cameroon. • The Law defines a (i) merger as any transfer of assets of one or more companies to another, giving rise to a new company or absorption of the company that sells its assets; and (ii) an acquisition as a transfer of all or part of the shares, assets, rights and obligations of one or more companies to another, enabling the latter to exercise a decisive influence on all or part of the activities of the business being transferred. • The thresholds for notification in Cameroon are based on the turnover and market shares of the merging parties in Cameroon. Mandatory notification of a merger with the National Competition Committee ("NCC") is required where: (i) the joint turnover of the parties to the merger during the preceding year is equal to or greater than F.CFA4-billion; or (ii) the

	<p>combined market share(s) held by the parties to the merger are 30% or more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filing fees in Cameroon include a base administrative fee of F.CFA1-million as well as an investigative fee which is calculated based on the combined turnover of the merging parties on a sliding scale. • Cameroon is a pre-implementation regime, therefore approval must be sought from the NCC prior to implementation of the proposed transaction. • Cameroon is a member of two regional competition bodies, CEMAC and OHADA. OHADA does not have an operational regulator and it is understood that its merger control regime is not yet functional. CEMAC does, however, have an operational merger control regime in place and merger activities in Cameroon should therefore be conducted with CEMAC in mind. In particular, in terms of the CEMAC Regulations, where the parties to a concentration hold a combined market share of more than 30% in the CEMAC common market or where the parties together achieve a turnover of at least F.CFA10-billion in the CEMAC common market, the transaction shall be notified at CEMAC level.
<i>prohibited practices</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law prohibits horizontal and vertical agreements between individuals and entities which have the effect of eliminating or restricting competition substantially in the market. • The Law prohibits cartel conduct – namely, agreements and arrangements that have the effect of fixing prices, tariffs, rates or discounts or impeding the freedom to set those prices, tariffs, rates or discounts individually; limit production capacity, quantities manufactured, sold, stored, rented or transported; establish (jointly) conditions for submitting a bid, without informing the person who has called for that bid; or have the effect of eliminating or restricting competition substantially in the market or by blocking access to the market or by allocating, in any manner whatsoever, customers or sources of supply in the market. • There are no legal provisions directly applicable to exclusive agreements. • The Law prohibits abuses of dominance. • The penalties for cartel conduct are equivalent to 50% of the company's profit or 20% of its turnover in the Cameroonian market during the year preceding the year in which the contravention was committed. In the event of a repeat of unlawful conduct, the penalties mentioned above may be doubled. • Where the NCC concludes that a company is abusing its dominant position or has engaged in cartel conduct, it may order the company to stop the practice in question. If the company does not comply with this order, it may be required to pay a penalty equivalent to 50% of the company's profit or 20% of its turnover in the Cameroonian market during the year preceding the year in which the contravention was committed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OHADA does not regulate prohibited practices. CEMAC regulates anticompetitive agreements and abuses of dominance. Activities in Cameroon should therefore be conducted with CEMAC in mind.
employment	
<i>immigration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expatriates working in Cameroon must hold a valid work permit and a long stay visa. Cameroon does not impose expatriate quotas in favour of nationals or reserve certain managerial positions to its nationals. Except for some specified fields of activities, foreign investors can freely employ experts of their choice and decide who holds managerial positions. The contract of employment must, however, be endorsed by the Minister in charge of employment before commencement of the employment contract.
<i>local employment vs secondment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of Cameroon's employment legislation, an employee may be seconded to Cameroon, as it is not a legal requirement for either local or foreign employees to be employed by a local entity. However, in terms of Cameroon's immigration legislation, employment by a local entity may be a prerequisite for applying for a work permit.
<i>fixed-term contracts and temporary employment services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed-term contracts are allowed in terms of the Labour Code. A fixed-term contract may not be terminated prior to its expiry, except for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in case of gross misconduct; force majeure; or by written consent of both parties. Fixed-term contracts may be concluded for a maximum period of two years, renewable once. Labour broking is allowed in Cameroon, subject to the labour broker being registered as a temporary work company with the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training (MINEFOP) under the Labour Code and Decree No. 93/572 regulating temporary work companies.
<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"> Restraint of trade agreements are valid and enforceable in Cameroon, subject to such prohibition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> not applying outside a radius of 50 kilometres from the worker's workplace; and not exceeding one year.
foreign investment regime	
investment regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Investment Charter, 2002 governs foreign investment in Cameroon. The business formalities centres (<i>Centres de formalités de création d'entreprises</i> ("CFCE")), established under the auspices of the Cameroon

	Investment Promotion Agency (<i>Agence de promotion des investissements</i> ("CIPA")), act as a one-stop shop for business formation services.
registration / licensing requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All businesses can register with the CFCE, irrespective of the size of the company and the nationality of its funders. On registration of the company at the CFCE, it will be registered with the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade and Securities Register (<i>Registre du Commerce et du Crédit Mobilier</i> ("RCCM")); and Tax Administration (<i>Direction Générale des Impôts</i>, DGI) and issued with a registration certificate showing a unique identification number. All businesses must obtain a Debt Clearance Certificate from the tax authorities to show their compliance with their tax obligations. This certificate may be required for commercial transactions, licence applications or other administrative purposes.
non-industry specific registrations / licences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following general non-industry specific registrations / licences may also be required:
<i>business licence</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Businesses operating in Cameroon are liable for an annual business licence fee (<i>patent</i>) based on turnover.
<i>National Social Security Fund (Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale ("CNPS"))</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every employer must register the company and its employees with the CNPS and obtain a company number (<i>numéro d'immatriculation</i>).
industry-specific licences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry specific licences may be required.
incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduced corporate income tax rates for listed companies as well as a reduction in the tax on capital gains, dividends and interest earned by subscribers of listed companies; a special tax regime for approved management centres providing for a 50% reduction of taxable income and a 50% reduction in the base of withholding taxes on specified purchases; incentives under the Investment Charter and Law No. 2013/004 of 18 April 2013, available to any investor who has fulfilled several preliminary requirements, and specific incentives, which may be additionally granted to an investor whose activities contribute to priority objectives of the government; incentives promoting youth employment, research, and innovation; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> incentives for the promotion of the educational, vocational training, health, agriculture, stockbreeding, and fisheries sectors and for the rehabilitation of economic disaster areas.
exchange control regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameroon is a member of CEMAC and subject to the CEMAC Currency Exchange Regulation No. 02/18/CEMAC/UMAC/CM. In terms of the CEMAC Regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the foreign exchange Regulations do not apply to transactions between member states of the CEMAC; nor do they apply to the franc zone, except for measures relating to gold, some loans, direct investments, and transactions in foreign securities; all other payments can be made freely, subject to a statement for statistical purposes and presentation of the intermediary's approved supporting documents for amounts that exceed F.CFA1-million per month and per entity; and the transfer of funds abroad exceeding F.CFA100-million requires declaration to the BEAC and to the relevant finance ministry at least 30 days before completion.
types of entities available for foreign investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The forms of doing business available in Cameroon 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 simplifiée</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); joint venture (<i>société en participation</i>); de facto company (<i>sociétés de fait</i>); economic interest grouping (<i>groupement d'intérêt économique</i>, GIE); registered branch of a foreign company; and representation or liaison office.
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: at least F.CFA100 000, which shall be divided into equal shares whose face value may not be less than F.CFA5 000; SA: F.CFA10-million, divided into equal shares whose face value may not be less than F.CFA10 000; 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 the Cameroon 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 with board of directors: 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 Cameroon.
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 Cameroon which must be indicated in the Articles of Association. The address of the company's accountants or lawyers may be used as registered address for an interim period.
shelf companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no shelf companies available in Cameroon.
registration process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies are registered at the RCCM, and it takes approximately 15 to 30 days to complete registration once all required documents have been submitted.

tax	
tax system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameroon has a residence-based tax system, in terms of which residents are subject to tax on their world-wide income, whereas non-residents are subject to tax only on their Cameroon-sourced income.
corporate residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tax law of Cameroon does not define a “resident”. However, it has established a territoriality rule in terms of which companies “operating” in Cameroon are subject to tax in Cameroon. An entity is deemed to be operating in Cameroon if it has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> its headquarters; its place of effective management; a permanent establishment or dependent agent; or carries out activities that form a full commercial cycle; in Cameroon.
corporate tax rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resident companies and permanent establishments of foreign companies are subject to an effective corporate income tax at the rate of 33%, consisting of the standard companies income tax rate of 30% and an additional local council surcharge of 10% of the companies income tax. A reduced tax rate applies to listed companies and upstream petroleum companies are taxed in accordance with their agreement with the government. A reduced effective rate of 27.5%, consisting of the standard companies income tax rate of 25% and an additional local council surcharge of 10% of the companies income tax, applies to companies with an annual turnover not exceeding F.CFA3-billion. Companies under the real taxation regime are required to pay a minimum tax which shall not be less than 2.2% of the gross turnover realised on all transactions directly linked to the company’s activities of the previous financial year. Companies under the simplified system are required to pay a minimum tax which shall not be less than 5.5% of the gross turnover realised on all transactions directly linked to the company’s activities of the previous financial year.
capital gains tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital gains are included in ordinary taxable income and subject to corporate income tax at the standard rate. Capital gains from the sale of resident companies’ shares, bonds and other negotiable debt securities including exploration or exploitation rights, are subject to a non-final withholding tax of 16.5%, whereas capital gains on the transfer of immovable property are subject to a non-final withholding tax of 5%.

withholding tax (“WHT”) rates	WHT rate	
	payment to residents	non-residents*
branch profits	N/A	16.5%
dividends	16.5% 11% (listed companies)	16.5% 11% (listed companies) 33% (dividends paid to tax havens)
interest	16.5% 11% (corporate bonds of less than five years) 5.5% (corporate bonds of five years or more than five years)	16.5% 11% (corporate bonds of less than five years) 5.5% (corporate bonds of more than five years) 33% (interest paid to tax havens)
royalties	N/A	15%
management, consulting, and technical service fees	N/A	15% (exemptions apply)
<i>*The withholding tax rate may be reduced in terms of a relevant double tax agreement.</i>		
double tax agreements (“DTAs”)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DTAs are in force with Canada, CEMAC member states (including the Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon), France, Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates. 	
losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Losses may generally be carried forward for a period of four years. A six-year loss carry-forward is granted to financial institutions and state-owned portfolio companies undergoing restructuring. 	
transfer pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of Cameroon’s transfer pricing rules, transactions entered into with parent companies, or companies or groups not resident in Cameroon must be entered into on an arm’s length basis. Enterprises are considered as being related where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one of the parties holds directly or indirectly at least 25% of the share capital or voting rights in the other enterprise; or both enterprises are under the common control of another enterprise or individual. 	
limitations on interest deductibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest payments on shareholder loans are deductible to the extent that they do not exceed the reference rate of the central bank (<i>Taux d’Intérêt</i> 	

	<p><i>des Appels d'Offres de la Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale</i>), increased by 2 percentage points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deduction of interest payments to shareholders owning directly or indirectly at least 25% of the capital or of the voting rights of the company is limited by the application of the following two tests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the overall debt-to-equity ratio with regard to such shareholders must not exceed 1.5:1; and the interest payments must not exceed 25% of profit before tax and before deduction of the said interest and depreciation. 										
employee taxes	<p>The effective income tax rates applicable to resident individuals (as increased by the 10% local council surcharge) are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>chargeable income (F.CFA)</th> <th>tax rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>up to 2 000 000</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 000 001 – 3 000 000</td> <td>16.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 000 001 – 5 000 000</td> <td>27.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>above 5 000 000</td> <td>38.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	chargeable income (F.CFA)	tax rate	up to 2 000 000	11%	2 000 001 – 3 000 000	16.5%	3 000 001 – 5 000 000	27.5%	above 5 000 000	38.5%
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social security contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both employees and employers must make monthly social security contributions to the CNPS. The employer contribution rate is based on the employee's gross salary, with a salary cap set at F.CFA750 000 per month, made up as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> family benefits: 7% (general and domestic schemes), 5.65% (agricultural scheme), and 3.70% (private education scheme); occupational risks: 1.75%, 2.50% or 5%, depending on the level of risk (the statutory ceiling does not apply to this category); and old age, invalidity, and death pensions insurance (all schemes): 4.2%. Employees only contribute to the old age, invalidity, and death pensions insurance schemes, at a contribution rate of 4.2%, with a salary cap set at F.CFA750 000 per month. 										
payroll tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employers are required to contribute to the Cameroon Housing Fund (<i>Crédit Foncier du Cameroun</i>) at a rate of 1.5% of gross income paid to employees, excluding benefits in kind, whereas employees are to contribute at the rate of 1% of their gross salary. Employers are subject to a 1% National Employment Fund tax (<i>Contribution au Fonds National de l'Emploi</i>) on the total amount of salaries, wages, allowances, and other remuneration, including benefits in kind paid to employees. 										

stamp duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stamp duty is levied on all official documents, judicial instruments, and documents to be used as evidence in court proceedings, at rates varying from F.CFA1 500 to F.CFA25 000. The transfer of immovable property is subject to registration duty of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2% on undeveloped property in rural areas; 5% on undeveloped property in urban areas and developed property in rural areas; 10% on developed property in urban areas; and 1% on properties transferred to public interest associations. The transfer of shares, bonds and other securities issued by private companies is subject to a 2% registration duty (5% on large-scale transfers of shares). The disposal or transfer of listed securities are exempt from registration.
valued added tax ("VAT")	
<i>taxable supplies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VAT is levied on the supply of goods and services in Cameroon and on the importation of goods and services.
<i>VAT rate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19.25% (17.5% plus a 10% local council surcharge)
<i>registration threshold</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any person who carries on business in Cameroon and has an annual taxable turnover / expected annual taxable turnover exceeding F.CFA50-million must register for VAT.
<i>reverse VAT on imported services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a non-resident taxpayer does not appoint a local fiscal representative, resident companies are required to account for output VAT in respect of imported services rendered by non-resident companies through a reverse-charge mechanism. Such VAT can be claimed as an input credit if the resident company uses the services for purposes of making 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>Cameroon 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</p>

	<p>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, the 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:

Celia Becker

Executive | Africa regulatory and business intelligence

cbecker@ENSafrica.com

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