



country profile											
government structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive: The transitional president is the head of state, and the transitional prime minister is the head of government. Following Mali's successive coups in August 2020 and May 2021, the government in June 2022 announced a transition period of 24 months with a return to civilian rule effective March 2024. However, the return to civilian rule by this deadline has not occurred. • Legislative: Mali has a unicameral National Assembly. • Judicial: The highest courts are the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court. The subordinate courts are the Court of Appeal, High Court of Justice (jurisdiction limited to cases of high treason or criminal offenses by the president or ministers while in office), administrative courts (first instance and appeal), commercial courts, magistrate courts, labour courts, juvenile courts, and special court of state security. • Next presidential elections: Indefinitely postponed in March 2024 by Mali's transitional authorities. 										
economic data	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>• Nominal GDP (USD billions):</td> <td>21.66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• GDP per capita (USD):</td> <td>898.46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Inflation rate (% change):</td> <td>2.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Government revenue (% of GDP):</td> <td>22.37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Government gross debt (% of GDP):</td> <td>55.72</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>*Source: IMF (October 2024 estimates)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mali depends on gold mining and agricultural exports for revenue. • The country is developing its iron ore extraction industry to diversify foreign exchange earnings. • The main industries include food processing, construction, phosphate, and gold mining. • Mali's main export partners are the United Arab Emirates, Switzerland, Australia, China, and Türkiye. The main export commodities include gold, cotton, oil seeds, wood, and fertiliser. • Mali's main import partners are Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, China, France, and Burkina Faso. The main import commodities include refined petroleum, cotton fabric, broadcasting equipment, packaged medicines, and gold. 	• Nominal GDP (USD billions):	21.66	• GDP per capita (USD):	898.46	• Inflation rate (% change):	2.50	• Government revenue (% of GDP):	22.37	• Government gross debt (% of GDP):	55.72
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risk ratings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S&P Global Market Intelligence Overall Country Risk (Q4 2024): 191/211 • Corruption Perceptions Index (2023): 136/180 										

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 • Central Bank of West African States (<i>Banque Centrale des Etats d'Afrique de l'Ouest</i> ("BCEAO")) • Community of Sahel-Saharan States • Economic Community of West African States ("ECOWAS") • Group of 77 • International Monetary Fund • International Organisation of the French-speaking World (<i>Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie</i>) • Islamic Development Bank • Niger Basin Initiative • Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States ("OACPS") • Organisation of Islamic Cooperation • Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa ("OHADA") • Senegal River Basin Development Organization • United Nations • West African Economic and Monetary Union ("WAEMU") (<i>Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine</i> ("UEMOA")) • World Bank Group • World Customs Organization • Mali receives preferential treatment under the agreements listed here: http://ptadb.wto.org/Country.aspx?code=466
bilateral investment treaties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mali has bilateral investment treaties in force with Algeria, Canada, China, Egypt, Germany, Morocco, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. • Treaties have been signed with Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia, Türkiye, and the United Arab Emirates, but these have not yet entered into force.
investment-related agreements / institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samoa Agreement (succeeding the Cotonou Agreement and its provisional application commencing 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 • United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Laws
intellectual property (“IP”) treaties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive list of IP-related treaties signed by Mali is available at: https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/members/profile/ML?collection=treaties • See the trade marks section below for further detail.
legal regime	
applicable legal regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mali’s legal system is based on French law which is appended by customary law.
dispute resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
land acquisition, planning, and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no formal restrictions on foreigners owning land in Mali.
competition	
<i>merger control</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At a national level, Law No. 2016-006 on the Organisation of Competition, 2016, together with Decree No. 2018-0332/P-RM, 2018 (the “Competition Law”), regulates competition law and merger control in Mali. • Mali is a member of WAEMU and is therefore also subject to the competition rules and regulations of WAEMU. • According to Directive 02/2002/CM/UEMOA, the WAEMU Competition Commission and the national competition authorities in Mali (the General Directorate in charge of Commerce, Competition and Consumer Affairs and the National Competition Commission) are responsible for monitoring different aspects of competition law in Mali. • Pursuant to Directive 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 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

	<p>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"> • However, there is legal uncertainty as to whether merger control in Mali takes place at national and/or at regional (WAEMU) level since Mali does not seem to recognise the WAEMU Competition Commission’s exclusive jurisdiction in the field of merger control as it has adopted specific thresholds triggering merger control in Mali. • Mali defines a merger as (i) any takeover or any other form of acquisition of control of a company, including interlocking directorates; (ii) any acquisition of control of one or more companies, whether directly or indirectly, by purchase of securities or assets, by contract or by any other means; or (iii) the creation of a full function joint venture performing on a lasting basis all the functions of an autonomous economic entity. • Filing is mandatory for individuals or companies who acquire control of all or part of another company or in case of a merger or of the creation of a joint venture where the turnover (before tax) achieved in Mali is at least F.CFA1.5-billion. • The Competition Law does not make provision for filing fees. • In Mali, concentrations must be filed prior to implementation. Failure to notify and/or the implementation of a merger prior to filing is subject to a fine ranging from F.CFA50-million to F.CFA100-million. This fine can be increased up to 10% of the turnover achieved by each of the infringing companies. • At regional level, WAEMU defines a concentration as (i) a merger between two or more previously independent undertakings; (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 (i.e. a full-function joint venture). • 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 filing fees, but parties may be liable for an administrative fee for voluntary merger notifications. • Given that merger notification is voluntary in WAEMU, 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
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	<p>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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mali is also a member of two regional competition bodies, ECOWAS and OHADA. OHADA does not yet have a merger control regime. ECOWAS has an operational merger control regime. Merger activities in Mali should thus also be conducted with this regional competition body in mind. Note, however, that in January 2024 Mali announced its withdrawal from ECOWAS. However, in July 2024, ECOWAS appointed Senegal's president, Bassirou Diomaye Faye, to try to mediate Mali's return to the bloc. It bears mention that the ECOWAS Treaty provides that member states wishing to withdraw from ECOWAS must give a year's notice and must abide by the provisions of the ECOWAS Treaty in the meantime.
<i>prohibited practices</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mali prohibits horizontal and vertical anticompetitive agreements (including price fixing, market division, and resale price maintenance). Mali also prohibits abuses of dominance and abuses of economic dependence. Anticompetitive agreements and abuses of dominance are subject to a fine ranging from F.CFA50-million to F.CFA100-million. This fine can be increased up to 10% of the turnover achieved by each of the infringing companies. 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 which 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 companies. OHADA does not regulate prohibited practices. ECOWAS regulates anticompetitive practices. Activities in Mali should be conducted with this regional competition body in mind.
employment	
<i>immigration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreigners must obtain authorisation from the Labour National Directorate before being employed in Mali.
<i>local employment vs secondment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of Mali's employment legislation, an employee may be seconded to Mali. It is not a requirement to be employed by a Malian company for purposes of obtaining 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 Malian Labour Code. Such contracts must be in writing and cannot be renewed more than twice for the same employee. Labour broking is not allowed in Mali.
<i>payment in local currency</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not a requirement for remuneration to 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 Mali.
foreign investment regime	
investment regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Investment Code, 2012 (<i>Code Des Investissements</i>) governs foreign investments in Mali. Corporate issues, including formation, incorporation, management, and dissolution of companies, are regulated by the OHADA Uniform Act on Commercial Companies and Economic Interest Groupings, which supersedes all contradictory provisions of national legislation. The Malian Investment Promotion Agency (<i>l'Agence pour la Promotion des Investissements au Mali ("API")</i>) has been established to promote foreign investment in Mali and serves as a one-stop shop (<i>guichet unique pour la création d'entreprise</i>) for business registration.
registration / licensing requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies must register with the API for purposes of obtaining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Registry of Commerce certificate; a national registration number certificate (<i>numéro d'immatriculation nationale, NINA</i>) from the Directorate General for Taxation (<i>Direction Générale d' Impôts</i>); a tax identification card; and the publication of the company registration in the Official Journal. Depending on the type of activity, certain additional administrative requirements must also be fulfilled in respect of mining and hydrocarbon activities.
non-industry specific registrations / licences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following general non-industry specific registration / licences may also be required:
<i>trading licence</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no general trading licence required. Importers / exporters require permits and certificates from the Ministry of Trade and Industry and must be registered with this ministry.

<i>National Social Security Institute (Institut National de Prévoyance Sociale ("INPS"))</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every employer must register with the INPS for purposes of paying monthly or quarterly employees' social security contributions.
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"> incentives available under the Investment Code, including reduced corporate income tax rates, exemption from withholding tax, VAT and import duties for companies qualifying under one of four regimes based on the size of investment; tax benefits granted to companies established in free trade zones (FTZ) or export processing zones (EPZ) and whose headquarters are located in such zones for the first 10 years of activity; measures to promote the use of local materials, technological innovation, and exports; specific tax incentives under the Real Estate Investment Code, 1999 (<i>Loi sur la Promotion Immobilière</i>, REIC) available to property development companies resident in Mali; roll-over relief for reinvested capital gains, accelerated depreciation and a participation exemption regime in terms of the General Tax Code ("GTC"); and specific incentives available to hydrocarbon and mining operations.
exchange control regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mali 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. In terms of the Investment Code, income and capital may be repatriated freely from Mali.
types of entities available for foreign investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The forms of doing business available in Mali are mainly the following provided for by the OHADA Uniform Act on Commercial Companies and Economic Interest Groupings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> private limited liability company (<i>société à responsabilité limitée</i> ("SARL")); public limited company (<i>société anonyme</i> ("SA")); simplified public limited company (<i>société par actions simplifiée</i> ("SAS")); 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 company (<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 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: freely determined by the shareholders. The nominal value of each share may not be less than F.CFA5 000; SA: F.CFA10-million, divided into shares of a face value of not 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 Mali 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 / president. 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 Mali.
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 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 Mali. 		
registration process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies are registered at the API, and it takes approximately one week to complete registration once all required documents have been submitted. 		
tax			
tax system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mali has a source-based taxation system in terms of which both residents and non-residents are subject to tax on income from a source in Mali. 		
corporate residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GTC does not define the concept of residence but establishes a principle of territorial taxation according to which corporate income tax is chargeable on all profits realised in Mali by companies exercising their activities in Mali. 		
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%. A minimum lump-sum (<i>impôt minimum forfaitaire</i>, IMF) tax at a rate of 1% of the annual turnover applies to companies subject to corporate income tax. 		
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. 		
withholding tax ("WHT") rates	WHT rate		
	payment to	residents	non-residents*
	branch profits	N/A	10%
	dividends	10% (subject to participation exemption) 7% (listed companies)	10% 7% (listed companies)
	interest	18% 9% (bank deposits) 3%/6%/13%/15% (bonds)	18% 9% (bank deposits) 3%/6%/15% (bonds)
	royalties	N/A	15%
	management, consulting, and technical service fees	N/A	15%
* 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 ECOWAS member states (including Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo), France, Monaco, Morocco, Russia, Tunisia, and WAEMU member states (including Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Senegal, and Togo). 																
losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Losses may be carried forward for a period of three years and deferred depreciation may be carried forward indefinitely. 																
transfer pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of Mali's transfer pricing rules, transactions entered into between persons who are associated companies, must be entered into on an arm's length basis. Associated companies are defined to include entities where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one of the companies holds, directly or indirectly, the majority of the share capital of the other company, or has the effective power of decision; or both companies are under the control of the same company. 																
limitations on interest deductibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of Mali's thin capitalisation rules, the maximum accepted debt-to-equity ratio is 1:1. Interest paid on shareholder loans is deductible subject to the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the company's capital has been fully paid up; the cumulative amounts contributed do not exceed the share capital; and the interest rate does not exceed the BCEAO discount rate plus three points (3%). 																
employee taxes	<p>The income tax rates applicable to resident individuals are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>annual chargeable income (F.CFA)</th> <th>tax rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>up to 330 000</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>330 001 – 578 400</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>578 401 – 1 176 400</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 176 401 – 1 789 733</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 789 734 – 2 384 195</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 384 196 – 3 494 130</td> <td>31%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>over 3 494 130</td> <td>37%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax on employment income is reduced by 2%. 	annual chargeable income (F.CFA)	tax rate	up to 330 000	0%	330 001 – 578 400	5%	578 401 – 1 176 400	12%	1 176 401 – 1 789 733	18%	1 789 734 – 2 384 195	26%	2 384 196 – 3 494 130	31%	over 3 494 130	37%
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social security contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both employers and employees must make monthly social security contributions to the INPS, based on the gross salaries and wages (including fringe benefits) of employees. The minimum monthly wage for social security contribution purposes is F.CFA40 000. The employer contribution rates are: 																



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> family allowances and maternity: 8%; work injury: 1 – 4%; old age, disability, and survivor: 5.4%; and sickness: 3.5%. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The employee contribution rate is 3.60% of total remuneration for old age, disability, and survivors and 3.06% for sickness and maternity. The INPS also collects a 1% employer contribution on behalf of the National Employment Agency (<i>Agence Nationale Pour l'Emploi, ANPE</i>).
payroll tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies subject to corporate income tax are liable for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a lump-sum employer's contribution (<i>contribution forfaitaire à la charge de l'employeur, CFE</i>) at the rate of 3.5% on the gross amount of wages; and a housing tax (<i>taxe-logement</i>) at the rate of 1% of payroll.
stamp duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stamp duty is levied on a number of instruments at rates varying from F.CFA3 500 to F.CFA15 000 depending on the size of the deed. The transfer of immovable property situated in Mali is generally subject to a registration duty at the rate of 15%. A reduced rate of 7% applies to unregistered residential buildings and buildings acquired by companies for business use. The transfer of shares in joint-stock companies, units in private limited liability companies, negotiable bonds, and other securities is subject to a fixed registration duty of F.CFA6 000.
value added tax ("VAT")	
<i>taxable supplies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VAT is levied on all supplies of goods and services made in the course of business activity.
<i>VAT rate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18% 5% (computer hardware, solar energy equipment, agricultural equipment, accommodation, and catering services provided by hotels, restaurants, and services provided by approved organisers of tourist tours).
<i>registration threshold</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any person who carries on business in Mali and has an annual taxable turnover in excess of F.CFA50-million must register for VAT purposes. Importers are subject to VAT irrespective of their amount of turnover.
<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.
trade marks	
international conventions,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangui Agreement Madrid Protocol Nice Agreement

treaties, and arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Mali 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.



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