

country profile	
<b>government structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Executive:</b> The president is the head of state, and the prime minister is the 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. The prime minister is appointed by the president. Cabinet nominees are suggested by the prime minister, and appointed by the president.</li> <li>• <b>Legislative:</b> Mauritania has a unicameral Parliament.</li> <li>• <b>Judicial:</b> The highest courts are the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Council and the High Court of Justice. The subordinate courts are the Courts of Appeal, courts of first instance or wilaya courts, which are established in the regions' headquarters and include commercial and labour courts, criminal courts, Moughataa (district) courts and informal / customary courts.</li> <li>• <b>Next presidential elections:</b> June 2029.</li> </ul>
<b>economic data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nominal GDP (USD billions): 10.76</li> <li>• GDP per capita (USD): 2 376.35</li> <li>• Inflation rate (% change): 2.65</li> <li>• Government revenue (% of GDP): 24.19</li> <li>• Government gross debt (% of GDP): 44.21</li> </ul> <p><i>*Source: IMF (October 2024 estimates)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mauritania's mineral and energy resources hold significant potential beyond the traditional sectors of iron ore, gold, copper, and crude oil, and the government is actively looking to diversify exploitation activities into phosphates, uranium, and natural gas.</li> <li>• The main industries include fish processing, oil production, and mining (iron ore, gold, and copper).</li> <li>• Mauritania's main export partners are China, Canada, the United Arab Emirates, Spain, and Türkiye. The main export commodities include gold, iron ore, fish, processed crustaceans, and animal meal.</li> <li>• Mauritania's main import partners are China, Spain, Morocco, the United Arab Emirates, and Indonesia. The main import commodities include refined petroleum, iron pipes, wheat, raw sugar, and palm oil.</li> </ul>
<b>risk ratings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S&amp;P Global Market Intelligence Overall Country Risk (Q4 2024): 139/211</li> <li>• Corruption Perceptions Index (2023): 130/180</li> </ul>

international treaties and memberships	
<b>international and regional organisations and customs unions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement</li> <li>• African Development Bank Group</li> <li>• African Union</li> <li>• Arab Maghreb Union</li> <li>• Community of Sahel-Saharan States</li> <li>• Group of 77</li> <li>• International Monetary Fund</li> <li>• Islamic Development Bank</li> <li>• League of Arab States</li> <li>• Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States ("OACPS")</li> <li>• Organisation of Islamic Cooperation</li> <li>• Senegal River Basin Development Organization</li> <li>• United Nations</li> <li>• World Bank Group</li> <li>• World Customs Organization</li> <li>• Mauritania receives preferential treatment under the agreements listed here: <a href="http://ptadb.wto.org/Country.aspx?code=478">http://ptadb.wto.org/Country.aspx?code=478</a></li> </ul>
<b>bilateral investment treaties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mauritania has bilateral investment treaties in force with Burkina Faso, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Arab Emirates.</li> <li>• Treaties have been signed with Algeria, the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, Cameroon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kuwait, Lithuania, Mauritius, Qatar, Tunisia, and Türkiye, but these have not yet entered into force.</li> </ul>
<b>investment-related agreements / institutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African Growth and Opportunity Act</li> <li>• 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 member states)</li> <li>• Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency</li> <li>• World Trade Organization</li> </ul>
<b>dispute resolution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards ("<b>New York Convention</b>")</li> <li>• Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States ("<b>ICSID Convention</b>")</li> <li>• Riyadh Arab Agreement for Judicial Cooperation (Riyadh Convention)</li> </ul>
<b>intellectual property ("IP") treaties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A comprehensive list of IP-related treaties signed by Mauritania is available at: <a href="https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/legislation/members/profile/MR?collection=treaties">https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/legislation/members/profile/MR?collection=treaties</a></li> <li>• See the trade marks section below for further detail.</li> </ul>

legal regime	
<b>applicable legal regime</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mauritania's legal system is based on a combination of Sharia (Islamic law), which governs personal law, most civil law, and some property issues, and French civil law, which governs some civil law and all commercial issues.</li> </ul>
<b>dispute resolution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disputes between the government and individuals or legal entities related to the Investment Code (Law No. 2012-052) are settled by arbitration in terms of the Arbitration Code, the ICSID Convention and the New York Convention. Ad-hoc arbitration courts may be set up in terms of rules laid down by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</li> <li>The government accepts binding international arbitration of investment disputes, and courts or traditional mediation mechanisms provide for the settlement of domestic disputes.</li> <li>An international mediation and arbitration centre, which permits arbitration from international courts, was opened in January 2020 to settle investment disputes.</li> </ul>
<b>land acquisition, planning and use</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In terms of the Investment Code, the state may make concessions for the purchase of property by national and foreign investors for professional purposes, subject to the land provisions in force.</li> <li>Investors must apply to the Ministry of Finance through the Land Registry Agency (<i>Direction Générale des Domaines et du Patrimoine de l'État</i>).</li> </ul>
<b>competition</b>	
<i>merger control</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Freedom of Prices and Competition Law, 2015 (the "<b>Competition Law</b>") regulates competition law and merger control in Mauritania. While the Competition Law has recently been approved, the competition authority in Mauritania is not yet operational.</li> <li>A concentration arises from any act resulting in the transfer of ownership or the right to use, all or part of the assets, rights or obligations of a company and allowing an undertaking, or a group of undertakings, to exercise, directly or indirectly, a decisive influence over one or more undertakings.</li> <li>Any merger likely to create a dominant position in the national market or in a substantial part of it resulting in a lessening of competition in that market must be submitted to the Minister of Commerce for prior approval. Such a notification is only required, however, where the combined market share held by the parties to the merger during the last financial year exceeds 30% in the internal market or a substantial part of it, and where the combined turnover achieved by the parties to the transaction in Mauritania exceeds an amount to be determined by Decree. The Decree setting the financial threshold has not been adopted.</li> <li>Mauritania appears to be a pre-implementation regime, therefore approval must be sought from the Competition Council prior to implementation of the proposed transaction.</li> <li>Pre-implementation shall be punished with a fine which may not exceed 10% of the turnover achieved within Mauritania by the party concerned.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mauritania is not a member of any regional competition bodies.</li> </ul>
<i>prohibited practices</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Competition Law prohibits – unless authorised by regulation – agreements between undertakings, decisions by associations of undertakings or concerted practices which have the object or effect of preventing, restricting, or distorting competition on a particular market, in particular those which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>limit access to the market or the free exercise of competition by other companies;</li> <li>prevent the free setting of prices by free competition, by artificially encouraging the increase or reduction of prices, or by preventing the reduction of cost price, selling prices, or resale prices;</li> <li>limit or control production, markets, investment, or technical development; or</li> <li>share markets or sources of supply.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The Competition Law also prohibits the practice of minimum resale price maintenance (or the maintenance of minimum margins) and prohibits abuses of dominance.</li> <li>Anti-competitive agreements, minimum resale price maintenance and abuse of dominance shall be punished with a fine which may not exceed 10% of the turnover achieved within Mauritania by the party concerned.</li> </ul>
<b>employment</b>	
<i>immigration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Investment Code permits companies to employ expatriates in key positions up to 10% of the supervisory staff, in accordance with current labour laws.</li> <li>The recruitment of expatriates is subject to obtaining an authorisation and a work permit from the competent administration, which would be issued in cases where equivalent national skills are not available for vacancies.</li> <li>Mauritania has three types of work permits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permit A: authorises the holder to occupy a specific position with a specific employer for a maximum period of one year, renewable once, provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the specific job for which the permit is requested cannot be filled by a Mauritanian worker;</li> <li>the expatriate has the qualifications required for the specific job applied for; and</li> <li>the employer or the expatriate has not been subject to measures in relation to infringements of the regulations governing foreign workers during the year preceding the application.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Permit B: authorises the holder to occupy, for a period of four years, any specific salaried position in the service of any employer established in Mauritania. It is issued, on the basis of reciprocity to any worker who is a national of a state that has signed agreements, treaties, or conventions on the matter with Mauritania. The permit is also granted to any salaried or self-employed worker residing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>uninterruptedly in Mauritania for at least five years and having worked there in accordance with the laws and regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permit C: authorises the holder to occupy any salaried position, without limitation of duration, in the service of any employer established in Mauritania. It may be issued to any expatriate residing in Mauritania uninterruptedly for at least 10 years and having worked there during this entire period as either a salaried worker or a self-employed worker and meeting one of the following specific conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>be the spouse of a Mauritanian national;</li> <li>have established in Mauritania a principal place of business, either by acquiring real estate there, or by investing movable capital there, or by indicating in any other way the intention to settle in the country; or</li> <li>have rendered exceptional services to Mauritania which are recognised by an official act and in particular by the granting of an honorary distinction.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>fixed-term contracts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fixed-term contracts are allowed in terms of the Labour Code, 2004.</li> <li>The Labour Code provides that generally no contract can be concluded for a fixed period exceeding two years including renewal. However, for foreign workers who do not have their usual residence in Mauritania, the duration cannot, except under conditions provided for by decree, exceed 30 months for the first stay and 20 months for subsequent stays.</li> </ul>
<i>payment in local currency</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remuneration must be paid in local currency.</li> </ul>
<b>foreign investment regime</b>	
<b>investment regime</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Investment Code (Law No. 2012- 52) governs foreign investment in Mauritania.</li> <li>The Investment Promotion Agency in Mauritania (<i>Agence de Promotion des Investissements en Mauritanie</i> (APIM)) has been established to contribute to the implementation of national policy on investment promotion.</li> <li>The <i>Guichet Unique des Investissements</i> ("<b>Guichet Unique</b>") has been established as an administrative one-stop shop to guide, inform, and assist investors.</li> </ul>
<b>registration / licensing requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investors are required to file the single form (<i>Formulaire Unique</i>) with the <i>Guichet Unique</i>. The form contains all the information required by the relevant agencies with which registration is required, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Registry of Commerce;</li> <li>the Directorate General for Taxation (<i>Direction Générale des Impôts</i>, ("<b>DGI</b>"); and</li> <li>the Social Security Authority (<i>Caisse Nationale de Sécurité</i>, ("<b>CNSS</b>")).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>non-industry specific registrations / licences</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following general non-industry specific registration / licences may also be required:</li> </ul>
<i>DGI</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All taxpayers must register with the DGI following the company's constitution or commencement of activities in Mauritania.</li> <li>The DGI will issue a taxpayer identification number (<i>un numéro d'identification fiscale</i>).</li> </ul>
<i>CNSS</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every employer who employs one or more employees must register with the CNSS following commencement of operations.</li> </ul>
<b>industry-specific licences</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industry-specific licences may also be required.</li> </ul>
<b>incentives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incentives include those under the Investment Code available to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) investing between MRU5-million and MRU20-million;</li> <li>investors operating in export processing zones, who invest more than MRU50-million, recruit at least 50 employees in the export processing zone area, and allocate a minimum of 80% of their production to exportation; and</li> <li>investors in areas other than the capital Nouakchott who invest at least MRU50-million recruit at least 10 permanent employees in Mauritania and start a new industrial, agricultural, or manufacturing activity.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>exchange control regulation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mauritanian currency is the Ouguiya (MRU), which replaced the old Ouguiya (MRO) on 1 January 2018 at a rate of 10 to 1.</li> <li>Mauritania does not impose any exchange control restrictions.</li> <li>Offshore accounts must be declared to the central bank.</li> </ul>
<b>types of entities available for foreign investment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public company (or joint-stock company);</li> <li>limited liability company;</li> <li>joint venture company;</li> <li>public-private ventures; and</li> <li>registered branch of a foreign company.</li> </ul>

private limited liability company (SARL)	
<b>minimum number of shareholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A minimum of two shareholders is required and the maximum allowed is 50.</li> <li>The Commercial Code requires more than half of the shares to be held by Mauritanian nationals.</li> </ul>
<b>minimum share capital</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no minimum required share capital. In practice, the shareholders are free to determine the share capital, which must be divided into equal shares whose face value may not be less than MRO5 000.<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
<b>directors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A private company must have a minimum of one director.</li> </ul>
<b>company secretary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A private company is not required to appoint a company secretary.</li> </ul>
<b>auditor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A private company must appoint a statutory auditor who must be previously registered on a list established for this purpose.</li> </ul>
<b>registered address</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every company must have a registered office in Mauritania to which all communications and notices may be addressed, and which must constitute the address for service of legal proceedings on the company.</li> </ul>
<b>registration process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Companies are registered with the Registry of Commerce, and it takes approximately one week to complete registration once all the required documents have been submitted.</li> </ul>
tax	
<b>tax system</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mauritania has a source-based tax system, in terms of which both residents and non-residents are subject to tax on income earned from a source in Mauritania.</li> </ul>
<b>corporate residence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The General Tax Code does not define the concept of tax residence, but companies that have their legal seat or a permanent establishment in Mauritania are subject to tax in the country.</li> </ul>
<b>corporate tax rate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Companies with an annual turnover exceeding MRU5-million are subject to the normal real profit regime (<i>régime du bénéfice réel normal</i> ("BRN")), whereas companies with an annual turnover of up to MRU5-million are subject to the intermediate real profit regime (<i>régime du bénéfice réel intermédiaire</i> ("BRI")).</li> <li>Resident companies and permanent establishments of foreign companies subject to the BRN regime are subject to corporate income tax at the rate of 25%. A minimum tax of MRU100 000 applies.</li> <li>Special provisions apply to companies operating in the resale of telephone cards and audio-visual subscriptions, travel agency services, sales of</li> </ul>

	<p>second-hand goods, the transport of persons, goods or rental vehicles, and labour contractors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Companies subject to the simplified tax regime for commercial fishing (<i>Régime fiscal simplifié pour la pêche commerciale</i>) are subject to corporate income tax at the rate of 1% of the gross exported value for artisanal exporters with their own processing plants and 1.2% for artisans that do not have their own processing plants.</li> </ul>		
<b>capital gains tax</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capital gains arising from the disposal of business assets by resident companies are included in ordinary taxable income and subject to corporate income tax at the standard rate.</li> <li>Capital gains from the direct or indirect sale of securities and mining exploration permits are subject to withholding tax at the rate of 10%.</li> </ul>		
<b>withholding tax ("WHT") rates</b>	WHT rate		
	payment to	residents	non-residents*
	branch profits	N/A	10%
	dividends	10%	10%
	interest	10%	10%
		0% (interest on savings accounts held with the Saving Fund ( <i>la Caisse d'Epargne</i> ))	
	royalties	N/A	N/A
management, consulting, and technical service fees	N/A	25% (technical service fees) 15% (fees for technical services by non-residents operating in Mauritania for a period not exceeding six months)	
*The withholding tax rate may be reduced in terms of a relevant double tax agreement.			

<sup>1</sup> The former currency (MRO) and value, as indicated, has not been converted to the new currency (MRU) as the relevant legislation or legal document has not been formally amended and republished by the relevant authorities. In practice, transactions should be concluded in the new currency.

<b>double tax agreements ("DTAs")</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DTAs are in force with the Arab Maghreb Union (including Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia),<sup>2</sup> Algeria, France, Senegal, and the United Arab Emirates.</li> </ul>								
<b>losses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Losses may be carried forward for a period of five years.</li> <li>Deferred depreciation incurred in loss-making years may be carried forward indefinitely.</li> </ul>								
<b>transfer pricing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In terms of Mauritania's transfer pricing rules, transactions entered into between related parties must be entered into on an arm's length basis.</li> <li>Companies are deemed to be related when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>one holds directly or through an intermediary the majority of the capital of the other or in substance exercises decision-making power; or</li> <li>they are both under the control of the same company or the same person.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>								
<b>limitations on interest deductibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interest on shareholder loans are deductible where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the interest rate charged does not exceed the normal rate charged by the Central Bank of Mauritania plus two percentage points;</li> <li>the amount of all loans does not exceed three times the sum of the revenue reserves; and</li> <li>the total amount of interest for the year does not exceed 25% of taxable income.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>								
<b>employee taxes</b>	<p>The income tax rates applicable to resident individuals are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>monthly chargeable income (MRU)</th> <th>tax rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>up to 9 000</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 001 – 21 000</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>above 21 000</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	monthly chargeable income (MRU)	tax rate	up to 9 000	15%	9 001 – 21 000	25%	above 21 000	40%
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<b>social security contributions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both employers and employees must make monthly social security contributions to the CNSS.</li> <li>Contributions are calculated on total wages and salaries, capped at a monthly remuneration ceiling of MRU15 000.</li> <li>The total employer contribution rate is 20%, made up as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>old age, disability, survival: 9%;</li> <li>illness: 5% (the ceiling does not apply to this contribution);</li> <li>family allowance, including maternity allowance: 4%; and</li> <li>work accidents: 2%.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>								

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total employee contribution rate is 5%, made up as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>old age, disability, and survival: 1%; and</li> <li>illness: 4%.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>payroll taxes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A payroll tax applies to public and private salaries, wages, related allowances, and 40% of benefits in kind when their value exceeds 20% of the beneficiary's gross salary at the following rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>monthly taxable remuneration less than or equal to MRU9 000: 15%;</li> <li>monthly taxable remuneration greater than MRU9 000 and less than or equal to MRU21 000: 25%; and</li> <li>monthly taxable remuneration in excess of MRU21 000: 40%.</li> </ul> </li> <li>An apprenticeship tax (<i>taxe d'apprentissage</i>) is payable by any natural or legal person subject to the BNR regime at a rate of 0.6% of the total amount of salaries, wages and any compensation or remuneration, including benefits in kind.</li> </ul>
<b>stamp duty</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A registration duty (<i>droits d'enregistrement</i>) is levied on official documents at rates of between MRU200 and MRU1 000.</li> <li>A transfer duty at the rate of 3% is payable on the transfer of shares, bonds, and immovable property.</li> </ul>
<b>value added tax ("VAT")</b>	
<i>taxable supplies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VAT is levied on the supply of goods and services in Mauritania and on the importation of goods and services.</li> </ul>
<i>VAT rate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16%</li> </ul>
<i>registration threshold</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any person who independently carries on, on a regular or occasional basis, taxable transactions falling within the scope of VAT and has an annual business turnover exceeding MRU3-million, must register for VAT purposes.</li> </ul>
<i>reverse VAT on imported services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Services rendered by non-residents are not subject to VAT, provided that they are subject to withholding tax.</li> <li>Non-residents engaged in business activities in Mauritania must appoint a representative domiciled in Mauritania who will be subject to the same tax obligations as taxpayers carrying on their activities in Mauritania.</li> <li>Where an agent fails to pay the VAT due, the tax and any relevant fines may be recovered from the local recipient of the goods and services.</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Relations among member countries have deteriorated in recent years, but no official decision has yet been taken to break away from the union.



trade marks	
<b>international conventions, treaties, and arrangements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Madrid Protocol</li> <li>Nice Agreement</li> <li>Paris Convention</li> <li>Trade Mark Law Treaty</li> <li>World Intellectual Property Organization Convention</li> <li>World Trade Organization / Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) (all <i>Organisation Africaine de la Propriété Intellectuelle</i> ("OAPI") countries are members except Comoros and Equatorial Guinea)</li> </ul> <p><i>*Note</i></p> <p>Mauritania 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>
<b>classification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The International Classification of Goods and Services (Nice Classification) applies.</li> <li>A single application may cover any number of classes.</li> </ul>
<b>categories of trade marks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision is made for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>collective marks;</li> <li>ordinary trade marks (goods and service trade marks); and</li> <li>geographical indications.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>filing requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full particulars of the applicant;</li> <li>Power of Attorney, in French or English, simply signed (per application);</li> <li>electronic representation of the trade mark; and</li> <li>a certified copy of the priority document (if applicable), with a verified French or English translation.</li> </ul>

<b>procedure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>oppositions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opposition may be lodged within six months following the date of advertisement of the registration. No extensions are allowed.</li> </ul>
<b>duration and renewal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A trade mark registration is effective for an initial period of 10 years and, thereafter, renewable for further periods of 10 years.</li> </ul>

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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