

country profile	
government structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive: Since the 26 July 2023 coup d'état, the President of the National Council for Safeguarding of the Homeland (<i>Conseil National pour la Sauvegarde de la Patrie</i> ("CNSP")) is the head of state and the CNSP prime minister is the head of government. Prior to the coup, the president was directly elected by absolute majority popular vote, in two rounds if needed, for a five-year term and was eligible for a second term. • Legislative: The CNSP has suspended the constitution and the unicameral National Assembly of Niger. • Judicial: The CNSP has dissolved the judicial system and created the transitional state court to function as the highest administrative and judiciary authority during the promised transition to civilian rule. • Next presidential elections: Elections are due to be held in December 2025. However, the CNSP government has yet to set out an election timetable following the coup.
economic data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominal GDP (USD billions): 20.17 • GDP per capita (USD): 718.44 • Inflation rate (% change): 2.00 • Government revenue (% of GDP): 18.52 • Government gross debt (% of GDP): 42.20 <p><i>*Source: IMF (May 2024 estimates)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economy of Niger is largely driven by agriculture and some of the world's largest uranium deposits. • The main industries include uranium mining, petroleum, cement, brick, soap, textiles, food processing, chemicals, and slaughterhouses. • Niger's main export partners are the United Arab Emirates, France, China, Nigeria, and Mali. The main export commodities include gold, oil seeds, radioactive chemicals, refined petroleum, uranium, and thorium ore. • Niger's main import partners are China, France, Nigeria, Germany, and the United Arab Emirates. The main import commodities include weapons parts and accessories, rice, aircraft, tobacco, and iron pipes.
risk ratings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S&P Global Overall Country Risk (Q2 2024): 193/211 • Corruption Perceptions Index (2023): 125/180

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 77 • Group of Five for the Sahel (G5 Sahel) • International Monetary Fund • Islamic Development Bank • Lake Chad Basin Commission • Niger Basin Authority • Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States ("OACPS") • Organisation of Islamic Cooperation • Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa ("OHADA") • United Nations • West African Economic and Monetary Union ("WAEMU") (<i>Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine</i>, ("UEMOA")) • World Bank Group • World Customs Organization • Niger receives preferential treatment under the following agreements: http://ptadb.wto.org/Country.aspx?code=562
bilateral investment treaties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niger has bilateral investment treaties in force with Germany, Switzerland, and the United Arab Emirates. • Treaties have been signed with Algeria, Egypt, and Tunisia, 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 • 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 Niger is available at: https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/legislation/members/profile/NE?collection=treaties See the trade marks section below for further detail.
legal regime	
applicable legal regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Niger's legal system is based on the French civil law, Islamic law, and customary law.
dispute resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Investment Code, 2014 provides for the settlement of disputes through arbitration, subject to the specified conditions. It also offers the possibility for foreign nationals to seek remedy through the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes. 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.
land acquisition, planning and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreigners may directly own or invest in land in Niger, but the transaction must be authorised by the government. The 1993 Rural Code provides for the registration of customary land.
competition	
<i>merger control</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At a national level, the relevant competition legislation consists of the Niger Competition Law (Law No. 2019-56 dated 22 November 2019) (the "Competition Law"). The Competition Law, however, does not regulate merger control. In this regard it provides that mergers which are likely to create or strengthen a dominant position shall be notified at a regional level in accordance with the community competition provisions (i.e. the competition legislation applicable to WAEMU and/or ECOWAS where applicable). 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 Niger. 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 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 it any filing seeking negative clearance, individual exemption, or complaint that they may receive. In terms of the Niger Competition Law and the WAEMU Regulations, a "concentration" (i.e. a merger) is defined as (i) a merger between two or

	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 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). Niger is also a member of two other 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 Niger should thus be conducted with this regional competition body in mind.
<i>prohibited practices</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Niger Competition Law prohibits anticompetitive practices, including: (i) restricting access to the market; (ii) price fixing; (iii) dividing markets or sources of supply; (iv) tying; (v) minimum resale price maintenance; and (vi) discriminatory/unfair prices and conditions of sale. The Competition Law also prohibits abuse of a dominant position or a position of economic dependence. The Competition Law states that anticompetitive agreements and abuses of dominance are sanctioned according to the WAEMU Regulations. This notwithstanding, cartels are automatically void in Niger and resale price maintenance is subject to a fine ranging from F.CFA5 000 to F.CFA5-million and to an imprisonment for a period of between six days and six 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

	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 in the form of a fine, 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 Niger should be conducted with this regional competition body in mind.
employment	
<i>immigration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expatriates working in Niger must possess valid work permits. There is no restriction on the number of foreign employees that a company may employ. It is a requirement that an expatriate be understudied by a local employee unless an exception is expressly granted by the Minister.
<i>local employment vs secondment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of Niger's immigration legislation, employment by a local entity is 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. Due to their imprecise terms, some contracts such as seasonal contracts, daily contracts and temporary or occasional contracts are also included in the meaning of fixed-term contracts.
<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 permissible in Niger. Non-competition clauses are defined by the Labour Code and the Collective Agreement, respectively. The latter expressly prohibits an employee from carrying out any professional activity that competes with his or her employers' undertakings or interferes with the proper performance of the agreed services.

foreign investment regime	
investment regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Investment Code governs foreign investment in Niger. 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 provisions contrary to national legislation. The Company House (<i>Maison de l'Entreprise</i>), within the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Niger (<i>Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Niger</i>, CCIN), has been established as a one-stop shop for business registration to simplify the procedures required to start a business and centralise registration processes.
registration / licensing requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies must file company registration documents with the Commercial Registry (<i>Registre du Commerce et du Crédit Mobilier</i> ("RCCM")) at the Company House. At the Company House, companies can register for taxes to obtain a tax identification number (<i>Numero d'Identification Fiscale</i> ("NIF")) and register with the National Social Security Fund (<i>Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale</i> ("CNSS")) and the National Agency for the Promotion of Employment (<i>Agence Nationale pour la Promotion de l'Emploi</i> ("ANPE")).
non-industry specific registrations / licences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following general non-industry specific registration/licences may also be required:
<i>Directorate General for Taxes (Direction Générale des Impôts ("DGI"))</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All taxpayers must register with the DGI at the Company House and obtain a NIF.
<i>National Social Security Fund (Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale ("CNSS"))</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every employer must register with the CNSS at the Company House for purposes of paying monthly employees' social security contributions.
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 Investment Code, which provides for a promotional regime (<i>régime promotionnel</i>), conventional regime (<i>régime conventionnel</i>) and free zones and free points regime



	<p>(<i>régime des zones franches et des points francs</i>) available to specified industries;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> benefits under the Petroleum Code, including exemption from certain taxes; benefits under the Mining Code, including exemption from customs duties on importation and certain other taxes; benefits granted to public-private ventures (<i>Partenariat Public Privé</i>, PPPs); a 50% reduction in income tax available to transport companies extending and modernising their fleets; and a tax reduction available to small businesses that opt to join the Approved Management Centre (<i>Centre Agréé de Gestion</i>) as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% on the amount of business income tax; and 50% on the amount of business licence duty.
exchange control regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Niger 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 Niger.
types of entities available for foreign investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The forms of doing business available in Niger 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 anonyme</i> ("SA")); simplified public limited 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>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: there is no minimum required share capital. In practice, the registered share capital and the face value of the shares are set freely by the shareholders in the Articles of Association; 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 Niger 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 Niger.
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"> Shelf companies are not available in Niger.
registration process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies are registered with the RCCM at the Company House, 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"> Niger 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 Niger.
corporate residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concept of residence is not specifically defined by the General Tax Code. In practice all companies incorporated in or having their management seat in Niger are deemed to be tax residents.
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%. Companies subject to tax on the basis of actual profits (<i>régime réel</i>) are also subject to a minimum lump-sum tax (<i>impôt minimum forfaitaire</i>, ("IMF")) which is levied at the rate of 1% for industrial companies, 1.5% for other companies and 3% on the gross margin for companies for which IMF is calculated on the gross margin (as determined from time to time by specific regulations).
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. However, specific final taxes apply on capital gains from the disposal of shares and equities, bonds, and real estate at the following rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7% on gains from shares and other equities; and 5% on gains from bonds and the transfer or expropriation of real estate.

withholding tax ("WHT") rates	WHT rate		
	payment to	residents	non-residents*
branch profits	N/A	N/A	N/A
dividends		10% 7% (companies listed within WAEMU) 0% (dividends distributed by open-ended investment companies (<i>société d'investissement à capital variable</i> , SICAV) and close-ended investment companies (<i>société d'investissement à capital fixe</i> , SICAF))	10% 7% (companies listed within WAEMU) 0% (dividends distributed by open-ended investment companies (<i>société d'investissement à capital variable</i> , SICAV) and close-ended investment companies (<i>société d'investissement à capital fixe</i> , SICAF))
interest		15% 6% (bonds in general) 3% (public entity bonds with a maturity period of between five and 10 years) 0% (public entity bonds with a maturity period exceeding 10 years) 10% (interest, arrears and other income from deposit and other bank accounts) 20% (debt claims, current accounts, and other financial instruments)	15% 6% (bonds in general) 3% (public entity bonds with a maturity period of between five and 10 years) 0% (public entity bonds with a maturity period exceeding 10 years) 10% (interest, arrears and other income from deposit and other bank accounts) 20% (debt claims, current accounts, and other financial instruments)
royalties	N/A		16%
management, consulting, and technical service fees	N/A		16%

*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, WAEMU member states (including Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Senegal, and Togo), and the United Arab Emirates. 																				
losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Losses may be carried forward for a period of three years. Deferred depreciation may be carried forward indefinitely. 																				
transfer pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of Niger's transfer pricing regulations, transactions between related parties or persons in a dependent relationship are subject to the arm's length principle. The tax authorities have the right to adjust taxable income to reflect the arm's length price if a transaction between related parties differs from what would have been agreed between unrelated parties, and thereby leads to a reduction in taxable income or the transfer of the tax liability to a tax-exempt party or a person in a low-tax jurisdiction. A "dependent relationship" between two companies, or between an entity and a group of companies exists when at least one of these entities is established abroad and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one company holds directly, or through an intermediary, the majority of the capital; or two companies which are controlled (i.e. the majority of the capital is held) by the same third entity. 																				
limitations on interest deductibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest paid on related company loans is deductible only if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the amount of the loan does not exceed twice the amount of equity; the interest rate on such related company loans does not exceed the BCEAO interest rate plus 3%; and the amount of deductible interest does not exceed 15% of the gross operating profit. 																				
employee taxes	<p>The income tax rates applicable to resident individuals are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>monthly chargeable income (F.CFA)</th> <th>tax rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>up to 25 000</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25 001 – 50 000</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50 001 – 100 000</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100 001 – 150 000</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>150 001 – 300 000</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>300 001 – 400 000</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>400 001 – 700 000</td> <td>32%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>700 001 – 1 000 000</td> <td>34%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>over 1 000 000</td> <td>35%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	monthly chargeable income (F.CFA)	tax rate	up to 25 000	1%	25 001 – 50 000	2%	50 001 – 100 000	6%	100 001 – 150 000	13%	150 001 – 300 000	25%	300 001 – 400 000	30%	400 001 – 700 000	32%	700 001 – 1 000 000	34%	over 1 000 000	35%
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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 CNSS. 																				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The employer contribution is calculated on all wages, including indemnities, bonuses, gratuities, commissions, and other benefits in kind with a monthly ceiling of F.CFA500 000 at the following rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> family allowance: 4.9%; work injury: 1.75%; and pension: 9.75%. The employee contribution is calculated on the same basis at the rate of 5.25% in respect of old age, disability, and survivor benefits.
payroll taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employers are required to make a 1% social contribution for unemployment public insurance to the ANPE, calculated on the gross salary with a monthly ceiling of F.CFA500 000. An apprenticeship tax (<i>taxe d'apprentissage</i>) is payable by companies subject to business income tax in Niger at the rate of 3% on payments made to local employees and 5% on payments made to expatriate employees.
stamp duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stamp duty is levied on a number of both civil and judicial documents at fixed or variable rates ranging from F.CFA200 to F.CFA10 000 or 0.5% to 3%, respectively. The transfer of shares and other transferable securities is subject to registration duty (<i>droits d'enregistrement</i>) at a fixed amount of F.CFA6 000. Registration duty (<i>droits d'enregistrement</i>) on the sale of immovable property is levied at the rate of 3%.
value added tax ("VAT")	
<i>taxable supplies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VAT is levied on transactions involving artisanal, commercial, or industrial activities, including the supply of goods and services in Niger and on the importation of goods and services.
<i>VAT rate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19% 10% on local land transport and hotels 5% on the importation of domestic sale of sugar, cooking oil, animal feed, processed milk, flour, and computer equipment
<i>registration threshold</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any persons who produce goods, engage in commercial activities, or render services of any kind must register for VAT purposes.
<i>reverse VAT on imported services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-resident companies making taxable supplies in Niger are subject to VAT on the same basis as residents. Non-residents must appoint a tax representative in Niger who is liable for the declaration and the payment of tax. If a tax representative is not appointed, resident companies are required to account for output VAT in respect of imported services rendered by non-resident companies.



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</i> ("OAPI") countries are members except Comoros and Equatorial Guinea) <p><i>*Note</i></p> <p>Niger 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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