

doing business in Togo



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 five-year term, with no term limits. The prime minister is appointed by the president. Cabinet is appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister. • Legislative: Togo has a unicameral National Assembly. • Judicial: The highest courts are the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court. The subordinate courts are the Court of Assizes (sessions court), Appeal Court, tribunals of first instance (divided into civil, commercial, and correctional chambers), Court of State Security and military tribunals. • Next presidential elections: February 2025. 										
economic data	<table> <tr> <td>• Nominal GDP (USD billions):</td> <td>7.60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• GDP per capita (USD):</td> <td>847.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Inflation rate (% change):</td> <td>2.07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Government revenue (% of GDP):</td> <td>24.06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Government gross debt (% of GDP):</td> <td>65.57</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>*Source: IMF (November 2023 estimates)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economy depends heavily on agriculture, which contributes more than 40% of GDP and employs nearly two-thirds of the workforce. Cultivable land makes up 60% of the total Togolese territory. • Togo is among the world's largest producers of phosphate and has been developing its carbonate phosphate reserves. The main industries include phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, and beverages. • Togo's main export partners are India, Benin, Burkina Faso, France, and Morocco. The main export commodities include refined petroleum, crude petroleum, electricity, calcium phosphates, and cotton. • Togo's main import partners are China, South Korea, India, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the United States. The main import commodities include refined petroleum, motorcycles, crude petroleum, rice, and broadcasting equipment. 	• Nominal GDP (USD billions):	7.60	• GDP per capita (USD):	847.90	• Inflation rate (% change):	2.07	• Government revenue (% of GDP):	24.06	• Government gross debt (% of GDP):	65.57
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risk ratings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S&P Global Overall Country Risk (Q4 2023): 142/211 • Corruption Perceptions Index (2022): 130/180 										

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 (<i>Banque Centrale des Etats d'Afrique de l'Ouest</i>, ("BCEAO")) • Commonwealth • Community of Sahel-Saharan States • Economic Community of West African States ("ECOWAS") • Group 77 • International Monetary Fund • International Organisation of the French-speaking World (<i>Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie</i>) • Islamic Development Bank • Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States ("OACPS") • Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa ("OHADA") • Organisation of Islamic Cooperation • United Nations • West African Economic and Monetary Union ("WAEMU") (<i>Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine</i> ("UEMOA")) • World Bank Group • World Customs Organization • Togo receives preferential treatment under the agreements listed here: http://ptadb.wto.org/Country.aspx?code=768
bilateral investment treaties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Togo has bilateral investment treaties in force with Tunisia, Germany, and Switzerland. • Treaties have been signed with the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union and Qatar, but these have not yet entered into force.
investment-related agreements / institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Growth and Opportunity Act • Cotonou Agreement (may be succeeded by the European Union and OACPS Partnership Agreement) • Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency • World Trade Organization
dispute resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Togo is available at: https://wipo.int/en/legislation/members/profile/TG?collection=treaties • See the trade marks section below for further detail.



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legal regime	
applicable legal regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Togo's legal system is based on French civil law.
dispute resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Investment Code (Law No. 2019-005 of 17 June 2019) allows a number of avenues for the resolution of disputes involving foreigners. 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"> Foreign companies or individuals can acquire land in Togo after prior approval from public authorities. State-owned land may be acquired by companies on long-term leases. However, only Togolese citizens, French citizens, and foreign governments are legally allowed to acquire real property.
competition	
<i>merger control</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Competition Law No. 99-011 of 28 December 1999 and its implementing Decree No. 2001-209/PR of 16 December 2001 (the "Competition Law") regulate competition law in Togo. Togo is a member of WAEMU and is also subject to the competition rules and regulations of WAEMU. According to Directive 02/2002/CM/UEMOA, WAEMU and the national authority are responsible for monitoring different aspects of competition law in Togo. The Competition Law does not contain any provision with regards to merger control. Merger control in Togo is therefore dealt with at regional level. Under the WAEMU merger control regime, a "concentration" is defined as (i) a merger between two or more previously independent undertakings; or (ii) the acquisition by one or more persons already controlling at least one undertaking, or by one or more undertakings, whether by purchase of securities or assets, by contracts or by any other means of direct or indirect control of the whole or parts of one or more undertakings; or (iii) the creation of a joint venture performing on a lasting basis all the functions of an autonomous economic undertaking. The WAEMU merger control regime is a voluntary merger notification regime. Merging parties can implement a proposed transaction without prior approval (at their own risk). Parties may seek advance clearance for a transaction and may file to obtain a "negative clearance" or an individual exemption. Mergers are analysed in light of the provisions applicable to abuses of dominance. Merger transactions will be regarded as an abuse of a dominant position where they create or reinforce a dominant position leading to a significant impediment to or distortion of competition in the market. There is no provision for merger filing fees, but parties may be liable for an administrative fee for voluntary merger notifications.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). Togo is also a member of two regional competition bodies, ECOWAS and OHADA. OHADA does not yet have an operational regulator and it is understood that its merger control regime is not yet functional. ECOWAS has an operational merger control regime. Merger activities in Togo should thus be conducted with this regional competition body in mind.
<i>prohibited practices</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Competition Law prohibits horizontal and vertical agreements between undertakings; decisions by associations of undertakings; and decisions by undertakings or concerted practices by undertakings which have as their object or effect the prevention, distortion or lessening of competition in trade in any goods or services in Togo, or a part of Togo. These practices are exempted if they are the result of a legislative text or regulation, after consultation of the National Competition Commission. Resale price maintenance, resale below cost and discriminatory practices are prohibited by the Competition Law. The Competition Law prohibits abuses of dominance and the exploitation of a situation of economic dependence in which a company's customer or supplier finds itself with regard to that company. A firm that engages in a restrictive horizontal or vertical agreement or abuses its dominant position (or who exploits a situation of economic dependence of one of its clients or suppliers) commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term ranging from two months to two years and/or to a fine ranging from F.CFA2-million to F.CFA10-million. Resale price maintenance, resale below cost and discriminatory practices are subject to a fine ranging from F.CFA500 000 to F.CFA5-million and/or to imprisonment ranging from six days to six months. Pursuant to Directive 02/2002/CM/UEMOA, the WAEMU Commission has exclusive jurisdiction to investigate and sanction anticompetitive practices including abuses of dominance. Member states are only competent to assist the WAEMU 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 Commission. In terms of the WAEMU Regulations, horizontal and vertical agreements, decisions, and concerted practices between undertakings which have as their object or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition are prohibited, unless they are exempt. The WAEMU Regulations prohibit cartel conduct (such as price fixing and market division) and abuses of dominance. Such practices are subject to a fine ranging from F.CFA500 000 and F.CFA100-million, which can be increased to the



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	<p>equivalent of 10% of the annual turnover or assets of the infringing companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OHADA does not regulate prohibited practices. ECOWAS regulates anticompetitive practices. Activities in Togo should thus be conducted with this regional competition body in mind.
employment	
<i>immigration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign employees working in Togo require a valid Togolese work permit. Visas are compulsory for all foreign nationals travelling to Togo, except nationals from ECOWAS, Romania, South Africa, and diplomatic and service passport holders issued by China and Morocco. There is no limit on the number of work permits that one may possess. Expatriates are not required to be understudied by local employees.
<i>local employment vs secondment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondments are permissible in Togo. In terms of the Labour Code, 2021, employees seconded to Togo must be employed by a local company.
<i>fixed-term contracts and temporary employment services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed-term contracts are allowed in Togo in terms of its employment legislation but are limited to four successive years. The use of labour brokers is permitted and is common practice in Togo. Labour brokers must be registered with the Labour Department.
<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"> According to the Labour Code, a restraint of trade is allowed only if it relates to an activity likely to compete with that of the employer. It is not allowed to exceed one year and shall apply only within a radius of 10 kilometres around the location of the employment. Restraint of trade agreements are also restricted by the Competition Law.
foreign investment regime	
investment regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Investment Code, 2019, governs foreign investments in Togo. Some industries such as banking, financial and telecommunications services are subject to prior accreditation and certain regulations of WAEMU also apply. The Investment Promotion and Free Zone Agency (<i>Agence de la Promotion des Investissements et de la Zone Franche</i>) is responsible for promoting investment in Togo and eligibility of companies for the benefits granted under the Investment Code.
registration / licensing requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Business Formalities Centre (<i>Centre de Formalités des Entreprises du Togo</i> ("CFE")) is the official agency acting as a one-stop shop where all the formalities for incorporating, modifying, and dissolving companies are carried out. Companies must register with the following agencies through the CFE, which issues a single card:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Registre du Commerce et du Crédit Mobilier</i> ("RCCM"), commercial registry, to obtain the company registration (RCCM) number and certificate; <i>l'Office Togolais des Recettes</i> (OTR), the Togo Revenue Office, to obtain the Tax Identification Number (TIN) and for payment of the royalties and stamps; and <i>Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale</i> ("CNSS"), the National Social Security Fund, to obtain a CNSS number.
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"> various incentives under the Investment Code, which apply to enterprises investing at least F.CFA50-million in designated investment zones in the agricultural, industrial, trade, handicraft-making, or supply of services industries where the majority of permanent job positions are held by Togolese nationals; tax incentives under the General Tax Code available to companies investing at least F.CFA10-million in the creation or development of industrial, agricultural or forestry establishments, the production of renewable energy or the subscription of shares or bonds issued in Togo; a five-year tax exemption from customs duties, VAT, and advance payments of corporate income tax on the importation of certain new equipment and materials dedicated to business operations; incentives available to multi-national enterprises with international or regional management hubs in Togo; a free-zone regime available to approved enterprises processing for export, including a five-year corporate income tax exemption and subsequent reduced income tax rates; and various exemptions granted under an exceptional tax regime for restructuring transactions by enterprises going through financial difficulties.
exchange control regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Togo 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. Certain specific operations are subject to the prior approval of local foreign exchange authorities.



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types of entities available for foreign investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The forms of doing business available in Togo 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 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>société de fait</i>); economic interest grouping (<i>groupement d'intérêt économique</i>, GIE); registered branch of a foreign company; and representation or liaison offices.
private limited liability company	
minimum number of shareholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SARL SA SAS: A minimum of one shareholder is required. In principle, local shareholders are not required, but may be required in certain specified sectors such as mining, oil and gas.
minimum share capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following minimum share capital requirements apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SARL: in term of Togolese law, freely determined by the shareholders; SA: F.CFA10-million; and SAS: no minimum required share capital.
directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SARL: must have at least one managing director (<i>gérant</i>). It is recommended that someone who is either based in or regularly travels to Togo 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 Togo.
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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Togo 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 Togo.
registration process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies are registered with the CFE, 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"> Togo 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 Togo.
corporate residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The General Tax Code does not define residence, but companies incorporated, or having their place of effective management or a digital presence through electronic platforms in Togo, are deemed resident and operating in Togo.
corporate tax rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resident companies and permanent establishments of foreign companies are taxed at a rate of 27%. A minimum lump-sum tax (<i>minimum forfaitaire de perception</i>) at the rate of 1% of turnover (excluding VAT) is payable by all companies subject to corporate income tax. An exemption is available to <i>inter alia</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> new companies during their first fiscal year; and legal entities benefitting from special treatment under the Investment Code. The minimum tax should not be less than F.CFA20 000 for companies with an annual turnover exceeding F.CFA60-million.
capital gains tax ("CGT")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital gains are generally included in ordinary taxable income and are subject to corporate income tax at the standard rate. Generally, only 50% of the taxable amount is included in taxable income. A final withholding tax at the rate of 15% applies to capital gains derived from a direct or indirect transfer of shares in mining companies and mining titles of a resident company.

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withholding tax (“WHT”) rates	WHT rate	
	payment to	residents
branch profits	N/A	13%
dividends	13%	13%
	7% (companies listed on a WAEMU stock exchange)	7% (companies listed on a WAEMU stock exchange)
	0% (if participation exemption applies)	
interest	0% (government bonds with maturity exceeding 10 years)	0% (government bonds with maturity exceeding 10 years)
	3% (government bonds with maturity of between five and 10 years)	3% (government bonds with maturity of between five and 10 years)
	6% (other bonds and any other interest)	6% (other bonds and other interest)
royalties	N/A	20%
management, consulting, and technical service fees	10% (unregistered taxpayers)	20%
	5% (registered taxpayers)	

* The withholding tax rate may be reduced in terms of a relevant double tax agreement.

double tax agreements (“DTAs”)

- DTAs are in force with France and WAEMU member states (including Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, and Senegal).

losses

- Ordinary losses incurred during a fiscal year are considered deductible expenses of the following fiscal year up to 50% of the net profits of that year.
- Remaining losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

transfer pricing

- In terms of Togo’s transfer pricing rules, transactions between Togolese companies and non-resident related parties must be entered into on an arm’s length basis.
- Entities are considered related parties when:
 - an enterprise participates directly or indirectly in the management, control, or capital of the other enterprise; or
 - the same person participates directly or indirectly in the management, control, or capital of an enterprise.
- A person is deemed to be participating directly or indirectly in the management, control, or capital of an enterprise if:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> he/she holds directly or indirectly more than 50% of the share capital of the enterprise; or he/she has the capacity to influence the commercial decisions of the enterprise. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The arm’s length principle also applies to unrelated parties if a transaction between them involves a foreign person established in a jurisdiction with a preferential tax regime or a non-cooperative jurisdiction. 																		
limitations on interest deductibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no specific thin capitalisation rules applicable in Togo. Interest paid by a company to its shareholders and to third parties is deductible if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the interest rate does not exceed the BCEAO rate increased by three percentage points; the share capital is fully paid up; and the interest-bearing loans do not exceed 30% of earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, and amortisation (EBITDA). 																		
employee taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The income tax rates applicable to resident individuals are: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>chargeable income (F.CFA)</th> <th>tax rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>up to 900 000</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>900 001 – 3 000 000</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 000 001 – 6 000 000</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 000 001 – 9 000 000</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 000 001 – 12 000 000</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12 000 001 – 15 000 000</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15 000 001 – 20 000 000</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>over 20 000 000</td> <td>35%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	chargeable income (F.CFA)	tax rate	up to 900 000	0%	900 001 – 3 000 000	3%	3 000 001 – 6 000 000	10%	6 000 001 – 9 000 000	15%	9 000 001 – 12 000 000	20%	12 000 001 – 15 000 000	25%	15 000 001 – 20 000 000	30%	over 20 000 000	35%
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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 CNSS. The employer contribution rate is calculated on gross salaries and wages, including fringe benefits (without a ceiling), at the following rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> family allowance: 3%; work injury: 2%; and retirement: 12.5%. The employee contribution rate is 4%. 																		
payroll taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no payroll tax in Togo. 																		
stamp duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stamp duty is levied on a variety of documents on either a fixed or proportional basis (ranging between 0.3% and 0.1% of the act value), depending on the nature of the deed. The transfer of shares in joint-stock companies and limited liability companies is subject to a fixed registration duty of F.CFA5 000. 																		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer duty on the transfer of immovable property situated in Togo is levied at the rate of 9% (including a 2% registration duty, 2% additional procedural tax and 1% local council tax) as well as a real estate levy (<i>droit de la conservation fonciere</i>) at a rate of between 0.6% and 1.5%.
value added tax ("VAT")	
<i>taxable supplies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VAT is levied on the supply of goods and services in Togo and on the importation of goods and services. Goods and services sold via e-commerce platforms in Togo are also subject to VAT.
<i>VAT rate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18%
<i>registration threshold</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All individuals or legal entities who habitually or occasionally carry out VATable transactions are subject to VAT and must register for VAT. The annual registration threshold is F.CFA60-million, but persons carrying on professional activities are subject to VAT irrespective of turnover.
<i>reverse VAT on imported services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-residents making taxable supplies in Togo must appoint a fiscal representative who is liable for the declaration and payment of VAT on their behalf. If no fiscal representative is appointed, resident companies are required to account for output VAT in respect of services rendered by non-resident companies through a reverse-charge mechanism. Such VAT is available as an input credit with the services are used in 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</i> ("OAPI") countries are members except Comoros and Equatorial Guinea) <p><i>*Note</i></p> <p>Togo 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,</p>

	Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Republic of the Congo, Senegal, and Togo.
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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