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KENYA





SECTION 1: COUNTRY OVERVIEW

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Capital:	Nairobi
Population:	56.4 million (2024)
Currency of government (official) fees:	USD (Foreigners) and Kenyan Shilling
Language for filing IP applications:	English
GDP per capita:	. 108.038 billion USD (World Bank, 2023)
Human Development Index:	1.98 (IMF, 2024)
Main exports:	Black tea, Fresh cut flowers and buds, Petroleum oils, Coffee, Titanium ores and concentrates.
Main imports:	Petroleum oils, spelt, common wheat and meslin, crude palm oil, other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, flat rolled products.

1.2 INTERNATIONAL IP AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS

Kenya is a contracting state to the following international legal instruments:

- Beijing Treaty on Audio-visual Performances
- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works
- Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms
- Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs
- Madrid Protocol for International Registration of Trade Marks
- Marrakesh VIP Treaty
- Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol





- Patent Cooperation Treaty
- Patent Law Treaty
- Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks
- Trademark Law Treaty
- TRIPS¹ Agreement
- UPOV Convention
- WIPO Copyright Treaty
- IPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty
- Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

Most of Kenya's IP laws are TRIPS-compliant, although the level of implementation may be different from that of other countries. This may impact the effectiveness of some IP enforcement issues.

Kenya is not a member of the Nice Agreement². However, its trade mark classification system is based on the Nice Classification system.

1.3 REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

Kenya is a member of the following regional agreements:

- **AfCFTA** (the African Continental Free Trade Area) The Agreement contains a Protocol on IP rights which aims for effective protection and promotion of IP rights in Africa and may therefore have legal implications for Kenya when it comes into legal force.
- **COMESA** (The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa) COMESA has no regional IP agreements, protocols, or IP registration systems in place. It has the COMESA Policy on Intellectual Property Rights. The purpose of the Policy is to promote the use of intellectual property rights by COMESA member states so that they can shift from resource-based economies to knowledge-based and innovation-driven economies.
- The **EAC Treaty** – (the East African Community Treaty)

This Treaty has an EAC Regional Intellectual Property Policy which aims to encourage technical innovation, promote the industrial and commercial use of technical inventions and innovations, and to contribute to the

¹ Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights the World Trade Organization (WTO).

² Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks





social, economic, industrial, and technological development of the East African Community.

- **Lusaka Agreement** on the creation of the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO)

Kenya is an ARIPO Member State and a signatory to the Lusaka Agreement, The Agreement was adopted by a Diplomatic Conference held in Lusaka, Zambia, on December 9, 1976. ARIPO was established mainly to pool the resources of its Member States in IP matters to avoid duplication of financial and human resources. It aims to achieve this by facilitating a voluntary centralised system for filing, registering and maintaining IP rights across its Member States, thus simplifying these processes in multiple countries. The Lusaka Agreement also serves as the foundational legal document for ARIPO, outlining its objectives, structure, and operational guidelines.

The Lusaka Agreement allows its Member States the flexibility to select which of its IP Protocols to join without compelling them to join all of them. Kenya is a signatory to the Harare Protocol on Patents. However, it has not joined the Banjul Protocol on Marks and is therefore not a member of the ARIPO trade mark system.

Kenya is a member of the Harare Protocol which provides for the grant of patents and registration of utility models and designs through ARIPO.

Although Kenya is an ARIPO Member State, trade mark and new plant varieties' protection for this country cannot be registered through ARIPO because Kenya is not a member of the Banjul and Arusha Protocols governing the regional registration of these IP rights.

1.4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF IP PROTECTION AVAILABLE IN KENYA

The following IP protection is available in Kenya:

- 1) trade marks: national and international (Madrid);
- 2) patents: national and regional (ARIPO);
- 3) utility models: national and regional (ARIPO);
- 4) industrial designs: national and regional (ARIPO);
- 5) Plant Breeder's Rights (also known as plant varieties protection) : national;
- 6) copyright and related rights: national; and
- 7) Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Expression: national.





1.5 IP REGISTRATION ROUTES

IP protection in Kenya can be secured at three levels: national, regional, and international.

National

The IP rights mentioned above as registrable nationally can be protected directly in Kenya through the [Kenya Industrial Property Institute](#) (KIPI).

Regional

Patents, utility models and industrial designs providing protection in Kenya can be granted and registered through the ARIPO regional system under the Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs.

International

Kenya is a contracting party to the Madrid Protocol and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). It is therefore possible to register international trade marks designating Kenya through the Madrid System and to file international patent applications using the PCT system. Here you can find more information about the is available at: <https://www.wipo.int/madrid/en>.

Choosing a suitable registration route: trade marks, patents, utility models and industrial designs A national route is suitable when trade mark protection is required in Kenya only.

A regional route through ARIPO is suitable when multi-country protection of patents, Utility model, and industrial designs is required.

An international route is advisable for trade mark protection only, when protection is required in more countries beyond Kenya.

Useful information:

Professional representation

Foreign applicants whose principal place of business is outside Kenya must appoint a local agent. (For local applicants this is optional.) KIPI accepts signed powers of attorney without any need for notarisation. However, you should check with your IP service provider in Kenya whether hard copies are necessary or scanned copies sent by email are acceptable.





A list of ARIPO representatives (by country) is available at: <https://www.aripo.org/ip-agents/>.

Trade marks

- Kenya law has been amended to recognise Madrid trade marks which, as a result, is given the same legal protection as national-route trade marks.
- Kenya is not a signatory to the Nice Agreement but uses the Nice Classification. Classifications based on the latest edition of Nice at the time of filing of an application are accepted.

SECTION 2: OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL IP ENFORCEMENT

Kenya is a signatory of the WTO's TRIPS Agreement, and its laws are substantially TRIPS-compliant in providing a legal framework for protecting and enforcing IP rights.

Kenya's Constitution establishes protection and enforcement of Kenyans' IP rights. KIPi is responsible for the enforcement and protection of IP in Kenya.

The Copyright Act of Kenya provides for both civil and criminal remedies against copyright infringers. Copyright right owners can institute civil infringement action and if successful can be awarded relief by way of damages, injunction, account for profit, delivery up of infringing articles, etc. The provision allows individuals whose rights have been violated by content accessible through an Internet Service Provider (ISP) to request the removal of that content. They can do this by issuing a "takedown notice" to the ISP, for the infringing material to be removed as provided for in the Act.

Copyright infringers are also liable to criminal penalties. The law provides that a copyright infringer shall be liable to a fine in the case of first conviction, of five times the value of the legitimate work or 1000 shillings for each infringing copy whichever is higher or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years or both.

In any other case the criminal shall be liable to a fine of ten times the value of the legitimate work or 2000 shillings for each infringing copy whichever is higher or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twenty years or to both.

In recent years in collaboration with Kenya Police Force, Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO) has increased anti-piracy campaigns to curb copyright infringement. The Kenya Police Force has also worked with the Anti-counterfeiting Agency who through the Anti-Counterfeit Act (2008) enforce counterfeiting goods, trade marks, and illegal goods into and out of Kenya. A complaint against anyone engaged in counterfeiting may be





lodged with the Executive Director of the Anti-counterfeiting Agency by the owner of the intellectual property, successor in title or license. For copyright, the complaint should be emailed to info@copyright.go.ke.

Under Kenyan criminal law, trade mark counterfeiting is punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and/or an unspecified fine.

KIPI engages constantly with other stakeholders who have a role to play in combating IP infringements. These include the Interpol in Kenya which works closely with the Kenya Police Force to conduct raids of counterfeit goods which pose serious risk to public health in Kenya.

The Kenyan Revenue Authority Customs & Border Control Department as the authority responsible for monitoring IP infringements Kenya's borders also plays a crucial role. The Commissioner of Customs and Excise is granted powers to seize and detain suspected counterfeited goods. Kenyan customs officers can be designated as inspectors of counterfeit goods by the Anti-counterfeiting Authority in Kenya, and they shall have full police powers in the exercise of their duties.

Kenyan IP enforcement authorities, including the Anti-Counterfeiting Authority (ACA), have recognised that despite having specific anti-counterfeiting legislation and a dedicated body, they are still struggling to combat counterfeit goods effectively. To address this issue, they have introduced an Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) recordation system through an amendment to the Kenyan Anti-Counterfeiting Act No. 13 of 2008. This system aims to help the ACA more easily identify, intercept, and destroy counterfeit goods at the country's borders. It requires companies wishing to import goods into Kenya to record their trade marks, patents, and industrial designs, making it illegal to import goods without such recordation. Interested applicants can learn more about this development [here](#).

The ACA's system was implemented as a mandatory recordation system, resulting in a considerable number of stakeholders requesting that it be made voluntary to improve its efficiencies and avoid becoming a barrier of trade. Efforts to address this issue are ongoing.

The legal profession also plays an active role in IP enforcement. Public prosecutors (i.e. lawyers appointed by the government through the office of the Attorney General) handle IP counterfeiting cases as provided under criminal law.

Right holders can approach the civil courts to obtain Anton Pillar (search and seizure) orders, civil damages and temporary relief orders in counterfeit cases.





However, despite KIPI and State efforts to curb IP infringement, rights holders must play a significant role in policing the use of their IP in Kenya. They must constantly check that the industrial and commercial markets in which they sell their goods or services take appropriate action against the infringement of their IP rights by competitors, retailers, or street vendors. Kenyan IP Laws entitles IPR rights holders to take civil action against infringers to recover their lost revenue and/or to have the infringing products destroyed.

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SECTION 3: TYPES OF AVAILABLE IP PROTECTION

3.1 TRADE MARKS

National, and international trade marks can be registered in Kenya as explained below.

Benefits of registering a trade mark

- A registered trade mark gives the owner exclusive rights to use it to market their products and services; it gives the owner protection against others using the same mark or a similar mark without authorisation.
- In the long run, a well-maintained trade mark can build the owner's brand and become an asset to their organisation. This can enable them to expand their business by licensing it to others, franchising or obtaining finance.

3.1.1 Who can register a trade mark?

A natural person, a company or any other entity can apply to register a trade mark.

However, a person who does not have their place of business in Kenya needs a professional representative.

3.1.2 What are the registration requirements?

A trade mark application must contain the following:

- an application letter containing the full name, nationality, and address of the





applicant, or the full name (as on the Certificate of Incorporation) and physical address of the company;

- a completed Form TM2.
- Seven (7) prints of the mark;
- List of goods and/ or services to be covered;
- priority document (if applicable; certified copy); and
- A Power of Attorney. (Simply signed). No legalisation or notarisation is required.

3.1.3 What qualifies for registration?

To qualify for registration in Kenya, trade mark must be capable of distinguishing particular goods or services of one undertaking from those of other undertakings. It can be an invented word or words, a signature, or a symbol or sign.

3.1.4 What cannot be registered?

A trade mark cannot be registered if:

- It is not distinctive;
- Is likely to deceive or mislead the public or cause confusion;
- if it is contrary to law or morality or public policy;
- is identical with or nearly resembles a mark belonging to a different proprietor and already on the register in respect of the same goods or description of goods;
- constitutes a name or likeness of individuals without the authorisation of such individuals;
- touch, scent, taste, and sound marks;
- contains the phrases 'Red Cross' or 'Geneva Cross' and representations of the Geneva and other crosses in red or the Swiss federal cross in white on a red background or silver on a red background, or such representations in a similar colour or colours;
- specified emblems, likenesses and names under the National Flag, Emblems and Names Act (except where written permission has been given by a competent authority);
- any honour, award, title or abbreviation of a title created by the president;
- armorial bearings, insignia, or flags of any foreign state or international intergovernmental organisation;
- any title or abbreviation of any international intergovernmental organisation; and
- marks consisting of or containing the Olympic symbol.





3.1.5 Where can I file an application?

- For national applications, you file them at the Kenya Industrial Property Institute, KIPI.
- International applications under the Madrid Protocol must be filed through the International Bureau (WIPO)

3.1.6 How much does it cost?

Government (official) fees

The fee schedule is published in a statutory instrument. Both local and foreign applicants may pay these fees using the local currency (Kenyan Shilling or United States Dollars). Application forms and information on fees are available through this link: <https://www.kipi.go.ke/trade-marks>

Professional fees

Professional fees vary so it is advisable to obtain comparative quotes of fees from at least three ARIPO-accredited professionals or from local IP agents in Kenya. A list of Kenyan IP agents can also be accessed from ARIPO through its [country factsheet on Kenya](#) that is accessible through ARIPO's website.

Likely overall registration costs

An applicant can expect the cost of registering a trade mark to be in the region of the amounts set out in the table below (in USD), unless objections and other special circumstances that may increase the costs apply.

Description of Proce	Government Fees (USD)
Application fees - first class	200
Application fees – each subsequent class included in the application	150
Advertisement fees - first class	60
Advertisement fees - each subsequent class	50
Registration fees - first class	150
Registration fees - each subsequent class	100
Power of attorney filing fees	50
Stamp duty fees (approx.) on each payable fee	3





As official (government) fees change frequently, it is advisable to obtain the latest fees from KIPI, You can access KIPI's contact details [here](#).

3.1.7 How long does registration take?

The trade mark registration process takes 8- approximately 12 months from the filing date to complete, assuming that there are no unusual delays and no oppositions. This includes an opposition period of 2 months.

3.1.8 What is the duration of protection?

10 years from the filing date, renewable every 10 years.

3.2 PATENTS

National and regional (ARIPO) patents can be registered in Kenya in the following ways.

National

- at KIPI.

Regional

- to ensure Kenya is one of the ARIPO Member States that can be designated in a regional patent application to obtain patent protection in Kenya.

Choosing between a national or regional patent registration for Kenya

The decision about whether to register a patent in Kenya through the national or ARIPO route is usually guided by the following considerations:

- whether patent protection is required in Kenya only or in multiple jurisdictions: applicants will usually opt for the ARIPO route if multiple-jurisdiction protection is required;
- cost-effectiveness: ARIPO's centralised regional patent registration system is usually considered to be more cost-effective than a national patent registration approach because most right holders require protection in multiple countries; and
- ARIPO has extensive expertise, aligned with international best practices, for conducting quality substantive examination, including in complicated technical matters.





Choosing a patent filing route

Kenya is a member of the PCT. Patent applications for both the KIPI and ARIPO routes for Kenya can be filed through the PCT. It is worth noting that the PCT provides a patent filing rather than a patent registration route.

National (KIPI) Patents

3.2.1 Who can register a patent?

An inventor (or successor in title) or an assignee of an invention can apply to register a patent.

3.2.2 What are the registration requirements?

A patent application must contain the following:

- a request on the prescribed form;
 - a description which discloses clearly to enable any person having ordinary skills in the field of science covered by the patent, to understand the invention;
 - one or more claims, Claims define the scope of protection is sought;
 - drawings, if they are necessary to describe the invention; (where necessary); and
 - an abstract which is a summary of the technical information about the invention.
- a power of attorney, if the applicant's ordinary residence or principal place of business is outside Kenya, he shall be represented by an agent who must be a Kenyan citizen o and admitted to practice before KIPI.
- the applicant's details including full name, nationality, legal status and physical address or, if it is a company, its Certificate of Incorporation;
 - the Deed of Assignment, if the applicant is not the inventor;
 - a certified copy of the priority document, if applicable;
 - the prescribed application fees;

3.2.3 What qualifies for registration?

An invention is patentable if it is:

- new (novelty requirement);
 - involves an inventive step; and
 - is industrially
- Absolute novelty is required. This means the invention must be a new





characteristic which is not known in the body of existing knowledge in its technical field, i.e, not be anticipated by prior art;

- Inventive step: which means that, having regard to the existing knowledge (prior art), the invention must not be obvious to a person skilled in the art; and
- susceptible of industrial applicability, which means the invention can be used in any kind of industry, including agriculture, and

3.2.4 What cannot be registered?

The following inventions cannot be patented:

- plant varieties as provided for in the Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, or products of biotechnological processes;
- inventions contrary to public order, morality, public health and safety, principles of humanity and environmental conservation.
- discoveries, scientific theories and mathematical methods;
- schemes, rules or methods for doing business, performing purely mental acts or playing games;
- methods for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy, as well as diagnostic methods practised in relation thereto, except products for use in any such methods;
- mere presentation of information; and
- public health related methods of use or uses of any molecule or other substance whatsoever used for the prevention or treatment of any disease which the Minister responsible for matters relating to Health may designate as a serious health hazard or as a life-threatening disease.

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3.2.5 Where can I file an application?

National applications, and PCT national phase applications must be filed at KIPI.

Regional ARIPO applications can be filed at KIPI , clearly indicating that they are regional they can filed directly at ARIPO electronically, by email, registered mail, fax, by courier or in person. Online ARIPO application fees have a 20 % discount to encourage online filings which are considered the most efficient way of filing ARIPO applications. You can visit the ARIPO website to [find out more about ARIPO patents](#).

International applications filed through the PCT in which Kenya is designated are registered by KIPI.





You can [contact KIPI for assistance with patent filings](#) in Kenya, ARIPO or through the PCT.

3.2.6 How much does it cost?

National (KIPI) fees

Registration fees consist partly of government (official) fees and partly of professional fees, as indicated below.

Government (official) fees

The fee schedule is published in a statutory instrument. Both local and foreign applicants may pay these fees using the local currency (Kenya Shilling or United States Dollars). Application forms and information on fees are available through this link: <https://www.kipi.go.ke/fees-schedules>

Professional fees

Professional fees vary so it is advisable to obtain comparative quotes of fees from local IP firms in Kenya or at least three ARIPO-accredited professionals. A list of Kenyan IP agents can be accessed through ARIPO through this [link](#).

Likely overall registration costs for a KIPI patent

An applicant can expect the cost of registering a patent to be in the region of the amounts set out in the table below (in US\$), unless objections and other special circumstances that may increase the costs apply.

National-route patent registration fees

Description of Process/Service	KIPI Fees (USD)
Application fees with a provisional specification	50
Application fees with a final specification	150
Fee for filing a final specification	150
Fee for publication of patent application	150
Fee for grant of a patent	150
Total fees \$	650



ARIPO Route Patent Registration Fees

Fees must be paid through ARIPO and in USD if an applicant chooses to register a patent for Kenya using the ARIPO route. ARIPO's fees are reviewed regularly. The latest fees are available through this link: <https://www.aripo.org/resources/fee-schedules>

Fees that are required at the stage of filing an application are as follows:

Application fees consist of three components, as follows: [Please note that this fee is exclusive of substantive examination, surcharges for claims and extra pages as may apply, grant and publication fees]

Type of Fee	ARIPO Fee (USD)
Application fee, regardless of the number of states designated in the application	232 [Electronic filing fee which includes a 20% discount on the paper filing fee]
State designation fee	100 per state (multiplied by the number of designated states)
Mandatory annuity fee: for PCT-based applications, the first ARIPO annuity fee will usually be due and must be paid with the application fee	50 per state (multiplied by the number of designated states)
Total fees, assuming only Kenya is designated and payment of first annuity fee	382 [E-filing]
Total fees, assuming only Kenya is designated and payment of first annuity fee	382 [E-filing]
Total fees, assuming all 20 Harare Protocol states, including Kenya are designated and payment of first annuity fee	3,232 [E-filing]

Note on professional fees

Professional fees vary depending on several factors, such as the level of experience of the professional concerned and the time spent on a task, amongst others.





It is advisable to obtain comparative quotes of fees from IP law firms in Kenya or at least three ARIPO-accredited professionals. A list is available through this link: <https://www.aripo.org/ip-agents/>.

3.2.7 How long does registration take?

National patent applications take 12-15 months to complete the registration process unless the subject matter is complicated.

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Regional-route Kenya takes 24-36 months on average to complete registration

3.2.8 What is the duration of protection?

Protection lasts 20 years from the filing date, subject to the payment of annual maintenance fees.

3.2.9 When are renewal fees paid?

National patents

Renewal fees are paid from the second anniversary of the filing date up to the 20th year. Late payment is possible, with a corresponding surcharge, within a grace period of 6 months after the due date.

Annuities

The following government (official) fees are currently applicable in Kenya:

Annuity Years	Renewal Fees in (US\$)
For 2nd year to 7th year	300
For 8th year	300
For 9th year	350
For 10th year	400
For 11th year	500
For 12th year	600
For 13th year	700





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For 14th year	800
For 15th year	900
For 16th year	1000
For 17th year	1500
For 18th year	1750
For 19th year	2000
Late renewal penalty for a period not exceeding 6 months from the due date	150

The following ARIPO renewal fees are currently applicable:

Annuity Year	ARIPO Fee (USD)
1 (NB: Due the second year after the filing date)	50
2	70
3	90
4	110
5	130
6	150
7	170
8	190
9	210
10	230
11	250
12	270
13	290
14	310
15	330
16	380
17	430
18	480
19	530
The renewal fees are 40 % of the renewal fee to be paid, consist of 2 parts:	100
Surcharge for late payment of annual maintenance fee	50
Penalty fee for each month or fraction of a month for which the fees remain unpaid	



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3.3 UTILITY MODELS

In some jurisdictions utility models are referred to as 'petty patents' because they are similar to patents but require less stringent conditions for registration and are registered for a shorter term than a conventional patent.

Kenya Utility Model Registrations

National and regional (ARIPO) utility models can be registered in Kenya in the following ways.

National

- at KIPI.

Regional

- for the Harare Protocol, through ARIPO.

National (KIPI) Utility Models

3.3.1 Who can register?

An inventor or assignee of an invention can apply to register a utility model.

It is possible for two or more persons or companies to jointly own a utility model and apply for its registration.

3.3.2 What are the registration requirements?

A utility model application must contain the following:

- a request for registration in the prescribed Form;
- full details of the applicant, including name(s), nationality, and physical address;
- where the applicant is a company, full details of the company;
- utility model title, abstract, description, claims, and drawings;
- signed power of attorney if the applicant is represented; notarisation is not required;
- the Deed of Assignment if the applicant is not the inventor;





- the prescribed application fee;
- when the utility model is accepted: a letter of acceptance together with the grant and publications fees.

3.3.3 What qualifies for registration?

A registrable utility model must meet the two following requirements:

- novelty: the invention must be a new characteristic and must not be anticipated by the prior art;
- industrial applicability: the invention must be useful in any kind of industry.

3.3.4 What cannot be registered?

The following inventions cannot be registered as utility models in Kenya:

- plant varieties as provided for in the Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, or products of biotechnological processes;
- inventions contrary to public order, morality, public health and safety, principles of humanity and environmental conservation.
- discoveries, scientific theories and mathematical methods;
- schemes, rules or methods for doing business, performing purely mental acts or playing games;
- methods for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy, as well as diagnostic methods practised in relation thereto, except products for use in any such methods;
- mere presentation of information; and
- public health related methods of use or uses of any molecule or other substance whatsoever used for the prevention or treatment of any disease which the Minister responsible for matters relating to Health may designate as a serious health hazard or as a life-threatening disease.

3.3.5 Where can I file an application?

National applications for utility models must be filed at KIPI.

Regional applications can be filed at KIPI or, clearly indicating that they are regional applications, or directly to ARIPO. ARIPO applications can be filed electronically, by email, registered mail, fax, by courier or in person. Online ARIPO application fees have a 20 % discount to encourage online filings.





3.3.6 How much does it cost?

National (KIPI) fees

Registration fees consist partly of government (official) fees and partly of professional fees, as indicated below.

Government (official) fees

The fee schedule is published in a statutory instrument. Both local and foreign applicants may pay these fees using the local currency (Kenya Shilling or United States Dollars). Application forms and information on fees are available through this link: <https://www.kipi.go.ke/fees-schedules>

Professional fees

Professional fees vary so it is advisable to obtain comparative quotes of fees from local IP firms in Kenya or at least three ARIPO-accredited professionals. A list is available through this ARIPO link available on its country factsheet on Kenya: <https://www.aripo.org/member-states-view/111>

Likely overall registration costs for a KIPI utility model

Unless objections and other special circumstances that may increase costs apply an applicant can expect to pay the following official fees to register a utility model in Kenya:

Process/Service	Government Official Fees (USD)
Fee for application for a utility model certificate with a final specification	50
Fee for filing a final specification	50
Total fees	100

ARIPO-route utility model registration fees

Fees must be paid through ARIPO if an applicant chooses to register a utility model in Kenya using the ARIPO route. ARIPO's fees are reviewed regularly. The latest fees are available through this link: <https://www.aripo.org/resources/fee-schedules>.

Application fees consist of three components, as follows:
Application fee, regardless of the number of states

Type of Fee	ARIPO Fee USD
Application fee, regardless of the number of states designated in the	80





application	
State designation fees	20 per state (multiplied by the number of designated states)
Mandatory annuity fees (per designated state): 1st year: US\$20 2nd year: increases by US\$25 Each year till 7 th year: increases by US\$ 5	20 (1st year) per state multiplied by the number of designated states
Total fees, assuming only Kenya is designated and payment of 1st annuity fee	120
Total fees, assuming all 20 Harare Protocol states, including Kenya, are designated and payment of 1st annuity fee	880

Note on professional fees

Professional fees vary depending on several factors, such as the level of experience of the professional concerned and the time spent on a task, amongst others.

It is advisable to obtain comparative quotes of fees from local IP firms in Kenya or at least three ARIPO-accredited professionals. A list is available through this link: <https://www.aripo.org/ip-agents/>.

3.3.7 How long does registration take?

National utility model applications are not examined substantively and therefore take a shorter time to register than ARIPO applications. The usual timeframe is between 12 and 15 months on average. It is however, advisable to check applicable processing timeframes before starting the registration process.

Regional-route filed KIPI applications are substantively examined by ARIPO and take longer than national utility model applications to reach registration. These applications can take 18-24 months to complete registration unless substantive objections are raised.

3.3.8 What is the duration of protection?

Kenya-registered utility models: ten (10) years after the date of the filing of the application, non-renewable, i.e., this duration cannot be extended.

ARIPO-registered utility models ten (10) years from the filing date, non-renewable.





3.3.9 When are renewal fees paid?

National Utility models

Renewal fees shall be paid each year, starting one year after the filing date of the application or the grant of the utility model. A period grace of six months shall be allowed for the late payment of the annual fees on payment of the prescribed surcharge.

Late payment of the annual fees, with a corresponding surcharge, is possible within a grace period of 6 months after the due date. If an annual fee is not paid the utility model application shall be deemed to have been withdrawn or the utility model shall lapse.

Government (official) fees

The following government (official) fees are currently applicable:

Annuity Years	Renewal Fees in (US\$)
Fee due in 1st year after grant	50
Fee due in 2nd year after grant	75
Fee due in 3rd year after grant	100
Fee due in 4th year after grant	125
Fee due in 5th year after grant	150
Fee due in 6th year after grant	175
Fee due in 7th year after grant	200
Fee due in 8th year after grant	225
Fee due in 9th year after grant	250
Fee due in 10th year after grant	275

ARIPO-route filed Kenya utility models

Renewal fees are payable up to the 10th year. Before payment, it is advisable to confirm the amount of the fees on the ARIPO website as the official fees may change. The latest fees are available through this link: <https://www.aripo.org/resources/fee-schedules>.

ARIPO fees are payable per designated state. The following ARIPO renewal fees are currently applicable:





Annuity Year	ARIPO Fee (USD)
1	20
(NB: Due the second year after the filing date)	
2	25
3	30
4	35
5	40
6	45
7	50
Each year thereafter	10
Late renewal fees consist of 2 parts	
i. Surcharge for late payment of annual maintenance fee	30
ii. Penalty fee for every month or fraction of a month for	50

3.4. INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

In Kenya industrial designs are registered without being classified as either aesthetic or functional designs.

National and regional (ARIPO) industrial designs can be registered in Kenya in the following ways:

National

- at KIPI, see below.

Regional

- Under the Harare Protocol, through ARIPO.
- whether design protection is required in Kenya only or in multiple jurisdictions: applicants will usually opt for the ARIPO route if multiple-jurisdiction protection is required;
- cost-effectiveness: ARIPO's centralised regional design registration system is usually considered to be more cost-effective than a national design registration approach;
- time-effectiveness: Kenya, like some other ARIPO member states, does not receive a lot of design applications to justify staff training and deployment into industrial





design sections of the IP Office. As a result, in comparison to ARIPO, national offices tend to be considerably slower to process design applications. Time is usually of essence to proprietors because designs are often short-lived. As a result, time-conscious applicants usually tend to prefer to register their designs through the ARIPO route instead of the national route.

Examination and novelty of designs for Kenya

Kenya carries out a substantive examination of design applications. Applications are examined as to compliance with formal requirements which is based on a relative statement of novelty as well as substantive examination.

ARIPO carries out a formal examination of designs, but Member States are given the opportunity to carry out a substantive examination if their national laws require it.

National (KIPI) Industrial Designs

3.4.1 Who can register?

A creator or assignee of an industrial design can apply to register a design in Kenya.

It is possible for two or more persons or companies to jointly own and apply for the registration of an industrial design.

3.4.2 What are the registration requirements?

A design application must contain the following documents:

- an application (request) in the prescribed form;
- a specimen of the article embodying the industrial design
- drawings, photographs or other graphic representations of the article embodying the industrial design
- an indication of the kind of products for which the industrial design is to be used; and
- a power of attorney, if the applicant is represented by an agent
- a statement justifying the applicant's right to the registration of the industrial design if the applicant is not the creator; and
- the prescribed application fee.

3.4.3 What qualifies for registration?





An industrial design is registrable if it is new. It shall be deemed to be new if it has not been disclosed to the public, anywhere in the world, by publication in tangible form, or in Kenya by use or in any way prior to the filing date. For a creation to qualify for design registration it must clearly identify novel features of the design in terms of:

- shape; • configuration; • pattern and/or ornament.

Multiple design applications are possible in Kenya, provided that all the designs are embodied in a single set of articles and belong to the same class.

A design is not required to have an objectively noticeable aesthetic quality.

3.4.4 What cannot be registered?

The following cannot be registered:

- designs that are contrary to public order, or morality;
- designs for articles that are primarily literary or artistic in character, such as paintings, sculptures, drawings, enamelling, engravings, embroidery, photographs, sculptures, architecture and works of artistic craftsmanship;
- designs consisting solely of a change in the colour of already known designs;
- designs whose features correspond to or are determined by functions to be performed by the products.
- a design that is protected under the Kenya Copyright Act; and a design which serves solely to obtain a technical result.

3.4.5 Where can I file an application?

National-route design applications must be filed at KIPI.

Regional-route design applications can be filed at KIPI, clearly indicating that they are regional applications, or directly at ARIPO. ARIPO design applications can be filed electronically, by email, registered mail, fax, by courier or in person. Online ARIPO application fees have a 20 % discount to encourage online filings.

3.4.6 How much does it cost?

National (KIPI) fees

Registration fees consist partly of government (official) fees and partly of professional fees, as indicated below.



Government (official) fees

The fee schedule is published in a statutory instrument. Both local and foreign applicants may pay these fees using the local currency (Kenya Shilling or United States Dollars). Application forms and information on fees are available through this link: <https://www.kipi.go.ke/fees-schedules> and <https://www.kipi.go.ke/industrial-design>

Professional fees

Professional fees vary so it is advisable to obtain comparative quotes of fees from at least three ARIPO-accredited professionals. A list is available through this link: <https://www.aripo.org/ip-agents/>.

Likely overall registration costs for a KIPi industrial design

An applicant can expect the cost of registering an industrial design to be in the region of the amounts set out in the table below (in US\$), unless objections and other special circumstances which increase costs apply.

Type of Fees	KIPI Fees (USD)
Fee for an application for registration of an industrial design	150
Publication fee for notice of application to register an industrial design	150
Fee for registration of an industrial design	50
Total fees \$	350

ARIPO-route design registration fees

These fees are paid through ARIPO. ARIPO's fees are reviewed regularly. The latest fees are available through this link: <https://www.aripo.org/resources/fee-schedules>

Application fees, are as follows:

Type of Fees	ARIPO Fee USD
Application fee, regardless of the number of states designated in the application	80
State designation fee	20 per state (multiplied by the number of designated state)





Registration and publication fee	150
Total fees, assuming only Zimbabwe is designated in the application	250
Total fees, assuming all 18 20 Harare Protocol states, including Kenya, are designated in the application	630

Note on professional fees

Professional fees vary and it is advisable to obtain comparative quotes of fees from at least three ARIPO-accredited professionals. A list is available through this link: <https://www.aripo.org/ip-agents/>.

3.4.7 How long does registration take?

National-route applications usually take 7 to 10 months to complete registration. The deadline to file missing documents is 2 months from the date of notification.

Regional-route applications usually take 8 -12 months to complete registration. This includes a period of 6 months for states to examine and decide if a design will have legal effect in their territories after ARIPO has issued them with a notice of intention to register a design.

3.4.8 What is the duration of protection?

A KIPI industrial design has an initial duration of five (5) years from the filing date, subject to a possible extension of two further consecutive 5 -year term to make 15 years.

ARIPO-route design registrations are valid for 15 years, with no possibility of extension.

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3.4.9 When are renewal fees paid?

In Kenya Industrial designs have a duration of 5 years. They may be renewed for two further consecutive periods of five years upon payment of annuity fees. The fees for the renewal of registration of an industrial design must be paid within twelve months preceding expiration of the period of registration but a grace period of six months is allowed for the late payment of the renewal fees on payment of the surcharge.





The renewal fees are currently US\$ 500 for the whole renewal period.

In ARIPO, renewal fees are payable within 6 months before the registration period expires. Late payment of the renewal fees is possible within a grace period of 6 months after the due date.

ARIPO-registered design renewal fees

Before payment, it is advisable to confirm the amount of the fees on the ARIPO website as the official fees may change. The latest fees are available through this link <https://www.aripo.org/resources/fee-schedules>.

ARIPO fees are payable per designated state. The following ARIPO renewal fees are currently applicable:

Annuity Year	ARIPO Fee
1	10
2	15
3	20
4	25
5	30
6	35
7	40
8	45
9	50
10	55
11	60
12	60
13	60
14	60
Late renewal fees are 30% of the renewal fee to be paid.	



Professional services renewal fees

These are usually payable as a flat-rate fee per annuity payment, regardless of the number of designated states. It is advisable to compare the fees of different IP agents.

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3.5. PLANT BREEDER'S RIGHTS

About Plant Breeder's Rights in Kenya

Kenya has a dedicated Act for the registration of Plant Breeders Rights (PBRs) namely the Seed and Plant Varieties Act, [Chapter 326] and implementing regulations the Seeds and Plant Varieties (Plant Breeder's Rights) Regulations, 1994.

The registration of PBRs falls under the powers of the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock, Development and Marketing. The Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) is the government parastatal responsible for Protecting the rights of the breeders/discoverers of new plant varieties through grant of rights to the owners of such varieties and registering them.

Although ARIPO has an operational PBR registration system which came into effect on 24 November 2024, it does not apply to Kenya which is not a signatory to the Arusha Protocol for the protection of new varieties of plant. As a result, presently PBRs can be registered through the national route only in Kenya.

Kenya is a signatory to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) whose objective is to provide and promote an effective system of plant variety protection for plant breeders and to encourage the development of new varieties of plants for the benefit of society.

3.5.1 Who can register?

- An application for registration of plant breeder's rights can be made by plant breeder or successor in title. The breeder can be a natural or legal person, usually an institution that bred or discovered and developed the variety.





3.5.2 What are the registration requirements?

An application for the registration of plant breeders Rights must include:

- an application for registration on the prescribed form
- Application for a Protective Direction part 1;
- Application for a Protective Direction part 2;
- a completed general technical questionnaire;
- a state protection letter of assignment of rights, if applicable;
- a power of attorney if the applicant is represented;
- a certified copy of the priority document (if priority is claimed from an earlier application in a UPOV member country);
- colour photographs showing essential characteristics of the variety;
- a proposed denomination or varietal name; and
- prescribed application fees
- if the application is filed by a successor in title to the breeder, it shall be accompanied by—
 - (a) the original or a certified copy of the deed of assignment; or
 - (b) the original or a certified copy of the certificate of grant of letters of administration; or
- (c) such documentary evidence as is in the opinion of the authorized officer sufficient to establish the title of the application;
- An application must also comply with the following legal requirements:
 - Novelty (new varieties of all plant genera and species); and
 - DUS requirements (distinctiveness, uniformity, and stability)

3.5.3 What qualifies for registration?

- Any plant that is new, meets DUS requirements and is of a prescribed kind qualifies for registration. Protection is given to new plants that have been specified by the government in the Index.
- A plant variety is regarded as new if the propagating material, whole plant, or harvested material is or has not been sold or marketed, with the agreement of the owner, for longer than six (6) years (woody plants) and four (4) years (non-woody plants) outside Kenya and for more than one year inside Kenya.





3.5.4 What cannot be registered?

The following subject matter cannot be registered as PBRs:

- that which does not constitute a new plant variety in terms of the Act;
- that which is not new, distinctive, uniform, and stable.

3.5.5 Where can I file an application?

An application on the prescribed form must be submitted to the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate (KEPHIS).

3.5.6 How much does it cost?

(KEPHIS) fees

Application and registration fees can be obtained from KEPHIS through this link: <https://kephis.go.ke/>

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3.5.7 How long does registration take?

Unless substantive objections are raised in an application or there are unusual delays, a PBR application takes between 6-12 months to complete registration.

3.5.8 What is the duration of protection?

Depending on the type of variety, the term of protection ranges between 18 and 25 years. [Get more information on plant varieties from KEPHIS.](#)

3.5.9 When are renewal fees paid?

There are no prescribed renewal fees that must be paid after the registration term.

3.6. COPYRIGHT AND NEIGHBOURING RIGHTS

About Copyrights and Neighbouring Rights in Kenya





Kenya has a dedicated Act for the protection of copyright, namely the Copyright Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001, as amended in 2022 supported by the Copyright Regulation 2020 and copyright (procedure) regulation 2022. The Act came into legal force on 1st February, 2023.

The Act is administered by the Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO). Kenya is also a signatory to the WIPO Copyright Treaty

3.6.1 Can I register?

Copyright exists automatically when any original work is created in one of the categories that is protected by the Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act. However, copyright can be registered voluntarily with the Kenya

Copyright Board through the Kenya National Rights Registry Portal. Applicants can access further information on registration requirements [here](#).

Kenya is a member ARIPO which is currently implementing a voluntary copyright registration system for its Member States who are signatories to the Kampala Protocol. The Protocol mandates ARIPO to establish a regional copyright database and offers presumption as to authorship and ownership. The Regulations for the implementation of the Kampala Protocol were adopted by the ARIPO Administrative Council in November 2022. Kenya is not yet a signatory to this Protocol.

For national protection, an individual who is a citizen of, or is domiciled or resident in, Kenya can register for copyright protection.

A body corporate which is incorporated under or in accordance with the laws of Kenya can also register for copyright protection.

3.6.2 What qualifies for protection?

Any original work in the categories listed below qualifies for protection:

- (a) literary works;
- (b) musical works;
- (c) artistic works;
- (d) audio-visual works;
- (e) sound recordings;
- (f) broadcasts;





N:B

- A broadcast shall not be eligible for copyright until it has been broadcast.
- A literary, musical or artistic work shall not be eligible for copyright unless
- Sufficient effort has been expended on making the work to give it an original character; and
- The work has been written down, recorded or reduced to a material form.
- Copyright shall be conferred on every work eligible for copyright of which the author, or, in the case of a work of joint authorship, any of the authors is, at the time when the work is made, a citizen of, or is domiciled or ordinarily resident in, Kenya or is a body corporate which is incorporated under or in accordance with the laws of Kenya.
- Copyright protection is also extended to persons who are citizens of, or domiciled or resident in, a country which is a party of a treaty of which Kenya is also a party, and which provides for copyright protection.

3.6.3 What cannot be protected?

- Any work whose subject matter that does not qualify for legal protection;
 - A literary, musical or artistic work where sufficient effort has not been expended on making the work to give it an original character;
- A literary, musical, or artistic work where the work has not been written down, recorded or otherwise reduced to material form, the making of the work, or the doing of any act in relation to the work, involved an infringement of copyright in some other work.
- Any work that is contrary to law, public order, or morality.
- Symbols, titles, short phrases, or factual information that may be contained in a copyright work are not protected.

3.6.4 What are examples of acts permitted in relation to copyright works?

Permitted acts which do not infringe copyright in Kenya include:

- When an authorized entity reproduces or distributes copies or sound recordings of a previously published literary work in specialized format exclusively for use by visually impaired or other persons with disabilities or;
- Making, importing distributing, lending or sharing accessible format copies by a beneficiary person or an authorized entities or persons acting on behalf of a beneficiary person, including circumventing of any technological measures
- Please note that in this case the copyrighted work must:
- not be reproduced or distributed in a format other than a specialized format exclusively for use by visually impaired or other persons with disabilities;





- bear a notice that any further reproduction or distribution in a format other than a specialized format is an infringement; and
- include a copyright notice identifying the copyright owner and the date of the original publication.
- General Exceptions and Limitations
- Fair Dealing: Acts done for research, private use, criticism, review, or reporting current events are not controlled.
- Creative Uses: Parody, pastiche, caricature, and quoting are allowed.
- Judicial Proceedings: Usage for court cases or reports on such proceedings is exempt.
- Public Art: Reproduction of publicly visible artistic works in media is allowed.
- Incidental Inclusion: Accidental inclusion of copyrighted work in other media is permissible.
- Public Readings: Public readings or broadcasts of reasonable extracts with author acknowledgment are allowed.
- Educational Institutions
- Limited Reproduction: Schools can reproduce short literary or musical works with acknowledgment for educational use.
- Teaching Materials: Reprographic reproduction for teaching, without commercial gain, is allowed if isolated and there's no existing license.
- Broadcasts for Instruction: Broadcasting and reproduction for systematic instruction is allowed.
- Collective Licensing: If a collective management organization exists, a license is required for use beyond these limits.
- Libraries and Archives
- Public Interest: Government, public libraries, and archives can reproduce works for public interest without profit.
- Copy for Preservation: Libraries and archives can make a single copy of unavailable books for preservation.

Broadcasting

- Temporary Reproduction: Broadcasting stations can reproduce works for broadcast, provided they destroy copies within six months unless agreed otherwise. Exceptions exist for archival purposes with owner consent.

3.6.5 What acts are not permitted in relation to copyright works?

Restricted acts include:

- reproducing the work without the owner's permission;
- publishing the work without the owner's permission;
- importing or causing to be imported the work into Kenya or exporting it from





Kenya, otherwise than for private use and domestic use, an article which he knows to be an infringing copy;

- causing the work to be transmitted in a cable programme service, unless the service transmits a lawful broadcast, and is operated by the original broadcaster;
- making an adaptation of the work without the owner's permission;
- removing or altering any electronic rights management information; and
- broadcasts or makes available to the public, protected works, records, or copies from which electronic rights management information has been removed or has been altered without the authority of the right holder.

3.6.6 What is the duration of protection?

The duration of copyright protection (is as follows:

- Literary, musical, dramatic or artistic works other than photographs: 50 years after the end of the year in which the author dies;
- performers and recording rights: 50 years from the end of the calendar year in which the performance took place;
- an audio-visual work and photographs: 50 years from the end of the year in which the work was either made, first made available to the public, or first published, whichever date is the latest;
- sound recordings: 50 years after the end of the year in which the recording was made;
- a broadcast: 50 years from the end of the year in which the broadcast first took place;
- a programme-carrying signal: 50 years from the end of the year in which the signal was first emitted to a satellite;

anonymous or pseudonymous literary, musical, or artistic work –the copyright therein shall subsist until the expiration of 50 years from the end of the year in which it was first published.

3.6.7 Can I renew copyright after its term of protection expires?

Copyright cannot be renewed in Kenya once its term has expired. The work lapses into the public domain at the end of the term of protection.

Dealing with Copyright infringement in Kenya

For copyrights, the Copyrights Act provides conservatory measures that seek to prevent





infringements and also to preserve relevant evidence related to an alleged infringement. In addition, the Act empowers the police to conduct searches of premises where it is suspected that infringing goods are concealed, and to seize any offending goods.

Civil remedies include court interdicts or injunction, damages which are intended to restore the plaintiff to the position in which he or she would have been had infringement not occurred and additional or punitive damages may also be awarded, an account of the profits derived from the infringement and delivery up or destruction of any infringing product.

Criminal penalties include the imposition of substantial fines and the possibility of imprisonment.

Despite the above interventions, it is advisable for copyright owners to monitor the market diligently and take action against infringers of their rights. That means that the rights holder should initiate action such as reporting infringements to the police or customs (in the case of the importation of infringing goods) and also seek the intervention of the courts to fight third parties who infringe their rights.

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURAL EXPRESSION

The protection of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expression is governed by Kenya's Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Expressions Act, 2016 (Act No. 33 of 2016, as amended up to Act No. 18 of 2018). The implementation of this Act is still underway.

In Kenya, traditional knowledge covers any knowledge originating from an individual, local or traditional community that is the result of intellectual activity and insight in a traditional context, including know-how, skills, innovations, practices and learning, embodied in the traditional lifestyle of a community; or contained in the codified knowledge systems passed on from one generation to another including agricultural, environmental or medical knowledge, knowledge associated with genetic resources or other components of biological diversity, and know-how of traditional architecture, construction technologies, designs, marks and indications.

Cultural expression on the other hand covers any forms, whether tangible or intangible, in which traditional culture and knowledge are expressed, appear or are manifested. It can comprise of the following forms of expressions or combinations such as: verbal expressions including stories, epics, legends, poetry, riddles; other narratives; words, signs, names, and symbols; musical expressions including songs and instrumental





music; expressions by movement, including dances, plays, rituals or other performances, whether or not reduced to a material form; tangible expressions, including productions of art, drawings, etchings, lithographs, engravings, prints, photographs, designs, paintings, including body-painting, carvings, sculptures, pottery, terracotta, etc.

What is the requirement for the protection of Traditional knowledge in Kenya?

Protection will be extended to traditional knowledge that is:

- It should be generated, preserved and transmitted from one generation to another, within a community, for economic, ritual, narrative, decorative or recreational purposes;
- individually or collectively generated;
- distinctively associated with or belongs to a community; and
- integral to the cultural identity of community that is recognized as holding the knowledge through a form of custodianship, guardianship or collective and cultural ownership or responsibility, established formally or informally by customary practices, laws or protocols.

What are the registration requirements?

The protection of traditional knowledge in Kenya does not require formalities. However, county governments are responsible for voluntarily documenting and registering such knowledge, with the consent of its owners, without needing public disclosure. If traditional knowledge is shared with communities outside Kenya, national and county governments will register the Kenyan owners. In cases where multiple communities claim the same knowledge, authorities will consider customary laws to resolve disputes. Registration is solely declaratory and does not grant rights.

What is the duration for the protection of traditional knowledge ?

Traditional knowledge is protected for so long as the knowledge fulfils the protection criteria required by law.

What is the requirement for protection of cultural expression in Kenya?

To protect cultural expression in Kenya it must be:

- the products of creative and cumulative intellectual activity, including collective creativity or individual creativity where the identity of the individual is unknown;
- characteristic of a community's cultural identity and cultural heritage and have been maintained, used or developed by such community in accordance with the customary laws and practices of that community;
- generated, preserved and transmitted from one generation to another, within a community, for economic, ritual, narrative, decorative or recreational purposes;
- individually or collectively generated;





- distinctively associated with or belongs to a community; and
- integral to the cultural identity of community that is recognised as holding the knowledge through a form of custodianship, guardianship or collective and cultural ownership or responsibility, established formally or informally by customary practices, laws or protocols.

What is the registration requirement?

The protection of cultural expressions in Kenya does not require formalities. County governments are tasked with voluntarily documenting and registering cultural expressions for recognition, with the owners' consent and without mandatory public disclosure.

If multiple communities share the same cultural expressions, respective county governments must register the owners and keep records.

In case of concurrent claims by different communities, authorities will consider customary laws to resolve disputes. Registration serves a declaratory purpose and does not confer rights.

What is the duration for the protection of a cultural expression?

Cultural expressions are protected against all acts of misappropriation, misuse, unlawful access or exploitation for as long as the cultural expressions fulfil the registration requirement.

Links to legislation:

ARIPO: <https://www.aripo.org/resources/protocols>

Links to institutions:

AfCFTA - <https://au-afcfta.org/about/>

ACA - Kenya Anti-Counterfeit Authority: <https://www.aca.go.ke/>

ARIPO - African Regional Intellectual Property Organization:

<https://www.aripo.org/> KIPi - Companies and Intellectual Property

Authority: <https://www.kipi.go.ke/>





IP Country Fiche
KENYA

KECOBO – Kenya Copyright Board: <https://copyright.go.ke/>

KEPHIS - Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service: <https://www.kephis.go.ke/>



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