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**AFRICA**  
**IP SME HELPDESK**



**IP Country Fiche**  
**MALI**





## SECTION 1: COUNTRY OVERVIEW

### 1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Capital:	Bamako
Population:	22.59 million (World Bank, 2022)
Currency of government (official) fees:	West African CFA franc (XOF)
Language for filing IP applications:	French
GDP per capita (US\$):	833.30 (World Bank, 2022)
Human Development Index:	0.428 (UNDP <sup>1</sup> , 2024)
Main exports:	Gold, Other Oily Seeds, Rough Wood, Raw Cotton, and Mixed Mineral or Chemical Fertilisers
Main imports:	Refined Petroleum, Light Pure Woven Cotton, Packaged Medicaments, Cement, and Cars.

### 1.2 INTERNATIONAL IP AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS

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

- Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March 1883, as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and amended on 28 September 1979;

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Development Programme



- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886, as last revised at Paris on 24 July 1971, and/or the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 and amended on 28 September 1979;
- Hague Agreement concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs of 6 November 1925, as revised at the Hague on 28 November 1960, and at Stockholm on 14 July 1967, at Geneva on 28 September 1979 and 2 July 1999;
- The Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization of 14 July 1967 and amended on 28 September 1979;
- The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) of 19 June 1970 and amended on 28 September 1979, modified on 3 February 1984 and 3 October 2001;
- The Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization, including the agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights of 15 April 1994;
- Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances of 2012
- WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty of 1996
- WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) of 1996
- Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration of 1958
- The Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration Marks of 27 June 1989 amended on 3 October 2006 and on 12 November 2007;
- The Singapore Treaty on the law of Trademarks of 27 March 2006;
- The World Intellectual Property Organization Copyright Treaty of 20 December 1996;

Mali is not a member of the Nice Agreement. However, the OAPI region trade mark classification system is based on the NICE classification system.

### 1.3 REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

Mali is a member of the following regional agreements:

- Abuja Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (AEC) of 1991. Mali is a contracting party to the Abuja Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (AEC) of 1991, which contains provisions on Copyright and Related Rights (Neighboring Rights), Transfer of Technology, Traditional Knowledge (TK), Industrial Property.





- **AfCFTA** (the African Continental Free Trade Area) The AfCFTA Agreement includes a protocol on IP rights (IPRs) aimed at advancing the effective protection and promotion of IPRs in Africa. Once this enters into force, it may have an impact on the future shape of Malian legislation.
- **ECOWAS** (the Economic Community of West African States) of 1975: ECOWAS has no regional IP agreements, protocols or registration systems in place. ECOWAS is composed of 15 States. These are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.
- OAPI, Bangui Agreement Instituting an African Intellectual Property Organization, Act of 14 December 2015;

#### 1.4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF IP PROTECTION AVAILABLE IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA

The following IP protection is available in Mali:

- 1) trade marks: regional (OAPI) and international (Madrid);
- 2) patents: regional (OAPI);
- 3) utility models: regional (OAPI);
- 4) industrial designs: regional (OAPI);
- 5) geographical indications: regional (OAPI); and international through the international Bureau of WIPO via the Lisbon System;
- 6) appellations of origin: international (through the International Bureau at WIPO via the Lisbon System)
- 7)
- 8) layout designs of integrated circuits: regional (OAPI);
- 9) traditional knowledge and handicrafts: no specific law
- 10) copyright and neighbouring rights: national, regional (OAPI);
- 11) Plant Varieties (OAPI).

#### 1.5 IP REGISTRATION ROUTES

IP protection in Mali can be secured at three levels: national, regional and international depending on the IP rights involved. Internationally, Mali can be designated under OAPI since it is an OAPI member state.





## National

Out of the eight IP rights mentioned above, just one (copyright) is protected at the national level. Registrations are done at the level of copyright management bodies.

## Regional

Mali is a contracting party to the OAPI, Bangui Agreement Instituting an African Intellectual Property Organization, Act of 14 December 2015 covering Industrial Property Rights. A single filing covers all the OAPI 17 member States.

## International

Mali is also a contracting party to the Madrid Protocol, the Hague Agreement and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). It is therefore possible to register international trade marks and to designate the OAPI through the Madrid System. More information is available at: <https://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/>

Via the OAPI, Mali is also a contracting party to the Hague System for the international registration of industrial designs, which means that it is possible to register industrial designs through the International Bureau directly through WIPO. It is also possible to register geographical indications and appellations of origin at an international level via a single filing procedure at the International Bureau of WIPO.

**Choosing a suitable registration route:** trademarks, patents, utility models and industrial designs.

A **national** route is exclusively for copyright.

A **regional** route through the OAPI is mandatory for the following IP registrations (trade marks, utility models, patents, industrial designs, geographical indications, layout designs of integrated circuits and new plant varieties).

An **international** route is advisable for trade mark and industrial design protection only, when protection is required in more countries than are covered by the OAPI regional trade mark system or in the case of industrial designs, where international protection is required beyond the regional scope of protection available under the Bangui Agreement.





Useful information:

### **Professional representation**

Foreign applicants whose principal place of business is outside the OAPI member States must appoint a local agent. OAPI accepts signed powers of attorney without any need for notarisation. However, you should check with your IP service provider in the OAPI region whether hard copies are necessary or scanned copies sent by email are acceptable. A list of OAPI representatives (by country) is available at: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/295-liste-des-mandataires-agrees-aupres-de-l-oapi>

### **Trade marks**

The trade mark law applicable in the OAPI has established a regional trade mark system where a single filing covers its 17 member Countries with no individual country designation accepted.

OAPI countries are not a signatory to the Nice Agreement. However, the OAPI 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 IP ENFORCEMENT**

Mali is a signatory to the WTO's TRIPS Agreement and its IP laws, though regionally inclined, are substantially TRIPS-compliant in terms of providing a legal framework for the protection and enforcement of IP rights.

No specific entity has been endorsed to enforce compliance and bring IP infringers to justice. This is done by IP rights owners. However, the OAPI and its High Commission of Appeal is charged to rule on administrative litigations, notably oppositions, restorations, claim of ownership proceedings etc.

Beside the Administrative litigation role of the OAPI, the organisation also has the mission of training IP experts, magistrates, and custom officers, on how to combat IP infringement. There have been training sessions organised by the OAPI and Interpol, and also with WIPO. Local civil and criminal courts have jurisdictions to hear cases on trademark infringement and counterfeiting. They equally have jurisdiction to hear cancellation and invalidity proceedings where the defendant/respondent or their agent is based in Mali.







For Copyright, Law No. 08 - 024 / of July 23 2008 establishing the system of literary and artistic property in the Republic of Mali provides for conservatory measures that seek to prevent infringements and also to preserve relevant evidence related to an alleged infringement. In addition, the law empowers the police to conduct search operations on premises where it is suspected that infringing goods are concealed, and to seize any such goods. Civil remedies include court injunctions, confiscation of infringing goods and the payment of damages to the rights holder for any economic damage suffered because of an infringement of their rights. Criminal sanctions include the imposition of substantial fines and the possibility of imprisonment. A copyright owner is expected to 'police' their work and take action against infringers of their rights. This 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.

## SECTION 3: TYPES OF AVAILABLE IP PROTECTION

### 3.1 TRADE MARKS

Regional and international trade marks can be registered in the OAPI as explained

Benefits of registering a trade mark

- A registered trade mark in the OAPI will automatically cover all the 17 member countries;
- 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 it 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 is neither resident nor has their place of business in Mali (OAPI region) needs to procure the services of an OAPI-accredited agent to register on their behalf.





### 3.1.2 What are the registration requirements?

A trade mark application must contain the following:

- an application letter containing the name, nationality and address of the applicant; or full name (as on the Certificate of Incorporation) and the address of the company;
- a completed Application for Registration of a Trademark (M301) and payment of the prescribed application fee;
- a list of the goods and/or services, based on the Nice Classification;
- two printouts of the trade mark;
- a certified copy of the priority document, if applicable;
- a signed power of attorney if the applicant is represented; notarisation or legalisation is not required;
- the prescribed application fee.

### 3.1.3 What qualifies for registration?

With reference to Article 2 Annex 3 of the Bangui Agreement, any visible or audible sign used or intended to be used and capable of distinguishing the goods or services of any natural or legal person shall be considered a trademark or service mark.

In particular, the following may constitute such sign;

- denominations in all forms such as words, combination of words, combination of words, surnames in and of themselves or in a distinctive form, special, arbitrary or fanciful designations, letters, abbreviation and numerals;
- figurative signs such as drawings, labels seals, selvages, reliefs, holograms, logos, synthesized images, shapes, especially those of the product or its packaging or those characteristic of the service, and arrangements, combinations and shades of colours;
- audible signs such as sounds and musical phrases;
- audio visual signs and series of signs

### 3.1.4 What cannot be registered?

With reference to Article 3 Annex 3 of the Bangui Agreement a mark may not be validly registered if:

- it is not distinctive, in particular because it is composed of signs or matter constituting





the necessary or genetic designation of the product or its composition;

- it is identical to a mark that belongs to another owner and is already registered, or to marks whose filing or priority date is earlier than which relates to the same or similar goods or services, or it so resembles such a mark that it is liable to mislead or confuse;
- it is contrary to public policy, morality or the law;
- it is liable to mislead the public or business circles, in particular as to the geographical origin, nature or characteristics of the goods or services in question;
- it reproduces, imitates or incorporates armorial bearings, flags or other emblems, the abbreviated name or acronym or an official sign or hallmark indicating control and warranty of a state or intergovernmental organisation established by an international convention, save where the competent authority of that state or organisation has granted

#### 3.1.5 Where can I file an application?

- OAPI main office;
- Online through a licensed agent
- OAPI national liaison offices in member states;
- OAPI designation through the international bureau.

#### 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 (XOF). Application forms and information on fees are available through this link: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/ressources/reglements>



### Professional fees<sup>2</sup>

Professional fees vary so it is advisable to obtain comparative quotes of fees from at least three OAPI-accredited professionals. A list is available through this link: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/295-liste-des-mandataires-agrees-aupres-de-l-oapi>

### 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 XOF), unless objections and other special circumstances that may increase the costs apply.

Application to register a trade mark in colour or black and white	360 000
Surcharge for additional class	75 000
Priority claim fee, if applicable	75 000

#### 3.1.7 How long does registration take?

The trade mark registration process takes 8 - 14 months from the filing date to completion, assuming that there are no unexpected delays and no oppositions. This includes an opposition period of 3 months.

#### 3.1.8 What is the duration of protection?

OAPI has 17 member states: Cameroon, Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Equatorial Guinea, and Republic of Comoros.

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<sup>2</sup> **Disclaimer:** The professional fees listed on this page are for informational purposes only and are subject to change without notice. No guarantees are made regarding the accuracy, validity, or applicability of these fees to any specific situation. The Africa IP SME Helpdesk is not liable for any damage or loss arising from the use of this information. For an accurate and personalised quote, it is recommended to contact the relevant professional directly.





The OAPI Patent System is a regional system where a single application automatically covers OAPI's 17 member countries. **Here, no (national route) individual country designation is allowed.**

Choosing between a national or regional patent registration for Mali

No national route or individual country designation is allowed. that is, the regional system. Once this is done, applicants can opt for the PCT. However, the PCT provides a patent filing rather than a patent registration route. 10 years from the filing date, renewable.

## 3.2 PATENTS

Mali Patent Registration

Regional (OAPI) patents can be registered in Mali in the following ways.

Regional

- Annex I of the Bangui Agreement, Act of December 14, 2015

### 3.2.1 Is it possible to get a national patent in Mali?

National patents are not recognised in Mali. As a member of the OAPI patent system, Mali applies the regional patent system.

### 3.2.2 What are the registration requirements for a regional patent?

A patent application must contain the following:

- an application on the prescribed form;
- the patent title, abstract, description, claims and drawings;
- 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?

A patent must meet the following requirements:

- **novelty**, which must be absolute novelty in that the invention must be a new characteristic that is not known in the body of existing knowledge in its technical field. anticipated by prior art;
- **inventive step**, which means that, having regard to prior art, the invention is not obvious to a person skilled in the art;
- **susceptible to industrial applicability** in that it can be used in any kind of industry.

### 3.2.4 What cannot be registered?

The following inventions cannot be patented:

- a discovery of a plant, animal, microorganism or substance as found in nature, including the human body;
- a scientific theory or mathematical method;
- a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work or other aesthetic creation;
- a scheme, rule or method for doing business, performing mental acts or playing a game;
- methods for the treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy, including diagnostic methods practiced in relation to them, except products for use in any such methods
- an invention whose commercial exploitation is necessary to protect public order or morality, including the protection of human or animal health, plant life or to avoid environmental damage;
- plants and animals other than microorganisms;
- essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals.

Likely overall registration costs for an OAPI 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 XOF), unless objections and other special circumstances that may increase the costs apply.

Type of Fee	Official Fees (XOF)
Application to register a patent 1 <sup>st</sup> year	225 000
Priority claim for each priority	63 000
Patent publication fee	365 000
Surcharge for each additional claim above	45 000



the 10 <sup>th</sup> claim	
Surcharge for patent descriptions from 11 to 20 pages	120 000
Surcharges for patent descriptions from 21 to 30 pages	300 000
Surcharges for patent descriptions from 31 to 40 pages	600 000
Patent annuities fee for each annuity (2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> & 5 <sup>th</sup> )	220 000

### 3.2.5 Where can I file an application?

- OAPI main office;
- Online
- OAPI national liaison offices in member states

### 3.2.6 How much does it cost?

#### OAPI (official) fees

The fee schedule is published in a statutory instrument. Both local and foreign applicants may pay these fees using the local currency (XOF). Application forms and information on fees are available through this link: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/ressources/reglements>

#### Professional fees<sup>3</sup>

Professional fees vary so it is advisable to obtain comparative quotes of fees from at least three OAPI-accredited professionals. A list is available through this link: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/295-liste-des-mandataires-agrees-aupres-de-l-oapi>

### 3.2.7 How long does registration take?

**Regional**-route Mali applications are substantively examined by the OAPI and take 6-9 months on average to complete registration, assuming that there are no objections.

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### 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?

#### Regional 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:

Annuity 2 <sup>nd</sup> year	220 000
Annuity 3 <sup>rd</sup> year	220 000
Annuity 4 <sup>th</sup> year	220 000
Annuity 5 <sup>th</sup> year	220 000
Annuity 6 <sup>th</sup> year	375 000
Annuity 7 <sup>th</sup> year	375 000
Annuity 8 <sup>th</sup> year	375 000
Annuity 9 <sup>th</sup> year	375 000
Annuity 10 <sup>th</sup> year	375 000
Annuity 11 <sup>th</sup> year	500 000
Annuity 12 <sup>th</sup> year	500 000
Annuity 13 <sup>th</sup> year	500 000
Annuity 14 <sup>th</sup> year	500 000
Annuity 15 <sup>th</sup> year	500 000
Annuity 16 <sup>th</sup> year	650 000
Annuity 17 <sup>th</sup> year	650 000
Annuity 18 <sup>th</sup> year	650 000
Annuity 19 <sup>th</sup> year	650 000
Annuity 20 <sup>th</sup> year	650 000





### 3.3 UTILITY MODELS

Article 1, Annex II of the Bangui Agreement, Act of December 14, 2015 defines a utility model to be implements of work or objects intended to be utilised or parts of such implements or objects, provided they are useful for the work or employment for which they are intended on account of a new configuration, a new arrangement or a new component device and are industrially applicable.

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.

#### Mali Utility Model Registrations

##### Regional

- Annex II of the Bangui Agreement, Act of December 14, 2015

The OAPI has 17 member states: Cameroon, Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Equatorial Guinea, and Republic of Comoros.

The OAPI utility model system is a regional system where a single application automatically covers.

##### OAPI- patent (Mali)

Renewal fees are payable up to the 20th year. Before payment, it is advisable to confirm the amount of the fees on the OAPI website as the official fees may change. The latest fees are available through this link: Règlements des taxes (oapi.int)

OAPI applies a community patent system where a single payment covers 17 countries.

#### 3.3.2 Where can I file an application?

**Regional** applications can be filed at OAPI regional offices or through OAPI liaison offices lodged in the member states. Electronic applications are not yet operational.

#### 3.3.3. OAPI utility model fees



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

the OAPI's 17 member countries. **Here, no (national route) individual country designation is allowed.**

## National Utility Models

### 3.3.1 Existence of national utility models

#### OAPI utility model registration fees

Fees must be paid through OAPI if an applicant chooses to register a utility model in the OAPI region. A single registration covers 17 OAPI countries. The OAPI's fees are reviewed regularly. The latest fees are available through this link: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/296-ouils-du-deposants>

Application fees consist of three components, as follows:

Application to register a utility model 1 <sup>st</sup> year	20 000
Priority claim for each priority	25 000
Utility model publication fee	30 000

#### Note on professional fees<sup>4</sup>

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 at least three OAPI-accredited professionals. A list is available through this link: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/295-liste-des-mandataires-agrees-aupres-de-l-oapi>

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### 3.3.6 When are renewal fees paid?

Renewal fees must be paid each year, starting one year after the filing date of the application or the grant of the utility model.

Late payment of the annual fees, with a corresponding surcharge, is possible within a grace period of 6 months after the due date.

#### OAPI Renewal (official) fees

Renewal fees are payable up to the 10th year. Before payment, it is advisable to confirm the amount of the fees on the OAPI website as the official fees may change. The latest fees are available through this link: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/296-outils-du-deposants>

The following government (official) fees are currently applicable:

Surcharge for additional claim above the 10 <sup>th</sup> claim	40 000
Utility model annuity fee 2 <sup>nd</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> year (for each year)	20 000
Utility model annuity fee 6 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> year (for each year)	30 000

### 3.3.4 How long does registration take?

**Regional applications** are substantively examined by the OAPI. These applications can take 6-9 months to complete registration, assuming that only minimal official actions are needed and there are no objections.

### 3.3.5 What is the duration of protection?

OAPI-registered utility models have a duration of 10 years from the filing date.

Type of Fee	Official Fees (XOF)
Annuity 2 <sup>nd</sup> year	20 000
Annuity 3 <sup>rd</sup> year	20 000
Annuity 4 <sup>th</sup> year	20 000



Annuity 5 <sup>th</sup> year	20 000
Annuity 6 <sup>th</sup> year	35 000
Annuity 7 <sup>th</sup> year	35 000
Annuity 8 <sup>th</sup> year	35 000
Annuity 9 <sup>th</sup> year	35 000
Annuity 10 <sup>th</sup> year	35 000

### 3.4 INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

Article 1, Annex IV of the Bangui Agreement, Act of December 14, 2015 defines a design to be any arrangement of lines or colors and a model of any three-dimensional shape, whether or not associated with lines or colors provided that the said arrangement or shape gives a special appearance to an industrial or craft product and may serve as a pattern for the manufacture of such a product.

#### Mali Industrial Design Registrations

Regional (OAPI) and international (WIPO/Hague System) industrial designs can be registered in the following ways:

#### Regional

- Annex IV of the Bangui Agreement, Act of December 14, 2015

The OAPI has 17 Member States: Cameroon, Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Equatorial Guinea, and Republic of Comoros.

The OAPI industrial design system is a regional system where a single application automatically covers OAPI's 17 member countries. Here, no (national route) individual country designation is allowed.

#### International

#### Industrial Designs: Hague Agreement

The OAPI, on behalf of Mali, is a signatory of the Hague Agreement, which means it can be designated for purposes of registering an industrial design under the Hague System for the international registration of industrial designs. Read more about the Hague System here:

[https:// www.wipo.int/hague/en/](https://www.wipo.int/hague/en/)



- The Hague System Agreement lets applicants register an industrial design by filing a single application with the International Bureau of WIPO. This enables design owners to protect their designs with a minimum of formalities in multiple countries or regions. The Hague Agreement also simplifies managing an industrial design registration, since it is possible to record subsequent changes and renew the international registration through a single procedural step.
- International design applications may be filed with the International Bureau of WIPO, either directly or through the industrial property office of the Contracting Party of origin, if the law of that Contracting Party so permits or requires. In practice, however, virtually all international applications are filed online directly with the International Bureau of WIPO.
- The Hague Agreement is integrated into Mali's national legal framework for the protection of industrial designs. As a result, an international design registration which designates Mali enjoys the same force of law as a nationally registered industrial design.

#### Choosing between a national or regional industrial design registration for Mali

As a member of the OAPI industrial design system, Mali applies exclusively to regional industrial design registration. Here, a single filing automatically covers the 17 OAPI member states.

#### Examination and novelty of designs under the OAPI system

The OAPI does substantive examination of design applications but it should be noted that the said examination does not apply to aspects of novelty of the industrial design.

#### OAPI Industrial Designs

##### 3.8.1 Who can register?

A creator or assignee of an industrial design can apply to register a design in the OAPI region.

It is possible for two or more persons or companies to jointly own and apply for the registration of an industrial design (in case of co-ownership).

##### 3.8.1 What are the registration requirements?

A design application must contain the following documents:

- the applicant's full details, including full name, nationality, legal status, physical address and full company details if the applicant is a company;





- at least two graphical representations of the design;
- the kind of products to which the industrial design applies;
- the prescribed application fees;
- the power of attorney if represented by an accredited agent.

### 3.8.1 What qualifies for registration?

An industrial design is registrable if it is new. 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 the OAPI, provided that all the designs are embodied in a single set of articles and belong to the same class.

### 3.8.1 What cannot be registered?

The following cannot be registered:

- designs that are contrary to the law, public policy or morality;

### 3.8.1 Where can I file an application?

**Regional** applications can be filed at the OAPI regional office or through OAPI liaison offices lodged in the Member States. Electronic applications are now operational.

### 3.8.1 How much does it cost?

These fees are paid through the OAPI. The OAPI's fees are reviewed regularly. The latest fees are available through this link: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/296-outils-du-deposants>

Application fees, are as follows:





Type of Fee	Official Fees (XOF)
Application to register an industrial design	50 000
Surcharge per undivided group of ten (10) designs	10 000
Industrial design publication fee	30 000

#### Note on professional fees<sup>5</sup>

Professional fees vary and it is advisable to obtain comparative quotes of fees from at least three OAPI-accredited professionals. A list is available through this link: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/295-liste-des-mandataires-agrees-aupres-de-l-oapi>

#### 3.8.1 How long does registration take?

Regional applications are substantively examined by the OAPI. These applications can take 6-9 months to complete registration, assuming that only minimal official actions are needed and there are no objections.

#### 3.8.1 What is the duration of protection?

An industrial design has an initial duration of 5 years from the filing date, with the possibility of two further consecutive 5-year terms, a total of 15 years.

#### 3.8.1 When are renewal fees paid?

Renewal fees must be paid before the due date. **See above the different renewal fees**

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In the OAPI, renewal fees are payable before the due date (that is the anniversary date of renewal). Late payment of the renewal fees is possible within a grace period of 6 months after the due date.

#### OAPI-registered design renewal fees

Before payment, it is advisable to confirm the amount of the fees on the OAPI website as the official fees may change. The latest fees are available through this link: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/296-outils-du-deposants>

The following OAPI renewal fees are currently applicable:

Annuity Years	OAPI Fee (XOF)
Renewal 5 <sup>th</sup> Year	115 000
5 - 10	
Renew 10 <sup>th</sup> Year	115 000
10 - 15	

#### Professional services renewal fees

These are usually payable as a flat-rate fee per annuity payment. The OAPI industrial [summary\\_hague.html](#)

The Hague System Agreement allows applicants to register an industrial design by filing a single application with the International Bureau of WIPO, enabling design owners to protect their designs with a minimum of formalities in multiple countries or regions. The Hague Agreement also simplifies managing an industrial design registration, since it is possible to record subsequent changes and renew the international registration through a single procedural step.

### 3.4 GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS (GIs)

#### About GIs in Mali - OAPI

Article 1, Annex VI of the Bangui Agreement, Act of December 14, 2015 defines geographical indications (GIs) to be an indication that serves to identify a product as originating from a place, a region, or a country, in those cases where the quality, reputation or other specific characteristic of the product may be essentially attributed to such geographical origin.





In Mali, GIs are registered exclusively through the regional route (OAPI) and are governed by Annex VI of the Bangui Agreement, Act of December 14, 2015.

In addition, OAPI became a contracting party to the Lisbon Treaty on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications by adopting the Geneva Act in March 2023. Therefore, International applications via Lisbon's International System of Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications is a registration route.

Without prejudice to the existing GI system under the Bangui Agreement, the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications ("the Geneva Act") was adopted in 2015 to modernize the Lisbon International Registration System, and extend protection to the broader category of Geographical Indications (GIs) in addition to Appellations of Origin (AOs). This, in turn, allows more products (i.e. those that do not qualify under the more stringent category of AOs) to benefit from the international protection mechanism offered by the Lisbon System. Also, the Geneva Act opens the Lisbon System to the accession of certain intergovernmental organizations (such as the European Union or the African Intellectual Property Organization). More information is available in the link below: <https://www.wipo.int/lisbon/en/>

The Lisbon Agreement enables applicants to register a geographical indication or appellation of origin by filing a single application with the International Bureau of WIPO. This enables design owners to protect their designs with a minimum of formalities in multiple countries or regions. The Lisbon Agreement also simplifies the process of managing a geographical indication or appellation of origin.

International geographical indication or appellation of origin applications may be filed with the WIPO's International Bureau, either directly or through the industrial property office of the contracting party of origin, if the law of that contracting party so permits or requires. In practice, however, virtually all international applications are filed online directly with WIPO's International Bureau.

The OAPI has 17 Member States: Cameroon, Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Equatorial Guinea, and Republic of Comoros. Therefore, all members of OAPI can file a single application at the International Bureau of WIPO and enjoy protection of their GIs and AOs in contracting Member States that permit the protection of GIs and AOs.

The OAPI GIs system is a regional system where a single application automatically covers OAPI 17 member countries. Here, no (national route) individual country designation is allowed.

### 3.8.1 Who can register?

The following can apply for the registration of a GI:





- farmers or any other person exploiting natural products;
- manufacturers of products of craft or industry;
- processors of natural or agricultural products; and
- any person who trades such products.

A GI application can be made individually by any of the above or jointly with others.

### 3.8.1 Can European GIs be registered?

European GIs do appear to be registrable under the current OAPI GIs law. For information about the protection of the European GIs in African countries, the Organization for an International Geographical Indications Network should be consulted at: <https://www.origin-gi.com/worldwide-gi-compilation/>

### 3.8.1 What are the registration requirements?

An application for the registration of a GI must include:

- an application addressed to the Director-General of the Organization;
- a document proving payment to the Organization of the filing fee;
- the geographical indication;
- a reasoned notice of validation of the geographical indication by the competent Ministry of the State of origin of the geographical indication;
- the specifications, containing in particular the following:
  - the applicant;
  - the name of the producer;
  - the type of product;
  - the specifications of the product, setting out in particular the quality, reputation or other characteristics of the products for which the indication is used;
  - the delimitation of the geographical area;
  - the breeding method;
  - the link to the origin;
  - the inspection plan; and
  - the labelling;
- the articles of association of the group of producers, if applicable;
- the agent's power of attorney, if applicable; and
- proof of registration of the geographical indication in the country of origin, for foreign geographical indications.



### 3.8.1 What qualifies for registration?

To be registrable, a GI needs to be an indication that serves to identify a product as originating from a place, a region, or a country, in those cases where the quality, reputation or other specific characteristic of the product may be essentially attributed to such geographical origin. 'PRODUCT' means any natural, agricultural, craft or industrial product.

### 3.8.1 What cannot be registered?

A geographical indication cannot be registered if it consists of:

- indications that do not correspond to the definition in Article 1(a) of Annex VI of the Bangui Agreement, Act of 14 December 2015;
- indications that are contrary to public policy or morality or those which, in particular, are likely to deceive the public, in particular as to the nature, source, manufacturing process, characteristic qualities or suitability for their purpose of the goods concerned;
- indications that are not protected in their country of origin or have ceased to be protected in that country.

### 3.8.1 Where can I file an application?

Applications can be filed at OAPI regional offices or through OAPI liaison offices lodged in the member states. For the time being, electronic applications are not yet operational.

### 3.8.1 How much does it cost?

#### OAPI fees

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

#### Official fees

The fee schedule is published in a statutory instrument. Both local and foreign applicants may pay these fees using the local currency (XOF). Application forms and information on fees are available through this link: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/296-outils-du-deposants>





### Professional fees<sup>6</sup>

Professional fees vary so it is advisable to obtain comparative quotes of fees from at least three OAPI-accredited professionals. A list is available through this link:

<http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/295-liste-des-mandataires-agrees-aupres-de-l-oapi>

Likely overall registration costs for an OAPI Geographical Indication

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

Filing and publication of an application for registration of a geographical indication	500 000
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#### 3.5.8 How long does registration take?

Unless substantive objections are raised or there are unexpected delays, a GI application takes, on average 14 months, to complete registration. This includes an opposition period of 3 months.

#### 3.5.9 What is the duration of protection?

Subject to compliance with the specifications of the OAPI law, the protection conferred on a geographical indication is unlimited in duration.

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### 3.6 LAYOUT DESIGNS OF INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

#### About Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits in Mali

Article 1(a), Annex IX of the Bangui Agreement, Act of December 14, 2015 defines that 'integrated circuit' means a product, in its final form or an intermediate form, in which the elements, at least one of which

The OAPI has 17 Member States: Cameroon, Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Equatorial Guinea, and Republic of Comoros.

Currently, the OAPI has no registered Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits ('layout designs').

#### 3.6.1 Who can register?

is an active element, and some or all of the interconnections are integrally formed in or on a piece of material and which is intended to perform an electronic function;

Article 1(b), Annex IX of the Bangui Agreement, Act of December 14, 2015 defines that 'layout design' (synonym of 'topography') means the three-dimensional disposition, however expressed, of the elements, at least one of which is an active element, and of some or all of the interconnections of an integrated circuit, or such three-dimensional disposition prepared for an integrated circuit intended for manufacture;

Article 1(c), Annex IX of the Bangui Agreement, Act of December 14, 2015 defines 'holder' as the natural or legal person who is to be regarded as the beneficiary of the protection referred to in Article 7 of Annex IX of the Bangui Agreement, Act of December 14, 2015.

In Mali, Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits ('layout designs') are registered exclusively through the regional route (OAPI) under Annex IX Part V of the Bangui Agreement, Act of

#### 3.6.2 What are the registration requirements?

An application for the registration of a layout design must include:

- an application for registration of the layout design addressed to the Director-General bearing, inter alia, the applicant's name, address, nationality and, where the nationality is different from the address given, the address of habitual residence;
- a document proving payment of the required fees to the Organization;





- a short and precise description of the layout design with sufficient information on how best to exploit the layout design known to the creator on the date of deposit and, in the event that a priority is claimed, the priority date of the application;
- the powers of the applicant's agent, where appropriate, a copy or a drawing of the layout design, together with information defining the electronic function that the integrated circuit is intended to perform; however, the applicant may omit from the copy or from the drawing those parts that concern the method of manufacturing the integrated circuit, on condition that the parts submitted are sufficient to permit identification of the layout design;
- the date of the first commercial exploitation of the layout design anywhere in the world or a statement that exploitation has not yet begun; and
- particulars establishing the entitlement to protection under Article 4.

**Article 4:** *'The right to protection of a layout design shall belong to its creator. It may be assigned or transferred by succession. Where several persons have jointly created a layout design, the right shall belong to them jointly.'*

### What qualifies for registration?

A layout design, is registrable if:

- layout designs of integrated circuits may be protected under this Annex if, and to the extent that, they are original within the meaning of Article 3 of Annex IX of the Bangui Agreement, Act of December 14, 2015;
- a registration may be applied for only if the layout design has not yet been commercially exploited or has been commercially exploited for not more than two years anywhere in the world.

### Article 3:

- a layout design shall be deemed original if it is the result of its creator's own intellectual effort and is not commonplace among creators of layout designs and manufacturers of integrated circuits.
- a layout design that consists of a combination of elements and interconnections that are commonplace shall be protected only if the combination, taken as a whole, is original within the meaning of paragraph (1) of this article.

### 3.6.3 What cannot be registered?





- any layout designs whose use would be contrary to the law, public policy or morality is not registrable;
- a layout design that is not original and has been exploited commercially for more than 2 years anywhere in the world.

#### 3.6.4 Where can I file an application?

An application on the prescribed form must be submitted exclusively to the OAPI office; no national or individual country designation is admitted.

#### 3.6.6 How much does it cost?

##### OAPI fees

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

##### OAPI (official) fees

The fee schedule is published in a statutory instrument. Both local and foreign applicants may pay these fees using the local currency (F.CFA). Application forms and information on fees are available through this link: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/296-outils-du-deposants>

Unless substantive objections are raised or there are unexpected delays, an integrated circuit layout design takes 9-12 months to complete registration. This includes an opposition period of 3 months.

##### Professional fees<sup>7</sup>

Professional fees vary so it is advisable to obtain comparative quotes of fees from at least three OAPI-accredited professionals. A list is available through this link: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/295-liste-des-mandataires-agrees-aupres-de-l-oapi>

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### Likely overall registration costs for a layout design

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

Application to register a layout design Publication fee	225 000
Publication fee	365 000
Surcharge length of design description 11 to 20	120 000
21 to 30 pages	190 000
Above 31 pages, 80 000 F.CFA for 10 additional pages	270 000

#### 3.6.8 What is the duration of protection?

The duration of an integrated circuit layout design registration in OAPI is 10 years.

#### 3.6.9 When are renewal fees paid?

There are no prescribed renewal fees that must be paid after the 10-year registration

### 3.7. TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND HANDICRAFTS

For the time being, no law governing traditional knowledge is enacted in Mali.

### 3.8. COPYRIGHT AND NEIGHBOURING RIGHTS

A brief presentation of the cultural diversity and artistic works of Mali:

Mali saw the birth of five great empires, namely: the Ghana Empire, the Mali Empire, the Songhai Empire, the Bamanan Empire of Segou and the Fulani Empire of Macina. From north to south,





from east to west; from the Tuaregs, Arabs, to the Senoufos, Miniankas from the Soninkés, Sarakolé to the Bozos, Peuhls. All have left the footprints of their civilisation on this earth. Mali is certainly a country at the crossroads. But it is not enough to call this country the 'crossroads of civilisations'. Mali is at the heart of the history of Africa. Its cities are famous for their intellectual importance and the lustre of their scholars. The beauty of its monuments is known throughout the world. Anyone who does not know Mali will at least have heard of Timbuktu.

Pays Dogon, Timbuktu, Djenné, the Askia tomb in Gao, are all listed as UNESCO World Heritage.

#### About Copyright and Neighbouring Rights in Mali

Mali has enacted Law No. 08 - 024 / of July 23, 2008 establishing the system of literary and artistic property in the Republic of Mali.

At the regional level, Annex VII of the Bangui Agreement, Act of December 14, 2015, though not directly applicable at the national level, is referred to in the presence of a conflict of law or in the absence of specific provisions on a copyright matter.

Mali is also a signatory to the following treaties:

- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of September 9, 1886, as last revised at Paris on July 24, 1971, and/or the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971 and amended on September 28, 1979;
- The World Intellectual Property Organization Copyright Treaty of December 20, 1996.
- Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances of 2012
- WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty of 1996

### 3.6 Can I register?

Copyright is not a registrable right in Mali. It exists automatically when any original work is created in one of the categories that is protected by the Law No. 08 - 024 / of July 23, 2008 establishing the system of literary and artistic property in the Republic of Mali.

#### 3.8.2 What qualifies for protection?

All literary or artistic works irrespective of their mode, worth, genre or purpose of expression are protected under copyright, particularly:

- a) computer programs;



- b) musical composition with or without lyrics;
- c) dramatic, dramatico-musical, choreographic works and pantomimes created for the stage;
- d) audiovisual works;
- e) drawings, paintings, lithographs, etchings or wood engravings and other works of the same kind;
- f) all kinds of sculptures, bas-reliefs and mosaics;
- g) architectural works, including the drawings, models and the construction itself;
- h) tapestries and objects created by the arts and applied arts, including the sketches or patterns and the works themselves;
- i) maps as well as graphic and plastic drawings and reproductions of a scientific or technical nature;
- j) photographic works including work expressed by a process similar to photography; and
- k) the title of a work shall equally be protected as the work itself.

Literary work shall include work expressed in words, numbers or other verbal or numerical symbols or insignia regardless of the nature of the material object used. This implies that all computer programs fall under literary works. A work may be literary and artistic especially when it is composed of both words and signs other than words alone.

### 3.8.3 What cannot be protected?

The 2008 Law is to the effect that Copyright shall not protect:

- a) official texts and their official translation, reports, court judgments and other official instruments and translations;
- b) ideas themselves;
- c) coats of arms, decorations, currency marks and other official insignia.

### 3.8.4 What are the requirements for legal protection?

The 2008 Copyright Law lays down three positive criteria for protection of all literary and artistic creations in Mali. These include:

- a) the **work must be in a tangible form** that is sufficiently stable so as to permit it to be perceived, reproduced or otherwise communicated for a period of more than transitory duration either by human sense(s) or with the help of a machine;
- b) a **work may be original** even if it resembles a previous creation or even if it does not resemble any previous work. We can appreciate originality only when the creation







is an expression and where there is a distinctive element between it and any previous creation of the same kind. Thus, there must be an established difference between what is created and any previous work of same kind;

- c) The created work must be a literary or artistic work or both literary and artistic work.

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

Permitted acts that do not infringe copyright include:

- fair use: copyright in a work is not infringed by any fair dealing for the purposes of research or private study by the person using the work;
- fair use for purposes of criticism, review or news reporting; educational use;
- copies made to replace or conserve library or archival copies of works;
- use of anonymous or pseudonymous works, subject to conditions;
- use of work for parliamentary or judicial proceedings or inquiries;
- quotations from copyright works;
- public readings and recitations.

### 3.8.6 What acts are not permitted in relation to copyright works?

Unpermitted/restricted acts include:

- reproducing the work;
- publishing the work;
- importing the work into Mali or exporting it from Mali, otherwise than for personal and private use;
- 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.

### 3.8.7 What is the duration of protection?

The duration of copyright protection (is as follows):

- **literary works:** the lifetime of the author (or last surviving author in the case of co-authored works) plus 50 years;
- **performers and recording rights:** 50 years from the end of the calendar year in which





the performance took place;

- **an audiovisual work, a collective work, a photograph, or a computer program:** 50 years from the end of the year in which the work was made available to the public with the consent of the owner of the copyright or, failing such an event, 50 years from the making of the work or 50 years from the end of the year in which the work was made;
- **a sound recording:** 50 years from the end of the year in which the recording was first published;
- **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;
- **a published edition:** 50 years from the end of the year in which the edition was first published;
- **a work of applied art:** 25 years from the making of the work.

### 3.8.8 Can I renew copyright after its term of protection expires?

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

## 3.9. PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION

Mali is not a member of the UPOV. However, OAPI is a member of UPOV and has adopted a sui generis system of plant variety protection (PVP) that covers the territory of all its 17 member states.

The breeding of new plant variety entitles the breeder to a plant variety certificate. In order to enjoy the protection afforded, a variety shall be: (a) new; (b) distinct; (c) uniform; (d) stable; and (e) given a denomination devised in accordance with the applicable provisions.

Under Annex X of the Bangui Accord a plant variety a plant grouping within a single botanical taxon of the lowest known rank, which grouping, whether or not it meets the conditions for the grant of a plant variety certificate, can be:

- defined by the expression of the characteristics resulting from a given genotype or combination of genotypes;



- distinguished from any other plant grouping by the expression of at least one of the above-mentioned characteristics; and
- considered as a unit with regard to its suitability for being propagated unchanged.

The plant variety certificate is obtained by registration and is granted for one variety only. The Ministry of Industry of Cameroon forwards citizens' applications through the NLS to OAPI which examines them. Only OAPI examines applications and grants plant breeder rights (PBR).

### 3.9.1. Who can register?

The rights to a plant variety belongs to the breeder.

An application for registration can be made by:  
the State or the government of a reciprocating country;  
an individual who is a citizen or resident of Cameroon or another OAPI member state;  
an entity that has its main office in Cameroon or in one of the other member countries where the state or government, individual, company, or body corporate, as the case may be, is a breeder of the new variety concerned. In most cases, foreign applications are filed on the basis that the applicant is a citizen or resident of a country member of UPOV.

A local agent must file a power of attorney in support of a PBR application.

### 3.9.2. What are the registration requirements?

An application for registration must include the following:

- I. an application form PBR1 and PBR2;
- II. a technical description of the variety;
- III. payment of the required fees;
- IV. priority documents;
- V. a signed power of attorney, if the applicant is not from an OAPI member state;
- VI. the Deed of Assignment, if the applicant is not the breeder;
- VII. a completed technical questionnaire;
- VIII. colour photographs showing the variety's essential characteristics.

### 3.9.3. What qualifies for registration?

All botanical taxa that have been improved by man can be protected. To enjoy the protection as set out in Annex X (Plant Variety Protection) of the Bangui Agreement, a variety must be new, distinct, uniform, stable and given a denomination.

### 3.9.4 What cannot be registered?





The following subject matter cannot be registered as PBRs:  
wild species and species that have been neither planted nor improved by man;  
a variety that is not new, distinctive, uniform and stable.

### 3.9.5. Where can I file an application?

An application for registration of a plant variety can be submitted to OAPI directly or through an NLS. The NLS forwards the applications it receives to OAPI.

Applicants resident outside OAPI territory must file through an agent in one of the member states. The professional status of OAPI-accredited agent is governed by special regulations. More information is available through this link:

<http://www.oapi.int/index.php/fr/ressources/documents-prives>

### 3.9.6 How much does it cost?

Information on fees is available through this link: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/ressources/reglements/item/382-taxes-applicables-en-matiere-d-obtentions-vegetales>.

### 3.9.7 What examination is carried out?

OAPI examines the application as to form and substance in order to verify if:

- the filing date can be assigned;
- the documents in the application are complete and satisfy the requirements in articles 5,6,7 and 8 of Annex X of the Bangui Accord 2015;
- the application is not excluded from eligible botanical taxes; and
- the candidate variety is new.

An authorized institution approved by OAPI carries out a technical examination to verify the distinctness, uniformity and stability (DUS).

### 3.9.8 What is the procedure for the registration of the denomination?

The denomination proposed for the candidate variety is filed with the application.

On payment of a special fee, and if a provisional designation is proposed in the application, the applicant may defer the denomination registration procedure.

The denomination proposal is published by OAPI in its official gazette (BOPI) which opens up a period of opposition for third parties.





### 3.9.9. How long does it take to register?

Unless substantive objections are raised or there are unusual delays, a PBR application takes 12- 15 months to complete registration for a candidate variety already tested for DUS, and 3 years for a candidate variety that is to be tested for DUS.

This includes an opposition period of 3 months.

### 3.9.10. What is the duration of protection?

The term of a PBR registration at OAPI and in its member states is 25 years from its date of issue, subject to payment of annual maintenance fees.

### 3.9.11. When are renewal fees paid?

The first renewal fee is due on the first anniversary of the date of issue of the plant variety certificate.

#### Links to legislation

The Bangui Agreement: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/ressources/accord-de-bangui>

#### Links to legislation:

**OAPI:** <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/ressources/actes-de-l-oapi>

#### Links to institutions:

**AfCFTA** – Africa Trade House, Ambassadorial Enclave, Liberia Road, Ridge, Accra Ghana:  
[https:// au.int/en/cfta](https://au.int/en/cfta)

**OAPI** – African Regional Intellectual Property Organization: <http://oapi.int>

**ECOWAS** – Economic Community of West African States: <https://ecowas.int/>



