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IP SME HELPDESK



IP Country Fiche
COMOROS



SECTION 1: COUNTRY OVERVIEW

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Capital:	Moroni 836,774 (World Bank, 2022)
Population:	
Currency of government (official) fees:	Comorian franc (KMF)
Language for filing IP applications:	French
GDP per capita (USD):	1,484.89 USD (World Bank, 2022)
Human Development Index:	0.40.59 (World Bank, 2020)
Main exports:	Cloves, recreational boats, essential oils, vanilla and scrap vessels

1.2 International IP agreements and conventions

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

- the OAPI, Bangui Agreement Instituting an African Intellectual Property Organization, Act of 14 December 2015;
- the 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;
- the 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;
- the 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;
- Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled of June 28, 2013
- the Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks of 27 June 1989 amended on 3 October 2006 and 12 November 2007;
- the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks of 27 March 2006
- Treaty Establishing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa of November 5, 1993
- Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances of June 24, 2012
- WIPO Copyright Treaty of December 20, 1996
- WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty of December 20, 1996

Comoros 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

Comoros is a member of the following regional agreement:

- OAPI, Bangui Agreement Instituting an African Intellectual Property Organization, Act of 14 December 2015;
- SADC (Southern African Development Community) Declaration and Treaty of August 17, 1992.
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) of November 5, 1993





1.4 Legal framework of IP protection available in Comoros

The following IP protection is available in Comoros:

- 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);
- 6) layout designs of integrated circuits: regional (OAPI);
- 7) traditional knowledge and handicrafts: no specific law;
- 8) copyright and neighboring rights: national, regional (OAPI).
- 9) Plant varieties.

1.5 IP registration routes

IP protection in Comoros can be secured at three levels – national, regional and international – depending on the IPRs involved.

National

Only one of the eight abovementioned IPRs (copyright) is protected at national level. Registrations are carried out at the level of copyright management bodies.

Regional

Comoros is a contracting party to the OAPI Bangui Agreement Instituting an African Intellectual Property Organization, Act of 14 December 2015 covering Industrial Property Rights. The regional registration route is community inclined. A single filing covers all 17 OAPI Member States: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea (Conakry), Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.



International

Comoros 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 designate the OAPI through the Madrid System. Further information is available at: <https://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/>.

Comoros, via the OAPI, 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 in WIPO.

Choosing a suitable registration route: trade marks, patents, utility models and industrial designs.

A national route is exclusively for Copyright.

However, 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 where 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 that is 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. The OAPI accepts signed powers of attorney without any need for notarisation. However, applicants should check with their IP service provider in the OAPI region as to 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>.



Description of Process/Service	Official Fees (KMF)
Application to register a trade mark in colour or black and white	270 295.08
Surcharge for additional class	56 311.48
Priority claim for each priority	56 311.48

Trade marks

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

The OAPI countries are not signatories to the Nice Agreement. However, the OAPI uses the Nice Classification. Classifications based on the latest edition of the Nice Classification at the time of filing of an application are accepted.

SECTION 2: OVERVIEW OF IP ENFORCEMENT

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

No specific entity has been endorsed to enforce compliance and bring IP infringers to justice. This is done by IPRs 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..

In addition to its administrative litigation role, the OAPI also has the task of training IP experts, magistrates, and custom officers on how to combat IP infringement. Training sessions have been organised by the OAPI, Interpol and the WIPO.

For Copyright, Law of 11 March 1957 on literary and artistic property, made applicable to the Comoros by decree of 8 April 1957 provides for conservatory measures that seek to prevent infringements and 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 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 below.

Benefits of registering a trade mark

- a trade mark registered in the OAPI will automatically cover all 17 Member States.
- a registered trade mark gives the owner exclusive rights to use it to market their goods and services. It gives the owner protection against others using the same mark or a similar mark without authorisation.
- in the long term, 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 Comoros (OAPI region) will need to appoint 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 shown on the Certificate of Incorporation) and 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 for which protection is sought, 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 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 will be considered a trade mark or service mark.

In particular, the following may constitute a sign:

- denominations in all forms such as words, combination of words, surnames (either per se or in a distinctive form), special, arbitrary or fanciful designations, letters, abbreviations and numerals;
- figurative signs such as drawings, labels seals, selvages, reliefs, holograms, logos, synthesised 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;
- audiovisual 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 comprises 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 that 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, except where the competent authority of that state or organisation has granted permission.

3.1.5 Where can I file an application?

- OAPI main office;
- 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 (Comorian franc – KMF). Application forms and information on fees are available at: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/296-outils-du-deposants>.





Professional fees¹

Professional fees vary so it is advisable to obtain comparative quotes from at least three OAPI- accredited professionals. A list is available at:
<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 approximately as shown in the following table (in Comorian franc), unless objections and other special circumstances that may increase the costs apply.

Description of Process/Service	Official Fees (KMF)
Application to register a trade mark in colour or black and white	270 295.08
Surcharge for additional class	56 311.48
Priority claim for each priority	56 311.48

3.1.7 How long does registration take?

The trade mark registration process takes 6-9 months from the filing date to completion, assuming that there are no unusual delays and no oppositions. This includes an opposition period of 3 months.

¹ **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



3.1.8 What is the duration of protection?

Protection lasts for 10 years from the filing date and is renewable every ten years.

3.2 PATENTS

Comoros patent registration

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

Regional

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

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 patent system is a regional system where a single application automatically covers all 17 OAPI Member States. No (national route) individual country designation is allowed.

Choosing between a national or regional patent registration for Comoros

No (national route) or individual country designation is allowed.

Choosing a patent filing route

Comoros is a member of the PCT. Patent applications under the OAPI system have a single route, which is the regional system. Alternatively, applicants may opt for the PCT international filing route, in which case OAPI is designated and the OAPI office is the competent Receiving Office for the application. This is mainly because the PCT provides a patent filing rather than a patent registration route.

National or regional patents

3.2.1 Is it possible to get a national patent in Comoros?

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



3.2.2 What are the registration requirements for a regional patent?

A patent application must contain the following:

- a request 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. It must not be 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 of 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 of these 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 prejudice to the environment;



- plants and animals other than microorganisms;
- essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals.

3.2.5 Where can I file an application?

- OAPI main office; or
- 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 (KMF). Application forms and information on fees are available at:

<http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/296-outils-du-deposants>.

Professional fees²

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

<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 patent

An applicant can expect the cost of registering a patent to be approximately as shown in the following table (in KMF), unless objections and other special circumstances that may increase the costs apply.

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Application to register a trade mark in colour or black and white	270 295.08
Surcharge for additional class	56 311.48
Priority claim for each priority	56 311.48

3.2.7 How long does registration take?

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

3.2.8 What is the duration of protection?

Protection lasts for 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 Year	Official Fees (KMF)
Annuity 2nd year	165 180.33
Annuity 3rd year	165 180.33
Annuity 4th year	165 180.33
Annuity 5th year	165 180.33



Annuity 6th year	281 557.38
Annuity 7th year	281 557.38
Annuity 8th year	281 557.38
Annuity 9th year	281 557.38
Annuity 10th year	281 557.38
Annuity 11th year	375 409.84
Annuity 12th year	375 409.84
Annuity 13th year	375 409.84
Annuity 14th year	375 409.84
Annuity 15th year	375 409.84
Annuity 16th year	488 032.79
Annuity 17th year	488 032.79
Annuity 18th year	488 032.79
Annuity 19th year	488 032.79
Annuity 20th year	488 032.79

OAPI – patent (Comoros)

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 at: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/296-outils-du-deposants>.

The OAPI applies a community patent system where a single payment covers all 17 Member States.

3.3 UTILITY MODELS

Article 1, Annex II of the Bangui Agreement, Act of 14 December 2015 defines a utility model as 'implements of work or objects intended to be utilized 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.

Comoros utility model

registrations Regional

- Annex II of the Bangui Agreement, Act of 14 December 2015 applies. 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 all 17 OAPI Member States. No (national route) individual country designation is allowed.

National Utility Models

3.3.1 Existence of national utility models

National utility models are not allowed.

3.3.2 Where can I file an application?

Regional applications can be filed at OAPI regional offices or through OAPI liaison offices in the Member States. Electronic applications are not currently operational.

3.3.3. OAPI utility model fees

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

OAPI utility model registration fees

Fees must be paid through the OAPI if an applicant chooses to register a utility model in the OAPI region. A single registration covers all 17 OAPI Member States.



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

Application fees consist of three components, as follows:

Type of Fee	Official Fees (KMF)
Application to register a patent for 1st year	168 934.43
Priority claim for each priority	47 301.64
Patent publication fee	274 049.18
Surcharge for each additional claim above the 10th claim	33 786.89
Surcharge for patent descriptions between 11 and 20 pages	90 098.36
Surcharges for patent descriptions between 21 and 30 pages	225 245.90
Surcharges for patent descriptions between 31 and 40 pages	450 491.81
Patent annuities fee for each annuity (second, third, fourth and fifth)	165 180.33

Note on professional fees³

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

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3.3.4 How long does registration take?

Regional applications are substantively examined by the OAPI. These applications can take 6 to 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 are protected for a duration of 10 years from the filing date.

3.3.6 When are renewal fees paid?

Renewal fees must be paid each year, starting 1 year after the filing date of the application or the granting of the utility model.

Late payment of 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 at: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/296-outils-du-deposants>.

The following government (official) fees are currently applicable:

Annuity Year	Official Fees (KMF)
Annuity 2nd year	15 016.39
Annuity 3rd year	15 016.39
Annuity 4th year	15 016.39
Annuity 5th year	15 016.39



Annuity 6th year	26 278.69
Annuity 7th year	26 278.69
Annuity 8th year	26 278.69
Annuity 9th year	26 278.69
Annuity 10th year	26 278.69

3.4. INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

Article 1, Annex IV of the Bangui Agreement, Act of 14 December 2015 defines a design as ‘any arrangement of lines or colors’ and a model as ‘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’.

Comoros 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 14 December 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 all 17 OAPI Member States. No (national route) individual country designation is allowed.





International

Industrial designs: Hague Agreement

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

- The Hague Agreement enables applicants to 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 permits or requires this. In practice, however, virtually all international applications are filed online directly with the International Bureau of WIPO.
- The Hague Agreement is integrated into Comoros national legal framework for the protection of industrial designs. As a result, an international design registration which designates Comoros enjoys the same force of law as a nationally registered industrial design.

Choosing between a national or regional industrial design registration for Comoros

As a member of the OAPI industrial design system, Comoros applies exclusively regional industrial design registration. Here, a single filing automatically covers all 17 OAPI Member States.

Examination and novelty of designs under the OAPI system

The OAPI carries out substantive examination of design applications although this examination does not apply to aspects of novelty of the industrial design.



OAPI industrial designs

3.4.1 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 the case of co-ownership).

3.4.2 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 OAPI-accredited agent.

3.4.3 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 products and belong to the same class.

3.4.4 What cannot be registered?

The following cannot be registered:

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



3.4.5 Where can I file an application?

Regional applications can be filed at OAPI regional offices or through OAPI liaison offices in the Member States. Electronic applications are not currently operational.

3.4.6 How much does it cost?

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

Type of Fee	Official Fees (KMF)
Application to register a utility model 1st year	15 016.39
Priority claim for each priority	18 770.49
Utility model publication fee	22 524.59
Surcharge for additional claim above the 10 th claim	30 032.79
Utility model annuity fee – 2nd to 5th year (for each year)	15 016.39
Utility model annuity fee – 6th to 10th year (for each year)	26 278.69

Note on professional fees

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

3.4.7 How long does registration take?

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



3.4.8 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, giving a total of 15 years.

3.4.9 When are renewal fees paid?

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

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 at:

<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 (KMF)
5 to 10	8
10 to 15	6
3	4
4	2
6	8
6	3
4	4
2	6



Professional services renewal fees

These are usually payable as a flat-rate fee per annuity payment. The OAPI industrial design system is a community system where a single payment of annuity covers all 17 Member States. It is advisable to compare the fees of different IP agents.

International industrial designs

These are registrable under the Hague Agreement through the International Bureau of WIPO. More information is available at:

https://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/registration/hague/summary_hague.html.

The Hague 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 INDICATORS (GIs)

About GIs in Comoros – OAPI

Article 1, Annex VI of the Bangui Agreement, Act of 14 December 2015 defines a geographical indication (GI) as ‘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 Comoros, GIs are registered exclusively through the regional route (OAPI) and are governed by Annex VI of the Bangui Agreement, Act of 14 December 2015.

The OAPI GI system is a regional system where a single application automatically covers all 17 OAPI Member States. No (national route) individual country designation is allowed.

3.5. 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;
- any person who trades these products.

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

3.5.1 Can European GIs be registered?

European GIs do appear to be registrable under the current OAPI GIs law. For information about the protection of 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/>

3.5.2 What are the registration requirements?

An application for the registration of a GI must include:

- an application addressed to the Director-General of the organisation;
- a document proving payment of the filing fee to the organisation;
- 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:

Type of Fee	Official Fees (KMF)
Application to register a utility model 1st year	37 540.98
Surcharge per undivided group of ten (10) designs	7 508.20
Industrial design publication fee	22 524.59
Renewal 5th year	86 344.26
Renewal 10th year	86 344.26

Utility model annuity fee – 6th to 10th year
(for each year)

26 278.69

- o the name of the applicant;
- o the name of the producer;
- o the type of product;
- o the specifications of the product, setting out in particular the quality, reputation or other characteristics of the products for which the indication is used; o the delimitation of the geographical area;
- o the breeding method;
- o the link to the origin;
- o the inspection plan;
- o the labelling;
- o the articles of association of the group of producers, if applicable;
- o the agent's power of attorney, if applicable; and
- o proof of registration of the geographical indication in the country of origin, for foreign geographical indications.

3.5.3 What qualifies for registration?

To be registrable, a GI must 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 this geographical origin. 'Product' means any natural, agricultural, craft or industrial product.

3.5.4 What cannot be registered?

Geographical indications cannot be registered if they are:

- 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.



3.5.5 Where can I file an application?

Applications can be filed at the OAPI regional offices or through OAPI liaison offices in the Member States. Electronic applications are not currently operational.

3.4.1 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 (KMF). Application forms and information on fees are available at:

<http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/296-outils-du-deposants>.

Professional fees⁴

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

<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

⁴ **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.





An applicant can expect the cost of registering a GI to be approximately as shown in the following table (in KMF), unless objections and other special circumstances that may increase the costs apply.

Type of Fee	Official Fees (KMF)
Filing and publication of an application for registration of a geographical indication	375409.84

3.4.1 How long does registration take?

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

3.4.2 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.

3.6. LAYOUT DESIGNS OF INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

About layout designs of integrated circuits in Comoros

Article 1(a), Annex IX of the Bangui Agreement, Act of 14 December 2015 defines 'integrated circuit' as 'a product, in its final form or an intermediate form, in which the elements, at least one of which 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 14 December 2015 defines 'layout design' (synonym of 'topography') as '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’.

In Comoros, 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 14 December 2015. Currently, the OAPI has no registered layout designs of integrated circuits (‘layout designs’).

3.6.1 Who can register?

An application for registration of a layout design can be made by, or on behalf of, the following:

- a person claiming to be the proprietor of the design;
- co-owners claiming proprietorship over the design;
- a person claiming to be the proprietor’s assignee or successor in title.

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 organisation;
- 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 attorney 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 of Annex IX of the Bangui Agreement, Act of 14 December 2015;

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.’

3.6.3 What qualifies for registration?

A layout design,= is registrable if the following apply.

- 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 14 December 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 2 years anywhere in the world.

Article 3:

- A layout design will 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 will be protected only if the combination, taken as a whole, is original within the meaning of paragraph (1).

3.6.4 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 cannot be registered.

3.6.5 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 (KMF). Application forms and information on fees are available at:

<http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/296-outils-du-deposants>.

Professional fees⁵

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

<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 approximately as shown in the following table (in KMF), unless objections and other special circumstances that may increase the costs apply.

Type of Fee	Official Fees (KMF)
Application to register a layout design	168 934.43
Publication fee	274 049.18
Surcharge length of design description: 11 to 20 pages	90 098.36
21 to 30 pages	142 655.74
Above 31 pages, (KMF 60065.57 for 10 additional pages)	202 721.31

3.4.1 How long does registration take?

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

3.4.2 What is the duration of protection?

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

3.4.3 When are renewal fees paid?

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



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).

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.

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.

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.

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.

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>

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>.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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>

3.5. TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND HANDICRAFTS

Comoros has yet to enact any law governing traditional knowledge.

3.6. Copyright and neighbouring rights

The inhabitants of the Comoros archipelago, who call themselves the Grand-Comoriens or Comoriens, the Anjouanais (i.e. the Mohéliens and the Mahorais) preserve a southern branch of the Swahili culture.

The population of Comoros, largely of Bantu ethnic origin, is essentially Sunni Muslim of the Chafiite rite.

The Comorian culture is historically a southern subdivision of the important Swahili culture. It is an African cultural ensemble of Bantu origin and Indian and Arab-Muslim influence, present on the entire East African coast and part of the West Indian Ocean islands (region formerly called 'Zanguebar'), and whose main historical political unit was in the 19th century the great Sultanate of Muscat and Oman (which would become the Sultanate of Zanzibar at the end of the 19th century, to which the islands of the Comoros however never formally belonged). The Comoros, however, constitute a satellite region of this cultural group – hence the fact that the different Comorian dialects are linguistically slightly distant from continental Kiswahili – marked by many other strong influences such as Malagasy cultures (very important in Mayotte, much less in the Comoros), Persian (Shirazie), Indian or French, notably through Mayotte.

Religion largely structures society although many customs and social patterns unique to the peoples of East Africa are deeply embedded in everyday life, which include:

- matrilineal and also matrilocal family (the house belongs to the woman);
- grouping by age group and initiation or passage rites;
- strong importance of the village of origin (community) and privileged links with the members of the village;
- tradition of welcome and hospitality.

About copyright and neighbouring rights in Comoros

Comoros has enacted a law on Copyright and Neighbouring rights, namely Law of 11 March 1957 on literary and artistic property, made applicable to the Comoros by decree of 8 April 1957.

At the regional level, Annex VII of the Bangui Agreement, Act of 14 December 2015, although 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.

Comoros is also a signatory to the following treaties:

- the 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.
- Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances of June 24, 2012
- WIPO Copyright Treaty of December 20, 1996
- WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty of December 20, 1996

3.6.7 Can I register?

Copyright is not a registrable right in Comoros. It exists automatically when any original work is created in one of the categories that is protected by the Law of 11 March 1957 on literary and artistic property, made applicable to the Comoros by decree of 8 April 1957.

3.6.8 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;
 - k) the title of a work will be equally protected as the work itself.

Literary work includes 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.

3.6.9 What cannot be protected?

Under Comorian Copyright law, Copyright will 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.

3.6.10 What are the requirements for legal protection?

The 1957 Copyright Law lays down three positive criteria for protection of all literary and artistic creations in Comoros. These include the following.

- 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 whether or not it resembles a previous creation or work. Originality can be appreciated only when the creation is an expression and where there is a distinctive element differentiating it from any previous creation of the same kind. Therefore, there must be an



established difference between what is created and any previous work of the same kind.

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

3.6.11 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 the 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.

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

Unpermitted/restricted acts include:

- reproducing the work;
- publishing the work;
- importing or exporting the work to/from Comoros, other than for personal and private use;
- causing the work to be transmitted on a cable programme service, unless the service transmits a lawful broadcast and is operated by the original broadcaster;
- making an adaptation of the work.

3.6.13 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.

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

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

Links to legislation:

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

Links to institutions:

SADC – Southern African Development Community: <https://www.sadc.int/>.

