



European
Commission

AFRICA
IP SME HELPDESK



IP Country Fiche **MAURITANIA**



SECTION 1: COUNTRY OVERVIEW

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Capital:	Nouakchott
Population:	4.9 million (2024)
Currency of government (official) fees:	Ouguiya (MRU)
Language for filing IP applications:	French
GDP per capita (USD):	2149.4 (World Bank, 2023)
Human Development Index:	0.540 (World Population Review, 2022)
Main exports:	Iron ore, gold, non-fillet frozen fish, processed crustaceans, and copper ore
Main imports:	Raw sugar, wheat, soybean oil, palm oil, and cars

1.2 INTERNATIONAL IP AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS

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

- the OAPI, Bangui Agreement Instituting an African Intellectual Property Organisation, Act of 14 December 2015 as amended in January 2022;
- the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March 1883, as re-vised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and amended on 28 September 1979;
- the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of September 9, 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 Organisation of 14 July 1967 and amended on 28 September 1979;
- the Patent Cooperation Treaty 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 Organisation, including the



- agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) of 1 January 1995;
- 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 trade marks of 27 March 2006;
- the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances of 24 June 2012;
- the Marrakesh VIP Treaty of 27 June 2013;
- the World Intellectual Property Organisation Copyright Treaty of 20 December, 1996. Mauritania 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

Mauritania is a member of the following regional agreement:

- AfCFTA (African Continental Free Trade Area) The AfCFTA Agreement includes a protocol on IPRs aiming to advance the effective protection and promotion of IPRs in Africa. Once this enters into force, it may have an impact on the future shape of

Mauritanian legislation.

1.4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF IP PROTECTION AVAILABLE IN MAURITANIA

The following IP protection is available in Mauritania:

- 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) Plant Variety Protection: regional (OAPI)¹;
- 1) copyright and neighbouring rights: national, regional (OAPI).

¹ On June 10, 2014, the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) deposited its instrument of accession to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, as revised at Geneva on November 10, 1972, on October 23, 1978, and on March 19, 1991.

The Convention entered into force for OAPI one month after the deposit of its instrument of accession, i.e. on July 10, 2014. On that date, OAPI became the seventy-second member of the Union. OAPI operates a plant variety rights system which covers the territory of its 17 member States (member States of OAPI: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo).





1.5 IP REGISTRATION ROUTES

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

National

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

Regional

Mauritania is a contracting party to the OAPI Bangui Agreement Instituting an African Intellectual Property Organisation, Act of 14 December 2015, as amended covering Industrial Property Rights. The regional registration route is community inclined. A single filing covers all 17 OAPI Member States.

International

Mauritania 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/>.

Mauritania, via the OAPI, is also a contracting party to the Hague System for the international registration of industrial design, which means that it is possible to register industrial designs through the International Bureau directly in the WIPO.

Choosing a suitable registration route: trade marks, 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 mark, utility model, patent, industrial design, 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>.

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.

Most OAPI member states 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

Mauritania is a signatory to the WTO's TRIPS Agreement². 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 No 2012 038 relating to the literary and artistic property of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania provides for conservatory measures that seek to prevent infringements and 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 of 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

² Article 42 of the Bangui Agreement.





police or customs (in the case of the importation of infringing goods) and 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 covers all the 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, or a similar, trade 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 does not have their place of business in Mauritania (OAPI region) will need to appoint an accredited agent/representative. Please see link to the list of OAPI accredited agents here: <http://www.oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/295-liste-des-mandataires-agrees-aupres-de-l-oapi>

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 trade mark (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 as amended, 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 trademark or service mark.

In particular, the following may constitute a sign:

- Verbal elements in all forms, such as words, combinations 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, 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.

3.1.3 What cannot be registered?

With reference to Article 3, Annex 3 of the Bangui Agreement as amended, a trade 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, or the abbreviated name, acronym, or 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.

3.1.4 Where can I file an application?

- OAPI main office;
- OAPI national liaison offices in Member States
- OAPI designation through the International Bureau.
- Through OAPI E-filing Portal: The OAPI Registry has officially launched its e-filing system on June 3, 2024. This e-filing system covers trade mark-related tasks such as registrability





searches, application filings, renewals, recordals, and oppositions. Additionally, company name registrations and objections will be managed through the e-filing platform. However, patent matters are yet to be included.

3.1.5 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 (MRU). Application forms and information on fees are available at: <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/296-outils-du-deposants>.

Professional fees³

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>

Description of Process/Service	Official Fees (MRU)
Application to register a trade mark in colour or black and white	21 081
Surcharge for additional class	4 391.87
Priority claim for each priority	4 391.87

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 MRU), unless objections and/or other special circumstances that may increase the costs apply.

3.1.6 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.

3.1.7 What is the duration of protection?

Protection lasts for 10 years from the filing date and is renewable for consecutive periods of 10 years.

³ 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.



3.2 PATENTS

Mauritania patent registration

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

Regional

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

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

Choosing a patent filing route

Mauritania is a member of the PCT. Patent applications under the OAPI system have a single route, which is the regional system. Once this is completed, applicants can opt for the PCT. However, 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 Mauritania?

National patents are not recognised in Mauritania. As a member of the OAPI patent system, Mauritania 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;



3.2.3 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 (MRU). Application forms and information on fees are available at <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/296-outils-du-deposants>.

Type of Fee	Official Fees (MRU)
Application to register a patent for first year	13 175.62
Priority claim for each priority	3 689.17
Patent publication fee	21 373.79
Surcharge for each additional claim above the 10th claim	2 635.12
Surcharge for patent descriptions between 11 and 20 pages long	7 027.00
Surcharges for patent descriptions between 21 and 30 pages long	17 567.50
Surcharges for patent descriptions between 31 and 40 pages long	35 134.99
Patent annuities fee for each annuity (second, third, fourth and fifth)	12 882.83

Professional fees

Professional fees vary so it is advisable to obtain comparative quotes from at least three

OAPI-accredited professionals⁴. A list is available at <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/295-listes-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 MRU), unless objections and other special circumstances that may increase the costs apply.

⁴ 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.



3.2.4 How long does registration take?

Regional route: applications in Mauritania are substantively examined by the OAPI and take 6-9 months on average to complete registration if there are no objections.

3.2.5 What is the duration of protection?

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

3.2.5 When are renewal fees paid?

Regional patents

Annuity Year	Official Fees (MRU)
Annuity 2nd year	12 882.83
Annuity 3rd year	12 882.83
Annuity 4th year	12 882.83
Annuity 5th year	12 882.83
Annuity 6th year	21 959.37
Annuity 7th year	21 959.37
Annuity 8th year	21 959.37
Annuity 9th year	21 959.37
Annuity 10th year	21 959.37
Annuity 11th year	29 279.16
Annuity 12th year	29 279.16
Annuity 13th year	29 279.16
Annuity 14th year	29 279.16
Annuity 15th year	29 279.16
Annuity 16th year	38 062.91
Annuity 17th year	38 062.91
Annuity 18th year	38 062.91
Annuity 19th year	38 062.91
Annuity 20th year	38 062.91



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:

OAPI – patent (Mauritania)

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 whereby a single payment covers all 17 Member States

3.1 UTILITY MODELS

Article 1, Annex II of the Bangui Agreement, Act of 14 December 2015 as amended defines utility models 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.

Mauritania utility model registrations Regional

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

National Utility Models

3.1.1 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 lodged 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 (MRU)
Application to register a utility model 1st year	1 171.17
Priority claim for each priority	1 463.96
Utility model publication fee	1 756.75
Surcharge for additional claim above the 10th claim 10th claim	2 342.33
Utility model annuity fee 2nd to 5th year (foreach year)	1 171.17





Utility model annuity fee 6th to 10th year (foreach year)	2 049.54
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Note on professional fees

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

It is advisable to obtain comparative quotes 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>.

3.3.4 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 protection from the filing date.

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 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->

The following government (official) fees are currently applicable:





Annuity Year	Official Fees (MRU)
Annuity 2nd year	1 171.17
Annuity 3rd year	1 171.17
Annuity 4th year	1 171.17
Annuity 5th year	1 171.17
Annuity 6th year	2 049.54
Annuity 7th year	2 049.54
Annuity 8th year	2 049.54
Annuity 9th year	2 049.54
Annuity 10th year	2 049.54

3.4. INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

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

Mauritania – 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 as amended is the governing legislation for regional industrial design filing in Mauritania.

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 whereby 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 Mauritania, is a signatory of the Hague Agreement ([download list of contracting parties](#)), which means it can be designated for 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 the 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 the 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 the WIPO.
- The Hague Agreement is integrated into Mauritania's national legal framework for the protection of industrial designs. As a result, an international design registration that designates Mauritania enjoys the same force of law as a nationally registered industrial design.

Choosing between a national or regional industrial design registration for Mauritania

As a member of the OAPI industrial design system, Mauritania applies exclusively regional industrial design registration. 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 concern the 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:

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- 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.

3.4.3 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 lodged in the Member States. Electronic applications are not currently operational for filing industrial design applications in OAPI, electronic filings are currently limited to trade mark and company registrations at OAPI.

3.4.6 How much does it cost?

These 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>.

Current application fees are as follows:

Type of Fee	Official Fees (MRU)
Application to register an industrial design	2 927.92
Surcharge per undivided group of ten (10) designs	585.58
Industrial design publication fee	1 756.75



Renewal 5th Year	6 734.21
Renew 10th Year	6 734.21

Note on professional fees⁵

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 6-9 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 (i.e. the anniversary date of renewal). Late payment of the renewal fees is possible within a grace period of 6 months after the due date.

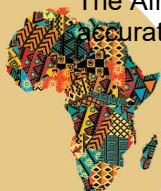
OAPI-registered design renewal fees

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 (MRU)
5–10	6 734.21
10–15	6 734.21

⁵ 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.





Professional services renewal fees⁶

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 its 17 Member States. 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>.

International industrial designs:

These are registrable under the Hague Agreement through the International Bureau of the 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 the 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.

3.5. Geographical indications (GIs)

About GIs in Mauritania – 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 Mauritania, GIs are registered exclusively through the regional route (OAPI) and are governed by Annex VI of the Bangui Agreement, Act of 14 December 2015 as amended.

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 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.

Recently there has been a move to register Mauritania’s ‘Poutargue Imraguen’ as a GI under the OAPI GI registration system. ‘Poutargue Imraguen’ is tied to the unique fishing practices of the Imraguen people of Mauritania, who seasonally fish for yellow mullet. On 14 November 2023, the AfriPI Project, in collaboration with the African Intellectual Property Organisation (OAPI), held a restitution workshop in Nouakchott,

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Mauritania, to discuss the geographical indication (GI) 'Poutargue Imraguen'. The event, which was hybrid, received support from the Delegation of the European Union in Mauritania (DUE), OAPI National Liaison Structure, and Imraguen women processors.

During the workshop, the implementation of the registration process was deliberated on. A series of activities were undertaken to offer direction on drafting specifications for the GI. At the conclusion of the workshop, stakeholders reached an agreement on several crucial elements for the GI's success, including the chosen name, the group responsible for its defense, and the required institutional and technical support for its registration and effective operation.

3.5.1 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 these products.

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

3.5.2 Can European GIs be registered?

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

3.5.3 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:
 - the name of 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; or the delimitation of the geographical area;
 - the breeding method;
 - the link to the origin;
 - the inspection plan;



- 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.

3.5.4 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.

3.5.5 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 as amended;
- 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.

3.5.6 Where can I file an application?

Applications can be filed at the OAPI regional offices or through OAPI liaison offices lodged in the Member States. Electronic applications are not currently operational for filing GI applications in OAPI, electronic filings are currently limited to trade mark and company registrations at OAPI.

3.5.7 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 (MRU). Application forms and information on fees are available at <http://oapi.int/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/296-outils-du-deposants>.



Professional fees⁷

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

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

Type of Fee	Official Fees (MRU)
Filing and publication of an application for registration of a geographical indication	6 734.21

3.5.8 How long does registration take?

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

3.5.9 What is the duration of protection?

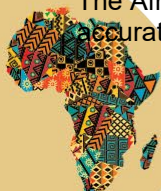
Subject to compliance with the specifications of the OAPI law, the protection conferred on a geographical indication is unlimited in duration.

3.6. Layout designs of integrated circuits

About layout designs of integrated circuits in Mauritania

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

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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 as amended 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 14 December 2015 as amended 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 Mauritania, 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 as amended.

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?

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 as 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 of Annex IX of the Bangui Agreement, Act of 14 December 2015 as amended.

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, as amended.
- 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.
- 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 (MRU). Application forms and information on fees are available at

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





Professional fees⁸

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 a layout design

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

3.6.9 When are renewal fees paid?

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

3.7. Traditional knowledge and handicrafts

No law governing traditional knowledge is currently enacted in Mauritania.

3.8. Copyright and neighboring rights

A brief description of the cultural diversity and artistic works of Mauritania follows. Mauritanian culture is a mixture of Moorish (Arab-Berber) and black-sub-Saharan culture.

For a long time, Mauritania was a place of convergence of various aspects of different civilisations. The empires (of Mali, Ghana, Almoravids, etc.) that succeeded one another, made Mauritania a land of fertile exchanges, mixing ethnic and cultural backgrounds as rich as they are varied.

Historic towns such as Chinguetti, Ouadane, Tichitt and Oualata – classified by UNESCO as World Heritage Sites – are one of the visible expressions of this heritage and the diversity that has marked the history of Mauritania. The universities of the desert (traditional universities) and their libraries, where several thousand unpublished manuscripts have wandered for centuries, testify to the richness and originality of the Mauritanian cultural heritage. 99 % of the inhabitants of Mauritania are Sunni Muslims.

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The Moors of Mauritania comprise 'black Moors', the majority of whom are Haratine, and 'white Moors', close to the Maghrebians, probably Arabized Berber tribes (Senhadja) and Arab tribes. The common language of black and white Moors is Hassaniyya. Their culture is similar, except that of the black Moors living in the south of the country, which is closer to that of the Wolofs or the Poulars (Peuls). Traditional music among the Moors draws its inspiration from nomadic warriors and festive songs. It repeatedly addresses themes such as religion, bravery and even love.

Mauritania is also distinguished by its crafts, its very rich cultural heritage, and its cuisine.

About copyright and neighboring rights in Mauritania

Mauritania has enacted Law No 2012 038, relating to the literary and artistic property of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on copyright and neighboring rights.

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

Mauritania 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;
- the World Intellectual Property Organisation Copyright Treaty of 20 December 1996;
- the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances of 24 June 2012;
- the Marrakesh VIP Treaty of 27 June 2013;

3.8.1 Can I register?

Copyright is not a registrable right in Mauritania. It exists automatically when any original work is created in one of the categories that is protected by Law No 2012 038 relating to the literary and artistic property of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

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 compositions with or without lyrics;
- c) dramatic, dramatico-musical, choreographic works and pantomimes created for the stage;
- d) audiovisual works;

e)





- 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 as 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.

3.8.3 What cannot be protected?

Under Mauritanian 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.

3.8.4 What are the requirements for legal protection?

The 2012 Copyright Law lays down three positive criteria for protection of all literary and artistic creations in Mauritania. 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 is only appreciable 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.

3.8.5 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 or exporting the work to/from Mauritania, 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.

3.8.7 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 Mauritania 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://www.oapi.int/index.php/fr/oapi/cadre-juridique/accord-de-bangui>

Links to institutions:

AfCFTA – Africa Trade House, Ambassadorial Enclave, Liberia Road, Ridge, Accra Ghana: <https://au-afcfta.org/>

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



