

IPAS DEPLOYMENT CASE STUDY – KENYA

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WIPO Regional Training Workshop on Industrial Property Administration System (IPAS) for African Member States

ARIPO

October 14th - 18th, 2013

TOPICS

- KIPI OVERVIEW
- FUNCTIONS
- ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND ICT SECTION
- PRODUCTIVITY
- IP AUTOMATION AND HISTORY OF IPAS DEPLOYMENT
- RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KENYA IP LAWS, IPAS BUSINESS PROCESSES AND IPAS WORKFLOWS
- AUTOMATION CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITES
- FUTURE PLANS

KIPI OVERVIEW

- Kenya Industrial Property Institute is a state corporation under Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development.
- The Institute was established on 2nd May 2002 upon coming into force of the Industrial Property Act 2001.
- Previously the Institute existed as KIPO, which was established in February 1990 after enactment of the Industrial Property Act, CAP 509 of the Laws of Kenya.

VISION AND MISSION

Vision

Be a leader in the Promotion of Industrial Property for Wealth Creation.

Mission

To grant Industrial Property Rights and promote innovation for social and economic development.

Motto

Intellectual Property is Wealth; Akili ni Mali.

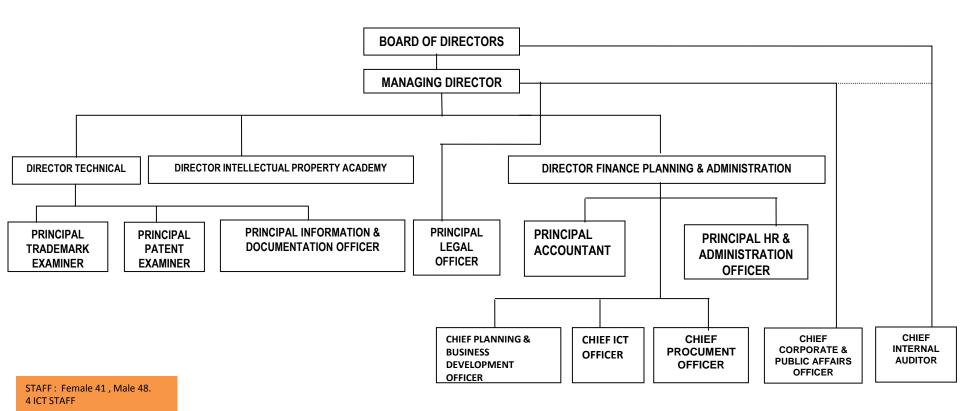
FUNCTIONS

The functions of the Institute are:-

- To consider applications for and grant Industrial Property rights;
- To screen technology transfer agreements and licences;
- To provide to the public Industrial Property information for technological and economic development;
- To promote inventiveness and innovativeness in Kenya; and
- To organize and conduct training, competitions and awards relating to Industrial Property matters.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Institute is a body corporate under the Ministry responsible for Industrial Property matters with a Board of Directors as the policy organ and the Managing Director is in charge of day to day operations. The current approved organizational structure is shown below;



PRODUCTIVITY- TRADEMARK

SEARCH REQUESTS TRADEMARKS

Searches provides preliminary advice to applicants on whether or not the proposed trademark is registrable

YEAR	TOTAL
2011/2012	1410
2010/2011	1334
2009/2010	1514

NEW TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

The no. of new trademark applications improved slightly from the 2010/11 period. The no. grew from 3,218 to 3,458, a difference of 240. Attributed to increased awareness among the public on the importance of registration.

YEAR	TOTAL APPLICATIONS RECEIVED
2011/2012	3458
2010/2011	3218
2009/2010	2774

PRODUCTIVITY

REGISTRATION OF NEW TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS

The no. of trade mark applications received and processed up to registration also increased drastically in the 2011/12 period. It shot from 2,530 in the previous year to 3,160.

YEAR	TOTAL APPLICATIONS REGISTERED
2011/2012	3160
2010/2011	2530
2009/2010	2401

THE TOP FOUR LEADING CLASSES

The top leading classes of registered trademarks.

NO.	CLASS	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF APPLICATIONS
1	5	Pharmaceutical preparations	2,198
2	9	Electrical apparatus and Instruments	1,280
3	1	Chemicals	1,121
4	35	Advertising, business management	1,077

PRODUCTIVITY

MADRID DESIGNATING KENYA

Statistics shows that both designations and applications originating from Kenya have been on a downward trend.

YEAR	REGISTRATIONS RECEIVED DESIGNATING KENYA
2011/2012	1370
2010/2011	1376
2009/2010	1440

MADRID ORIGINATING FROM KENYA

Madrid applications originating from Kenya on a downward trend.

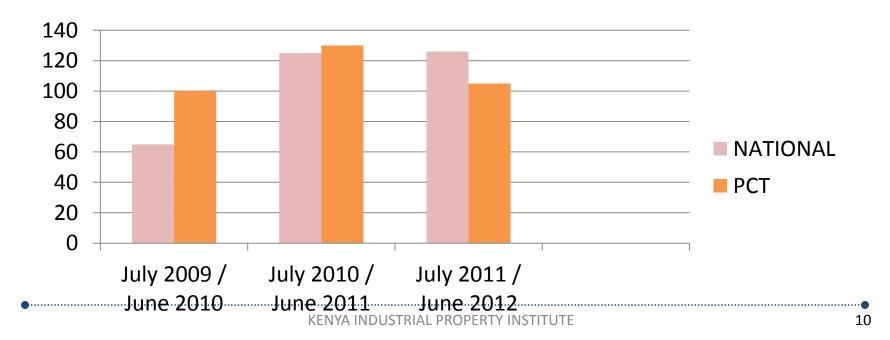
YEAR	REGISTRATIONS RECEIVED ORIGINATING FROM KENYA
2011/2012	4
2010/2011	7
2009/2010	11

PRODUCTIVITY- PATENT

PATENT APPLICATIONS

National Applications filed directly at the Institute and applications that entered the national phase under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

YEAR	NATIONAL	PCT
July 2009 / June 2010	65	100
July 2010 / June 2011	125	130
July 2011 / June 2012	126	105



PRODUCTIVITY- PATENT

PATENT APPLICATIONS

Patent applications filed by country of origin

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	% OF TOTAL APPLICATION
Kenya	118	51
France	27	12
Germany	25	11
USA	21	9
Japan	14	6
India	7	3
Finland	5	2
Other countries	14	6
TOTAL	231	100

Most active Patent applicants:

Sanofi-Aventis of France tops applicants with 22 applications representing 10% of all applications filed, followed by Bayer Schering Pharma of Germany with 12 applications and Takeda Pharmaceutical of Japan with 11 applications each, representing 5 % of all applications filed. The applicants are pharmaceutical companies.

PRODUCTIVITY

NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR EXAMINATION

Selected data on Patent examination

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Number of requests for examination filed	14	30	31
Number of Patents granted	72	55	67

Patents Granted, National origin Vs Foreign origin

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
National	6	9	0
PCT	66	46	67
TOTAL	72	55	67

Main technical areas of Patent applications

IPC CLASS	DESCRIPTION	No. OF APPLICATIONS
A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	60
A01N	Preservation of bodies of humans/animals/plants	8

PRODUCTIVITY – UTILITY MODEL

UTILITY MODEL APPLICATIONS

The development of filing statistics over the past 3 years

	NUMBER OF UTILITY MODEL APPLICATIONS
July 2011-June 2012	61
July 2010-June 2011	41
July 2009-June 2010	26

Utility Model registrations

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Number of Utility Models registered granted	4	3	0

Note:

All the applications were filed by Kenyan residents, largely individual applicants. The number of Utility models registrations is so low mainly because of poor drafting of the Utility Model applications.

PRODUCTIVITY – INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS

Industrial Design applications by origin

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NO. OF ID APPLICATIONS	% OF TOTAL
Kenya	98	89
Malaysia	5	5
China	1	1
United kingdom	2	2
USA	4	4
TOTAL	110	100

Industrial Design registrations

Industrial Design registrations are as follows; Kenya 33, USA 3, UK 2, Brazil 1, Switzerland 1, Hong Kong 1. Total of 41 were registered.

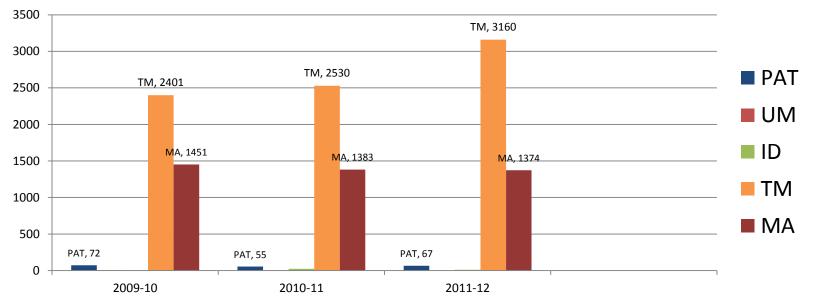
Note:

The main field of activity was in relation to bottles in Locarno class 09-01 (Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers With dynamic dispensing means)where 27 applications were received representing 25%. Elgon Kenya was the most active applicant with 18 applications followed by Kip Melamine Co. Ltd with 10 applications

PRODUCTIVITY SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF REGISTERED APPLICATIONS

YEAR	PATENTS	UTILITY MODELS	INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS	TRADEMARKS	MADRID
2009-10	72	4	4	2401	1451
2010-11	55	3	25	2530	1383
2011-12	67	0	12	3160	1374
TOTAL	194	7	41	8091	4208



IPAS DEPLOYMENT AND AUTOMATION

IPAS: Industrial Property Administration System

IPAS donated by World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Main aim of the system is automation and processing of Industrial Property rights in Kenya. Since inception the system has improved filing/registration processes, shortening time taken and providing an electronic register.

HISTORY OF IPAS DEPLOYMENT IN KENYA

WIPO has provided continuous assistance to KIPI

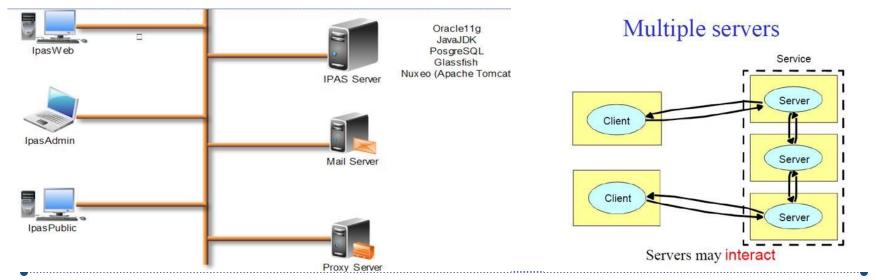
- From 2002 Regional Expert based in Nairobi, Kenya, provided support to KIPI.
- November 2002 Upgrade of KIPI's IT infrastructure and **installation** of Oracle Database Management Software, **purchase** four workstations with desktop software, one scanner, Oracle Database Management Software, donation of three workstations and three printers. Deployment of **IPAS** for Trademarks mission by three experts. **Training** of KIPI staff on the use and operation of the system.
- November 2003-Follow-up **mission** by one expert to ensure the system was functioning as planned.
- October 2004 **Purchase** of one Server, Oracle Database Management Software, donation of two workstations with two, printers and two scanners. Deployment of the **IPAS** Patent System and the Madrid Module.
- May 2005 Post deployment evaluation **mission** carried out by one WIPO staff
- December 2005 Advanced **training** mission on the administration of the database by Regional Expert.
- February 2007 Deployment new release of IPAS Madrid Module, mission undertaken by three experts
- **Donation** of two UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply) units .
- February 2010 **donated** two servers, one PC, One printer, one UPS and a photocopier. **Deployed** WIPOSCAN software to scan Kenya Patents Documents and upload them in the Patent Scope.

IPAS ARCHITECTURAL MODEL

ARCHITECTURAL MODEL BASED ON DEPLOYMENT STRATEGY

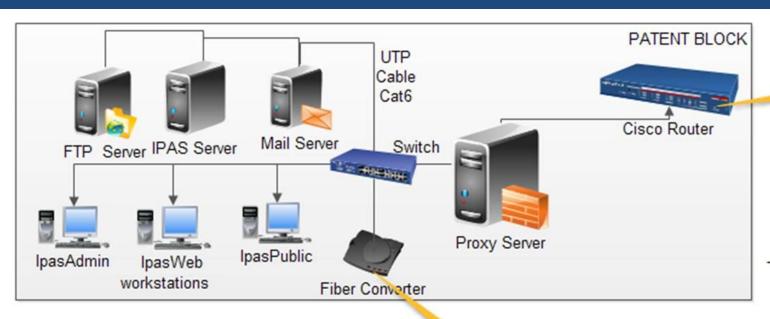
KIPI - One Tier Architecture (Single-tier architecture)

All of the elements of application, including the interface, middleware and back-end data, in one place. Applications are installed and run on a single server. It is the simplest and most direct and these relates to the costs. Need for **distributed models** for Web applications and cloud hosting solutions has created many situations where one-tier architectures are not sufficient. That caused three-tier/multi-tier architecture to become more popular, they can provide better **security**, **better performance** and **more scalability**, as well as individual environments for **data centers** and **front-end applications**.



LOCAL AREA NETWORK

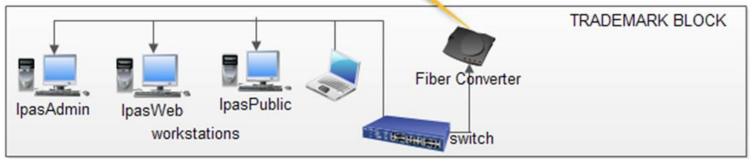
KIPI - LAN





Bandwidth 2mbps
86 workstations
-IPAS Server
-Proxy Server
-Mail Server
-SMS and Antivirus Server
-FTP Server
-IPAS Backup Server

Fiber Cable Full Duplex



KENYA IP LAWS

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN KENYA

Intellectual Property rights are conferred either by Act or common law. examples;

- Patents under the Industrial Property Act, 2001
- Trademarks under the Trade Marks Act, CAP 506
- Industrial Designs under the Industrial Property Act, 2001
- Utility models under the Industrial Property Act
- Technovations under the Industrial Property Act
- Geographical indications under the Trade Marks Act, soon Geographical Indications Act (still a bill)
- Copyright and related Rights under the Copyright Act, 2001
- The Anti-Counterfeit Act, 2008
- Plant Breeders Rights under the Seeds and Plant Varieties Act
- Traditional knowledge under the Constitution

THE TRADE MARKS ACT CAP 506

Implemented by KIPI, provides for trademarks;

View trademark

Record 3/4

(400) Publication

Registration date

Entitlement date

(111) Registration Nbr

(141) Expiration date

30/06/2006 Journal: 0606

58963

05/09/2006

04/04/2006 04/04/2016

Record 3/4					Act amended in 1994 to provide for offences							
(219) Application Nbr	MA/T/0	0001/058963					•					
Application type	Trade Marks			(LAW) In order for a trade mark to be								
Sign type	Both name and logo			:	, _ 4		:4					ء حالا
(541) Mark name	DASA	ſ	registrable, it must contain at least one of the									
(540) Mark image		DA	SANI	com	pan	y/in	particulars - dividual; an ords; any othe	in	vente	ed wo		0
Colour description	/5:											
(526) Disclaimer	REGIS	TRATION OF	THIS MARK SHALL GIVE	NO RIGH	TTO THE	EXCLUS	IVE USE OF THE COLOURS BLUE, I	BLACK, (GREEN AND I	PURPLE.		
(512) Nice class(es)	Nbr	Status					Description					
	32	Beverages, namely, drinking waters, flavored waters, mineral and aerated waters; and other non-alcoholic beverages, namely, soft drinks, energy drinks and sports drinks; fruit drinks and juices; syrups, concentrates and powders for making beverages, namely flavoured waters, mineral and aerated waters, soft drinks, energy drinks, sports drinks, fruit drinks and juices.										
(730) Owner(s)		Name		ld nbr	Street	City	State	ZIP	Country	Ownership notes		
		THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, a Delaware Corporation					One Coca-Cola Plaza, Atlanta, Georgia 30313		US			
(220) Filing date	04/04/2006 16:17:00											
Reception date	04/04/2006											
Status	Expired (due date 04/04/2016)											

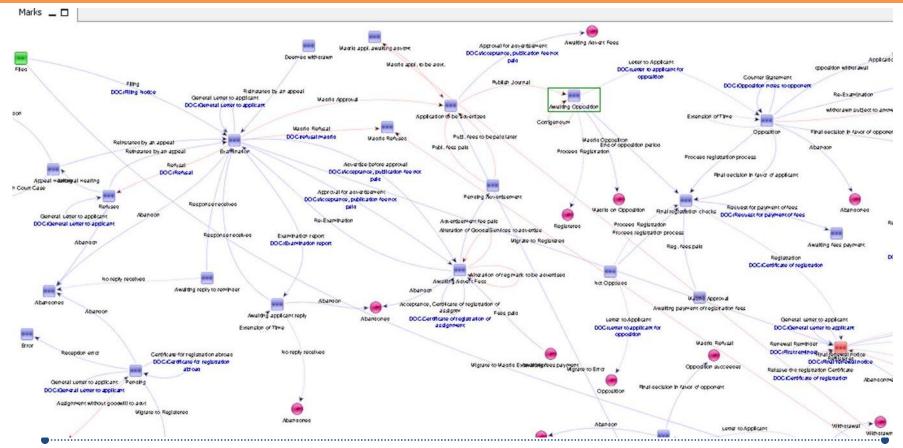
THE TRADE MARKS ACT CAP 506

Upon receipt of an application for registration of Industrial Designs or Trademarks, the Institute Acknowledge **receipt** of the application within 14 days from date of receipt.

Examine and send the examination report within 30 days from date of receipt.

Upon payment of publication fee, the application is published in the IP Journal within 45 days.

On expiry of 60 days from the date of publication, the certificate of **Registration** will be issued within 30 days.



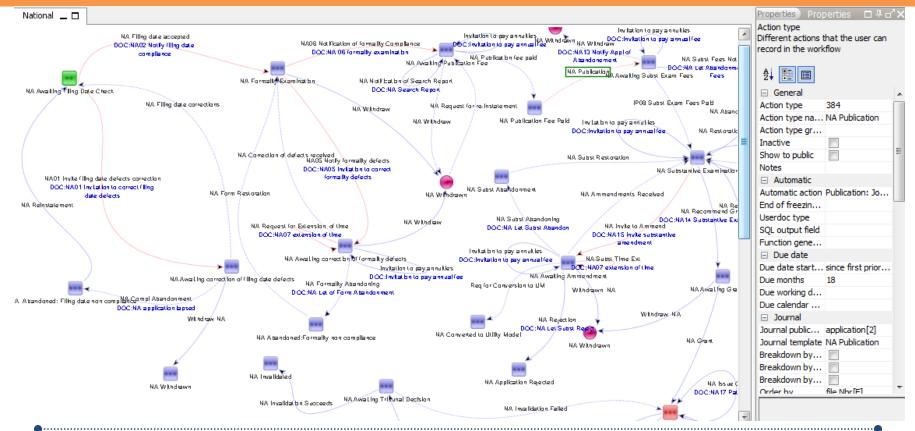
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACT, 2001

Upon receipt of an application for grant/registration of a Patent or Utility Model, the Institute acknowledge **receipt** of the application within 14 days from the date of receipt. Send **formality examination** report within 30 days from the date of filing.

Upon payment of publication fee, and expiry of 18 months from the priority date or filing date where no priority is claimed, the application will be published within 45 days.

Upon payment of substantive examination fee and compliance with all statutory requirements, the examination report will be issued within 60 days but after publication of the application.

Upon payment of publication and grant fee, the certificate will be issued within 30 days and published within 45 days.



INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACT, 2001 (continued)

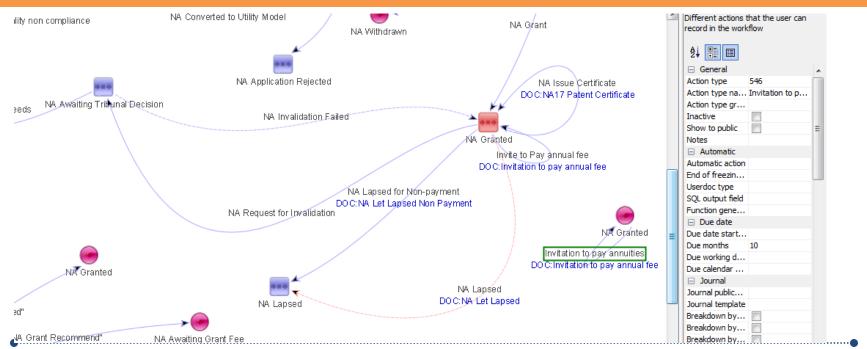
Patent expires at the end of 20 years from the filing date.

To maintain the patent, an **annual fee** is payable in **advance** to the Institute. Fee should be paid by submitting the fee along with Form IP 16.

Grace period of 6 months is granted for the payment of annual fees upon payment of a surcharge as may be prescribed from time to time.

If an annual fee is not paid, the application is deemed to be withdrawn or the patent **lapses** and the respective invention ceases to be protected.

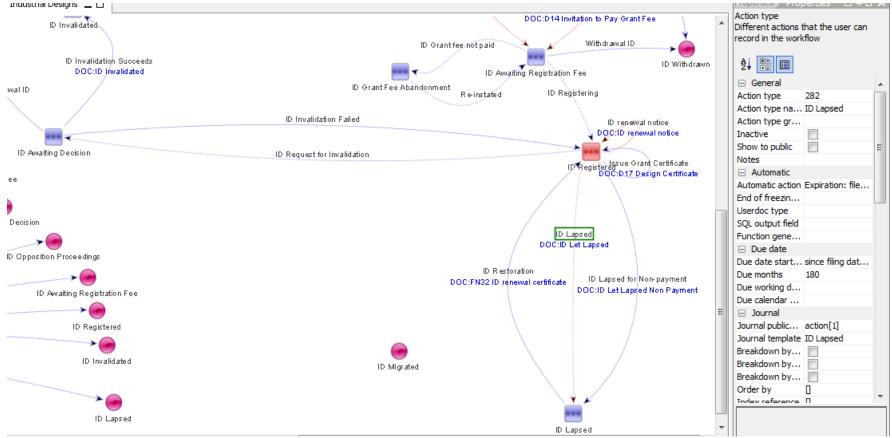
Restoration: Within six months from the expiration of the grace period referred to above, any interested person may, upon payment of the prescribed fee, request the Institute to restore an application that is deemed to have been withdrawn, or a patent that has lapsed. Where a patent is restored, no proceedings shall be brought in respect of the patent with respect to any acts performed after the lapse of the patent and before the date of the order for restoration;



INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ACT, 2001 (continued)

ID expires at the end of 15 years from the filing date.

The duration of protection conferred by a certificate of registration for an industrial design is 5 years from the date of filing of the application for registration. However the registration may be renewed for two further consecutive periods of five years upon payment of a renewal fee. The fees for the renewal of registration of an industrial design must be paid within twelve months preceding expiration of the period of registration but a grace period of six months is allowed for the late payment of the renewal fees on payment of the surcharge. The application for a renewal of a registered industrial design should be in Form IP 32.



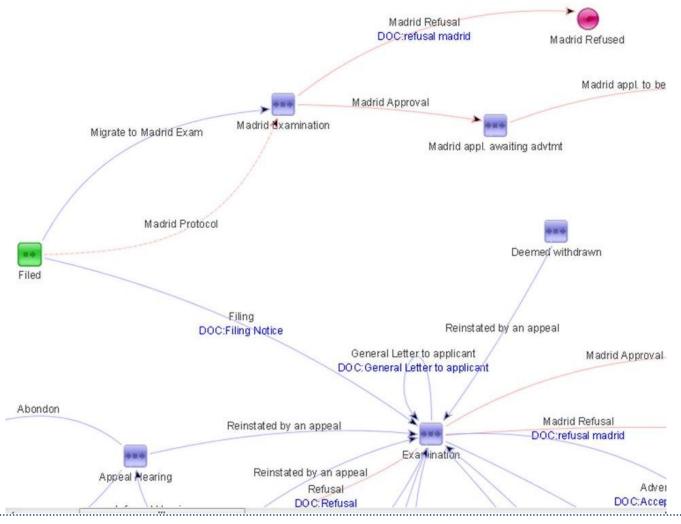
THE MADRID SYSTEM

Is a system for the international registration of trademarks Governed by 2 treaties, the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol

- Applicant files an international application with the IB of WIPO designating countries that are party to the treaties in which they want the mark to be protected
- The IB registers the mark and then passes it to the countries that have been designated
- The countries examine it as though it was an application filed with them direct and apply their normal national criteria accordingly
- If they refuse it, the refusal is notified to the IB and entered against the mark
- It means that you can obtain international registration, but whether or not it is protected in a given country is determined by that country

THE MADRID SYSTEM

The Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol

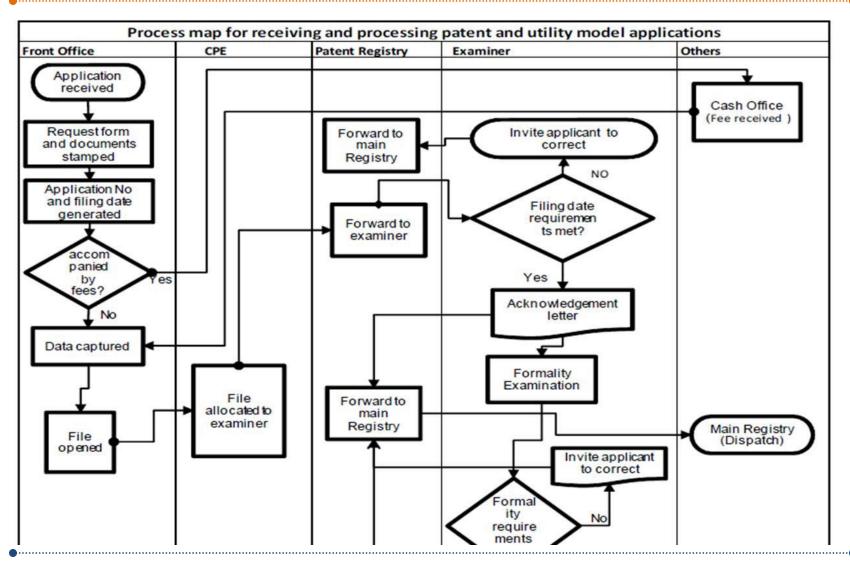


BUSINESS PROCESS AND WORKFLOWS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP

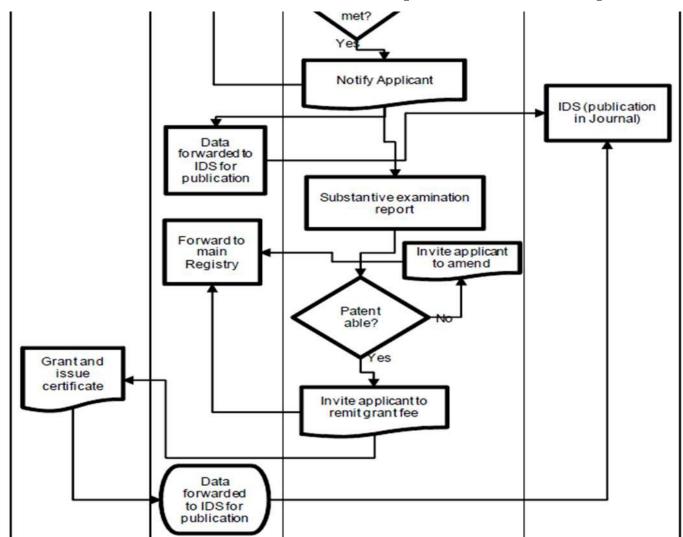
Business Process/Business Method a collection of related, structured activities/tasks that produce a specific service or product for a particular customer(s). It often can be visualized with a flowchart/Process Matrix as a sequence of activities with relevant rules based on the data in the process.

Workflow, - an **abstraction** of real work, It is an automated movement of **documents** through a specific sequence of actions that are related to a business process. Workflows manages business processes by enabling organizations to **attach** business logic to documents or library. **Business logic** is basically a set of instructions that specifies and controls actions that happen to a document.

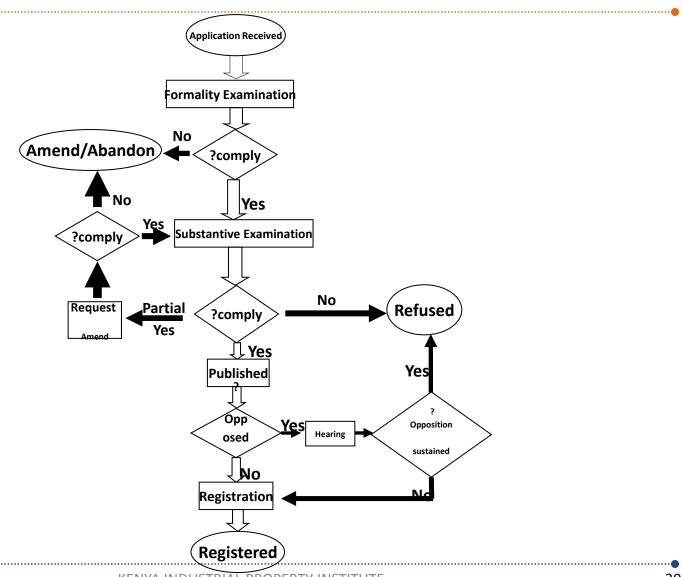
SAMPLE PROCESS MAP



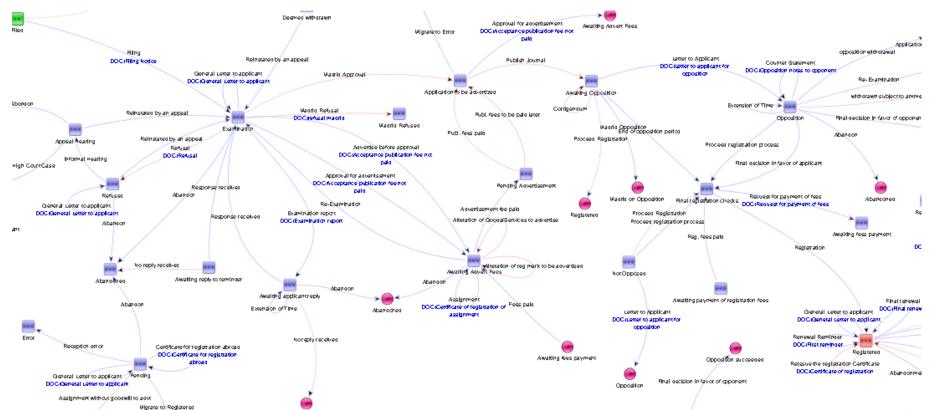
SAMPLE PROCESS MAP (continued)



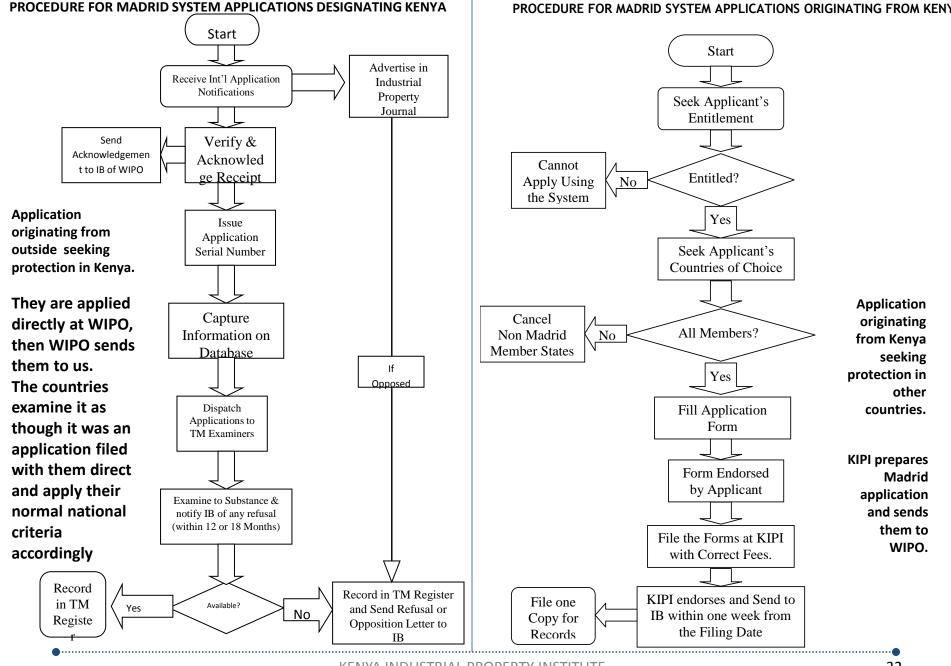
TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS



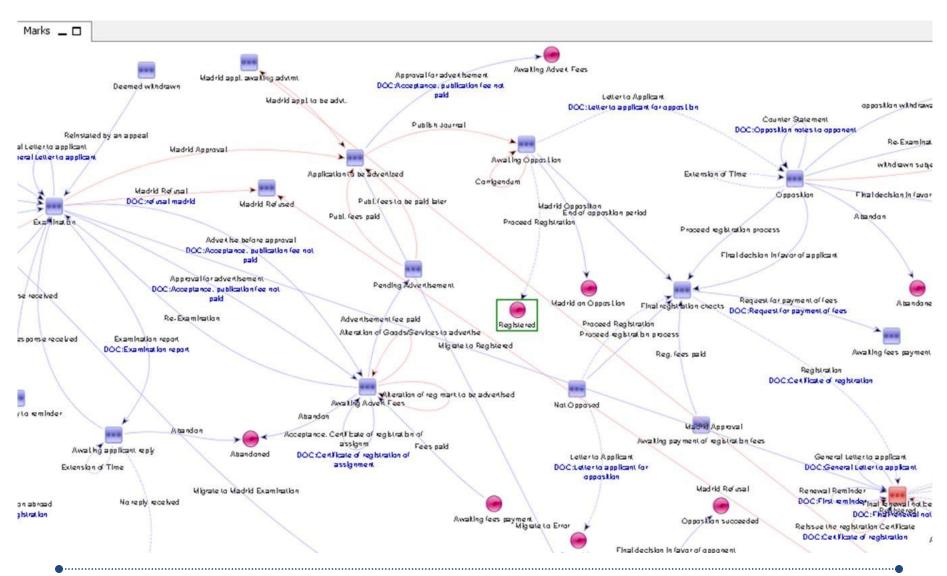
TRADEMARKS WORKFLOW



Application received within 14 days from the filing date(given tm no e.g. MA/T/0001/007443 and filing date and fees) request form tm2 stamped. Application captured(filed/folder is opened) ready for examination. Applicant may be invited to amend application for successful formality examination and substantive check, examination report given to applicant within 30 days from the filing date. Applicant invited to pay advertisement fee and registration fee. Mark published in the journal. on expiry of 60days from the date of publication certificate issued(registered). Renewal after 10 years from date of registration



THE MADRID SYSTEM



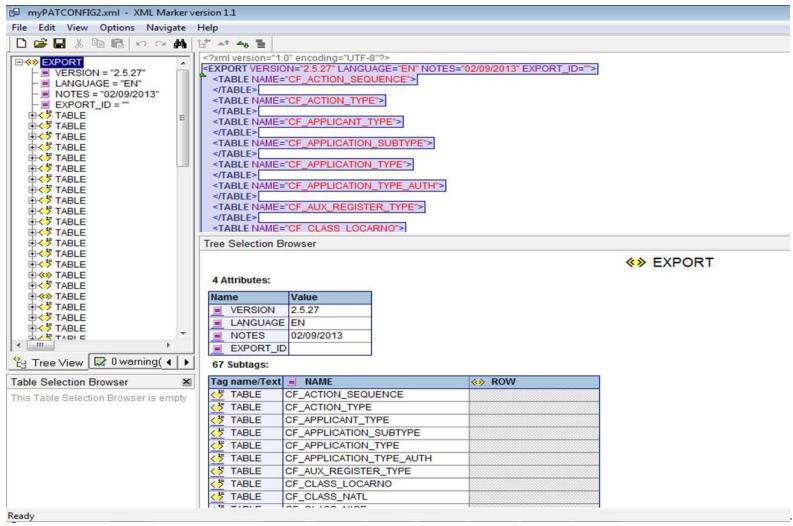
IPAS JAVA DESIGNER

Modular architecture, a graphical tool that allows configuring IPAS System, allows customization of IPAS functionalities according to specific laws and regulations of a particular country. With IPAS Java Designer there is no need to alter/edit IPAS source code for each IP office.

IPAS Java Designer allows input of set of laws/regulations and business rules (managed by a set of configuration entities) and outputs an XML file which is used to populate a set of CF_IPAS tables (there are about 100 configuration entities) which determines the systems behavior.

SAMPLE LAYOUT OF KENYA PATENTS, XML CONFIGURATION FILE

Open configurations using editor (Notepad++ or XML editor)

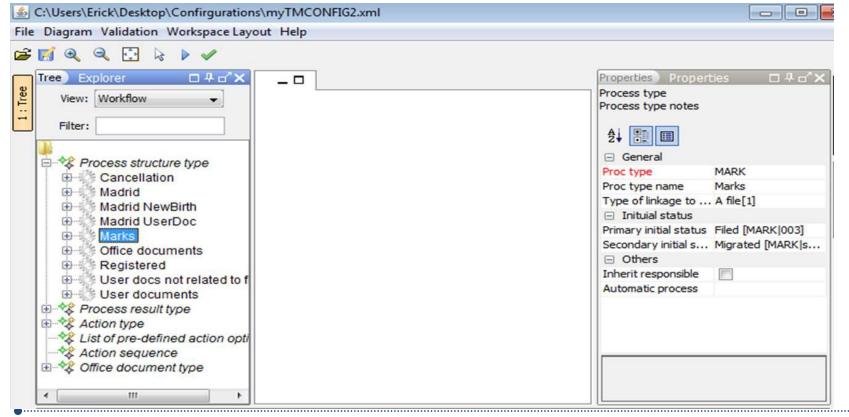


PROCESS TYPES

Process_Types, using Trademarks Configurations

Characteristics of Process_Types

Process type has initial status (Primary initial status) and an alternate initial status (Secondary initial status). They are a succession of action types leading to statuses and each transition might generate office document.



ACTION TYPES

Sample Workflow;

Action_Types, using Trademarks Configuration

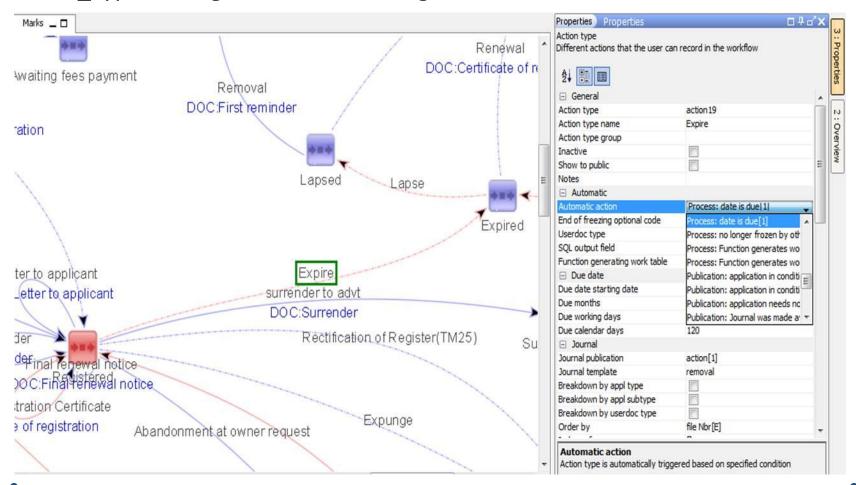
The workflow below showing automatic action conditions, which automatically triggers a start time counting mechanism or can use a set of pre-defined conditions.

It translates a business rules or office decisions based on action taken and its duration, the action types can also be restricted to a specific user or department to be used in productivity and statistics.

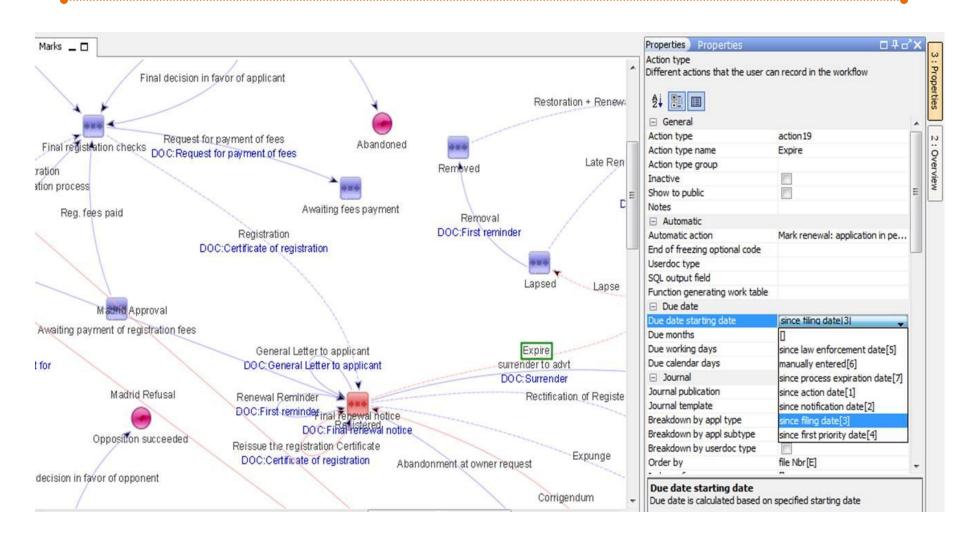
ACTION TYPES

Sample Workflow;

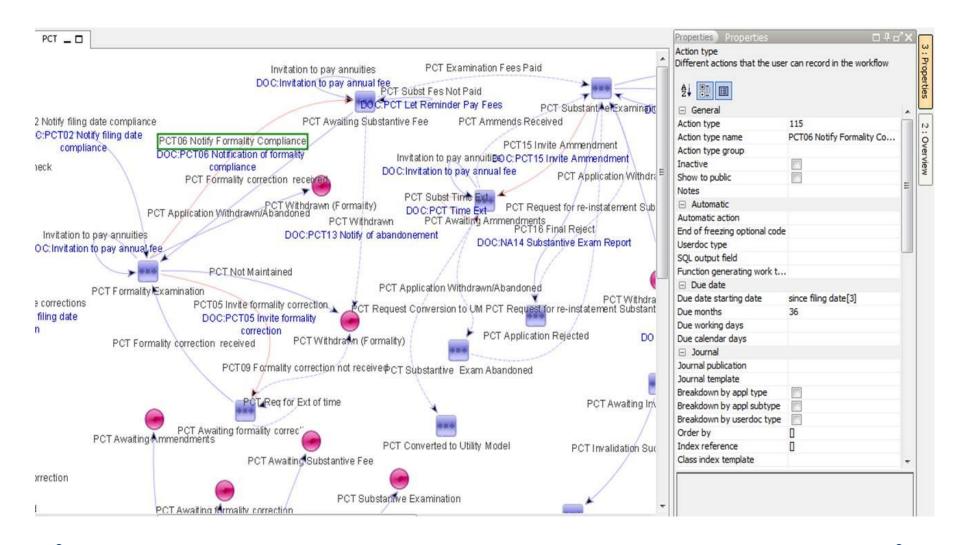
Action_Types, using Trademarks Configuration



ACTION TYPES (Continued)



For example as shown below substantive fees paid within 3 years (36 months) from the filing date



RECEPTION OF AN APPLICATION

Reception is performed on all applications and user documents coming into the office.

Trademarks (business process involved in receiving a trademark application)

IPAS JAVA - Industrial Property Automation System

Back | Proceed

Enter global reception parameters

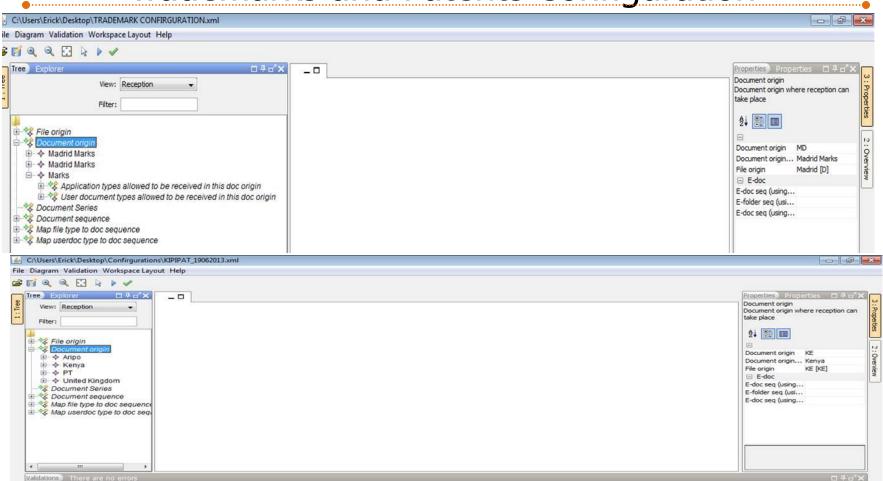
Document Origin Reception Date Non Interactive Reception

Madrid Marks Marks Marks Marks Marks

Patents (business process involved in receiving a patent application)



SIGNIFICANCE: Workflow relationship in both Trademarks and Patents Configuration



The Document Origin (a mandatory field) is very important in Daily Log Management, where Daily Log registers upon reception, the date in which an application or user document was physically received in the office (similar to the 'date received' stamped on a document).

APPLICATION TYPE (CATEGORY) AND SUBTYPE

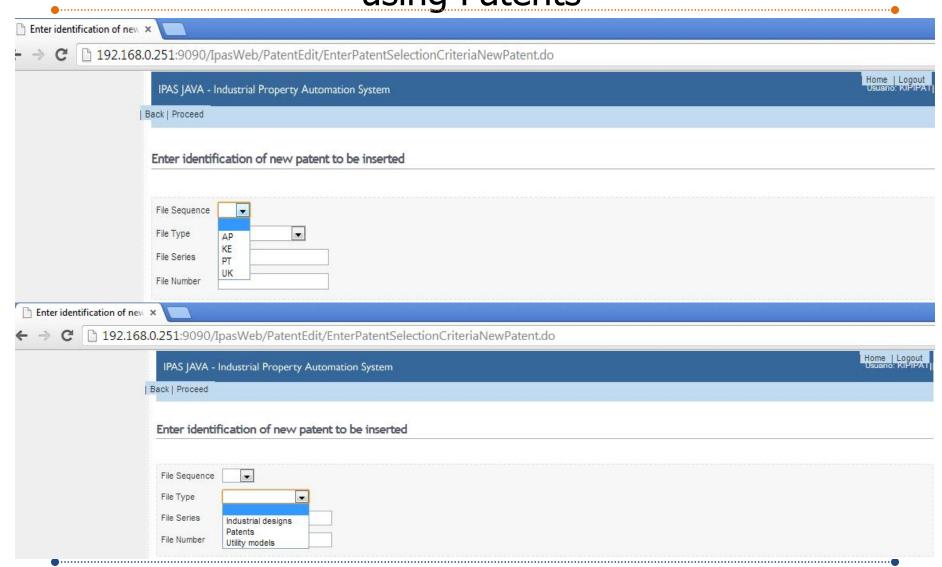
When receiving new applications (Patents and Trademarks) user must choose which application to receive, based on file sequence or file origin and File Type.

All four (4) fields are mandatory when creating a new mark:-

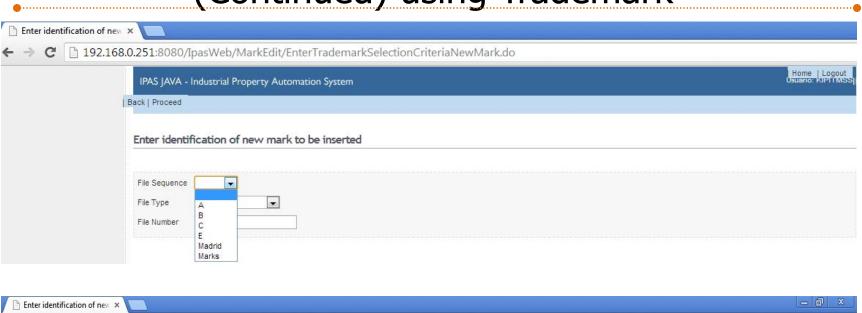
- · 'File Sequence' e.g. 'Marks,' 'AP', 'KE'
- · 'File Type' e.g. 'Patents', 'Trademarks'
- · 'File Series' e.g. '2012'
- · **'File Number'** e.g. '71038'

Forming for example; KE/T/2012/071038; KE/P/1998/000234; KE/D/2000/000234; KE/U/2011/000234; MA/T/0001/076713

APPLICATION TYPE (CATEGORY) AND SUBTYPE using Patents

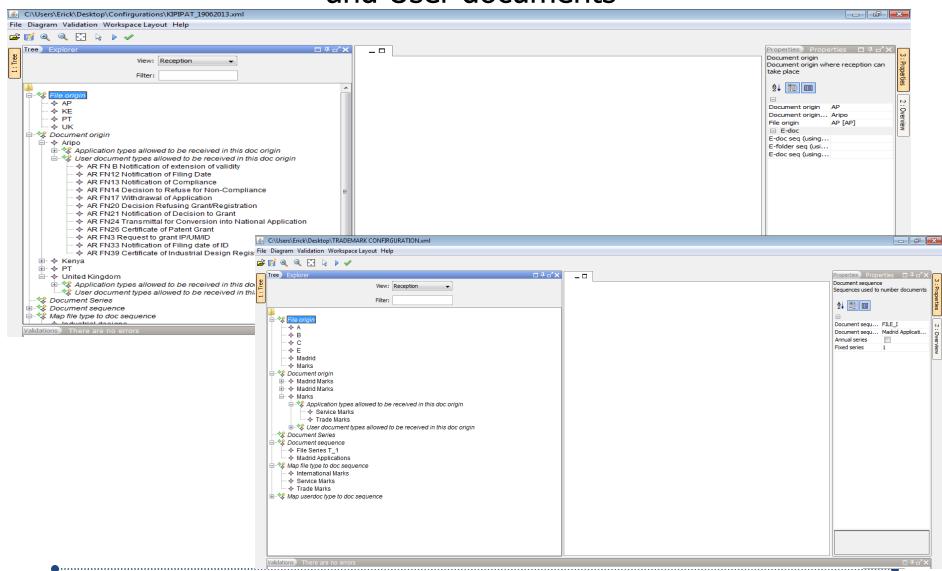


APPLICATION TYPE (CATEGORY) AND SUBTYPE (Continued) using Trademark

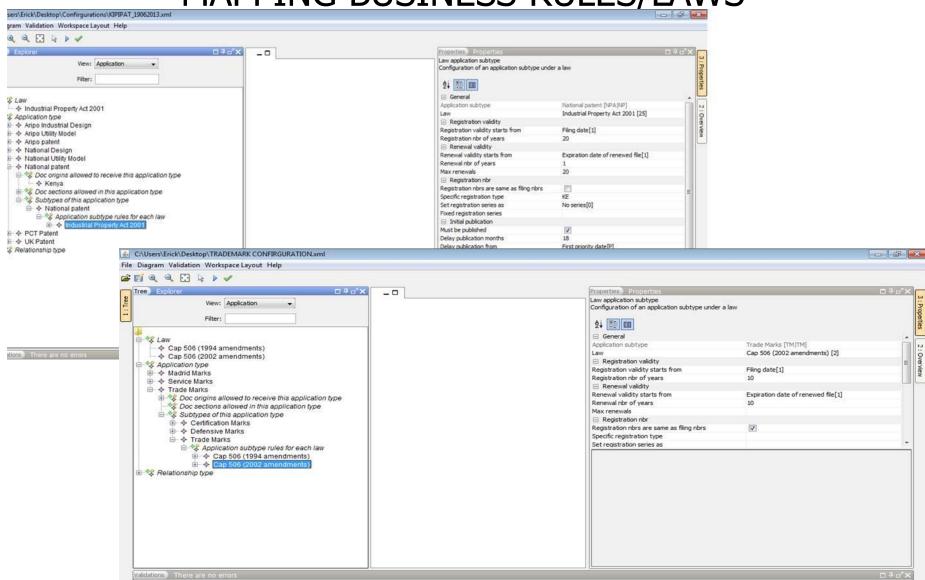




SIGNIFICANCE: Mapping File Origin to Document origin and User documents



MAPPING BUSINESS RULES/LAWS



THE NICE CLASSIFICATION, VIENNA CLASSIFICATION, LOCARNO CLASSIFICATION AND NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Nice Classification 10th edition, an International Classification of goods and services applied for the registration of trademarks and service marks. Established by International, multilateral agreement concluded at a Diplomatic Conference held in Nice in 1957

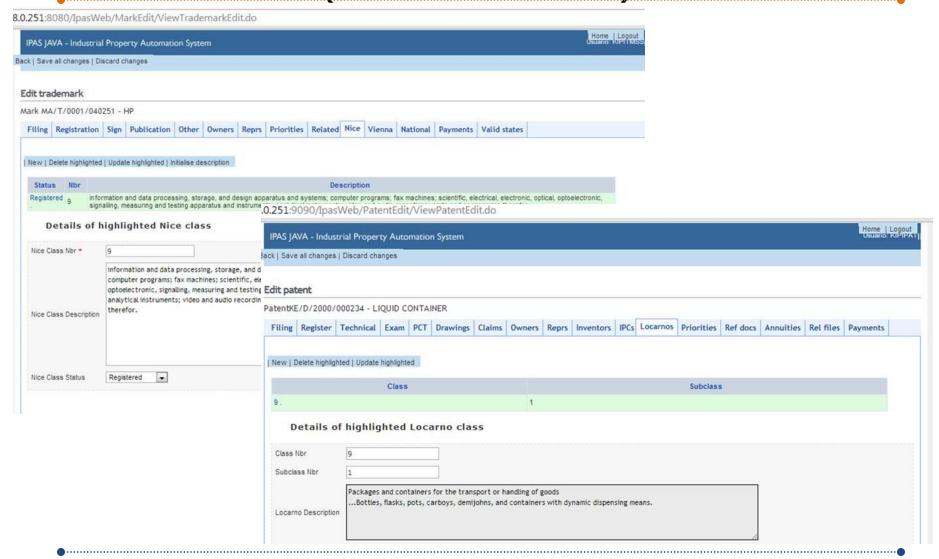
Vienna Classification, It classifies figurative elements of marks into categories, divisions and sections, on the basis of their shapes. An International Classification set up by an Agreement concluded at a Diplomatic Conference held in Vienna in 1973

Locarno Classification, and or EuroLocarno (LOC) an International Classification used for the purposes of the registration of Industrial Designs. The Locarno Classification comprises a list of classes and subclasses with explanatory notes and an alphabetical list of goods in which Industrial Designs are incorporated, with an indication of the classes. It was set up by an agreement concluded at a Diplomatic Conference held in Locarno in 1968.

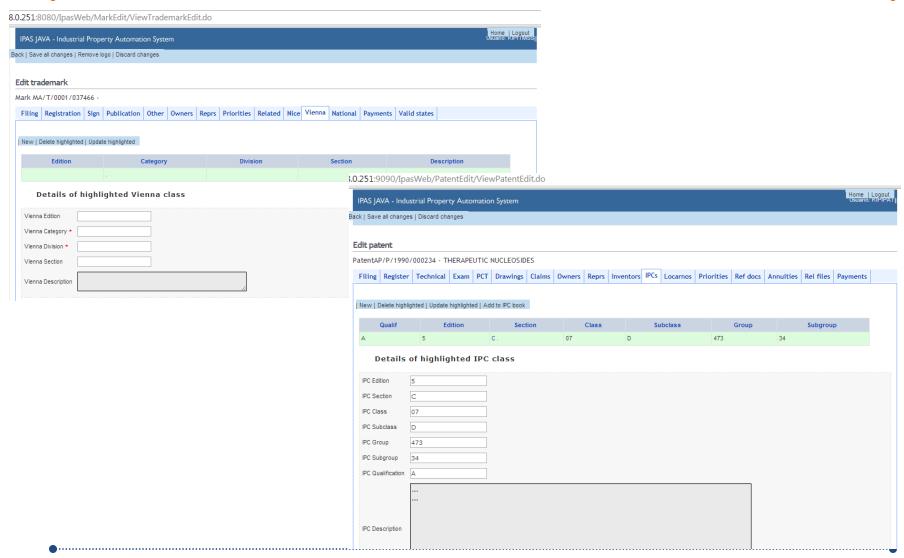
International Patent Classification (IPC), provides for a hierarchical system of language independent symbols for the classification of Patents and Utility models according to the different areas of technology to which they pertain. It was established by the Strasbourg Agreement 1971. The symbols facilitates searches for Patent information relating to Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) to help in identifying existing and emerging green technologies and potential partners for further R&D and commercial exploitation.(example of IPCs - C 07D 473/34)

National Classification, contains the classification of the goods and services for registering Trademarks related to older applications.

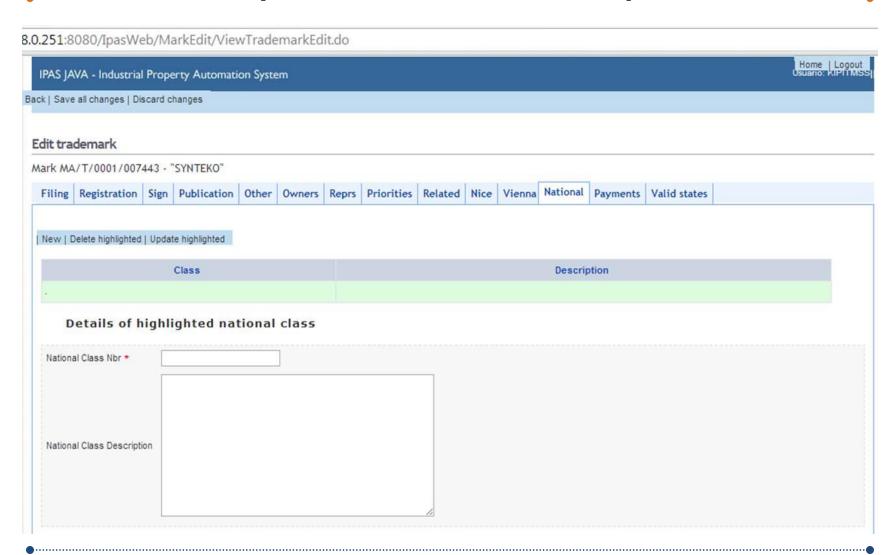
SIGNIFICANCE OF CLASSIFICATIONS (Nice and Locarno)



SIGNIFICANCE OF CLASSIFICATIONS (Vienna and IPC)

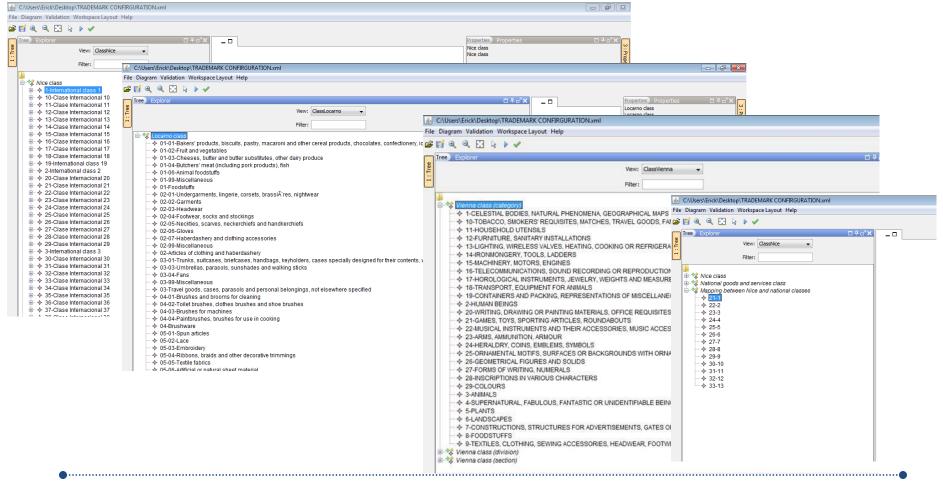


SIGNIFICANCE OF CLASSIFICATIONS (National Classification)



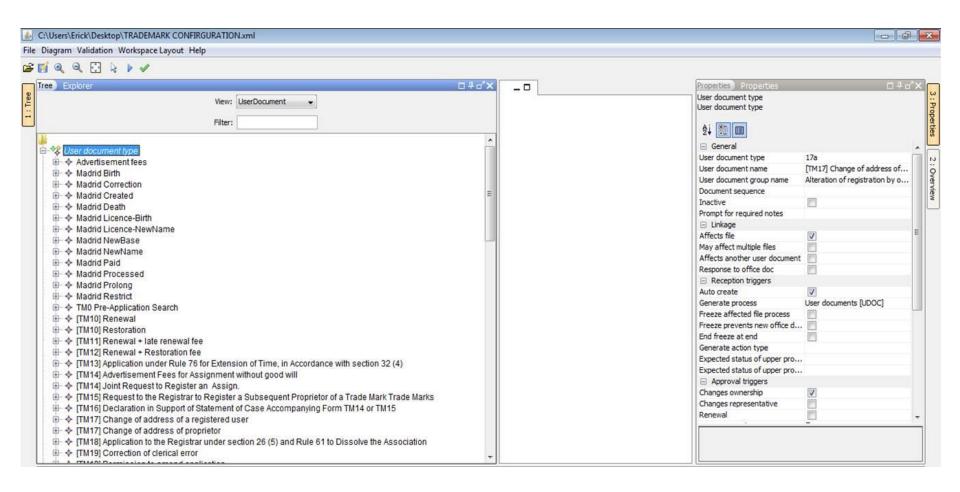
WORKFLOW SIGNIFICANCE

The above business logic (Nice, Locarno, Vienna, IPCs, National Configurations) are mapped in IPAS Designer Workflow.



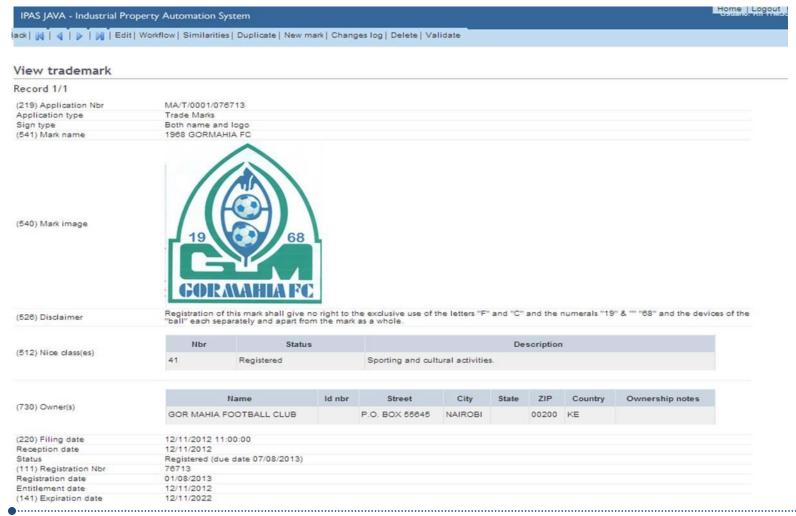
USER DOCUMENT TYPE

Mapping of user document in IPAS Designer Workflow.



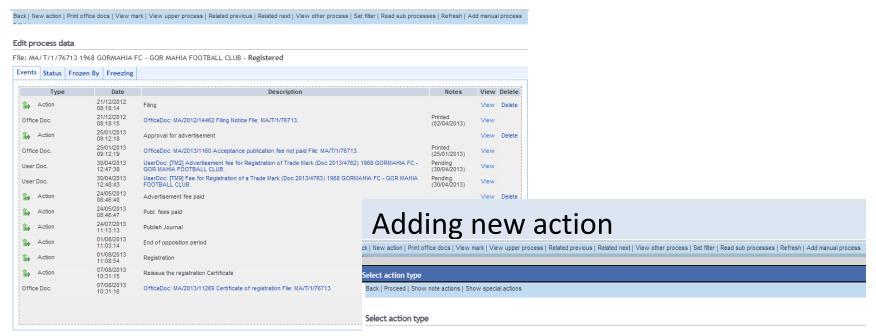
GLOBAL VIEW (Global view in Trademark)

Sample Global view showing IPAS configurations captured



WORKFLOW

Sample workflow of an application



The available actions are based on the business rules which are configured in the workflow, as shown below.



WORKFLOW

Sample workflow showing available actions DOC:First reminder DOC:Certificate of registration Lapsed Lapse Advertisement of the expiration val Expired ation fees General Letter to applicant Expire DOC:General Letter to applicant surrender to advt DOC:Surrender Renewal Reminder DOC:First remindering renewal notice fusal Rectification of Register(TM 25) Surrendered Reissue the registration Certificate ceeded DOC:Certificate of registration Expunge Abandonment at owner request Corrigendum Withdrawal Letter to Applicant Withdrawn Expunged Abandoned Madrid Analysing if oppositions were received

GLOBAL VIEW (Global view in PCT Patent)

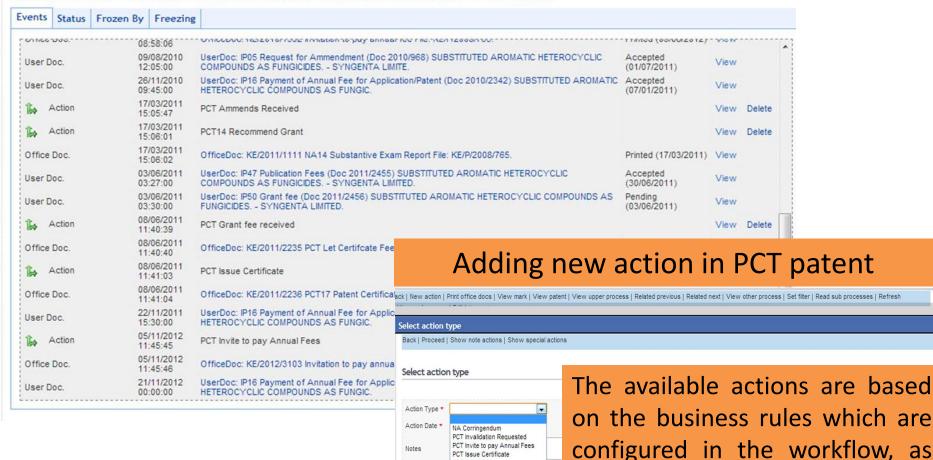
Sample Global view showing IPAS configurations captured



WORKFLOW

Workflow view in PCT Patent

File: KE/P/2008/765 SUBSTITUTED AROMATIC HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS AS FUNGICIDES. ... - PCT Granted

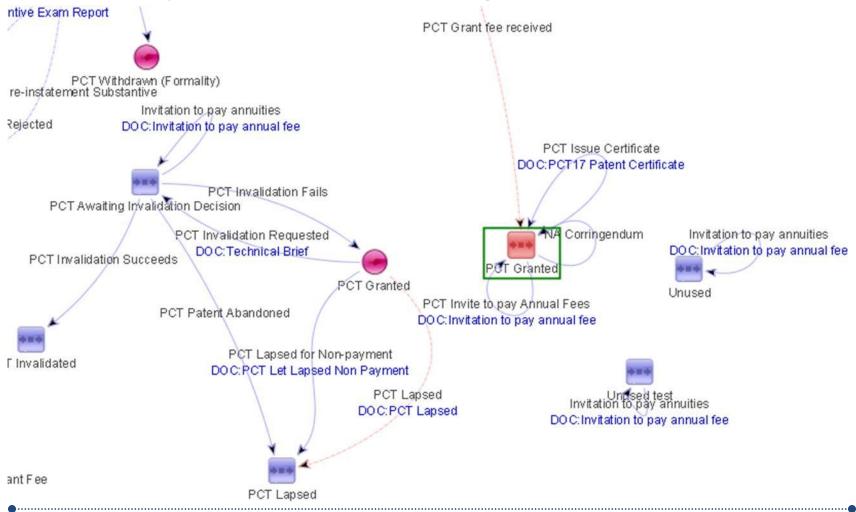


PCT Issue Certificate
PCT Lapsed
PCT Lapsed for Non-payment

shown below.

WORKFLOW

Sample workflow showing available actions



AUTOMATION CHALLENGES

- Limited ICT Infrastructure deployed; (To ensure fault tolerance, high availability, load sharing and active replication of IP information)
- Not fully automated; paper document is legal document; as we move away from the paper documents there is need for digital signatures used to publish electronic documents.
- Missing, non-verified and or inaccurate old documents in the registries may slow down indexing and retrieval of documents and the digitization process.
- Limited disaster recovery plan; to offer crash plan backup for the Institute's personal, business data securely.

Other challenges

- Limited knowledge and Information relating to IP among the citizens of the Member States;
- Lack of National IP Strategies; Lack of IP Strategies in most institutions including universities in the region;
- IP cases; the country does not have specialized courts to handle IP cases.
 The current courts are overwhelmed already and IP cases are not a priority.

AUTOMATION OPPORTUNITES AND FUTURE PLANS

- Digitization of both Patent and Trademark registries towards a faster delivery of information to its users.
- IP information kiosks for public use at the Institute, to provide access to IP information, personal searches, education, advice and increasing recognition of IP.
- Integration of E-filing for both Patent and Trademark applications with the introduction of Reception Module.
- SMS system allowing customers to query status of their applications, and introduction of E-journal on the website which has reduced administrative costs of production.
- The Institute to Increase IT performance tools and infrastructure to support IP administration.
- Automation of Human resources linking other departments using ERP solutions.

COURSE BENEFITS

- Increase in IPR knowledge of resource persons.
- Deep understanding of modern IPR system.
- Better cooperation between our country(KIPI) with WIPO, JPO, ARIPO and other member states.

Q&A

THANK YOU



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