

ARIPO

2019 Annual Report



2019 ANNUAL REPORT

Fostering creativity
& innovation for economic growth
in Africa

2
ARIPO
Harare, Zimbabwe
2019





Aripo in brief

The African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) is an inter-governmental organization (IGO) that facilitates cooperation among Member States in intellectual property matters, pools financial and human resources, and seeks technological advancement for economic, social, technological, scientific and industrial development.

Vision

To be Africa's leading intellectual property hub

Mission

To foster creativity and innovation for economic growth and development in Africa

Our core values

- Client-focus
- Engagement
- Innovation
- Integrity
- Accountability

CONTENTS

ARIPO IN BRIEF	3
ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS	6
FOREWORD	7

SECTION 1: ARIPO ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Organs of ARIPO	11
Overview.....	11
Council of Ministers.....	12
Administrative Council and Its Subsidiary Committees.....	12
Subsidiary Committees of The Administrative Council.....	12
Board of Appeal.....	12
Secretariat.....	12
ARIPO's Legal Instruments	13
Lusaka Agreement.....	13
The Harare Protocol.....	13
The Banjul Protocol.....	13
Swakopmund Protocol.....	13
The Arusha Protocol.....	13
ARIPO Membership and Protocols Signed	14
Membership.....	14
The ARIPO Member States & Status Of Ratification/Accession To Protocols.....	15

SECTION 2: 2019 HIGHLIGHTS - OUR YEAR IN PERSPECTIVE

The ARIPO Assemblies	17
Forty-Third Session Of The Administrative Council.....	17
Seventeenth Session Of The Council Of Ministers.....	19
Communique Of The Seventeenth Session Of The Council Of Ministers.....	20
Forging Ahead (ARIPO's Strategic Direction).....	21
Strategic Partnerships	21
IP Framework Development.....	23
Continental Strategy For Geographical Indications In Africa 2018 – 2023.....	23
International Cooperation.....	24
High Level Missions	25
Kingdom Of Eswatini.....	25
Republic Of Seychelles.....	25
Engagement With Cooperating Partners And Users.....	26
Key Engagements on IP	26
INTA 141st Annual Meeting.....	27
Fighting IP Crime Through Innovation & Cooperation.....	28
WAO Conference: Intellectual Property (IP), Innovation, and Value Addition for Business Competitiveness and Sustainable Development in Africa.....	29
Capacity Building	30
Academic programs offered in partnership with universities in ARIPO member states.....	30
<i>Master's Degree in Intellectual Property at Africa University, Mutare, Zimbabwe</i>	30
<i>Master of Philosophy Degree in Intellectual Property at Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), Kumasi, Ghana</i>	32
<i>Master's Degree in Intellectual Property at the University of Dar Es Salaam</i>	32
Patent Drafting Course.....	33
Internal Trainings.....	32
Topics Covered During Internal Training.....	34
Development and delivery of Training Course for NEPAD.....	35
Development and delivery of IP Course for the African institute of Biomedical Science and Technology (AiBST), Zimbabwe.....	35
Publication of the African Journal of Intellectual Property (AJIP).....	35
ARIPO Directory of IP Graduates.....	35
IP Awareness Programs.....	35
Copyright & Related Rights	36
Judicial Instructors Training on IP Enforcement.....	36
Train the Trainers Workshop for Police Instructors and Prosecutors on Intellectual Property Enforcement.....	36
2nd African Regional Training on Collective Management of Copyright and Related Rights.....	37
Nairobi Strategic Plan and the Harare Strategic Plan.....	37
The Legal Framework on Voluntary Registrations and Notifications of Copyrights and Related Rights Systems.....	38

ARIPO Model Law on Copyright and Related Rights.....	39
International Federation Reproduction Rights Organization (IFRRO) World Congress (IWC) 2019.....	39
Development of common African position on the on- going Standing Committee on Copyright & Related Rights (SCCR) discussions- ARIPO Perspective.....	39
African Copyright And Collective Management Day.....	40
Building Respect for IP Video.....	40
World IP Day Celebrations.....	41
Arts And Sport Competitions.....	41
Enhancing ARIPO's Visibility.....	41
ICT.....	42
ARIPO Online Services.....	42
ARIPO Member States Module.....	42
ARIPO Regional IP Database.....	42
EUIPO Classification Tools.....	42
ARIPO Meetings Mobile APP.....	42
Our People: Human Capital.....	43
New Staff Appointments.....	43
Employee Development.....	43
ARIPO Regional Patent Examination Training Program (ARPET).....	43
Soft Skills Training Programmes.....	43
Management Development Program.....	43
Employee Engagement.....	44
Employee Engagement Strategy.....	44
Employee Engagement Activities.....	44
Employee Wellness.....	46
Performance Management.....	47
Geographical and Gender Diversity.....	47
Long Service Awards.....	47
Corporate Social Responsibility.....	48
Student Internships.....	49

SECTION 3: INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY STATISTICS

2019 Industrial Property Statistics.....	50
Summary.....	50
Patent Applications.....	52
Industrial Designs Applications.....	53
Utility Model Applications.....	53
Marks Applications.....	54
Grants and Registrations.....	54
Patents Granted.....	54
Industrial Designs Registered.....	55
Marks and Classes of Marks Registered.....	55
Utility Models Registered.....	56
Summary of IP Applications Received and Granted/Registered from 2015 – 2019.....	57
Formality Examinations in 2019.....	58
2019 IP Statistics Received in ARIPO Member States.....	59
Patent Applications in 2019.....	59
Industrial Designs Applications in 2019.....	60
Utility Models Applications in 2019.....	61
Mark Applications In 2019.....	62

SECTION 4: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Review of the 2018 Audited Financial Statements.....	64
Revenue.....	64
Expenditure.....	66
Analysis of Financial Position.....	67
Analysis Of Budget Vs Actuals.....	68
Report On The Member States' Financial Position For The Period Ending December 31, 2018.....	70

SECTION 5: ANNEXES

Auditors Report.....	71
----------------------	----

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AFSTA	African Seed Trade Association
AiBST	African institute of Biomedical Science and Technology
AJIP	African Journal of Intellectual Property
ARIPO	African Regional Intellectual Property Organization
ARPET	African Regional Patent Examination Training
AUC	Africa Union Commission
CIPA	Companies and Intellectual Property Administration
CMOs	Collective Management Organizations
CNIPA	National Intellectual Property Administration of China
CISAC	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
CUT	Chinhoyi University of Technology
DL	Distance Learning
EPO	European Patent Office
EUIPN	European Union Intellectual Property Network
EUIPO	European Union Intellectual Property Office
EUTM	European Union Trademarks
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GI	Geographical Indications
ICHIP	International Computer Hacking and Intellectual Property
ICLAD	International Cooperation and Legal Affairs Department
IFFRO	International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations,
ILEA	Law Enforcement Academy
INTA	International Trademark Association
INTERPOL	International Police Organization
IP	Intellectual Property
IPDL	Intellectual Property Digital Library
IWL	International World Congress
JPO	Japan Patent Office
KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
MDP	Management Development Program
MIP	Master in Intellectual Property
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCC	Nigerian Copyright Commission
NORCODE	Norwegian Copyright Development Association
OAPI	<i>Organisation Africaine de la Propriété Intellectuelle</i> (<i>African organization for Intellectual Property</i>)
PCT	Patent Cooperation Treaty
RCD	Community Registered Design
SASAMR	School of Administration of the State Administration for Market Regulation
SCCR	Standing Committee on Copyright & Related Rights
SNEP	Seconded National Experts Program

UNECA	Economic Commission for Africa
UDSM	University of Dar es Salaam
USDoJ	United States Department of Justice
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
V&G	Value and Growth
WAO	WIPO-ARIPO-OAPI Tripartite Agreement
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
ZIMURA	Zimbabwe Music Rights Association
ZIPO	Zimbabwe Intellectual Property Office
ZCM	Zimbabwe College of Music
ZMC	Zimbabwe Music Crossroads

FOREWORD

In 2019, ARIPO, under the Value and Growth Transformation Strategic Plan 2016-2020, continued to foster creativity and innovation for economic growth in Africa. The growth materialized through various activities spread out through the year that promoted the use of the ARIPO IP system and the uptake of the online system.

As a result, ARIPO received 1375 applications compared to 1347 received in 2018. The number of patent applications increased by 37, marking a 4.5% increase in 2019 to 868 compared to 831 in 2018. There was also a remarkable 11% increase in trademark applications with 408 marks versus 368 last year and 744 classes for marks compared to 653 in 2018, a growth of 14%. The online system uptake grew with 95% of the patent applications filed online versus 83.25% in 2018 and 58.10 % in 2017. The overall uptake for online registration reached a high of 79.62% compared to 73.13 in 2018.

In the context of the implementation of the Tripartite Agreement signed between WIPO, ARIPO and OAPI (WAO) in October 2018, a three-day international conference on the theme: Intellectual Property (IP), Innovation, and Value Addition for Business Competitiveness and Sustainable Development in Africa was held in Zimbabwe from 6-8 November 2019. Organized by WIPO in collaboration with ARIPO and OAPI, with the support of the Japan Funds-in-Trust for Africa and LDCs, and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, the conference attracted over 200 participants drawn from 45 countries.

The conference provided a platform for participants to discuss and exchange views on the effective and comprehensive use of the IP system in creating an enabling environment for socio-economic, scientific and technological, development in Africa. The outcome of the conference was a draft proposal for a five-



Director General, Mr. Fernando dos Santos

year roadmap and action plan on the Effective Use of IP and Innovation to Establish an Advanced Innovation Ecosystem in Africa. The Young African Innovators, Creators and Entrepreneurs Workshop preceded the WAO conference and was on the theme: Intellectual Property (IP), Innovation and Creativity for Entrepreneurship and Competitiveness. Twenty-one 21 young innovators from 15 African countries attended.

On the implementation of the mandate on Plant Variety Protection, Rwanda became the first ARIPO Member State to accede to the Arusha Protocol. On 7 June 2019, the ARIPO Secretariat received the

Instrument of Accession of the Republic of Rwanda to the Arusha Protocol. In that context, several Member States wrote to the Secretariat seeking guidance on how to ratify/accede to the Protocol.

Another milestone was the Republic of Seychelles accession to the Harare Protocol following a high-level mission by WIPO and ARIPO. The mission team met with the President, His Excellency Danny Faure, and the Parliament of the Republic of Seychelles. As a result, the Cabinet approved for Seychelles to become a member of ARIPO through accession to the Harare Protocol, pending final endorsement by the Parliament. The Republic of Seychelles will become the 20th ARIPO Member State.

Still under the WAO Tripartite Agreement, in collaboration with Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO), the first Regional Meeting for Heads of Copyright Offices was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 10 to 14 June 2019 that attracted participants from 45 African Countries. The delegates developed the 'Nairobi Strategic Plan for the development of copyright and related rights in Africa' that countries are expected to incorporate in their National Action Plans on Copyright and Related Rights.

On the capacity development of IP in Africa, ARIPO has continued to partner with Africa University in Mutare, Zimbabwe, and has produced 324 graduates from 26 countries across Africa. The numbers of IP graduates will grow significantly through the new partnerships with two more universities to offer an MPhil in IP at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) in Kumasi, Ghana, and the upcoming LLM programme on IP at the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) in Tanzania.

ARIPO continues to play a pivotal role in IP across the continent. With the increase of innovation in Africa, ARIPO has ensured that innovators know about IP and register their innovations accordingly. For this reason, ARIPO was nominated for the Award of Excellence of the year at the annual Megafest National Business Awards organized by Megafest Holdings in Harare, Zimbabwe on 22 March 2019. Last year, ARIPO revamped its website,

which has become easier to navigate and is more appealing.

ARIPO was also in the front line in the promotion of IP in the 4th Industrial Revolution (4thIR) in Africa. In partnership with the AfroDigital, a young start-up company in Zimbabwe that focuses on public lectures on the 4thIR and its impact on African economies and communities, ARIPO took part in public lectures on Financial Technology (FinTech), Agriculture and Technology, and the Future of Work. Over 1,000 people streamed the public talks online, and over 10,000 viewed the videos on social media.

On a sad note, in 2019, the IP fraternity lost two IP colleagues, the immediate former ARIPO Director General Mr Gift Sibanda, and the former Executive Director of the Zanzibar Business and Property Registration Agency, Mr Abdullah Waziri.

Looking ahead, we hope to have a year of growth in 2020 as we come to the final year of the Value and Growth Strategic Plan, 2016-2020. We hope that the next Strategic Plan will be built on the successes gained so far in the said period and the lessons learned.



Director General,



ORGANS OF ARIPO

Overview

The African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) is governed through various organs. These organs are; the Council of Ministers, Administrative Council, Board of Appeal and the Secretariat. The Administrative Council has subsidiary bodies, namely Finance Committee, Audit Committee, Human Capital Committee, and Technical Committees.

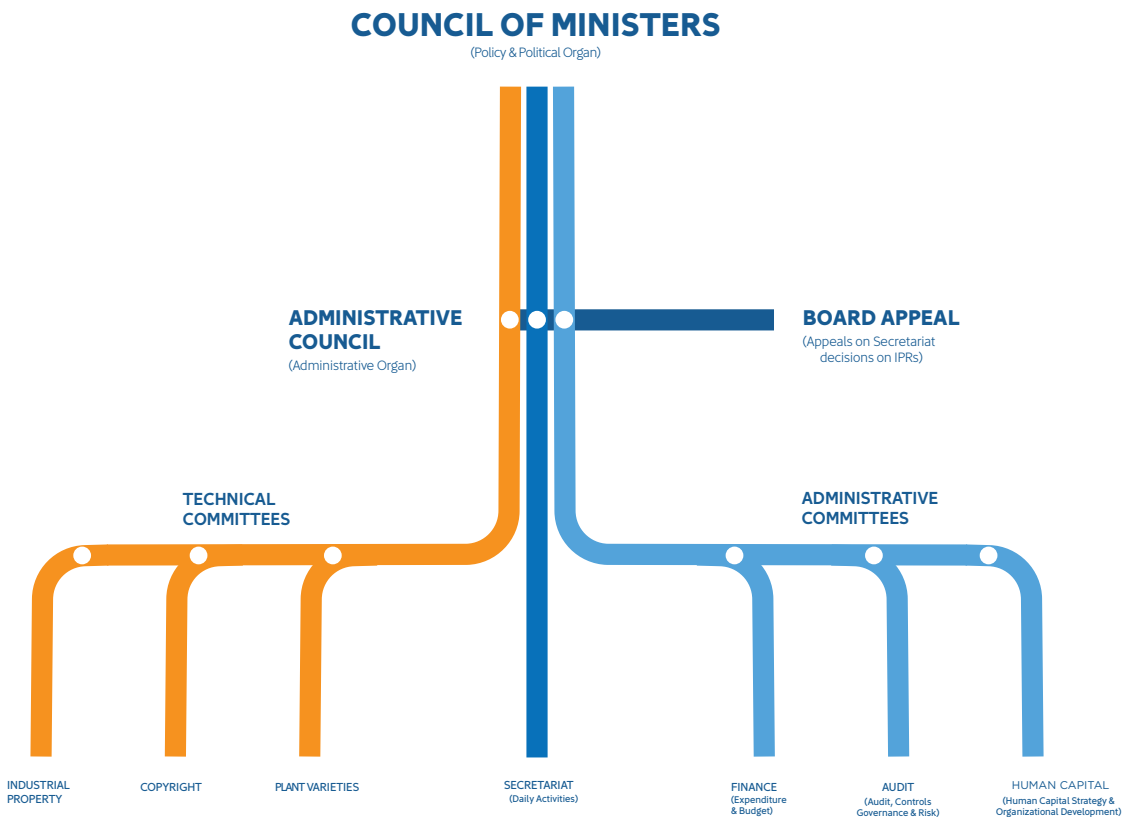


Figure 1: Organs of ARIPO organogram

Council of Ministers

It comprises Ministers of governments of the ARIPO Member States who are responsible for the administration of intellectual property laws in their respective countries. It is the supreme organ of the Organization. The Republic of Liberia is the current Chairperson of the Council of Ministers.

Administrative Council and its Subsidiary Committees

The Administrative Council is composed of heads of offices responsible for industrial property and copyright in the Member States. The Administrative Council is subordinate to the Council of Ministers. The Republic of Liberia is also the current Chairperson of the Administrative Council.

Subsidiary Committees of the Administrative Council

The Administrative Council has subsidiary Committees in place to administer the affairs of ARIPO. These come under two broad categories, namely; Technical and Administrative Committees. Under the former, there are three Committees, namely; Technical Committee on Industrial Property, Technical Committee on Copyright & Related Rights, and one on Plant Varieties Protection.

Similarly, under Administrative Committees, ARIPO also has three Committees for Audit, Finance and Human Capital.

Board of Appeal

The Board of Appeal is established to hear, and review appeals against the administrative decisions of the Office in the implementation of the ARIPO protocols. It is independent of any organ of the Organization.

Secretariat

The Secretariat is responsible for the day to day activities of the Organization and implementation of policies issued by the Administrative Council or/and the Council of Ministers. It is headed by a Director General who is the principal executive officer of the Organization. The holder of the office must be a citizen of an ARIPO Member State. The incumbent is Mr. Fernando A. dos Santos, a national of Mozambique.

ARIPO'S LEGAL INSTRUMENTS



Lusaka Agreement

ARIPO was established under the Lusaka Agreement, which was signed in Lusaka, Zambia, on 9 December 1976. The objectives are, inter alia, to promote, harmonize and develop intellectual property systems in Africa. To carry its functions, ARIPO administers four Protocols.

The Harare Protocol

The Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs (the Harare Protocol) was adopted on 25 April 1984 empowering ARIPO to grant patents and register industrial designs as well as utility models on behalf of the Protocol's contracting states. Currently, the Protocol is in force in all the Member States except Somalia.

The Banjul Protocol

Adopted in 1993, this Protocol empowers ARIPO to register marks on behalf of the Protocol's contracting states. Ten countries are currently party to the Protocol.

Swakopmund Protocol

The Swakopmund Protocol on the Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Folklore was adopted in 2010 and entered into force on 25 May 2015. The protocol aims to protect the overall traditional knowledge and folklore of Africa and to ensure that the same is properly utilized for the welfare of her people. It has eight ratifications so far.

The Arusha Protocol

The Arusha Protocol for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants was adopted in Arusha, Tanzania on 6 July 2015. The protocol is to provide the Member States with a regional plant variety protection system that recognizes the need to provide growers and farmers with improved varieties of plants to ensure sustainable agricultural production.

To date, the Protocol had received five signatures from The Gambia, Ghana, Mozambique, São Tomé & Príncipe, and the United Republic of Tanzania. However, the protocol will only enter into force 12 months after four States have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. On 7 June 2019, Rwanda became the first ARIPO Member State to ratify the Arusha Protocol.

ARIPO MEMBERSHIP AND PROTOCOLS SIGNED

Membership

Membership to ARIPO is open to Member States of the Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) or the African Union (AU). As of 31 December 2019, the ARIPO membership was at 19 Member States.



Figure 2: Map of ARIPO Member States

The ARIPO Member States & Status of Ratification/Accession to Protocols

The table below shows the dates of their membership and contracting status with regards to the ARIPO Protocols that are in effect.

COUNTRY	LUSAKA AGREEMENT	HARARE PROTOCOL	BANJUL PROTOCOL	SWAKOPMUND PROTOCOL	ARUSHA PROTOCOL
 Botswana	6 February, 1985	6 May, 1985	29 October, 2003	28 March, 2012	
 Eswatini	17 December, 1987	17 March, 1988	17 March, 1988		
 The Gambia	15 February, 1978	16 January, 1986		11 February, 2015	
 Ghana	15 February, 1978	25 April, 1984			
 Kenya	15 February, 1978	24 October, 1984			
 Lesotho	23 July, 1987	23 October, 1987	12 February, 1999		
 Liberia	24 December, 2009	24 March, 2010	24 March, 2010	25 October, 2016	
 Malawi	15 February, 1978	25 April, 1984	6 March, 1997	20 December, 2012	
 Mozambique	8 February, 2000	8 May, 2000	15 August 2020		
 Namibia	14 October, 2003	23 April, 2004	14 January, 2004	11 February, 2015	
 Rwanda	24 June, 2011	24 September, 2011		16 July, 2012	7 June 2019
 São Tomé & Príncipe	9 May, 2014	19 August, 2014	27 November, 2015		
 Sierra Leone	5 December, 1980	25 February, 1999			
 Somalia	10 December, 1981				
 Sudan	2 May, 1978	25 April, 1984			
 Tanzania	12 October, 1983	1 September, 1999	1 September, 1999		
 Uganda	8 August, 1978	25 April, 1984	21 November, 2000		
 Zambia	15 February, 1978	26 February, 1986		28 August, 2015	
 Zimbabwe	11 November, 1980	25 April, 1984	6 March, 1997	22 April, 2013	

Table 1: ARIPO Member States and the dates when they became contracting states to the ARIPO Protocols

SECTION 2:

2019 HIGHLIGHTS : OUR YEAR IN PERSPECTIVE

THE ARIPO ASSEMBLIES

Forty-Third Session of the Administrative Council

The Forty-Third Session of the Administrative Council of the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) was held at the Farmington Hotel in Margibi County, the Republic of Liberia from November 18 to 20, 2019.

The opening ceremony started by paying tribute to two former colleagues who passed away during the year. The former Director General of ARIPO Mr. Gift Sibanda and the former Executive Director of the Zanzibar Business and Property Registration Agency Mr. Abdullah Waziri.

The Administrative Council was officially opened by the Minister of Commerce and Industry of the

Republic of Liberia, Honourable Wilson Tarpheh who was the Guest of Honour. In his address, he noted that Liberia showed its overall commitment to the principles and tenants of Intellectual Property by hosting the Administrative Council. He also rallied all Government representatives, local and foreign, to develop policies and adopt laws that are IP friendly. He added that Africa needs a good IP regime to maximize its youthful potential.

The ARIPO Director General gave a detailed report on the achievements of the Organization in 2019. Some highlights of his report included the momentum in filings witnessed in 2019 as compared to the year 2018. There was also a remarkable growth of Trademark applications with an increase of 12% compared to the year 2018. To enhance capacity building on Intellectual Property



2019 Administrative Council

in the continent, the Director General informed the delegates of the launch of the Masters in Intellectual Property Program in Tanzania in collaboration with the University of Dar es Salaam.

The outgoing Chairman of the Administrative Council of ARIPO, Mr. Chikumbutso Namelo reflected upon some of the greatest achievements registered by ARIPO especially during the period of the Chairmanship of the Administrative Council by the Republic of Malawi. He noted that in the biennium 2018-2019, ARIPO registered several notable achievements in the registration of Intellectual Property rights, the Information and Communication Technologies, the diplomacy, the awareness creation and capacity building. There was unprecedented growth in the applications of utility models filed in 2018, the ARIPO online system became fully functional and a Regional IP Database was developed with the support of WIPO. The pilot database was launched in September 2018 and it has currently more than 450,000 Intellectual Property titles from the ARIPO Office and twelve Member States. Among many other key achievements was the signing of the Tripartite Agreement between the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), ARIPO and ARIPO's sister organisation the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

The Republic of Liberia was elected as the Chairman of the Administrative Council for the next two years. São Tomé and Príncipe was elected as the First Vice-Chairman and Kenya as the Second Vice-Chairman.

The Administrative Council also elected the following members to serve on the following committees for the period 2020-2021:

- (a) *Finance Committee: Eswatini; Liberia; Uganda; Zambia; and Zimbabwe (ex-officio).*
- (b) *Human Capital Committee: Botswana; Lesotho; Liberia; Uganda; and Zimbabwe (ex-officio).*
- (c) *Technical Committee on Copyright and Related Rights: Malawi; Namibia; Sierra Leone; Zambia; and*

Zimbabwe (ex-officio).

(d) *Technical Committee on Plant Variety Protection: The Gambia; Malawi; Mozambique; Rwanda; and Zimbabwe (ex-officio).*

(e) *Board of Appeal: Ghana; Kenya; São Tomé and Príncipe; Sudan; and Zimbabwe (ex-officio).*

The incoming Administrative Chair, the Director General of the Liberia Intellectual Property Office (LIPO), Honourable Atty. Adelyn Cooper, said that she hoped her two-year tenure at the helm of the council would increase the government's partnership with ARIPO as the basis for collaborative actions on intellectual property rights protection for international businesses operating on the continent. As Chair, she would focus on the solidification of the gains made by the predecessors; foster a stronger relationship with members of Secretariat; have more accountability and impact of ARIPO felt to all Member States, and a smooth transition process.

Seventeen (17) Member States of ARIPO were represented at the Session, namely; Botswana, Eswatini, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Rwanda and Somalia were not represented. The Observer States represented at the Session were the Republics of Burundi and Seychelles.

Inter-governmental Organizations and Co-operating Partners represented were: the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the European Patent Office (EPO), the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA), the Intellectual Property Office of Singapore, the Canadian Intellectual Property Office, Kenya Industrial Property Tribunal and the African Seed Trade Association (AFSTA). Patent Agents represented were Adams and Adams of South Africa.

Seventeenth Session of the Council of Ministers

The Seventeenth Session of the Council of Ministers of ARIPO was also held at the Farmington Hotel in Margibi County, the Republic of Liberia from November 21 to 22, 2019 following the close of the Administrative Council.

The Director General of ARIPO presented his report on the 2018 and 2019 main activities. The Report was based on the Value and Growth Transformation Strategic Plan 2016-2020 and the Programme and Budget for 2018 adopted by the Administrative Council at its Forty-First Session held in Lilongwe, Malawi in 2017 and

the 2019 Programme and Budget adopted by the Administrative Council at its Forty-Second Session held in Windhoek, Namibia in 2018.

The Chairman of the Administrative Council also gave a summary of the deliberations and resolutions of the Forty-Third Session of the Administrative Council. The Council was informed that the Administrative Council considered the Report of the Director General of ARIPO on the activities carried out and achievements in 2019.



Council of Ministers

Communique of the Seventeenth Session of the Council of Ministers of the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) held in Charlesville, Margibi County, Republic of Liberia, from 21 to 22 November 2019

1. The Council of Ministers of the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) (hereafter referred to as "the Organization") held its Seventeenth Session at the Farmington Hotel in Charlesville, Margibi County, Liberia from 21 to 22 November 2019.

2. His Excellency Milton Gbehzonga Findley, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Liberia, officially opened the Session. In his speech, Honourable Milton Gbehzonga Findley called upon ARIPO Member States to work together to achieve the objectives enshrined in the Lusaka Agreement for economic development. He reiterated the commitment of the Government of Liberia to the development of the national Intellectual Property system and pledged full support to ARIPO, including the ratification of all ARIPO Protocols that the Government of Liberia has not yet ratified.

3. The Council of Ministers elected new members to serve as Officers for the biennium 2020-2021 as follows:

Chairman : Liberia

First Vice-Chairman : Sao Tome and Principe

Second Vice-Chairman : Kenya

4. The Delegations of Ghana, Uganda and Zimbabwe delivered statements commending ARIPO for its contribution to the development of the national and regional IP systems and highlighted the efforts that have been made by their respective Governments towards the advancement of the IP systems at national level.

5. The Council of Ministers took note of the following documents that were presented by the Secretariat:

- (a) Report of the Chairman of the Administrative Council;
- (b) Report of the Director General on the

Activities Undertaken in 2018 and 2019 under the Value and Growth Transformation Strategic Plan 2016-2020;

(c) Report on the Financial Position of the Organization;

(d) Proposal for the Review of the Member States Annual Contribution to the Reserve Fund;

(e) Proposed Legal Framework on the Establishment of a Regional Voluntary Copyright Registration and Notification System;

(f) Proposal for the Promotion of IP Awareness and Building Respect in the Schools of ARIPO Member States;

(g) Updates on actions taken to Promote Policy Coherence on Health Technology Innovation and Access in the ARIPO member States;

(h) Recent Developments of Intellectual Property in Africa; and

(i) Consideration of the Resolutions adopted at the WIPO-ARIPO-OAPI Conference on Intellectual Property, Innovation and Value Addition for Business Competitiveness and Sustainable Development in Africa.

6. The Council considered the draft Legal Framework on the establishment of a Regional Voluntary Copyright Registration and Notification System and agreed that the Legal Framework should be reformulated into a draft Protocol which would be considered for adoption by the Member States at a Diplomatic Conference. The Council accepted the offer of the Delegation of Uganda to host the Diplomatic Conference in 2020.

7. The Council of Ministers considered the recent developments of Intellectual Property in Africa especially the Protocol on Intellectual Property within the framework of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the establishment of the Pan-African Intellectual Property Organization

(PAIPO). The Council reaffirmed its commitment to the Resolution adopted at its Fifteenth Session that was held in Lusaka, Zambia from 19 to 20 November 2015, regarding the need for the AU to involve the Ministers responsible for Intellectual Property in the implementation of PAIPO and focus on policy coordination and strategic direction for the development of the Intellectual Property system in Africa. The Council called upon the Ministers responsible for Intellectual Property to urgently take steps to engage in the on-going AfCFTA negotiations on the development of the IP Protocol and devise strategies to influence its outcome.

8. The Council of Ministers considered the outcome of the WIPO-ARIPO-OAPI (WAO) Conference on Intellectual Property, Innovation and Value Addition for Business Competitiveness and Sustainable Development in Africa that was held in Harare, Zimbabwe from 6 to 8 November 2019, and

adopted the Action Plan thereof as a roadmap for implementation by the Member States and WAO partners.

9. The Council expressed its gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Liberia for the warm hospitality and excellent arrangements made for the Seventeenth Session of the Council of Ministers as well as the Forty-Third Session of the Administrative Council.

10. The Council of Ministers expressed its appreciation and gratitude to the cooperating partners of the Organization for their continued support and participation in the Seventeenth Session of the Council of Ministers of ARIPO.

11. The Delegation of Zimbabwe offered to host the Eighteenth Session of the Council of Ministers. The Council expressed its appreciation to the Government of Zimbabwe for the offer.

Forging Ahead (ARIPO's Strategic Direction)

Our vision of being the Intellectual Property hub in Africa is as a result of our core mandates. At ARIPO, we are poised and positioned accordingly to achieve this vision. Our strategic direction encompasses the following:

- Sustainable year on year growth
- Sustainable organizational growth and competitiveness
- Exceptional performance standards that reflect organizational demands
- Client value creation
- Diversified membership base
- Sustainable economic growth
- Compliance and harmonization integrated and aligned business processes

Gradually, inventors and innovators especially on the continent are becoming well aware of the need to protect their products and services by

The strategic plan is our vision of the intellectual property office we want to create and sustain for the African continent for years to come. ARIPO keeps fulfilling its vision in diverse ways. Our efforts cut across various sectors and industries from education to manufacturing as long as IP is generated by them.

acquiring IP rights. Our goal is to ensure that a modern, efficient and accessible IP system is aligned with best practices internationally. With our mission of becoming the Intellectual Property Hub in Africa, we have no other choice than to be a more adaptable and agile organization. So far, our Organization has been well resourced by way of protocols, systems and staff to face the years ahead. The key focus of the Value and Growth strategic plan (2016-2020) put

in place structures such as;

- Improved online uptake to ensure that a vast majority of applications are submitted online
- Aligned IP registration infrastructure and technology with world standards
- Increased number of examiners, efficiency, skills and capacity for examinations
- Built human resource capacities in Member States, IP offices, Collective Management Organizations and law enforcement training institutes and agencies
- Forstered an agile and high performing organization, an inclusive and productive work environment.

We are on course with contributing to the innovation and economic success of Africa. The lack of a corresponding rise in IP registration filings shows that Africa has not fully understood and has not exploited the IP system for the benefit of innovators and entrepreneurs. Uptake of IP is still very low on the continent and budding entrepreneurs often realize the importance of IP when it is too late and hence their understanding on the economic benefits of protecting their inventions is not fully appreciated. One of our main aims towards this issue is to provide innovators with the knowledge they need to succeed. We aim to work with partners to build IP literacy in Africa to make innovators and businesses make more strategic use of IP.

As the world gets more dynamic due to technology, our business processes also need to be adapted to suit the trends. Our future and the future of Africa are very much dependent on information technology. It is for that reason that we have ensured that our ICT infrastructure that supports our IP applications and registrations are abreast with modern technologies. We could easily be carried away and forget to focus on providing a client/customer centric service experience when all our interactions are system-based. We will, through our Formalities Department develop processes and interventions

that will ensure that our clients are being effectively and efficiently managed.

ARIPO is on the cusp of something promising and exciting. Today, our continent is home to some of the world's fastest growing economies. We will see innovations upon innovations

By way of IP development activities and interventions to expand our revenue streams, we have found the need to have our IP experts spending time with IP generators in various industries especially in manufacturing, mining and technology to understand how their industries work, their background and then assist them in identifying and conducting the IP processes for their innovations. IP services rendered here will be purely on consultancy basis. Other ways to facilitate this customer service would be through online chats or a toll-free line with the IP experts to be asked real time questions.

springing up from all around us. Yes, Africa has many problems and it is for that simple reason that we have become very innovative. African nations are embracing the opportunities afforded by intellectual property rights and are putting great efforts to support a worthy course. We will no doubt ensure that our mandate of using Intellectual Property to contribute to the economic benefit of Africa and Africans will not pass us by.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS



IP Framework Development

On Cooperation in legal matters, ARIPO and OAPI held the 5th Joint Commission at the ARIPO Headquarters on July 25, 2019 and considered among other items the Terms of Reference for the Study on the Harmonization of ARIPO & OAPI systems. The Study will be conducted with the support of WIPO.

Continental Strategy for Geographical Indications in Africa 2018 – 2023

ARIPO in collaboration with other partners undertook initiatives to implement the ***“Continental Strategy for Geographical Indications in Africa 2018 - 2023”*** which was developed by the African Union Commission (AUC) with support from ARIPO, OAPI and FAO. In collaboration with Member States, a list of potential geographical indications was developed and submitted to the European Union that is finalizing the funding processes to start the implementation of the strategy.

International Cooperation

The cooperation with several strategic partners allowed ARIPO Secretariat to carry out several initiatives that ensured the implementation of its mandate. This included:

- a) Awareness creation and capacity building activities jointly organized with WIPO and other partners;
- b) Provision of scholarships for the MIP programme at the Africa University by the Japan Patent Office through the Funds-in-Trust at WIPO;
- c) Dispatch of experts from the National Intellectual Property Administration of China (CNIPA) for the training of ARIPO examiners;
- d) Dispatch of experts from the European Patent Office for the training of examiners from the ARIPO Secretariat and IP Offices of the ARIPO

Member States;

- e) Training of Law Enforcement Agencies of ARIPO Member States on enforcement of IP in collaboration with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and the United States Department of Justice;
- f) Delivering of training activities on Collective Management of Copyright and Related Rights with the support of the Norwegian Copyright Development Association (NORCODE);
- g) Delivering of a training on the use of IT tools of the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) for the ARIPO Member States;
- h) Delivering of training programmes for academic and research institutions;
- i) Participation of ARIPO staff in several IP related activities throughout the world.



ARIPO Director General meeting with CNIPA Commissioner, Dr Shen Changyu

HIGH LEVEL MISSIONS

Kingdom of Eswatini

WIPO and ARIPO, under the framework of WAO undertook a joint high-level mission to the Kingdom of Eswatini. The joint delegation was composed by Mr. Marc Sery-Koré, Director, Regional Bureau for Africa and Mr. Fernando dos Santos, Director General of ARIPO. This mission was necessitated by the realization that there is low level of IP awareness and lack of understanding on the existence and the role of the IP Office in the country as well as lack of coordination between the Office and other relevant institutions. The delegation met with staff of the IP Office, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Trade, Honourable Manxoba Khumalo, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Eswatini, Rt Honourable Ambrose Mandvulo and made presentations to the Cabinet and to the Inter-ministerial Committee on IP. An action plan containing future activity to support the development of the IP system in the country was drawn.

Republic of Seychelles

WIPO and ARIPO undertook another joint high-level mission to the Republic of Seychelles. The joint delegation was composed of Mr. Fernando dos Santos, Director General of ARIPO and Mrs Julieta Nhane, Officer of the Regional Bureau for Africa at WIPO. The delegation held discussions with the Registrar General, Mrs Wendy Pierre, the Director of the Trade Division in the Ministry for Finance, Trade, Investment and Economic Planning, Mr. Ashik Hassan, the Minister for Finance, Trade, Investment and Economic Planning, Ambassador Maurice Lustau-Lalanne, the President of the Republic, His Excellency Danny Faure and the Parliament of the Republic of Seychelles. The joint delegation also held a seminar for the IP stakeholders. As a result of this mission, the Cabinet approved for Seychelles to become a member of ARIPO through accession to the Harare Protocol, pending final endorsement by the Parliament.



ARIPO Director General meeting with Seychelles President Danny Faure

Engagement with Cooperating Partners and Users

ARIPO hosted, in the course of the year 2019, high level delegations from strategic IP institutions, namely:

a. China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) - led by the Commissioner, Dr. Shen Changyu from 11 to 12 April;

b. Organization Africaine de la Propriété

Intellectuelle (OAPI) – led by the Director General, Dr. Dennis Bohoussou from July 23 to 25;

c. School of Administration of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SASAMR) of the Republic China – led the Executive Vice President, Mr. Yang Wenbin, on September 25;

d. European Patent Office (EPO) – led by the President, Mr Antonio Campinos from 15 to 18 December.

Key Engagements on IP

ARIPO participated in IP major events organized by the users during the year, namely:

a) 141th INTA Annual Meeting, May 18 to 22, 2019, Boston, Massachusetts, USA;

b) Africa Pharma Conference 2019, June 4 to 5, 2019, Johannesburg, South Africa;

c) 7th Adams & Adams Africa Network Meeting, September 12 to 13, 2019, Pretoria, South Africa;

d) AIPPI World Congress, September 15 to 18, 2019, London, United Kingdom;

e) INTERPOL IP Crime Conference, October 20 to 24, 2019, Cape Town, South Africa;

f) IFRRO World Congress, November 4 to 7, 2019, Edinburg, Scotland.



OAPI and ARIPO Directors General signing the revised work plan on 26 July 2019

The 141st Annual Meeting of the International Trademark Association (INTA)

The 141st Annual Meeting of the International Trademark Association (INTA) was held in Boston, Massachusetts, the United States of America from May 18 to 22, 2019. ARIPO was represented at the event by the Head of Formalities Examination, Mr. Charles Pundo and the Documentations and Communications Officer, Mrs. Susan Mwiti.

The participation in this global gathering was an opportunity to disseminate more information about ARIPO and the route provided by the Banjul Protocol to protect trademarks. It was also meant to clear misconceptions about the ARIPO trademark system that it does not function well and shore up confidence among applicants and agents in the ARIPO trademark system.

The ARIPO Director General sent letters to the INTA CEO and the INTA President since he could not make it to the Annual Meeting. The two letters were presented to the two during the Africa Reception. INTA CEO, Mr. Etienne Sanz de Acedo expressed his gratitude on receiving the letter and said INTA was keen to continue cooperating with ARIPO.

The ARIPO delegation also met with the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO)

represented by Mr. Jose Izquierdo, the Deputy Director International Cooperation and Legal Affairs Department (ICLAD), Ms. Sabina Rusconi, Project Manager, International Cooperation Service, International Cooperation Area, ICLAD and Ms. Emmanuelle Guern, IP Officer, Institutional Relations Service, International Cooperation Area, ICLAD.

The bilateral discussions with EUIPO centered on latest developments in the two organizations and on the cooperation activities including EUIPN Tools, Technical Cooperation activities and support to EU Observatory Activities (IP Studies). The other cooperation topic was on the status of the Pan-African project involving ARIPO. EUIPO also expressed concern on the effects of Cyclone Idai that affected three ARIPO Member States and requested ARIPO to identify ways in which they could support victims of the cyclone.

ARIPO co-exhibited with seven agents from the Member States. Seven IP Agents from Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe teamed up with ARIPO to co-exhibit at the Annual Meeting.



INTA booth

The Agents who co-exhibited were Cronje & Co. Attorneys, Namibia; Adams and Adams, South Africa; Vemma Consult Attorneys, Tanzania; NexLaw Advocates, Tanzania; Gill, Goldlonton and Gerrans Legal Practitioners, Zimbabwe; Inventa International, Mozambique and Rödl & Partner, Kenya.

The booth attracted over 500 visitors, many who sought to know how to protect their trademarks in Africa

Fighting IP Crime through Innovation & Cooperation

The 13th Intellectual Property Crime Conference held under the theme of 'Fighting IP Crime through Innovation & Cooperation' was held from 22 to 23 October 2019 in Cape Town, South Africa. The Conference objective was on equipping Intellectual Property Crime Investigators with the necessary knowledge and skills required to plan, deploy and manage successful interventions into the activities of transnational organized intellectual property crime in partnership with other stakeholders. The South Africa Minister of Police, Hon General Bheki Cele, officially opened by the Conference.

Some of the topics tackled during the Conference included: Cross agency cooperation: Innovative ideas; digital security; transnational enforcement; innovative solutions for free trade zones; food defences; converting data into actionable

intelligence; leveraging technology that facilitates learning in capacity building programmes; understanding cryptocurrencies; strategies to address 'bad actors' in the online environment.

The Director General of ARIPO, Fernando dos Santos, addressed the Conference in the first panel on 'Cross-Agency Cooperation: Innovative Ideas' and illustrated the ARIPO initiatives on capacity building and awareness creation on IP enforcement. The Director General also participated in the operational workshop on 'Capacity Building: Leveraging Technology that Facilitates Learning' and on the pre-conference workshop on the 'African Regional Training Workshop' organized by the International IP Crime Investigators College.

Participants of the Conference emphasized the role that capacity building and awareness creation can play in the fight against IP crime. Two areas were considered critical in future actions: food defence and preventing counterfeiting of medicines.



13th International Law Enforcement IP Crime Conference

WAO Conference: Intellectual Property (IP), Innovation, and Value Addition for Business Competitiveness and Sustainable Development in Africa



WAO conference group picture

WIPO in collaboration with ARIPO and OAPI, with the support of the Japan Funds-in-Trust for Africa and LDCs, and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe organised an International Conference on Intellectual Property (IP), Innovation, and Value Addition for Business Competitiveness and Sustainable Development in Africa that was held at the Meikles Hotel in Harare, Zimbabwe from 6-8 November 2019.

The three-day conference provided a platform for participants to discuss and exchange views on effective and comprehensive use of the IP system in creating an enabling environment for socio-economic, scientific and technological, development in Africa. The conference attracted over 200 participants drawn from 45 countries.

The high-level meeting discussed Africa in a Knowledge-based economy: challenges and opportunities in the 4th industrial revolution, promoting the development of institutional IP policies in African universities and research

organizations and SMEs as engines of economic growth in Africa among other topics.

The outcome of the conference was a draft proposal for a five-year roadmap and action plan on the Effective Use of IP and Innovation to Establish an Advanced Innovation Ecosystem in Africa. The roadmap was submitted to the ARIPO and OAPI governing bodies for consideration and adoption.

The guest speaker was the Minister for Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs in Zimbabwe, Honourable Mr. Ziyambi Ziyambi. Other VIPs to grace the Conference were Honourable Bright Msaka, Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Malawi, and the outgoing Chairman of the Council of Ministers of ARIPO and Honourable Achta Djibrine Sy, Minister for Mines, Industry, Trade and Promotion of Private Sector, Republic of Tchad, Chair of the Administrative Council of l'Organisation de la propriété intellectuelle (OAPI) [African Intellectual Property Organization].

CAPACITY BUILDING

2019 Capacity Building and IP Awareness Activities of the ARIPO Academy

Academic programs offered in partnership with universities in ARIPO Member States

In 2019, the ARIPO Academy undertook capacity building and awareness raising activities which included Academic Programs in Partnership with Africa University in Mutare, Zimbabwe; Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) in Kumasi, Ghana; and the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) in Tanzania to offer academic programmes at Masters level in intellectual property.

(i) Master’s Degree in Intellectual Property at Africa University, Mutare, Zimbabwe

The ARIPO Academy has continued to collaborate and cooperate with Africa University and the WIPO Academy in the delivery of the Masters in Intellectual Property (MIP) degree program in Mutare, Zimbabwe.

In 2019, ARIPO provided scholarships to seven students for the 12th Cohort from seven Member States of the Organization. ARIPO started providing sponsorships in 2009 and had by 2019 sponsored 81 students from 16 Member States. Figure 3 provides the number of MIP students by cohort sponsored by ARIPO for each of the 12 cohorts.

Figure 3: Number of MIP scholarships by cohort offered by ARIPO since inception of the program

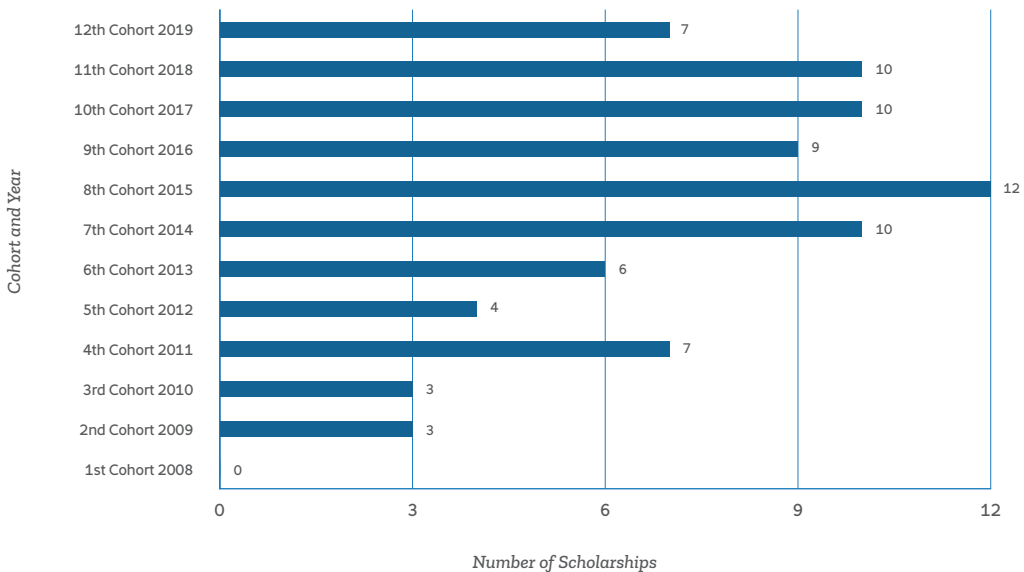
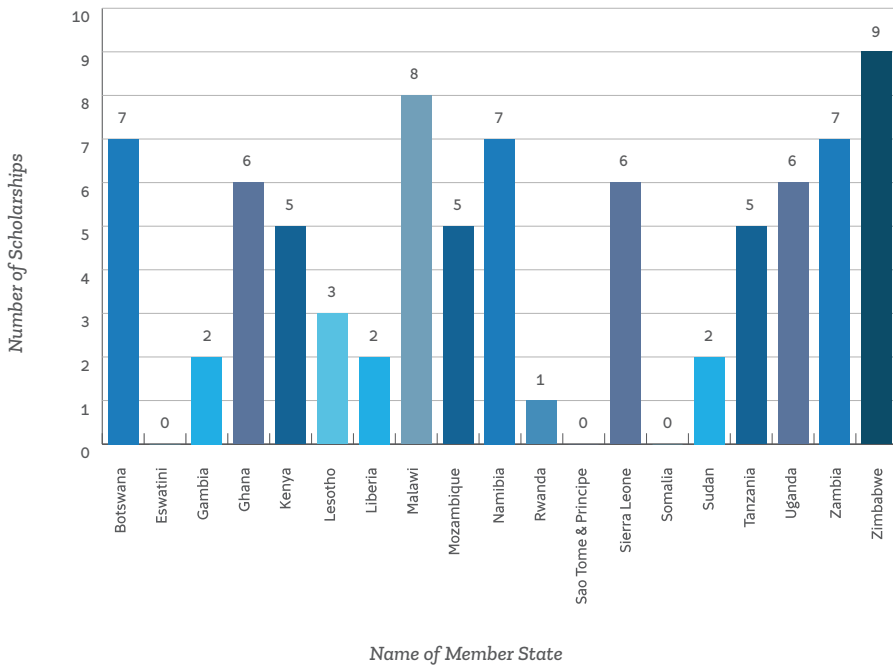


Figure 4: ARIPO scholarships by Member State



Few applications for admission were received by the University from the Kingdom of Eswatini (3) and Sao Tome & Principe (4) and were all offered scholarships by WIPO. No applications were received from Somalia.

Following the 2019 graduation, the MIP Program at Africa University has so far produced 324 graduates from 26 Countries across Africa as detailed in Table 2:

Country	Number of Graduates	Country	Number of Graduates
Angola	1	Mauritius	1
Botswana	17	Mozambique	12
Burundi	4	Namibia	19
Cameroun	6	Nigeria	10
Eritrea	1	Rwanda	6
Eswatini	3	Sao Tome & Principe	3
Ethiopia	4	Sierra Leone	7
Gambia	6	South Africa	4
Ghana	22	Sudan	5
Kenya	27	Tanzania	25
Lesotho	12	Uganda	22
Liberia	3	Zambia	13
Malawi	21	Zimbabwe	70
TOTAL		324 from 26 Countries across Africa	

Table 2: Number of MIP graduates from Africa University by country from 2008 to 2019



2019 Africa University MIP graduates

(ii) *Master of Philosophy Degree in Intellectual Property at Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), Kumasi, Ghana*

The two-year Master of Philosophy Degree in Intellectual Property program at KNUST was successfully launched on August 28, 2018 with 13 students. ARIPO provided ten (10) students with full scholarships and two (2) students with partial scholarships. The 12 students came from the following Member States of the Organization: Uganda, Malawi, Namibia, Ghana, Kenya, Botswana, and Tanzania. They completed the one-year residential phase of the program in August 2019 and embarked on their research projects in their respective countries. Graduation for the first cohort is scheduled for July 2020.

The 2nd Cohort commenced their studies in September 2019 with 13 students. ARIPO provided scholarships to 10 students from seven Member States of the Organization as follows: Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

(iii) *Master's Degree in Intellectual Property at the University of Dar Es Salaam*

Following the November 2011 Administrative Council's approval of the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) to partner with ARIPO Academy in offering the MIP Program, and the approval processes within the University and also the subsequent validation and accreditation by the Tanzania Commission for Universities of the UDSM MIP program, the program commenced in August 2019 with 12 students.

ARIPO offered five (5) scholarships to students from Eswatini, Rwanda, Zimbabwe and two to scholarships to Tanzania. The students started their residential phase on the first week of November 2019 and is scheduled to end in February 2020. After completing the coursework, the students will undertake research projects from their respective countries for six months.

Patent Drafting Course

In 2019, the Patent Drafting course was jointly organized by ARIPO and WIPO. The training was held at ARIPO Headquarters in Harare, Zimbabwe from September 2 to 6, 2019.

The course was organized to enhance the capacity of patent drafting skills in African countries with the ultimate goal of increasing the level of patenting in the continent. It further provided the opportunity for the mentees to clear any questions arising from their day-to-day work and, to the concretize their theoretical knowledge.

The course attracted 35 participants from 20 countries across Africa as follows: Botswana, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.



Patent Drafting participants group picture

Internal Trainings

In order to equip ARIPO employees with a better understanding of the internal operations of the organization, the Academy introduced internal or in-house staff training. The intervention instilled and promoted workplace learning while also plugging the knowledge gaps of the ARIPO staff to enable them to serve clients better. Table 3 on the following page shows the topics that were covered in 2019.



Patent Drafting course official opening

Topics Covered

SPEAKER	ACTIVITY	DATE	TIME
O. Rapuleng, Head of ARIPO Academy	The ARIPO Academy: Center of Excellence for IP Capacity Building in Africa	June 11, 2019	8 am to 9am
F. Mpanju, Head of Search & Substantive Examination	Formality and Substantive Examination Procedures including Statistics at ARIPO	July 22, 2019	8am to 9am
C. Satumba Publication and Documentation Associate	Library Facilities, Documentation and Publication at ARIPO: Contribution of Staff to Publications and Social Media	July 22, 2019	8am to 9am
P. Runiga Head of Legal, Policy and International Cooperation	ARIPO's Contribution to the Global IP Debates, Norm-setting; Overview of ARIPO Partnerships	August 8, 2019	8am to 9am
C. Pundo Head of Formality Examination	ARIPO's Engagement with the Users of the Global IP System [INTA, AIPPI, FICPI, Inventors Associations, Patent Attorneys & Agents, IFFRO, CISAC, IFPI, SCARPR, AISGE, etc	August 26, 2019	8am to 9am
A. Bah Copyright and Related Rights Officer	How to Make Money from Copyright Works & ARIPO Support in Promoting the Creative Industries in Africa	14 October 2019	8am to 9am

Table 3: Topics covered during Internal Training

Development and delivery of Training Course for NEPAD

The Academy developed and delivered a training-of-trainers course for NEPAD titled **Strategic Use of Intellectual Property to Move Africa towards a Knowledge-Based Economy**, from 11 to 15 March 2019 in Johannesburg, South Africa. The training was delivered in collaboration with TIBA-Zimbabwe, University of Edinburgh and the African Academy of Sciences.

Development and delivery of IP Course for the African institute of Biomedical Science and Technology (AiBST), Zimbabwe.

The African institute of Biomedical Science and Technology requested the ARIPO Academy to develop and deliver a one-week IP Introductory Course for its students pursuing a diploma course in Biomedical Science. AiBST offers the diploma course jointly with Chinhoyi University of Technology (CUT) in Zimbabwe. The Academy developed and delivered the course to the eleven (11) students from 13 to 17 May 2019. At the end of the course, the Academy administered an end of course test as required by AiBST and CUT.

Publication of the African Journal of Intellectual Property (AJIP)

The African Journal of Intellectual Property (AJIP) is a joint publication by ARIPO Academy and Africa University. The AJIP is a scholarly peer-reviewed journal which is published bi-annually, in June and December.

Seven issues have been published since its official launch on 9 December 2016. A total of 38 articles have been published, with 58% authored by Africa University MIP alumni. In 2020, the journal will also be published online.

ARIPO Directory of IP Graduates

The Academy has updated its Directory of Intellectual Property graduates from Africa University with details of MIP graduates from the 11th Cohort. The Directory consists of two parts, disaggregated by country and by cohort. All other upcoming cohorts will be added to the directory including graduates from the MIP programs at KNUST in Kumasi, Ghana and UDSM in Tanzania.

IP Awareness Programs

In 2019, the ARIPO Academy undertook IP Awareness Programs at the following institutions:

- (i) University of Zimbabwe College of Health Sciences on 8 & 9 February 2019.
- (ii) Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) on 12 March 2019
- (iii) Zimbabwe Open University, 1-2 April 2019.
- (iv) SNV Zimbabwe on 9 April 2019
- (v) Chinhoyi University of Technology, Zimbabwe, on 25 April 2019.
- (vi) AfroDigital Zimbabwe: ZiFM Fintech Talk on 26 April 2019.
- (vii) IP Week Awareness programs in Ghana (6-10 May 2019), Kenya (17-21 June 2019) and Rwanda (24-28 June 2019).
- (viii) Human Resource Development Council of Botswana (16-20 September 2019)



Copyright And Related Rights

Judicial Instructors Training on IP Enforcement

ARIPO with the support from the United States Department of Justice (USDoJ) and United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) organised training for judicial instructors from across its Member and Observer States. The Training was hosted by Botswana's Companies and Intellectual Property Authority (CIPA), in Gaborone, Republic of Botswana from the 23-26 April, 2019. Participants were drawn from 13 African countries namely: Botswana, Gambia, Kenya, Kingdom of Eswatini, Liberia, Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zambia. A total of 46 participants were present. Among the participants were 20 Judges of the High Court and Justices of the Court of Appeal, 6 Magistrates from Subordinate Courts, 10 Senior Prosecutors from the Attorney General's Chamber of Botswana, 2 from National Inspection of Economic Activities, 4 representatives from the CIPA, 2 US Judges and 2 US Embassy staff in Botswana.

The following organizations participated: ARIPO, USPTO, Sub-Saharan African International Computer Hacking and Intellectual Property (ICHIP), Nigerian Copyright Commission (NCC), CIPA and the Attorney General's Chamber of Botswana.

The meeting agreed that there is a need to have an IP case law repository/ compendium and that a manual/toolkit for the judiciary be developed and to build a network of IPR-trained judges in Africa.

Train the Trainers Workshop for Police Instructors and Prosecutors on Intellectual Property Enforcement

ARIPO with support from USDoJ and in collaboration with WIPO and the JPO, organized a Training for Police Instructors and Prosecutors on Intellectual Property Enforcement from ARIPO Member and Observer States. The Training was held at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), Gaborone, in Botswana from the 20th to 22nd May 2019.

Thirty-seven participants from 9 African Countries attended namely: Botswana, The Gambia, Liberia, Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Zambia as well as INTERPOL East Africa Bureau as a facilitator. The participants agreed that the WIPO-ARIPO Manual on Investigating and Prosecuting IP Crimes was a very good tool kit that the police academies could customize and use in their curriculums and national training programmes.



2nd African Regional Training on Collective Management of Copyright and Related Rights

ARIPO organised the 2nd Regional Training on Collective Management of Copyright, held in Ghana, from the 28th May to the 6th of June 2019. The first training took place in Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania in 2017. A total of 22 participants drawn from 15 African countries attended the training. They were from Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

The training was divided into three phases, as follows: WIPO Academy Advanced Distance Learning Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Related Rights (DL503) that took place from March to May 2019, Onsite training in Accra Ghana from 28 May to 6 June and project study report by participants in their respective home countries. Upon completion of the three phases a round table evaluation is scheduled to take place in Brussels, Belgium from 24 to 25 March 2020.

Nairobi Strategic Plan and the Harare Strategic Plan

The 1st Regional meeting for Heads of Copyright and Related Rights Offices across 45 African countries, including 16 ARIPO Member and 5 Observer States, developed the Nairobi Strategic Plan. The strategy will guide every African Country to develop an effective and efficient copyright system. This meeting came as a result of a tripartite agreement that was signed among WIPO, OAPI and ARIPO in 2018. The Nairobi Strategic Plan pillars are Policy, legal framework-norm setting, and implementation; Securing the value chain-Economic Environment; and Enhancing capacity and awareness creation.

The status of implementation of the Harare Strategic Plan was presented to the Administrative Council and Member States were urged to continue implementing it and take on board the Nairobi Strategic Plan as the two strategies complement each other.

The Legal Framework on Voluntary Registration's and Notifications of Copyrights and Related Rights Systems

The development of the Legal Framework was a result of the feasibility study on voluntary copyright registration and notification in ARIPO Member States undertaken by ARIPO. ARIPO seeks to come up with a Legal Framework for voluntary registration and notification of copyright and related rights.

During the 17th Session of the Council of Ministers of ARIPO in Liberia, the Council approved the reformulation of the Legal Framework on the establishment of a regional voluntary copyright registration and notification system into a Draft Protocol for adoption at a Diplomatic Conference to be held in Kampala, Uganda in 2020.

ARIPO Member States such as Botswana, Ghana, the Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, Sudan, Uganda and Zambia, among others, have established registration systems based on existing legal provisions as well as practice.

The voluntary copyright registration and notification system provides many benefits. Among the benefits are:

- i. it offers right owners an effective means of notification as to authorship and/or ownership of rights;
- ii. acts as a prima facie evidence of ownership;
- iii. facilitates enforcement of rights;
- iv. facilitate access to creative content;
- v. leverages the bargaining power of the right holders;
- vi. facilitates efficient distribution of royalties to the right holders;
- vii. provides valuable important records and information on creativity, both from a legal and economic perspective;
- viii. provide statistics on authors,

performers, right holders and the works, recordings and productions;

ix. may be used in various transactions, which involve but are not limited to transfer of rights, licensing, merchandizing, transfer of rights, assignments, and negotiations for royalties payable and as collateral;

x. registration can also help to delimit the public domain;

xi. provides an assurance to the business community and opens doors for rights holders;

xii. provides an opportunity to create and maintain a database that may be used for verification of works at the national level as well cross border verification of works;

xiii. the certificate of registration or notification presumes that the person whose name appears on the certificate is the owner of the works; and

xiv. the ARIPO voluntary registration and notification is likely to create an increased interest in copyright and related rights within ARIPO, among Member States and other countries.

ARIPO Model Law on Copyright and Related Rights

The ARIPO Model Law was developed, adopted by the Administrative Council and published in October, 2019. The ARIPO Model Law seeks to guide not only the ARIPO Member States but any interested state. The ARIPO Model Law is a minimum standard guidance on what Member States may take on board in their legislation's. This means they can go beyond what the Model Law has provided. The Model Law is not static and will be updated in view of any new international trends.

- Limitations and exceptions for libraries, archives, educational and research institutions and for persons with other disabilities;
- Proposal for analysis of copyright and related rights in the digital environment; and
- Proposal to include the Resale Right (droit de suite) on the agenda of future work by the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights of WIPO.

International Federation Reproduction Rights Organization (IFRRO) World Congress (IWC) 2019

ARIPO participated in the IFRRO Annual World Congress which is a gathering of reproduction rights organizations and interested stakeholders. In 2019, it was held from 4-7 November in Edinburgh, Scotland. The annual meeting of the African Development Committee of IFRRO was also held on the side lines of the IWC. During the African Development Committee special session the ARIPO Model Law was introduced to the participants and its significance to the harmonization of copyright and related rights laws across ARIPO Member States and beyond was highlighted. Progress reports by all reproduction rights organization were presented and discussed. ARIPO updated the meeting about its activities and new developments under the copyright mandate, and the Harare and Nairobi Strategic Plans.

Development of common African position on the ongoing Standing Committee on Copyright & Related Rights (SCCR) discussions- ARIPO perspective

ARIPO has over the years participated actively in the norm setting processes of WIPO and provided expert advice to champion the positions of Africa in the various WIPO Standing Committees. In February and March 2019, the Secretariat developed and submitted a document to the African Group and the African Union, which provided critical situational analysis within the ARIPO Member and Observer States regarding the following four issues:

- Protection of broadcasting organizations;



Children from Hatcliffe 2 Primary School in Harare Zimbabwe and models with Zuvva Fashion who took part in the Building Respect for IP video

African Copyright and Collective Management Day

ARIPO Joined Zimbabwe Music Rights Association (ZIMURA) to celebrate the 2nd edition of the Africa Copyright and Related Right Day Celebrations, which was held in Harare, Zimbabwe on 14 September, 2019. The celebration came as a result of the CMO Strategic Plan between ARIPO and CISAC, which was developed by CMOs present at the Copyright Symposium in Harare and validated a month later in Kigali Rwanda in July 2017. CMOs in the region agreed to celebrate the African Copyright and Collective Management day.

Participants were drawn from five Harare based secondary schools namely: Heritage School, Roosevelt Girls, Prince Edwards, Malbereign Girls and Churchill. Also in attendance were

representatives from the following organizations namely: Zimbabwe Intellectual Property Organization (ZIPO), Zimbabwe College of Music (ZCM), Zimbabwe Music Crossroads (ZMC), Pachikoro Magazine, Copyright Ambassadors Mr. Dereck Mpfu, Bethan Pasinawako and other music authors and composers.

Building Respect for IP Video

ARIPO in cooperation with WIPO and JPO collaborated with Hatcliffe 2 Primary School in Harare Zimbabwe, Zuvva Fashion, Dereck Mpfu-IP Ambassador for Zimbabwe, Monolio Studio and Chosen Media Africa to produce a song on counterfeit and piracy and a short video to promote respect for IP targeting young people

WORLD IP DAY CELEBRATIONS

Arts and Sport Competitions

As part of the World IP Day Celebrations, ARIPO, WIPO, CIPA with support from the US Embassy in Botswana organized 3 Children's competitions and awarded prizes to the winners. The competitions were: a basketball tournament, debate competition and art competition for Junior Secondary Students. The debate competition topic was on "IP to secure economic value of the sporting industry." It was held during the IP Day Conference on the 26th April 2019 under the theme: Reach for Gold: IP and Sports. The Ambassador of US to Botswana His Excellency Mr. Craig Cloud graced the occasion and judicial officers from Africa who were attending a seminar on intellectual property enforcement were also in attendance.



World IP Day - Harare



World IP Day - Botswana

AFRIDIGITAL
Leading the African discussion on Industry 4.0

Mr. Fernando dos Santos
Director General
African Regional Intellectual Property Organisation

SPEAKER PROFILE

The #FUTUREWORK Talk
Thursday 5 September 2019
0900 - 1200
11 Natal Road, Belgravia, Harare

The current ARIPO Director General is Mr. Fernando dos Santos a national of the Republic of Mozambique. Mr. Dos Santos has been Lecturer, Researcher and Tutor of IP at Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique, University of Cape Town, University of Witwatersrand and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Distant Learning courses. He has been Lecturer of the Master in Intellectual Property degree at Africa University since 2013. Mr. Dos Santos has been voted twice as one of the top 50 "Most Influential People" in IP by the United Kingdom based "Managing Intellectual Property" in 2015 and in 2018.

dandemurandz
ARIPO
AD COMMUNICATIONS
OXFAM

Enhancing ARIPO's Visibility

ARIPO continued to be pro-active in creating awareness and increasing its visibility. The Organization was featured in the 141st Annual Meeting of the International Trademark Association (INTA) newspaper for five days that was circulated to over 11000 international delegates. ARIPO also partnered with AfriDigital, a young start-up company in Zimbabwe that focuses on public lectures on the 4th Industrial Revolution and its impact on African economies and communities. ARIPO participated and talked about IP in Financial Technology, Agriculture and Technology, and the Future of Work. Over one thousand people streamed the public talks online, and over ten thousand have viewed the videos on social media.

ARIPO continuously provides IP information on various social media platforms, namely, Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn. The number of followers has increased tremendously with many young people choosing social media to contact the Organization for more information on IP and the Masters of IP programme.

The ARIPO website was revamped and launched in April 2019. It now has valuable content, is easier to navigate, and is more appealing.

ICT

ARIPO Online Services

The ARIPO online services provide IP information services for stakeholders. The service allows applicants to submit their IP applications online by providing e-filing and e-payment options through the e-service platform. It also provides functions of online file inspection, filing of follow up documents, the Intellectual Property Digital Library (IPDL), free access to the journal and downloading of forms & fees information. In 2019, about 78% of all new applications were filed online.

ARIPO Member States Module

ARIPO is implementing the Member States module which allows for online data exchange between POLite+ of ARIPO and IPAS of its Member States. The module allows for paperless exchange of information and through it, ARIPO and its Member States can exchange all types of notifications, forms and documents online. The module was implemented in Malawi, Namibia and Tanzania in 2019 with support from WIPO. The module has now been implemented in 11 Member States as it had already been implemented in Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

ARIPO Regional IP Database

ARIPO launched its Regional Intellectual Property (IP) database in September 2018. It is a centralized database with published IP titles from ARIPO and its Member States and now contains more than 500,000 IP titles from ARIPO and 13 ARIPO Member States, namely: Botswana, Eswatini, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Regional IP Database is designed to efficiently serve multiple purposes, including on-line provision of published IP data, encouragement of regional trade, IP scientific research, IP rights protection and enforcement in the ARIPO region, as well as sustainable development of IP. The development of the Regional IP Database was supported by WIPO.

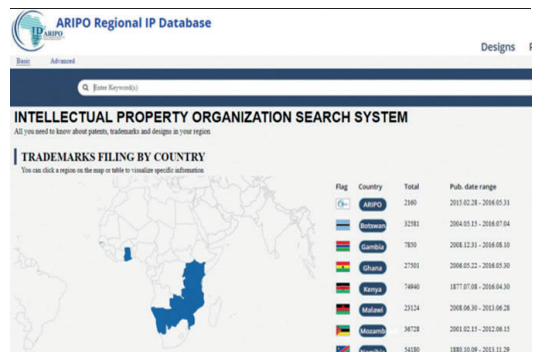
EUIPO Classification Tools

ARIPO joined the EUIPO’s TMClass and DesignClass platforms. TMClass enables users to find the appropriate term and corresponding class or classes for goods and services of a trademark application. DesignClass helps users to search and translate product indications that best match the goods to which a design applies.

ARIPO Meetings Mobile APP

The ARIPO Secretariat continued with the use of the ARIPO meetings mobile app during the 43rd Administrative Council meeting. The mobile app was developed for use during its meetings and workshops and it enables delegates to access the agenda, programme, meeting information, organizers’ details, speakers’ biographies, notices and accommodation information. The app is available on the Android and iOS platforms.

42



OUR PEOPLE: HUMAN CAPITAL

New Staff Appointments



MR. SIMBARASHE MANYIKA, ZIMBABWE

Mr. Simbarashe Manyika joined the Organization as Registry Associate (Client Services) effective 1 July 2019. Mr. Manyika holds a Bachelor of Science (Honours) Degree in Records and Archives Management from the National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Zimbabwe and was previously Records Centre Officer at AGS Records Management Zimbabwe.

Employee Development



MS. PEDZISAI REWAYI, ZIMBABWE

Ms. Pedzisai Rewayi, Senior Formality Examiner was seconded to the European Union Patent Office (EUIPO) in Alicante, Spain for a period of 12 months under the EUIPO Seconded National Experts Program (SNEP). SNEP supports the exchange of best practices and exposes participants to a thorough and common insight of procedures and practices relevant to European Union Trademarks (EUTM) and Community Registered Design (RCD) systems. This initiative will strengthen ARIPO's trademark examination capacity.

ARIPO Regional Patent Examination Training Program (ARPET)

Two (2) recently recruited Patent Examiners successfully completed the ARIPO Regional Patent Examination Training Program (ARPET) program. ARPET is an intensive patent examination competency-based training and development program that is focused on enhancing the consistency and quality of patent examination under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). The program is also focused at ensuring greater confidence in IP rights that are granted and ultimately facilitate trade and technology transfer in the Region.

Soft Skills Training Programmes

The Organization dedicated 2,050 hours amongst 87% of staff towards staff training and development in various fields including: Training of trainers, French, Information and Communication Technologies, Diplomacy and Protocol, general IP Office management, library management, and trademark examination. An average duration of 44 hours of training per staff trained was realized.

Management Development Program

The Organization in collaboration with Africa University, Zimbabwe launched a Management Development Program (MDP). The first cohort comprises nine (9) active participants drawn from the Intermediary and Professional Categories of staff. The MDP seeks to capacitate participants with the requisite skills to perform management responsibilities more efficiently and effectively within a changing and competitive business environment as well as preparing them for more challenging roles.



Launch of the MDP programme at ARIPO

Employee Engagement

Employee Engagement Strategy

The employee engagement strategy for 2019 has been focused on increased communication across all categories of staff as evidenced by the religious convention of all staff meetings as well as team building activities to create that much needed platform for staff's participation and involvement in decision making. Emphasis has been placed on follow through of the performance management process in order to ensure sustainable Organizational transformation.

Employee Engagement Activities

Employee engagement activities undertaken in 2019 include an all staff working retreat which was held from 22 to 24 March 2019 at Montclair Resort, Juliasdale, Zimbabwe. During the retreat, staff members were apprised of 2018 achievements in line with the Value and Growth strategic Plan, as well as the 2019 strategic focus. Various team building activities were also undertaken during the retreat. Other employee engagement activities for 2019 included staff meetings, women's day celebrations, and Valentine's Day breakfast.



Sports activity at the retreat



Team building activity



International Women's Day celebration (female staff and male staff spouses)

Employee Wellness

The Organization believes that the promotion of employee well-being can help prevent stress and create a positive working environment where staff and that Organization can thrive, and that good health and well-being can be a core enabler of employee engagement and ultimately organizational performance.

The specific activities underpinning the employee wellness strategy include fitness and diet management coaching sessions, medical and general health awareness, stress management and access to gym facilities. The Organization also sponsored all female staff to undergo breast cancer screening.



Staff wellness checks

Performance Management

The Organization continues to implement the Value & Growth performance management system that aligns employee performance to the overall strategy of the Organization. The Organization has continued to achieve a number of milestones including year on year revenue increase, ARIPO brand growth, increase in online filings and increased substantive examination output.

Geographical and Gender Diversity

The Organization currently employs 54 members of staff composed of 23 professional staff, 4 intermediary staff and 27 general service staff and with a gender distribution of 28 (52%) male and 26 (48%) female. Member State representation at the professional level currently stands at 13 Member States.

Long Service Awards

On 6 December 2019, the Organization recognized 8 members of staff who had served the Organization for various lengths ranging from 5 years to 35 years.



Recipients of the Long Service Awards and guests at the ARIPO Annual Dinner

Corporate Social Responsibility

In terms of corporate social responsibility, staff members were involved in monthly national clean up campaigns in the Host Country, and further mobilized donations towards victims of cyclone Idai.



ARIPO Staff handing over Cyclone Idai donations to the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society on 26 March 2019



ARIPO Staff participating in the national clean-up campaign at Avondale Shopping Centre, Harare, Zimbabwe

Student Internships

The Organization engaged five (5) interns at different intervals and on short-term basis in line with the Organization's thrust to expose undergraduate and post-graduate students to the practical world of work while at the same time providing valuable human resource support to ARIPO's activities. The Interns were drawn from three (3) ARIPO Member States namely, Kenya, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.



SECTION 3:

2019 INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY STATISTICS



Summary

In 2019, 95% of new patent applications filed were done online compared to 83.25% in 2018 and 58.10 % in 2017. The overall uptake for online registration reached a high of 79.62% compared to 73.13 in 2018.

The total number of applications was also higher at 1375 applications in 2019 versus 1347 in 2018.

Online Uptake in 2019

2019				
Domain	Total	Online	Other Methods	Online %
Patents	868	825	43	95
Industrial Designs	76	43	33	56.6
Utility Models	23	14	9	60.0
Marks	408	213	195	52.2
TOTAL	1375	1095	280	79.6

Table 4: IP applications received in 2019

Online Uptake in 2018

2018				
Domain	Total	Online	Other Methods	Online %
Patents	830	691	139	83.25
Industrial Designs	110	62	48	56.36
Utility Models	39	11	28	28.21
Trademarks	368	221	147	60.05
TOTAL	1347	985	362	73.13

Table 5: IP applications received in 2018

Online Applications

As shown in the following graph, Patent applications in 2019 were mainly filed online at 95%, the highest figure since ARIPO started to receive online applications. The trend was similar to the online filings for industrial designs, utility models and marks, all which were above 50%.

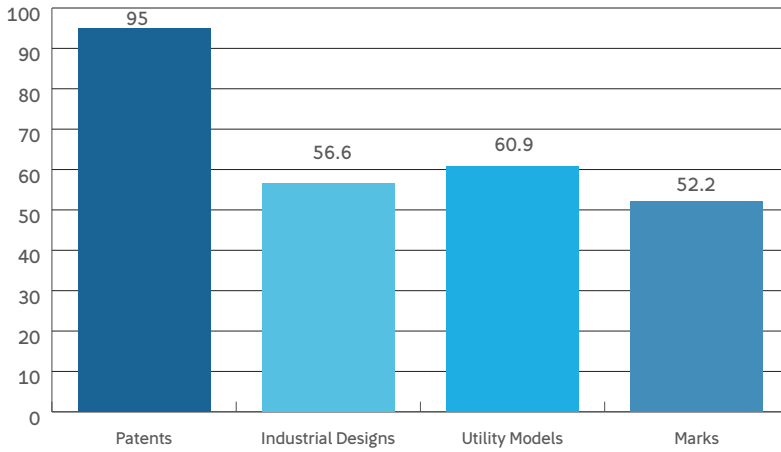


Figure 5: Percentage of online applications received in 2019

Patent Applications

The number of patent applications increased by 37 marking a 4.5% increase in 2019 to 868 compared to 831 in 2018. Below is the filing trend over the past five years as shown in Table 6 and Figure 6.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Patents	780	697	747	831	868

Table 6: Patent applications received from 2015-2019

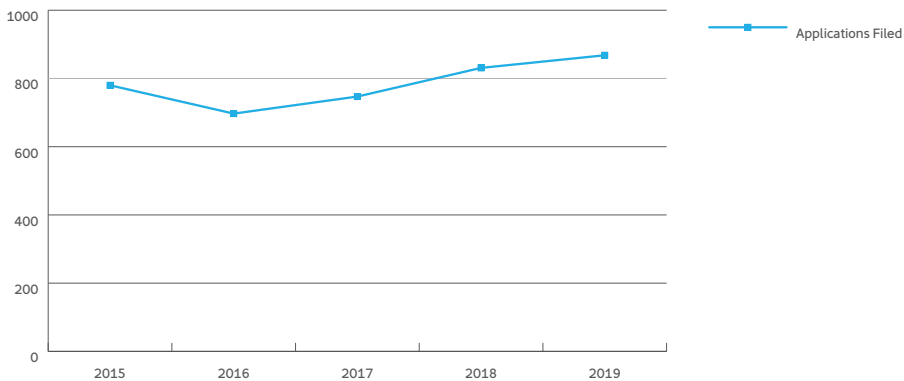


Figure 6: Patent applications from 2015 to 2019

Industrial Designs Applications

The number of industrial designs applications declined in 2019 reflecting a 31.5% decrease from the 111 applications received in 2018.

Application filings for 2015 and 2016 grew negatively at -20% and -33% respectively while those of 2017 and 2018 grew by 9% and 22% respectively.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Industrial Designs	124	83	91	111	76

Table 7: Industrial design applications received from 2014-2019

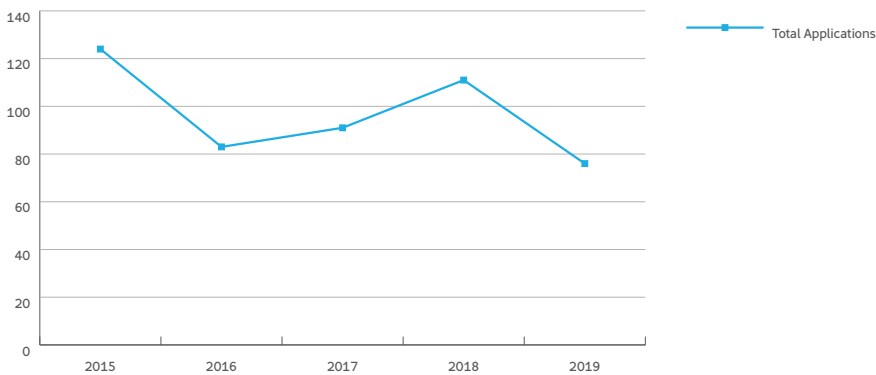


Figure 7: Design applications filed from 2015 to 2019

Utility Models Applications

The number of utility model applications filed in 2019 stood at 23 compared to 42 filed in 2018 marking a decrease of 45%.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Utility Models	21	28	17	42	23

Table 8: Utility model applications from 2015-2019

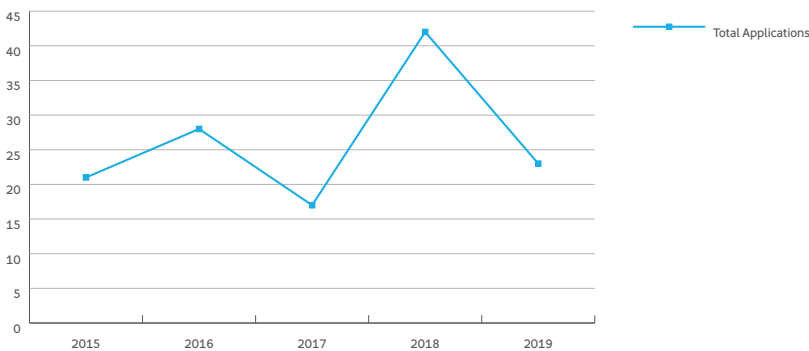


Figure 8: Utility model applications 2015-2019

Marks Applications

In 2019, a remarkable growth was recorded in trademark applications with an increase of 11% compared to the year 2018. The number of classes for the applications filed during the reporting period is 744 compared to 653 of 2018, a growth of 14%.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Marks	283	296	381	368	408
Total Classes	505	446	782	653	744

Table 9: Mark and classes for marks applications from 2015-2019

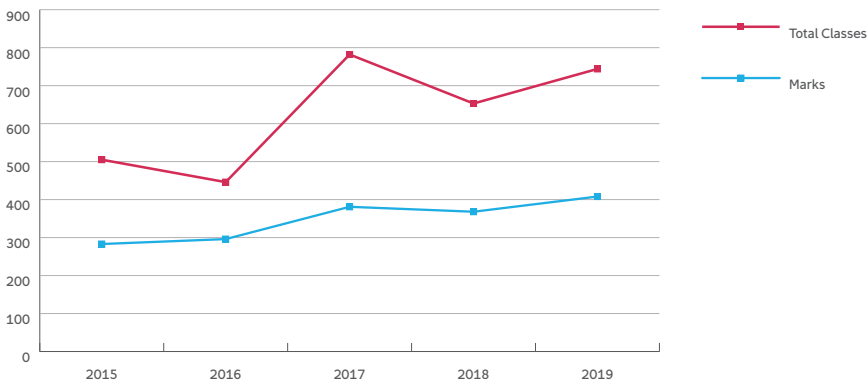


Figure 9: Mark applications/classes filed from 2015-2019

Grants and Registrations

Patents Granted

54 There was a 13% decline in the number of patents granted in 2019 at 246 compared to 284 in 2018.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	429	467	452	284	246

Table 10: Patents granted from 2015-2019

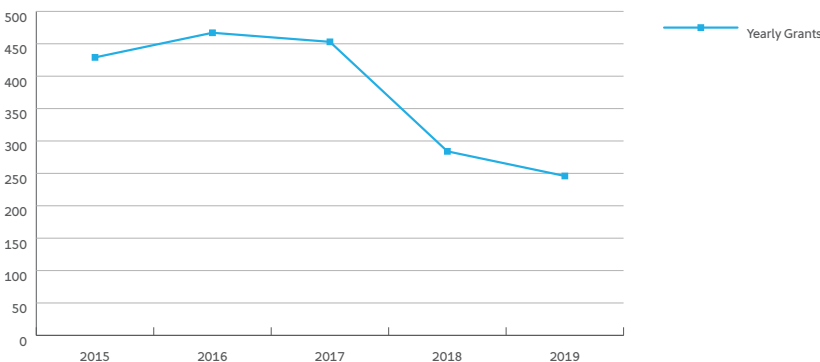


Figure 10: Patents granted from 2015-2019

Industrial Designs Registered

The number of industrial designs registered in 2019 stood at 72, an increase from the 67 registered in 2018 marking a 7% increase. Table 11 and Figure 11 below shows the registration trends for 2015-2019.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	103	119	69	67	72

Table 11: Industrial designs registrations from 2015-2019

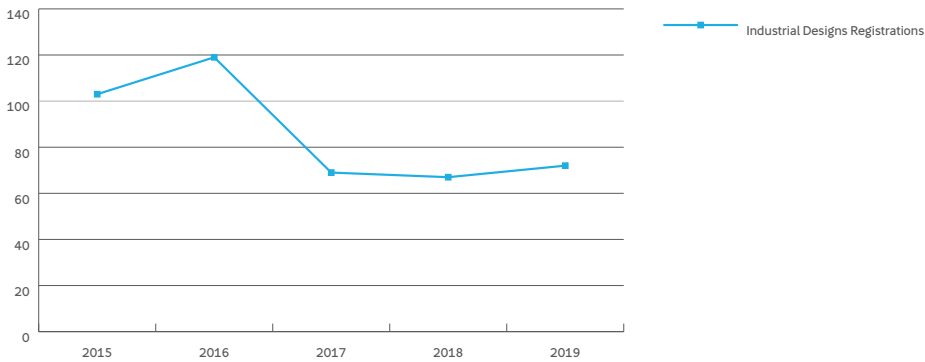


Figure 11: Industrial designs registered from 2015-2019

Marks and Classes of Marks Registered

The number of marks registered in 2019 stood at 226 a 24% decrease from 299 in 2018 but the second highest figure in the past five years. Table 12 and Figure 12 below illustrate the registration trend during the reporting period.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	221	212	195	299	226
Classes for Marks	340	426	364	590	369

Table 12: Marks and classes registered from 2015-2019

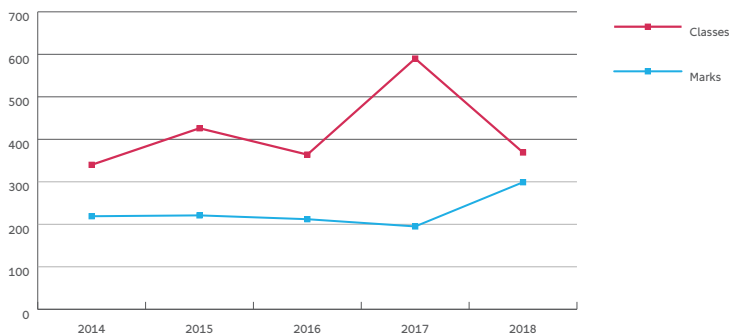


Figure 12: Marks and classes of marks registered from 2015-2019

Utility Models Registered

During 2019, ARIPO registered 12 utility models, a 500% increase from 2018 and the highest number in the past five years. Utility model registrations filings increased by a growth rate of 110% in 2015 and 33% in 2016; decreased by 39% in 2017 and recovered in 2018 to record an impressive growth rate of 147%. The average growth rate in the last four years is 63%.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Utility Models	0	2	8	2	12

Table 13: Utility models from 2015-2019

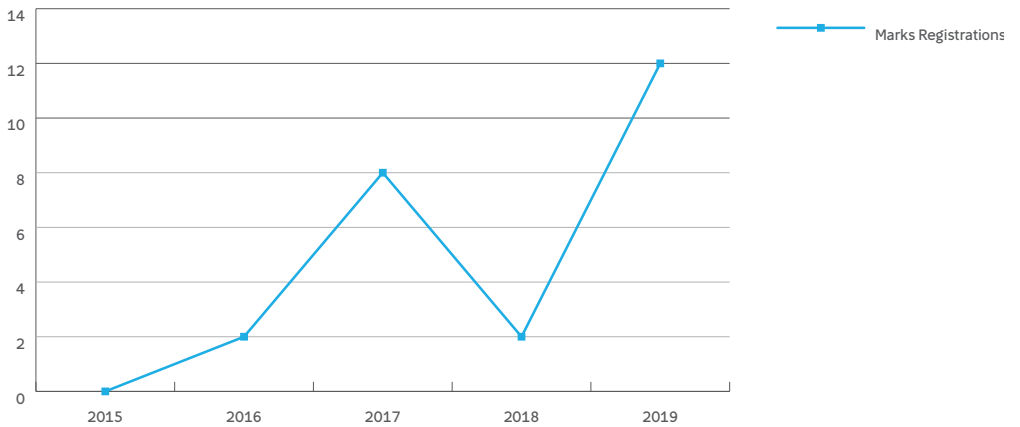


Figure 13: Utility models received from 2015-2019

Summary of IP Applications Received and Granted/Registered from 2015 - 2019

Below is a summary of the number of IP applications received by ARIPO from 2015 to 2019 and the number of IP applications granted or registered.

IP applications

Domain	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Patents	780	697	747	831	868
Industrial Designs	124	83	91	111	76
Utility Models	21	28	17	42	23
Marks	283	296	381	368	408
Classes For Marks	505	446	782	653	744
Traditional Knowledge And Expressions Of Folklore	1	0	0	0	1

Table 14: IP Applications Received and Granted/Registered from 2015 - 2019

Grants and Registrations

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Patents	429	467	452	284	246
Industrial Designs	103	119	69	67	72
Utility Models	0	2	8	2	12
Marks	221	214	196	299	226
Classes For Marks	340	426	364	590	369

Table 15: Grants and registrations from 2015-2019

Formality Examinations in 2019

The table below shows the total number of applications that complied with formality requirements on a monthly bases in 2019. However, these applications include some of which were filed earlier and not necessarily in that month or Year.

Month	Patents	Industrial Designs	Utility Models	Marks
Jan	63	2	3	9
Feb	45	6	5	52
Mar	75	8	3	32
Apr	64	1	1	27
May	88	4	1	30
Jun	100	8	1	46
Jul	43	7	0	28
Aug	106	9	1	51
Sep	61	11	2	38
Oct	23	6	2	19
Nov	72	8	0	26
Dec	21	4	3	4
Totals	761	74	22	362

Table 16: Formality Examinations in 2019

58

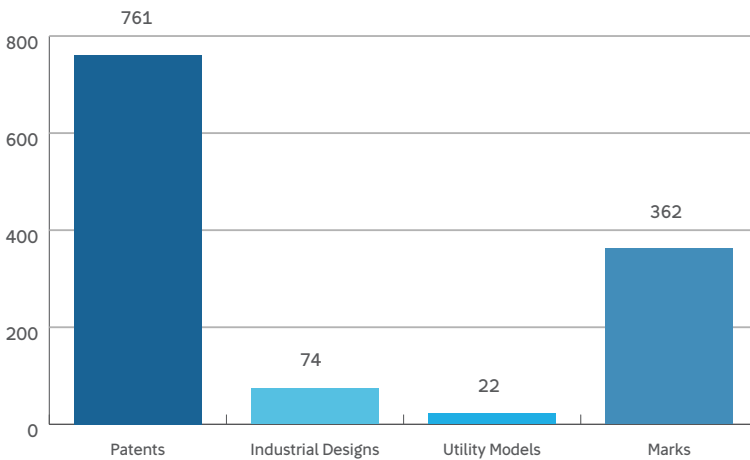


Figure 14: Formality Examinations in 2019

2019 IP STATISTICS RECEIVED IN ARIPO MEMBER STATES

Patent Applications in 2019

Country	National	Regional (Harare Protocol)
Botswana	5	562
Eswatini	-	474
The Gambia	0	473
Ghana	20	625
Kenya	335	708
Lesotho	-	487
Liberia	0	488
Malawi	-	506
Mozambique	26	586
Namibia	17	554
Rwanda	-	480
São Tomé & Príncipe	0	448
Sierra Leone	0	481
Somalia	-	N/A
Sudan	165	501
Tanzania	-	621
Uganda	-	543
Zambia	23	526
Zimbabwe	65	541

Table 17: Patent applications in 2019. *Blank spaces (-): data not available; *N/A: Country not party to Harare Protocol

Industrial Designs Applications in 2019

Country	National	Regional (Harare Protocol)
Botswana	17	41
Eswatini	-	20
The Gambia	4	31
Ghana	49	55
Kenya	165	60
Lesotho	-	41
Liberia	1	31
Malawi	-	34
Mozambique	42	35
Namibia	75	33
Rwanda	-	36
São Tomé & Príncipe	0	31
Sierra Leone	5	31
Somalia	-	N/A
Sudan	145	31
Tanzania	-	37
Uganda	-	36
Zambia	58	46
Zimbabwe	4	45

Table 18: Industrial designs applications in 2019.

Utility Models Applications in 2019

Country	National	Regional (Harare Protocol)
Botswana	15	11
Eswatini	-	6
The Gambia	0	5
Ghana	0	8
Kenya	212	9
Lesotho	-	7
Liberia	0	5
Malawi	-	9
Mozambique	1	10
Namibia	-	9
Rwanda	-	8
São Tomé & Príncipe	0	5
Sierra Leone	0	6
Somalia	-	N/A
Sudan	-	6
Tanzania	-	10
Uganda	-	7
Zambia	0	11
Zimbabwe	-	21

Table 19: Utility models applications in 2019.

Mark Applications in 2019

Country	National	Regional (Banjul Protocol)	International (Madrid)
Botswana	1101	274	589
Eswatini	-	191	-
The Gambia	283	N/A	-
Ghana	2394	N/A	-
Kenya	5139	N/A	1261
Lesotho	-	204	-
Liberia	138	184	0
Malawi	-	240	N/A
Mozambique	2701	N/A	1383
Namibia	806	257	-
Rwanda	-	N/A	-
São Tomé & Príncipe	65	157	412
Sierra Leone	521	N/A	800
Somalia	-	N/A	N/A
Sudan	2272	N/A	1435
Tanzania	-	269	N/A
Uganda		259	-
Zambia	1952	N/A	-
Zimbabwe	1141	300	-

62

Table 20: Mark applications in 2019. *Blank spaces (-) data not available; *N/A: Country not party to the Banjul Protocol; *N/A: Country not party to Madrid System

SECTION 4:

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



REVIEW OF THE 2018 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Revenue

1. The overall total Organization’s revenue increased by 6.9%. The total revenue generated during the year was US\$10,358,147 while in 2017 it was US\$9,689,038. This total revenue is before share of fees with the Member States.
2. The Member States share of fees for the year totalled US\$4,074,220 while in 2017 it totalled US\$3,718,336 translating to an increase of 9.6%.
3. After sharing of fees between ARIPO and its Member States the total revenue due to ARIPO for the year was US\$6,283,921, while 2017 was US\$5,970,702, translating to an increase of 5.2%.
4. The Pie chart below gives highlights of 2018 revenue composition. The largest source of revenue being Harare Protocol accounting for 86% of the total revenue, while figure 15 below shows the net changes between 2017 and 2018 financial years. Furthermore, figure 16 gives the revenue performance trend for the past five years.

Revenue for 2018

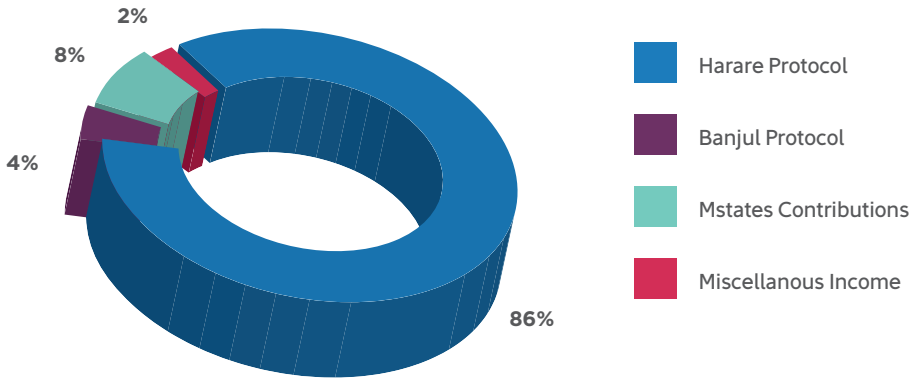


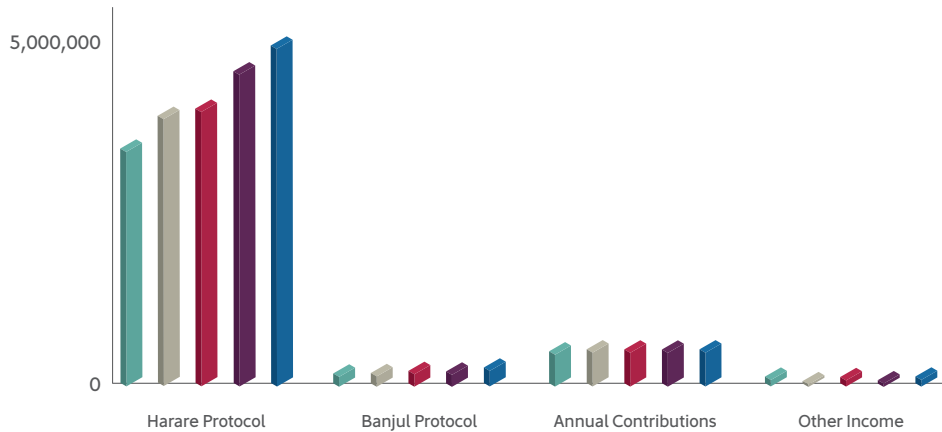
Figure 15: Source ARIPO

Changes in Revenue 2017-2018

	2018	2017	NET CHANGE	NET CHANGE %
Revenue from Protocol	5,249,426	4,813,469	435,957	9.1%
Member States Contributions	502,200	502,200	0.00	0%
Miscellaneous Income	99,795	50,233	49,562	98.7%

Table: 21: Source ARIPO

Revenue trend for 2014 - 2018



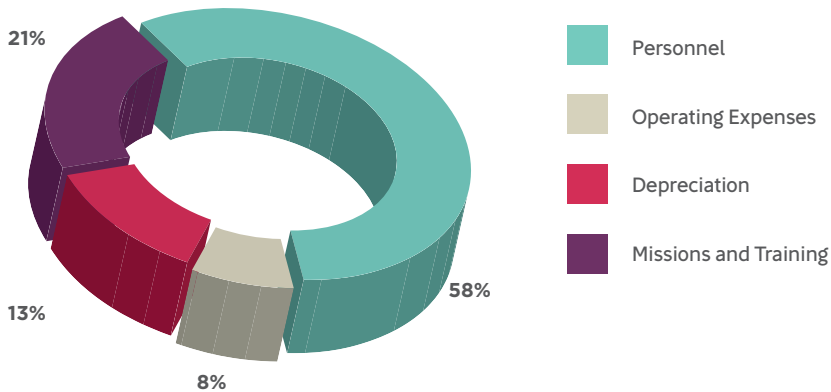
2014	3,485,332	146,800	474,300	95,438
2015	3,966,275	153,688	502,200	35,758
2016	4,076,896	184,929	502,200	90,813
2017	4,635,326	178,143	502,200	50,233
2018	5,019,016	230,410	502,200	99,795

Figure 16: Source ARIPO

Expenditure

5. The total expenses of the Organization for 2018 were US\$6,848,884, representing an increase of 5.5% compared to 2017 total expenses of US\$6,493,465. The largest expense for the Organization being personnel costs amounting to US\$3,942,740 followed by missions and training costs which amounted to US\$1,420,526. The depreciation and amortisation amounted to US\$961,445 while operating expenses amounted to US\$524,173. The pie chart below highlights the 2018 expenditure percentage representation

Expenditure for 2018

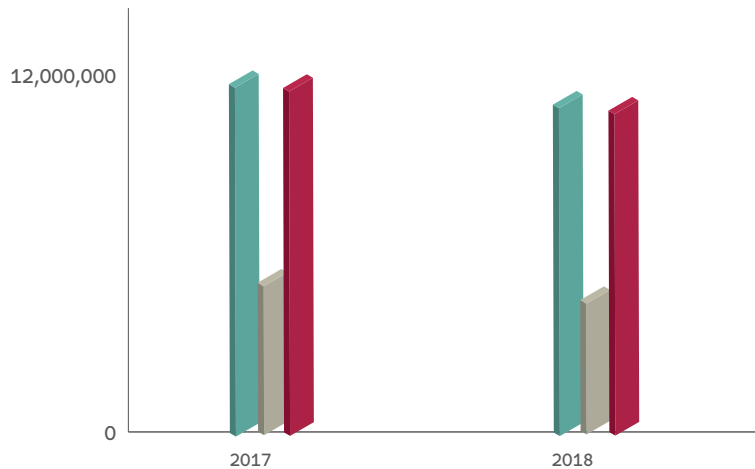


Analysis of Financial Position

6. As at December 31, 2018 the Organization had net assets of US\$4,764,475 while as at December 31, 2017 net assets totaled US\$5,329,439. The Current assets decreased by US\$631,493, translating to 13.8% decrease. Non-current asset also decreased by US\$728,054, translating to 0.6% decrease. The Liabilities also decreased by 7.1%

7. Figure 18 below provides a summary of the statement of ARIPO Financial Position.

Analysis of Financial Position



	2017	2018
Fixed Assets	12,115,511	11,387,457
Current Assets	5,173,372	4,541,500
Current Liabilities	11,959,445	11,164,482

Figure 18: Source ARIPO

Analysis of Budget vs Actuals

8. The Organization's overall revenue budget for the year 2018 totalled US\$10,236,366. The Organization realised 97% of the projected revenue which totalled US\$9,925,641(excluding US\$432,500 contribution to reserve fund for building construction). Of the total revenue realised US\$4,074,220 was share of fees allocated to the Member States.

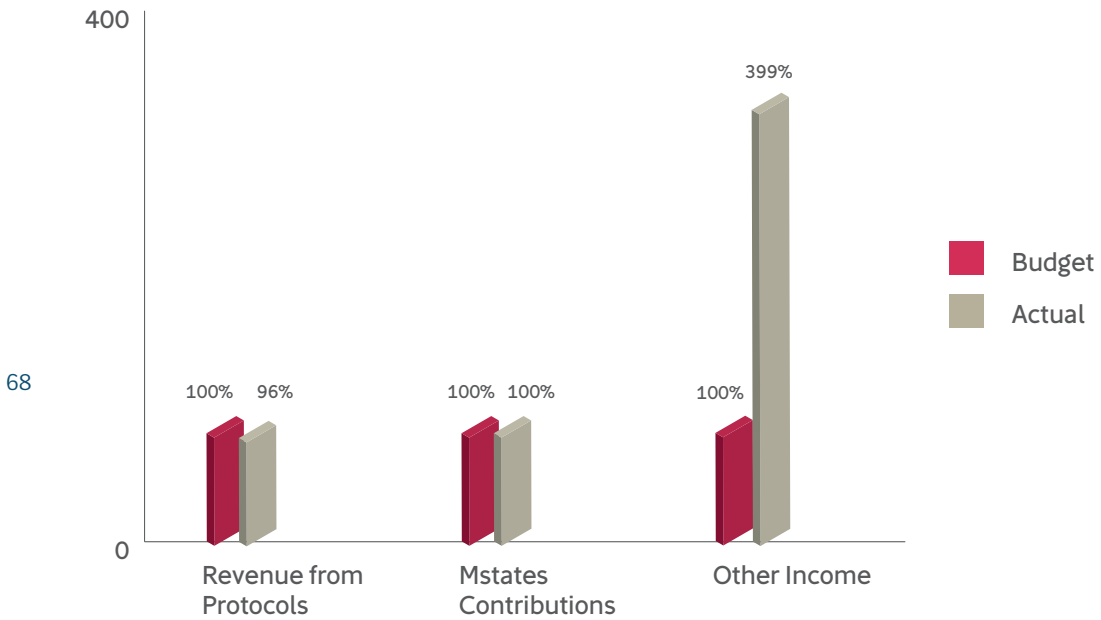


Figure 19: Source ARIPO

2018 Budgets vs Actuals

9. The total expenditure estimates for the year including capital expenditure totalled US\$6,232,480 and the total actual expenditure was US\$5,859,719, translating to 94% of the budgeted amount.

2018 Budget vs actuals

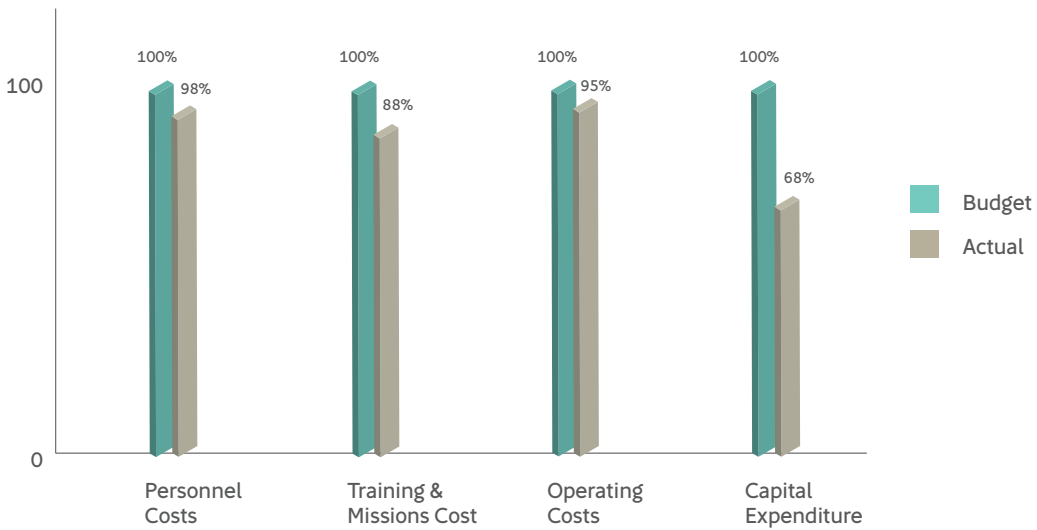


Figure 20: Source ARIPO

Report on the Member States' Financial Position for the Period Ending December 31, 2018

10. Member States earned a total US\$4,074,220 while in 2017 they earned US\$3,718,336. The increase translates to 5.2% growth. All Member States earned enough fees to offset its annual assessed contributions of US\$27,900.

11. Below is the percentage share for each Member States on the total share of fees earned. The chart highlights that the highest earners earn 7% of the total share of fees while the least earners earned 2% of the total share of fees.

Share of fees earned

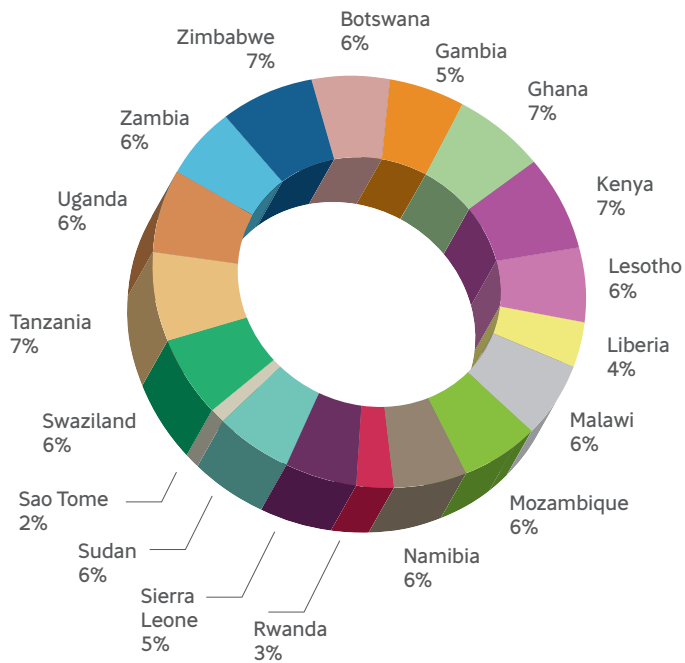


Figure 21: Source ARIPO

SECTION 5:

ANNEXES

AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

AFRICAN REGIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

Nature of Business:

The African Regional Intellectual Property Organization ("ARIPO") functions are, the modernization, harmonization and development of the Intellectual Property Laws of Member States; fostering the establishment of a close relationship between the Member States in Intellectual Property Matters; the establishment of common services

and organs for the modernization, harmonization and development of Intellectual Property activities affecting the Member States; and promotion and evolving of a common view and approach to Intellectual Property matters and assisting the Member States in the acquisition and development of Intellectual Property related technology.

GOVERNING ORGANS:

Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers consists of Ministers of the Governments of Member States who are responsible for the administration of Intellectual Property.

Administrative Council

The Administrative Council consists of the Heads of Offices dealing with the administration of Intellectual Property in the Member States.

Senior Management Team (Secretariat):

- Mr. F. Dos Santos (Director General)
- Mrs. H. D. Arko-Dadzie (Corporate Services Executive)
- Mr. E. Sackey (IP Development Executive)
- Mr. J. Kabare (IP Operations Executive)

Address:

11 Natal Road.
P. O. Box 4228
Belgravia,
Harare, Zimbabwe

Main Bankers:

Swiss Bank Cooperation
UBS SA, Castle Postale
CHI121, Geneva 2
Geneva 2, Switzerland

Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited
Belgravia branch
Harare
Zimbabwe

Independent Auditors:

BDO Zimbabwe Chartered Accountants
3 Baines Avenue
Harare

Attorneys:

Honey & Blackenburg
200 Herbert Chitepo Avenue
Harare

Index to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

Contents	Page
Administrative Council's responsibility statement	2
Independent auditor's report	4
Statement of financial position	8
Statement of financial performance	9
Statement of changes in reserves	10
Statement of cashflows	11
Notes to the financial statements	12 - 21
Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts	22-23

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL'S RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Administrative Council is required to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is its responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Organisation as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

The Administrative Council acknowledges that it is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the Organisation and places considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable it to meet these responsibilities, the Administrative Council sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of fraud or error in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the Organisation and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Organisation's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Organisation is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Organisation. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Organisation endeavours to minimize it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The Administrative Council is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

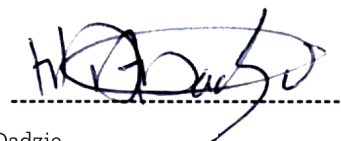
In preparing the financial statements, the Administrative Council is responsible for assessing the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it either intends to liquidate the Organisation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Administrative Council has assessed the ability of the Organisation to continue operating as a going concern and believes that the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis is still appropriate as disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the Organisation's financial statements. The financial statements and related notes have been audited by the Organisation's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 3 to 5.

The audited annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 23 were approved by the Administrative Council on 28 October 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:



F. Dos Santos
DIRECTOR GENERAL



H. D. Arko-Dadzie
CORPORATE SERVICES EXECUTIVE

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of the Administrative Council of African Regional Intellectual Property Organisation Report on the Audited Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AFRICAN REGIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION set out on pages 6 to 23, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of AFRICAN REGIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION as at 31 December 2018, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Organisation in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B), together with other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Zimbabwe, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty relating to going concern

We draw attention to note 17 which indicates that the Organisation incurred a deficit of US\$564,963 (2017: US\$522,763) during the year ended 31 December 2018 and as at that date, the Organisation's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by US\$6,622,983 (2017: US\$6,786,073). These conditions and other matters set forth in Note 17 to the financial statements indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Organisation's ability to continue operating as a going concern. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Functional currency

For the year ended 31 December 2018, the Organisation operated in an environment where a combination of United States dollars and local currency were in use. The local currency constituted of bond notes, bond coins and Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) balances. Although the RTGS was not legally recognized as a currency in substance it was a currency. Legally the functional currency was USD and the legislated exchange rate between local currency and USD was 1:1. The Organisation mainly transacted in USD and as at year end it had bank balances amounting to \$87,410 denominated in RTGS. The balances were converted to USD at 1:1 in these financial statements. The transactions conducted in RTGS dollars are insignificant to the financial statements. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and our response to each matter below does not represent

a separate opinion on each of these matters. In addition to the matters described in the material uncertainty relating to going concern section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

COMPLETENESS AND ACCURACY OF REVENUE	HOW OUR AUDIT ADDRESSED THE KEY AUDIT MATTER
<p>The Organisation's revenue is derived from intellectual property registrations and annual maintenance fees. The fees earned are based on a number of protocols. Annual maintenance fees are also at times paid for more than one financial year and some of the revenue needs to be deferred to future years. The intellectual property registration process for applications is automated and also involves some online interface. The revenue recognition process is complex and includes judgement in determining the period in which the revenue is recognised. The completeness and accuracy of revenue was thus a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We performed the following audit procedures among others with the assistance of our information systems auditors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performed general application control reviews for the operating system to verify operational effectiveness of the controls. • Performed test of controls on the revenue cycle focusing on key controls and segregation of duties in the validation of applications. • Evaluated the Organisation's revenue recognition policy for compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standard 9. • Vouched applications verifying rates as promulgated in the various Protocols. • Reviewed management's computation of deferred revenue relating to future period maintenance fees.

Responsibilities of the Administrative Council for the financial statements

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

76 The Administrative Council is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting, and for such internal control as the Administrative Council determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the Administrative Council is responsible for assessing the Organisation's ability to continue operating as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Administrative Council either intends to liquidate the Organisation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

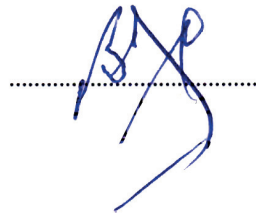
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organisation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Administrative Council's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organisation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Administrative Council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Administrative Council with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with it all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated to the Administrative Council, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Gladman Sabarauta.



BDO Zimbabwe Chartered Accountants

3 Baines Avenue,
Harare

Gladman Sabarauta CA(Z)

Partner
Registered Public Auditor

28 October 2019

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 December 2018

ASSETS	Note	2018 US\$	(Note 16) 2017 US\$	(Note 16) 01.01.17 US\$
Current assets	5	3,873,940	4,487,178	4,263,658
Cash and cash equivalents	6	667,560	686,194	706,379
Trade and other receivables		4,541,499	5,173,372	4,970,037
Non-current assets	7	16,680	33,360	50,040
Investments - treasury bills	8	2,681,416	3,128,318	3,575,220
Intangible asset	9	898,046	920,641	901,338
Motor vehicles, furniture, equipment	9	7,791,315	8,033,192	7,326,374
Land and buildings		11,387,457	12,115,511	11,852,973
Total assets		15,928,957	17,288,883	16,823,008
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Fees received in advance-deferred	11	24,633	24,958	415,846
Current liabilities				
Member States payables	10	8,195,331	7,987,276	6,416,335
Other payables	11	1,508 11	289,183	94,387
Fees received in advance-deferred		1,807,556	2,091,362	2,130,107
Receipts from agents not allocated		263,129	367,608	283,872
Short term loan	12	-	710,141	1,328,659
Employee benefits	13	786,957	513,875	301,602
		11,139,849	11,934,487	10,554,962
Total liabilities		11,164,482	11,959,445	10,970,808
Net assets		4,764,475	5,329,438	5,852,201
RESERVES				
Revaluation reserve		1,728,060	1,728,060	1,728,060
Accumulated surplus fund		3,036,424	3,601,378	4,124,141
Total equity		4,764,484	5,329,438	5,852,201



F. Dos Santos
Director General



H. Darko-Dadzie
Corporate Services
Executive

..... 28 Oct 2019

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 US\$	(Note 16) 2017 US\$
Revenue			
Fees from protocols		5,249,426	4,813,469
Contributions from member states		502,200	502,200
Member states contribution to reserve fund		432,500	604,800
Other income	14	99,795	50,233
Total revenue		6,283,921	5,970,702
Expenses			
Mission and training costs		1,420,516	1,295,672
Personnel expenditure		3,942,740	3,653,692
Depreciation and amortisation		961,445	952,231
Other operating expenses	15	524,173	591,870
Total expenses		6,848,874	6,493,465
Surplus for the year before depreciation and amortisation		396,492	429,468
Deficit for the year after depreciation and amortisation		(564,953)	(522,763)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Revaluation reserve US\$	Accumulated surplus US\$	Total US\$
Balance as at 1 January 2017	1,728,060	4,124,141	5,852,201
Deficit for the year	-	(522,763)	(522,763)
Balance as at 1 January 2017	1,728,060	3,601,378	5,329,438
Deficit for the year	-	(564,953)	(564,953)
Balance as at 1 January 2017	1,728,060	3,036,424	4,764,484

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 US\$	(Note 16) 2017 US\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Deficit for the year		(564,953)	(522,763)
Adjusted for :			
- Property and equipment depreciation		514,543	505,329
- Ammortisation		446,902	446,902
- Profit on disposal of property and equipment		(9,866)	(4,370)
- Interest income		(943)	(18,885)
		385,682	406,213
Non-cash movements:			
Decrease in trade and other receivables		18,634	20,185
Increase in trade payables and other payables		30,380	1,765,737
Decrease in fees received in advance-deferred		(283,806)	(454,591)
(Decrease)/Increase in receipts from agents not allocated		(104,479)	83,736
Increase in employee benefits liability		273,082	212,273
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		319,494	2,033,553
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in investments		16,680	16,680
Interest income received		943	18,885
Additions to property and equipment		(313,142)	(1,231,450)
Retention fee adjustment		61,258	-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		11,679	4,370
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(222,582)	(1,191,515)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in loans		(710,141)	(618,518)
Net cash flows utilised by financing activities		(710,141)	(618,518)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(613,229)	223,520
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		4,487,178	4,263,658
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		3,873,949	4,487,178

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

1. Objectives of the Organization

African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (“ARIPO” or “the Organization”) was established in 1976.

- The objectives of the Organization are:
- promoting the harmonisation and development of the intellectual property laws;
- fostering the establishment of a close relationship between its members in matters relating to intellectual property (“IP”) and;
- establishing such common services or organs as may be necessary or desirable for the co-ordination, harmonisation and development of Intellectual Property.
- ARIPO carries out a wide variety of tasks related to the protection of IP rights including working with Member States to develop IP laws; managing regional registration systems for trademarks, industrial designs and appellations of origin and a filing system for patents; providing dispute resolution services; and acting as a forum for informed debate and for the exchange of expertise.
- The Organization is an inter-governmental organization established by the Lusaka Agreement signed in Lusaka, Zambia on December 9, 1976. The Organization operates and is governed according to the provisions of the Lusaka Agreement. The Membership of the Organization is open to the member states of the African Union and currently has 18 member countries.
- ARIPO is governed by the following constituent bodies:
- the Council of Ministers, which is the supreme body of the Organization, consists of Ministers of Governments of the member states;
- the Administrative Council, which is responsible for the administration of intellectual property; and
- the Secretariat, which reports to the Administrative Council and performs duties as delegated by the Administrative Council.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual and going-concern basis and in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (“IPSAS”).

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Changes in Accounting Policy and Interpretations.

a) New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from 1 January 2018.

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations are effective for the first time in these financial statements and have not had a material effect on the organisation:

IPSAS 1 Preparation of financial statements: The amendments remove the reference to an “approved budget” from IPSAS 1 and replace it with a reference to general purpose prospective financial statements. The amendments also clarify that, for Public Benefit Entities (PBEs) that had published general purpose prospective financial statements, the comparison between the prospective financial statements and the “historical” financial statements for the current reporting period should be disclosed as follows: - For public sector PBEs, this comparison should be disclosed either on the face of the financial statements or in a separate statement. (Effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

b) New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments, which are not yet effective and have not been adopted early in these financial statements, will or may have an effect on the Organisation’s future financial statements:

IPBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: This standard replaces most of the requirements of Public Benefit Entities (PBE) IPSAS 29. This new standard:

- ▶ Introduces a new classification model for financial assets, which may cause certain financial assets to be classified and measured differently as compared to PBE IPSAS 29.
- ▶ Introduces a more forward-looking impairment model for financial assets, based on expected credit loss, which may cause certain assets to be impaired earlier than they would be under the current “incurred loss” model. (Effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 December 2018

a) New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective (continued)

IPSAS 26 Impairment of Cash-Generating Unit: The amendments amend IPSAS 26 Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets to include assets measured at revalued amounts under the revaluation model in PBE IPSAS 17 Property, Plant and Equipment and PBE IPSAS 31 Intangible Assets ("revalued assets"). As a result of the amendments, revalued assets are subject to the same impairment assessment requirements as assets that are measured using the cost model. However, where an impairment loss is recognised for an asset (or group of assets) that is revalued, an entity is not necessarily required to revalue the entire class of assets to which that impaired asset (or group of assets) belongs. The amendment also clarify that for revalued assets, impairment losses and reversals thereof are accounted for in the same way as revaluation decreases and increases. (Effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

IPSAS 39 Employee Benefits: Replaces the current standard on employee benefits, PBE IPSAS 25. PBE IPSAS 39 is based on IPSAS 39, which was issued by the IPSASB to update its standards for the amendments to IAS 19 made by the IASB during the 2011 - 2015 period. (Effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). The Organisation has not yet assessed the impact of adopting the standards and amendments.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in the United States of America dollar ("US\$"), which is the Organization's functional and presentation currency.

2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash on hand and demand deposits with banks.

2.4 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method and represent amounts due from staff or customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Other receivables are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, less an allowance for impairment. An allowance for impairment of other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Organization will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the agreement. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The allowance is recognised in the statement of financial performance.

2.5 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are valued at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Organization and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of financial performance during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land and buildings are initially recognized at cost, but are subject to revaluation to fair value by an external independent valuer. Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Land is not depreciated. Property and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Computer and equipment	4 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Software	10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. There has been no change to the estimated useful lives from those applied in the previous financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 December 2018

2.6 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the organisation incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.7 Receipts from agents not allocated

Receipts from agents not allocated represent annual maintenance fees paid in the current financial year for IP protection that extends to the next financial year

2.8 Employee benefits

a) Pension obligations

The Organization has a defined contribution plan, which is a pension plan under which the Organization pays fixed contributions to a separate entity. The Organization has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the entity does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to the employee service in the current and prior periods.

b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Organization before the normal retirement date or whenever the employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits.

c) Other benefits

The Organization recognises provisions for the value of accumulated leave deferred at the reporting date and for gratuity payable at the reporting date.

2.9 Member State payables and other payables

The Organization collects maintenance fees on behalf of member states. The Organization holds these funds on a temporary basis until they are transferred to the Member States. These funds are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business). Other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.10 Revenue

Fees from protocols comprise fees charged for applications for registration of patents, trademarks and industrial designs; and annual maintenance fees for the protection of the patents, trademarks and industrial designs.

Application fees are recognised immediately when the application is received and is examined.

Annual maintenance fees are recognised from the filing date of the patent application. The fees are usually paid upfront for protection for the next 12 months. Where the protection period overlaps between two financial periods, the portion relating to the following financial period is deferred for future recognition.

The distribution of fees between ARIPO Office and Member states is as follows:

- 5% of the application fees shall be due to the Member state in which the application is filed and 95% shall be due to ARIPO Office;
- 50% of the designation fee shall be due to the designated member state and 50% shall be due to ARIPO office;
- 50% of the annual maintenance fee shall be due to the designated member state and 50% shall be due to the ARIPO Office.

Fees due to Member States are held in favour of the Member States and, on request, are transmitted to the Member States.

Contributions from Member States are recognized as revenue at the beginning of the financial year to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 December 2018

2.11 Operating expenses

Expenses are recognised when incurred rather than when paid.

2.12 Taxation

The Organization's receipts and accruals are exempt from income tax in terms of paragraph 2(e) of the Third Schedule of the Zimbabwe Income Tax Act (Chapter 23:06).

3. Critical Judgements in Applying the Organisation's Accounting Policies

In preparing the financial statements, the Administrative Council is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts presented in the financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgment is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the financial statements. Significant judgments include:

a) Impairment testing

At the reporting date, the Organisation reviews the carrying amounts of the assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). The determination of value in use requires the estimation of future cash flows and a discount rate.

b) Useful lives of property and equipment

The Organisation reviews the estimated useful lives of property and equipment at the end of each reporting period considering expected physical wear and tear.

c) Going concern

The Organisation assesses the appropriateness of the going concern assumption at each statement of financial position date. The assessment requires judgmental estimates and assumptions regarding future cash flows and the discount rate used to determine the present value of cash flows.

4. Financial Risk Management

The Organization's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk including price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

a) Market risk

(i) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Organization is not exposed to price risks as it does not hold any equity securities or commodities.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises in respect of recognised financial assets and financial liabilities that are not in the functional currency of the Organization. The Organization does not operate in any other currency apart from its functional currency and is therefore not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Organization will be adversely affected by the changes in the level of volatility of market interest rates. The Organization has fixed interest-bearing assets or liabilities therefore has no significant exposure to interest rate risk.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 December 2018

4. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

b) Credit risk (Continued)

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents held at banks and accounts receivable. The Organization's receivables are mostly from its Member States, representing governments and from staff. Therefore the risk related to credit is insignificant.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2018 US\$	2017 US\$
Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe (RTGS)	30,507	143,844
UBS AG Switzerland	28,559	524,836
Swiss Bank Reserves	96	79
Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited Revolving Fund (RTGS) CBZ Bank (RTGS)	5,732	19,188
CBZ Bank (RTGS)	51,170	31,632
Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe (FCA)	385,275	-
Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited Revolving Fund (FCA)	23,032	-
CBZ Bank (FCA)	17,530	-
Petty cash	848	781
Ecocash	2,775	-
Member States Trust Fund bank account	3,328,415	3,766,818
	3,873,940	4,487,178

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Staff debtors	444,228	446,701
Member States receivables (note 6.1)	110,452	141,606
Other receivables	112,880	97,887
	667,560	686,194

6.1 Member States receivables

Arrear contributions:		
Sao Tome & Principe	110,452	141,606

The Administrative Council agreed that the fees earned by Member States from maintenance fees should be utilised towards the Member States current contributions and the balance should be utilised against the arrears of Member States. In 2011 the Administrative Council agreed to write off the balance owed by Somalia and the country will not accrue any liability until such a time the country has a substantive government.

SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

Short term investments represent Government of Zimbabwe treasury bills that were issued to ARIPO as compensation for foreign currency bank account balance transferred to the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. The treasury bills earn interest of 2% per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 December 2018

7. Short Term Investments (Continued)

Below is an analysis of the maturity profile of the treasury bills;

	2018 US\$	2017 US\$
31 December 2018	-	16,680
31 December 2019	16,680	16,680
	16,680	33,360

8. Intangible Asset

	2018 US\$
	-
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2016	3,575,220
Gross carrying amount - valuation	4,469,024
Accumulated amortisation	(893,804)
Amortisation for the year	(446,902)
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2017	3,128,318
Gross carrying amount - valuation	4,469,024
Accumulated amortisation	(1,340,706)
Amortisation for the year	(446,902)
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	2,681,416
Gross carrying amount - valuation	4,469,024
Accumulated amortisation	(1,787,608)

87

The Intangible asset relates to POLITE + application system, a customised Intellectual Property Rights system that was developed by the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 December 2018

9. Property and Equipment

	Land	Buildings	Computers & equipment	Furniture & fittings	Motor vehicle	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2016	260,000	7,066,374	534,135	338,114	29,089	8,227,712
Gross carrying amount- cost/ valuation	260,000	7,454,173	1,129,180	478,170	145,516	9,467,039
Accumulated depreciation	-	(387,799)	(595,045)	(140,056)	(116,427)	(1,239,327)
Additions at cost	-	917,182	175,937	138,331	-	1,231,450
Depreciation for the year	-	(210,364)	(228,952)	(46,541)	(19,472)	(505,329)
Disposals at carrying amount	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals at cost	-	-	(37,620)	(5,821)	-	(43,441)
Disposals accumulated depreciation	-	-	37,620	5,821	-	43,441
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2017	260,000	7,773,192	481,120	429,904	9,617	8,953,833
Gross carrying amount- cost/ valuation	260,000	8,371,355	1,267,497	610,680	145,516	10,655,048
Accumulated depreciation	-	(598,163)	(786,377)	(180,776)	(135,899)	(1,701,215)
Additions at cost	2,708	25,052	37,487	182,762	65,133	313,142
Retention fee adjustment	-	(61,258)	-	-	-	(61,258)
Depreciation for the year	-	(208,379)	(239,101)	(52,940)	(14,123)	(514,543)
Disposals at carrying amount	-	-	(1,813)	-	-	(1,813)
Disposals at cost	-	-	(4,590)	(84,228)	-	(88,818)
Disposals accumulated depreciation	-	-	2,777	84,228	-	87,005
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2017	262,708	7,528,607	277,693	559,726	60,627	8,689,361
Gross carrying amount- cost/ valuation	262,708	8,335,149	1,300,394	709,214	210,649	10,818,114
Accumulated depreciation	-	(806,542)	(1,022,701)	(149,488)	(150,022)	(2,128,753)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 December 2018

10. Member States Payables

	2018 US\$	2017 US\$
Botswana	193,349	173,941
Gambia	349,451	389,010
Ghana	716,642	543,804
Kenya	218,699	141,367
Lesotho	1,715,672	1,513,283
Malawi	698,823	615,702
Sierra Leone	161,746	160,333
Sudan	865,197	675,023
Swaziland	1,946,270	1,723,533
Tanzania	149,748	451,446
Uganda	297,917	213,687
Zambia	179,162	113,473
Zimbabwe	352,488	417,565
Namibia	44,110	690,809
Liberia	35,824	43,091
Rwanda	110,410	26,847
Mozambique	159,823	94,364
	8,195,331	7,987,276
Less: Member States Trust Fund bank account	(3,328,415)	(3,766,818)
	4,866,916	4,220,458

11. Fees and Member States contributions received In advance- deferred

Fees received in advance

Balance as at 1 January	2,091,362	1,556,709
Fees earned in the current period, deferred from the following periods:		
2015	-	(18,323)
2016	-	(1,501,591)
2017	(1,645,165)	-
Fees received in current period, deferred to the following periods:		
2018	-	1,645,165
2019	1,721,170	24,958
2020	24,633	-
Balance as at 31 December	2,192,000	1,706,918
Member States contributions received in advance		
Contributions earned	(384,444)	604,800
Contributions deferred to the following financial years;		
2018	-	384,444
	(384,444)	384,444
Total fees and Member States Contributions received in advance	1,807,556	2,091,362

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 December 2018

12. Short Term Loan

	2018 US\$	2017 US\$
Opening balance as at 1 January	710,141	1,328,659
Repayments during the year	710,141	(618,518)
Closing balance as at 31 December	-	710,141

13. Employee Benefits

Employee benefits comprise of short-term employee benefits that include salary, allowances, grant on initial assignment, grants for the education of dependent children and paid annual leave.

The Organization has recognized liabilities for the following short-term benefits, the value of which is based on the amount payable to each staff member at the reporting date:

Accumulated leave – staff members are eligible for 30 days annual leave and may accumulate up to a maximum of 60 days leave. The Director General is eligible for 34 days annual leave and may accumulate up to a maximum of 68 days leave.

Gratuity - contract employees are eligible to an annual gratuity of 25% of their annual base salary up to a maximum of four years.

	Leave pay provision US\$	Gratuity US\$	Total US\$
Balance as at 1 January 2017	46,962	254,640	301,602
Payments made during the year	(63,742)	-	(63,742)
Provisions made during the year	157,630	118,385	276,015
Balance as at 31 December 2017	140,850	373,025	513,875
Balance as at 1 January 2018	140,850	373,025	513,875
Payments made during the year	(60,805)	(6,976)	(67,781)
Provisions made during the year	52,283	288,581	340,864
Balance as at 31 December 2018	132,328	654,630	786,957

14. Other Income

	2018 US\$	2017 US\$
Interest income	943	900
Search request fees	7,291	10,413
Subscription to ARIPO Journal	100	220
Profit on disposal of property and equipment	9,866	4,370
Miscellaneous income	7,406	6,225
Hire of ARIPO facilities	3,351	10,120
Staff revolving loan Interest	24,363	17,985
Tax and duty rebates	46,475	-
	99,795	50,233

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 December 2018

15. Other Operating Expenses

	2018 US\$	2017 US\$
Audit fees	14,877	10,701
Bank charges	32,737	20,028
Communication costs	88,806	100,418
Supplies and consumables	55,400	87,208
Insurance	22,313	12,800
Office Expenses	94,084	152,246
Security	47,982	54,726
Repairs and maintenance - fixtures and fittings	18,011	16,009
Repairs and maintenance - buildings	19,043	20,169
Repairs and maintenance - equipment	19,464	15,455
Repairs and maintenance - vehicles	37,125	34,718
Software and licenses	47,365	49,942
Miscellaneous expenses	26,966	17,450
	524,173	591,870

16. Related Parties

The Organization is governed by the Administrative Council composed of representatives of all member countries. They do not receive remuneration from the Organization. The Organization is managed by a Director General and by officers (key management personnel) who are remunerated by the Organization. The aggregate remuneration paid to key management personnel includes salaries, allowances, travel and other entitlements paid in accordance with the ARIPO Staff Rules and Regulations and applicable to all staff.

The Organization key management personnel are as follows:

- Director General
- IP Development Executive
- IP Operations Executive
- Corporate Services Executive

Their combined aggregate annual remuneration and post employment benefits are as follows: 91

	2018 US\$	2017 US\$
Short-term employee benefits (annual salaries and allowances)	575,871	672,567
	13,298	15,237
Medical benefits paid for the year	268,965	218,263
Long-term employee benefits (leave days accrued and gratuities due)	858,134	662,144

16.1 Loans to Key Management

Staff loans

Staff loans are extended to purchase vehicles, furniture or other requisites. Interest on loans is at 5% per annum.

	65 994	80 702
--	--------	--------

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 December 2018

17. Going Concern

The Organisation incurred a deficit of US\$564,963 (2017:US\$522,763) during the year ended 31 December 2018 and as at that date, the Organisation's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by US\$6,622,983 (2017:US\$6,786,073). These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Organisation's ability to continue operating as a going concern.

The following are strategies employed to ensure that the Organisation will continue to operate as a going concern. The Organisation intends to adopt cost cutting and optimization measures to ensure that the Organisation is able to pay its liabilities. The following cost containment measures have been adopted:

- Freezing the recruitment of staff for the period 2019 to 2021
- Reduction of capital expenditure. Only capital expenditure which is necessary to carry out the Organisation's operations will be incurred.
- Reduction in carrying out foreign missions. These will be limited to special ones approved by the Director General.
- A number of programs have been suspended for the period 2019-2021 for example participation and organization of selected meetings related to

Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions, Copyright and Plant Variety Protection. Scholarships for students for the attendance of the Masters Degree programmes co-organized by WIPO/ARIPO/Africa University will be reduced from ten to seven.

As a result of the implementation of the above measures, it is estimated that cost savings of \$1,2 million will be achieved.

Monthly transfers to the Member States Trust fund account will be increased from US\$300,000 to US\$450 000.

US\$300,000 will be raised and deposited in the provident and gratuities fund every year during the period 2019-2021 to settle the payment of gratuities to employees due in 2021.

A new Agents Trust Fund account will be opened to deposit the advance payments of patent agents in order to avoid liabilities that accrue from keeping them in the ARIPO account.

It is on this basis that the Administrative Council believe that the Organisation is still a going concern.

18. Events after the Reporting Date

Currency reforms

On the 22nd of February 2019, a Statutory Instrument (SI) 33 of 2019 was issued as an amendment to the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act and it introduced a new currency called the RTGS Dollar. The Exchange Control Directive RU 28 of 2019

18.1 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Administrative Council.....

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

9. Property and Equipment

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Difference: Final budget and actual
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
REVENUE				
Fees from Protocols	9,709,166	9,709,166	9,323,646	(385,520)
Contributions from Member States	502,200	502,200	934,700	432,500
Other Revenue	25,000	25,000	99,795	74,795
	10,236,366	10,236,366	10,358,141	121,775
PROGRAMME TITLE				
IP operations	20,800	20,800	19,316	1,484
IP ecosystem for growth	124,300	124,300	111,959	12,341
IP knowledge	424,593	424,593	341,644	82,949
Policy and legal	21,000	21,000	18,167	2,833
People and organization transformation	144,000	144,000	143,237	763
Information and communication technology	122,300	122,300	89,611	32,689
Marketing, customer engagement and Cooperation	120,000	120,000	97,688	22,312
Financial and management accounting	35,000	35,000	26,934	8,066
Internal audit	11,500	11,500	7,225	4,276

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET & ACTUAL AMOUNTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 December 2018

Running Costs

Personnel costs	3,602,275	3,602,275	3,601,877	398
Operating Costs	553,650	553,650	524,173	29,477
Annual meetings and conferences	592,632	592,632	564,746	27,886
Capital expenditure	460,430	460,430	313,142	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	6,232,480	6,232,480	5,859,719	147,288
Surplus as per actual budget statement				372,761
IPSAS adjustments to deficit for the year:				4,498,422
Member States share of fees				(4,074,220)
Depreciation and amortisation				(961,445)
Provisions for gratuities and leave days				(340,863)
Purchase of property and equipment				313,142
Adjusted deficit for the year per IPSAS				(564 963)

ARIPO's budget and financial statements are prepared using two different bases. The Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Net Assets and Cash Flow Statement are prepared on a full accrual basis, whereas the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts is prepared on a modified accrual basis in accordance with ARIPO's Financial Regulations and Rules.

As required by IPSAS-24, the actual amounts presented on a comparable basis to the budget shall, where the financial statements and the budget are not prepared on a comparable basis, reconciled to the actual deficit amount presented in the Statement of Financial Performance as shown above.



ARIPO
2019 Annual Report

