



Newsletter

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Institute Staff led by Esther Kariuki (Right) and Precious Hashala join Assis Dancers from Elgeyo Marakwet in entertaining the participants during the celebrations of World IP Day 2026 (Story on Page 3 and here <https://kipi.go.ke/institute-celebrates-world-ip-day-outside-nairobi-first-time>).

Newsletter



Institute News

**The World IP Day 2026:
Theme: IP and Sports: Ready, Set,
Innovate**

**Kenyans expected to present their
views on the draft National IP Policy
and Strategy, 2026 during
countrywide public forums**

The newsletter is published quarterly by the Institute for users of industrial property information including the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), inventors, designers, Universities and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and research institutions, manufacturers, policy makers and the general public.



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**Intellectual Property is wealth: Akili,
Ujuzi na Uvumbuzi ni mali**

*The current Issue covers
(April-July 2026)
The editorial welcomes comments, ideas/
suggestions and news materials to enrich
the publication via
communication@kipi.go.ke*

Institute hosts an interactive patent session with inventors in Kenya



The facilitators and participants pose for a group photograph

The Institute, in collaboration with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), held a face-to-face Patent Session for Inventors under the Inventor Assistance Program (IAP) in Nairobi on 18th May, 2026.

The session, which brought together inventors, volunteers, patent agents and Kenya National Federation of Jua Kali Associations, was conducted by officers from WIPO led by Allison Mages and Margherita Marini, the Institute led by Concilia Were; and Volunteer Simon Njuguna of the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT).

WIPO, in collaboration with KIPI, launched IAP in Kenya on 11th May 2023. The Program benefits from a global network of volunteers that provide patent drafting and prosecution services on a pro bono basis to beneficiaries in their own country and in selected jurisdictions.

It supports inventors and small businesses with limited resources to transform their innovation into commercial assets. The IAP matches selected beneficiaries with a volunteer Patent Attorney



Alison Mages, Head of the IP Commercialisation Section, WIPO, speaking during the face-to-face Patent Session for Inventors under the Inventor Assistance Program (IAP)



Volunteer Simon Njuguna from JKUAT engaging the participants during the Session

The World IP Day 2026



IP and Sports: Ready, Set, Innovate

The Institute, in collaboration with the Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry (MITI) and other partners, for the first time celebrated the World Intellectual Property (IP) Day whose theme was IP and Sports: Ready, Set, Innovate in two different counties outside of Nairobi.

In two separate colourful ceremonies, the Institute and MITI, in partnership with the Anti-Counterfeit Authority (ACA) and Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO), hosted this year's World IP Day at the Eldoret National Polytechnic, Eldoret City in Uasin Gishu County on 27th April 2026 and at the Iten Vocational Training Centre, Iten, in Elgeyo Marakwet County, on 28th April 2026.

In a speech read on his behalf by Karanja Njora, Secretary Administration, Dr Juma Mukhwana, the Principal Secretary for the State Department for Industry, said sports is a lucrative and very rewarding career just like medicine, engineering, legal and other professions.

The Principal Secretary said an effective system of protection of IP will ensure that players in the sports industry are able to invest time, money, and effort in their talent and innovations and earn from them without fearing that their IP rights will be infringed upon.

"This way, we will create an environment for the sector to play its critical role in job and wealth creation for our country's socio-economic development," he said at the Eldoret ceremony, which was attended by KIPi Board Chairman, Allan Kosgey and Board Members who attended were Richard Muteti, Lawrence Njenga and Evelyn Mbaabu.

Others were Kipchumba Rutto of the Ministry of Youth Affairs, Creative Economy and Sports who represented Cabinet Secretary, Salim Mvurya, ACA Executive Director, Dr. Robi M. King'a, KECOBO Ag. Executive Director, George Nyakweba, The Eldoret National Polytechnic Chief Principal Dr Charles Koech, among others.

"This is where IP in the form of copyright, patents, industrial designs, utility models, and trade marks comes in – and that is why we are here today celebrating sports on this World IP Day 2026," Dr. Mukhwana said.

He challenged athletes to protect their name and image because they are brands, innovators and students to invent, design and register their IP early, sports clubs and federations to treat trade marks and copyright as assets, not afterthoughts and industry to partner with local creators.



Karanja Njora, Secretary Administration, MITI, speaking during the Celebrations at the Eldoret National Polytechnic



George Nyakweba, KECOBO Ag. Executive Director, speaking during the celebrations



Dr. Robi M. King'a, ACA Executive Director, speaking at the Eldoret National Polytechnic



Board Members (Seated Left to Right) Richard Muteti, Evelyn Mbaabu and Lawrence Njenga follow the proceedings during the event

KIPI Chairman Allan Kosgey emphasised the importance of sports and creative industry stakeholders protecting their IP rights.

Kosgey explained that the Project the Institute launched is intended to support youth-led enterprises with funding, training, mentorship, and IP skills. "KIPI continues to support MSME and youths in the creative industry as part of HE The President's broader initiative to build the economy from the Bottom Up," he said.

During the event held at St Peters Iten Day Secondary School in Iten in Elgeyo-Marakwet County, which is also known as the Home of Champions, a team of KIPI officers led by Board Members Richard Muteti, Evelyn Mbaabu and Lawrence Njenga challenged sportsmen, women and stakeholders in the sports industry to protect their IP rights so that they can continue earning long after retiring.



Allan Kosgey, KIPI Board Chairman, making his remarks during the celebrations



Kipchumba Ruto of the Ministry of Youth Affairs, Creative Economy and Sports who represented Cabinet Secretary, Salim Mvurya, making his remarks

The event was also attended by representatives of the National and Elgeyo Marakwet County Governments, ACA, KECOBO, Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS), Egerton University, Moi University, University of Kabianga, Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI), National Research Foundation (NRF) and members of the public.

The Assis Dancers from the County entertained the participants.



The Eldoret National Polytechnic students entertain the participants with a skit

Pictorial: The World IP Day 2026 Celebrations



Evelyn Mbaabu (Right), a Board Member, speaking at the World IP Day Celebrations at St Peters Iten Day Secondary School flanked by fellow Board Members Lawrence Njenga (Left) and Richard Muteti



Richard Muteti, a KIPI Board Member, speaking during the celebrations Iten in Elgeyo-Marakwet County



Institute Staff led by Esther Kariuki (Right) and Precious Hashala join Assis Dancers from the County in entertaining the participants



Stephen Ngeno, Institute's Deputy Managing Director, Technical Services, speaking during the event in Elgeyo Marakwet

A Bill aimed at protecting Kenyans unique products marks a significant milestone towards being enacted into law

A Bill aimed at protecting Kenyans unique products marked a significant milestone towards being enacted into law after Kenyans concluded giving their views on it. This after the Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry (MITI) and the Institute concluded a series of public participation forum held across the country for the draft Geographical Indications Bill, 2026.

The forums were undertaken from 17th April 2026 to 24th April 2026 in Nairobi, Nyeri, Kisumu, Nakuru, Garissa, Embu, Kakamega, Eldoret, and Mombasa.

During the forum held at the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD), Nairobi, on 17th April 2026, Mr. Samuel Njora, Secretary Administration, who represented Dr. Juma Mukhwana, the Principal Secretary for the State Department of Industry, said the Bill, once enacted into law, would protect products whose qualities, reputation, and characteristics had been influenced by their geography, including climate, water, and soil.

“This Bill is a game-changer because, when it becomes law, its benefits to Kenyans are far-reaching and go beyond economic empowerment,” Mr. Njora said.

He said it would protect indigenous knowledge and cultural heritage, enhance consumer confidence in Brand Kenya, increase Kenya’s global competitiveness and expand both local and export markets. The conclusion of the public participation exercise is a significant milestone for the Bill on its journey towards being enacted into a law aimed at protecting unique Kenyan products.



Samuel Njora, Secretary Administration, who represented PS, State Department of Industry, speaking to participants during a forum held at KICD, Nairobi

Thereafter, a team of officers from the Institute, the Ministry, and the Office of the Attorney General, met to collate, consider and incorporate the public views into the draft Bill, before it is submitted to the Cabinet for approval, and forwarding to Parliament for enactment into law.

The Bill, once enacted, will protect the intellectual property of unique agricultural produce, traditional crafts and natural products in the country.

He said that some of the products that would benefit from the enactment of the Bill include coffee, tea and macadamia nuts from Central, Western, Rift Valley and Nyanza regions, baskets from different communities, Marachi Sofa from Busia County, honey from the counties of Baringo, Kitui and Turkana and coconut products from the coastal region.



John Onyango, KIPi Managing Director, speaking to participants during the forum in Nairobi

Others are soapstone from Kisii County, Kipingi peanut butter from Homa Bay County, Wamunyu handicraft from Machakos County, rice from Kirinyaga and Kisumu Counties, camel milk and nyirinyiri meat from North Eastern Region, mukombero from Kakamega County and fish leather from Kisumu County.



Participants follow proceedings during the Nairobi forum



Members of the Kenya National Micro and Small Manufacturer Service Providers (KENAMISMASPU), a lobby group for Trade, Agro, Manufacturing, Services and Arts and Creatives, pose for a group photo during the forum

Kenyans expected to present their views on the draft National IP Policy and Strategy, 2026 during countrywide public forums

Preparations for the countrywide public participation forums for Kenyans to submit their views on the draft National Intellectual Property Policy and Strategy (NIPPS), 2026 were in high gear as we were going to press.

The forums were set to be held at regional level in Nyeri, Kisumu, Nakuru, Garissa, Embu, Eldoret, Kakamega, Mombasa and Nairobi from 27th - 31st July, 2026.

The Government, through the Ministry of Investments, Trade, and Industry (MITI), developed Policy and Strategy to provide a comprehensive framework for the generation, protection, commercialisation, and enforcement of intellectual property (IP) rights in the country.

The Policy is aimed at creating an environment for a robust and dynamic IP system that promotes innovation, creativity, and competitiveness while contributing to Kenya's sustainable economic growth and development.

The development of the Policy, which is the third initiative following similar attempts in 2007 and 2012, was guided by a multi-agency Steering Committee with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) providing technical support throughout the process.

The Committee had representatives from the Institute, Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO), Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS), Anti-Counterfeit Authority (ACA), Kenya National Innovation Agency (KeNIA), the Ministry of Youth Affairs, Creative Economy and Sports, the Ministry of Education, MITI, and other relevant stakeholders.

The Policy is aligned with Kenya's long-term development blueprint, Vision 2030, the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) 2022-2027, and international/regional frameworks including the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement, the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) IP Protocol, the East African Community (EAC) Common Market Protocol and Vision 2050, and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

In Kenya, IP covers industrial property rights (patents, utility models, industrial designs, trade marks, geographical indications and trade secrets), copyright and related rights, plant breeders' rights (PBRs), and traditional knowledge (TK), genetic resources (GR) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs).

The scope of the Policy covers patents, utility models, trade secrets, trade marks, copyrights, industrial designs, plant breeders' rights, geographical indications, and the protection of traditional knowledge, folklore and genetic resources.

It applies to individuals, enterprises, research and academic institutions, government agencies, civil society organizations and communities, and extends to digital and technology-driven innovations, including online piracy, counterfeiting, and artificial intelligence-generated works.

For an updated version of the story check on our website by following this link <https://kipi.go.ke/public-engagements-draft-national-ip-policy-concludes>



Eng. Yego (Seated 2nd Left) and Raymond Odhiambo (Seated (2nd Right) with participants during IESR's IP and Innovation Training

Institute facilitates Kenya Power's inaugural IP and Innovation Training

Innovation remains key in driving sustainable energy solutions and shaping the future of the power sector in Kenya.

In line with this, Kenya Power's Institute of Energy Studies and Research (IESR) hosted an inaugural Intellectual Property (IP) and Innovation Training for selected Company staff from 5th - 8th May, 2026.

The Institute's Eng. Nathan Yego, Senior Patent Examiner, and Raymond Odhiambo, Trade Mark Examiner, facilitated the Training.

They took the participants through the various aspects of industrial property (IP), including the importance process, fees charged and timelines of applying and acquiring IP rights in form of patents, industrial designs, utility models and trade marks.

The Training is part of the initial steps that the Company is taking to mainstream Innovation and Research within its operations, with the aim to develop progressive solutions to strengthen service delivery and tackle emerging challenges in the energy sector.

It is aimed at empowering participants with knowledge on acquisition of IP rights, support commercialisation of innovation ideas, and inspire greater participation ahead of the 3rd Edition of the Company's Grid & Innovation Conference.

Scinnovent Centre (Kenya) officials visits the Institute's offices



John Onyango (Right), Institute's Managing Director, receives a copy of the book, "Patents and Beyond: Intellectual Property Rights Acquisition in Kenya", from Maurice Bolo (Left), Scinnovent Centre, Kenya, Director

Officials of Scinnovent Centre, Kenya, a non-partisan, non-political policy and development research and training organisation, recently visited the Institute's KIPRI Centre Offices, Nairobi.

During the visit, Maurice Bolo, Director, and Johnathan Kogo met John Onyango, appraised the Institute Managing Director, John Onyango, on the initiatives the Centre is implementing towards the growth of the country's intellectual property (IP) sector.

They informed him about their book, Patents and Beyond: Intellectual Property Rights Acquisition in Kenya, which looks at how the country is generating, protecting and using IP.

Onyango hailed them for researching, compiling and publishing the book, saying it is informative resources that will contribute to the growth of the country's IP sector.



John Onyango (Centre), Managing Director, in a group photo with Scinnovent Centre, Kenya's Maurice Bolo (Right) and Johnathan Kogo (Left)



How Online Patent Filing is transforming IP application process

How Online Patent Filing is transforming IP application process

By Erick Andati

The launch of the online filing system by the Institute in February 2026 has transformed the way clients interact with it. The system allows clients to file national applications and make payments for patents, industrial designs and utility models from any location.

This transformation has come at a critical time as Kenya is positioning herself as a regional innovation and technological advancement hub, with a growing community of inventors, start-ups, and researchers seeking to protect their intellectual property (IP).

So far 112 national applications have been filed through the online system, with several post-filing documents such as request for examination, amendments, annual renewal among others, too having been submitted.

The manual filing system that preceded the digital platform often proved to be a significant challenge. For many inventors, particularly those outside the capital Nairobi, the manual process of filing presented formidable obstacles, where filing a patent application required physical presence at the Institute's offices or reliance on postal services, both of which introduced delays, traveling logistics costs and uncertainty. In addition, filings continued to rely on physical documentation, which could result in procedural delays.

Currently, the Institute has been receiving IP applications both via the online filing and manual paper-based applications. As the transition period comes to an end, however, members of the public would be better served when they adopt the online system. To access the online filing system as well as the resources, scan the QR code below.

Perhaps the most significant beneficiaries of the digital shift have been micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and individual inventors, who previously found the patent application process daunting and expensive. This inclusivity marks a departure from systems that catered primarily to well-resourced corporate applicants with dedicated legal teams.

For innovators like Robert who resides in Kericho and has since used the new system to file a utility model application, the change has been transformative.

"The first time was a nightmare. I had to travel all the way from Kericho. Then I spent several hours at KIPIT handling physical documentation" he told this writer. "The second time, I did everything from my phone. It took me less than half an hour. This is what we needed all along."

Andrew, a student at a national polytechnic in Central Kenya and who runs a start-up, says the system has been a godsend to him as he tries to navigate the tech world. "As a young student and entrepreneur, I do not have cash to travel to Nairobi to file applications. This system has made the process seamless," he says.

As Kenya continues to position itself as a destination for innovation and investment, the modernisation of its IP infrastructure sends a clear signal: the country is open for business, and it is making it easier than ever for innovators to protect what they create.



The writer is a Senior Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Officer in the Institute's ICT Section

AI innovations, challenges and status in intellectual property protection in Kenya

Overview of Intellectual Property Protection in Kenya

Kenya has a well-established legal framework for the protection of intellectual property rights, including patents, trade marks, copyrights and trade secrets. The primary laws governing intellectual property (IP) in the country are the Industrial Property Act (2001) and the Copyright Act (2001). These laws aim to strike a balance between promoting innovation and creativity while also ensuring fair competition and consumer protection. The Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI) is the government agency responsible for the administration of industrial property rights, including patents and trade marks (Adams, 2023). The Institute's primary functions include receiving and processing applications for patents and trade marks, maintaining registers for granted rights, and facilitating the enforcement of these rights.

On the other hand, the Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO) oversees the administration of copyrights. KECOBO is responsible for registering and issuing copyright certificates, enforcing copyright laws, and promoting awareness of copyright protection in the country. Kenya is a member of several international agreements and treaties related to IP, including the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO). These memberships facilitate the harmonisation of IP laws and practices across different jurisdictions, promoting international cooperation and recognition of intellectual property rights.



Sammy Ziro Lewa, Senior Patent Examiner, KIPI

Requirements for IP protection

A. Patent protection

In the country, patent protection is governed by the Industrial Property Act (2001) and its accompanying regulations. To obtain a patent, an invention must satisfy the following criteria:

Novelty: The invention must be new and not form part of the prior art. This means that the invention must not have been disclosed or made available to the public before the filing date of the patent application.

Inventive step: The invention must involve an inventive step, meaning it is not obvious to a person skilled in the art. In other words, the invention must represent a non-trivial advancement over the existing knowledge and practices in the relevant field.

Industrial applicability: The invention must be capable of being used in an industry or having a practical application. It must have a utility or usefulness that can be commercially exploited.

The patent application process in the country involves filing the necessary documents with the Institute, including a specification describing the invention in detail. The specification must disclose the invention in a manner that is clear and complete, enabling a person skilled in the art to understand and implement the invention. Once the application is filed, it undergoes a formal examination to ensure compliance with legal requirements and a substantive examination to assess the patentability criteria mentioned above. The patent examination process can take several years, depending on the complexity of the invention and the workload at KIPI. If the patent is granted, it is valid for 20 years from the filing date, subject to the payment of annual maintenance fees (Koros, 2023). During this period, the patent holder has the exclusive right to prevent others from making, using, selling, or importing the patented invention without their permission.

B. Copyright protection

In the country, copyright protection is automatic and does not require registration. Copyright law protects original literary works, artistic works, musical works, audio-visual works, sound recordings, broadcasts, and computer programs. Copyright protection arises automatically upon the creation of an eligible work, without the need for any formal registration or notice. However, while registration with KECOBO is not mandatory, it provides several advantages. Registration serves as prima facie evidence of ownership, and facilitates the enforcement of rights (Kang'Ethe, 2023). It also enables the copyright owner to obtain a certificate of registration, which can be useful in legal proceedings or commercial transactions involving the copyrighted work.

The Copyright Act (2001) grants copyright owners a bundle of exclusive rights, including the right to reproduce, distribute, perform, display, or create derivative works based on the original work. These rights are subject to certain limitations and exceptions, such as fair dealing for purposes of research, criticism or news reporting. The term of copyright protection in Kenya varies depending on the type of work. For literary, artistic, and musical works, copyright generally subsists for the life of the author, plus 50 years after their death. For audio-visual works, sound recordings, and broadcasts, the term is 50 years from the year of publication or creation.



Challenges in the area of AI protection in the country

While the existing legal framework in the country provides a basis for the protection of IP rights related to AI, there are several challenges that need to be addressed:

Lack of specific regulations: The country does not have specific regulations or guidelines for the protection of AI-related inventions or creations. The existing laws were drafted before the widespread adoption and development of AI technologies, leading to potential gaps or ambiguities in their application to AI-related inventions or creations. This lack of specific regulations can lead to uncertainty and inconsistencies in the interpretation and enforcement of IP rights related to AI (Kang'ethe, 2023). It may also hinder the ability of businesses and inventors to effectively protect their AI-related innovations and creations, potentially hampering investment and innovation in this field.

Inventorship and authorship issues: AI systems can generate inventions or creative works, raising complex questions about who should be considered the inventor or author for the purposes of IP protection. Traditional IP laws were designed with human inventors and authors in mind, and the involvement of AI systems challenges some of the underlying assumptions. For example, there have been arguments by Nzuki (2022) on whether an AI system generates a patentable invention or a copyrightable work, should the AI system itself be named as the inventor or author? Or should the credit go to the individuals who developed or trained the AI system? These questions have significant legal and practical implications, and may require legislative or judicial guidance to clarify the applicable rules.

Data ownership and privacy concerns: AI systems often rely on large datasets for training and development, which can raise concerns about data ownership, privacy and the ethical use of personal or proprietary data. While data itself may not be directly patentable or copyrightable, the use of proprietary or sensitive data in the development of AI systems could create potential legal issues or challenges. For instance, if an AI system is trained on datasets containing personal information or proprietary data without proper authorisation, there could be potential violations of data protection laws or contractual obligations. Addressing these concerns may require additional regulatory frameworks or guidelines to ensure the responsible and ethical use of data in AI development.

Rapid technological advancements: The field of AI is rapidly evolving, with new techniques, algorithms and applications emerging at a rapid pace. The existing legal framework for IP protection may struggle to keep pace with these advancements, leading to potential gaps or inadequacies in protecting AI-related innovations. As AI technologies become more sophisticated and capable of generating increasingly complex inventions or creative works, existing IP laws may need to be updated or revised to address the unique challenges posed by AI such as the issues of authorship (Mwita, 2023). Failure to adapt the legal framework could stifle innovation and undermine the incentives for investing in AI research and development.

Enforcement and capacity building: Effective enforcement of IP rights related to AI may require specialised knowledge and expertise, which could pose a challenge for the relevant authorities and the judiciary in the country. AI technologies can be highly complex and technical, making it difficult for non-experts to assess issues such as infringement, validity, or the scope of protection. To address this challenge, there is a need for capacity-building and training programmes to equip the relevant stakeholders, including the Institute, KECOBO, law enforcement agencies, and the judiciary, with the necessary knowledge and skills to handle AI-related IP matters effectively (Obiero, 2024). This may involve collaboration with international organisations, academic institutions, and industry experts to develop specialised training and resources.

International harmonisation challenges: AI technologies and innovations often have a global reach, making international harmonisation of IP laws and practices crucial. However, different countries and regions may have varying approaches and interpretations when it comes to the protection of AI-related IP rights. This lack of harmonisation can create challenges for businesses and inventors operating across multiple jurisdictions, as they may need to navigate different legal frameworks and requirements for protecting their AI-related innovations (Obiero, 2024). Addressing these challenges may require increased international cooperation, treaty negotiations, and the development of harmonized standards or guidelines for AI-related IP protection.

Conclusion

While the country has a well-established legal framework for IP protection, there are significant challenges in ensuring adequate protection for AI-related innovations and creations. Addressing these challenges will require a multi-faceted approach involving legislative reforms, capacity-building, international cooperation and ongoing collaboration between policymakers, legal experts and stakeholders in the AI industry. The development of specific regulations or guidelines tailored to the unique challenges posed by AI technologies is crucial to provide clarity and certainty for businesses and inventors operating in this field. These regulations should address issues such as inventorship and authorship in AI-generated works, data ownership and privacy concerns and the scope of protection for AI-related innovations.

Furthermore, effective enforcement of IP rights in AI will require dedicated efforts to build specialised expertise within the relevant authorities and the judiciary. This can be achieved through targeted training programmes, resource allocation and collaboration with international organisations and industry experts. The ongoing international cooperation and harmonisation efforts are also essential to ensure consistent and coherent IP protection for AI-related innovations across different jurisdictions. Participation in relevant international forums and treaty negotiations can help the country align its IP framework with emerging global standards and best practices in AI protection.

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A photo of me receiving my Certificate for Patent Examination Training for Middle Eastern and African Countries

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The writer is a Senior Patent Examiner, KIPi, and this article was first published in Enishi Magazine, a publication of the Japanese Patent Office.



Vision:

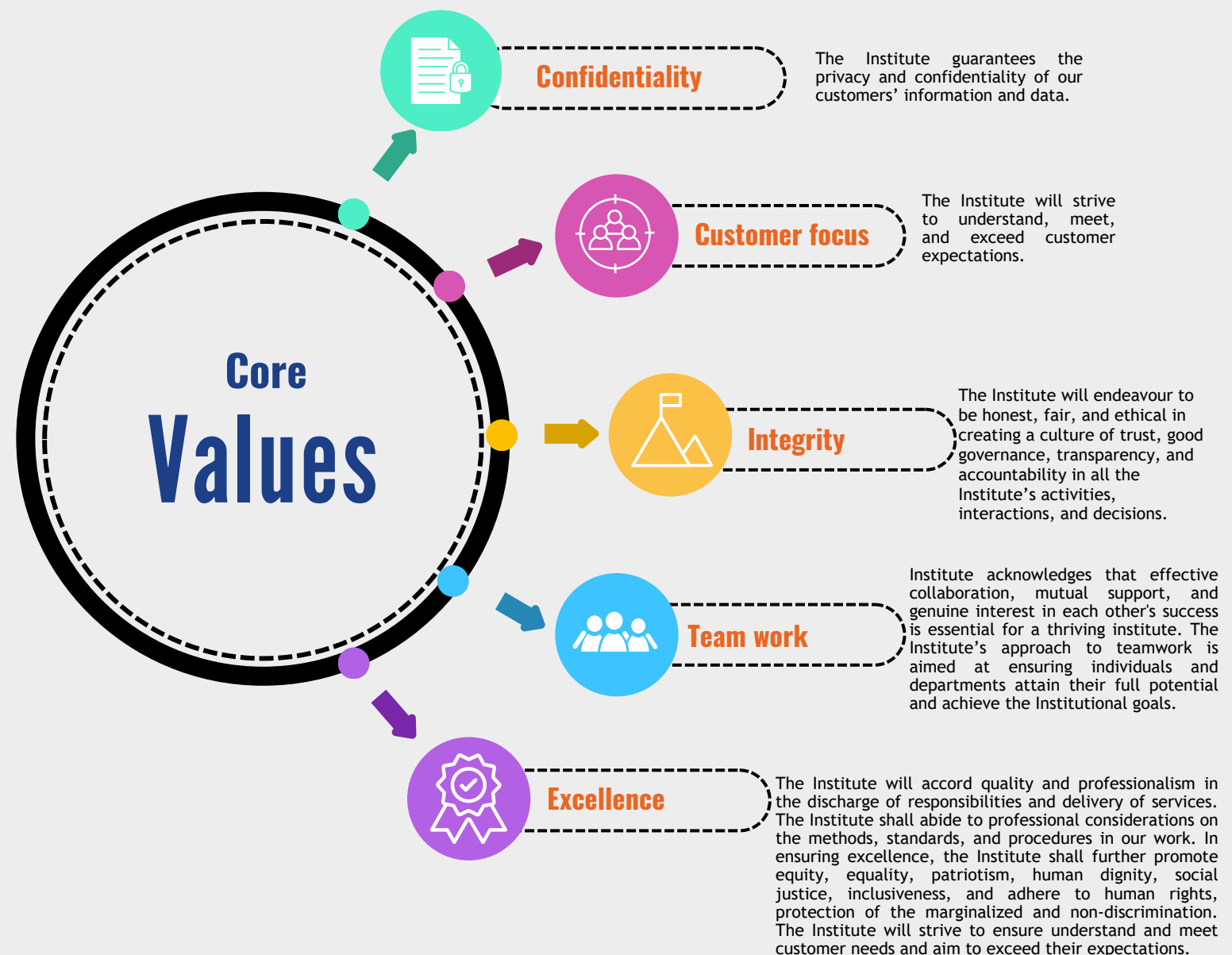
Fostering global innovation and creativity for sustainable development.

Mission:

To promote inventive and innovative activities through protection of Industrial Property rights for an innovative and creative Kenya.

Motto:

Intellectual Property is wealth: *Akili, Ujuzi na Uvumbuzi ni mali*



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