



World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

International Bureau

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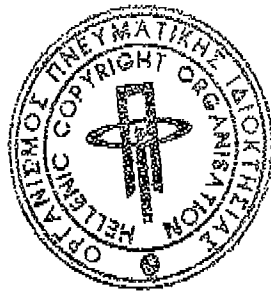
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**Subject: Second Survey on Voluntary Registration and Deposit Systems (C.L  
1739-08.19)**

Please find attached the answers to your questionnaire regarding a Second Survey on  
Voluntary Registration and Deposit Systems.



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President

Hellenic Copyright Organization

ΟΡΓΑΝΙΣΜΟΣ  
ΠΝΕΥΜΑΤΙΚΗΣ  
ΙΔΙΟΚΤΗΣΙΑΣ  
ΤΗΡΗΣΕΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΣ



HELLENIC  
COPYRIGHT  
ORGANIZATION  
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND SPORTS

## A. COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION AND RECORDATION

1. What is the name and legal status of the copyright registering/recording body in your country?

There is no copyright registering body in Greece. Registration does not form a prerequisite for copyright protection as the case is with industrial property. Copyright protection applies as soon as a work is created and assumes a specific form. Therefore, no formal procedure is necessary on the part of the author - e.g. the submission of the work to a public institution, its registration with a special registry, the payment of a specific fee, etc. - in order for the author to be able to exercise his rights.

Some people confuse the legal deposit taking place in the National Library of Greece with a copyright registration. Yet, the obligation to submit all kinds of printed documents to the National Library mainly serves the purpose of supporting and collecting Greek cultural heritage.

2 Please provide full contact details of the copyright registering/recording body, including location of its offices, with indication of the hours they open to public.

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3. Does the copyright registering/recording body have a webpage and e-mail address? If so, please list them.

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4. Is the copyright registry interconnected to any other copyright data system?

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5. Please list relevant national legislation, including regulations, regarding copyright recordation/registration.

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6. What kind of copyright works can be registered/recorded? Is the registration/recordation process different for each type of copyrighted work? Please describe the differences, if any.



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7. Can the subject matter of related rights (e.g., performances, broadcasts, sound recordings) also be registered/recorded? If yes, is there a different registration/recording process than for works protected by copyright?

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8. Is there a possibility to record the transfer or licensing of copyright/related rights?

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9. Is there a possibility to record a security interest in the copyright or related right? If so, what are the legal requirements and effects of such recordation?

No, there is not.

10. What is the legal effect of registration?

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11. Is copyright registration/recording mandatory or voluntary in the following circumstances?

(a) Recognition of creation?

(b) Transfer of rights?

(c) Initiation of judicial proceedings?

(d) Other changes in title/ownership (such as leasing)?

If your country has a mandatory registration/recording system, please describe any legal consequences for non-compliance.

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12. Do courts in your country recognize copyright registrations affected by public authorities in other countries? If yes, is recognition automatic or is a local procedure required to validate or otherwise give effect to the foreign registration?

Normally courts will appreciate copyright registrations affected by public authorities in other countries as any other proof presented before them if Greek copyright law applies. If it is foreign law which applies, this issue will be assessed according to it.

13. What are the requirements for registration?

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- (a) What are the mandatory elements of the request for registration/recording?
- (b) Does the request need to be submitted in a specific form? Can the request be submitted by the post? Can the request be submitted electronically?
- (c) TZc a deposit requirement, that is, must a copy of the work be submitted with the registration request? If so, can it be submitted in digital form?
- (d) Is there a registration/recording fee? If so, how much is the registration/recording fee?
- (e) What is the average time taken to complete the registration/recording process?
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14. Are foreigners allowed to register/record their creations? Are people without residence in your country allowed to register/record their creations? Is there a different registration/recording process for domestic as opposed to foreign works or objects of related rights?
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15. Are the files stored in digital form?
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1. What criteria are followed for classification of the registrations/recordations (including chronology/name of right owner/name of work or related right/type of work or subject matter of related rights, etc)? Is it possible to correct or update relevant information?
- 
17. Does the system have a search facility?
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18. Is it accessible by the public? Is the search facility available online?
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19. Is access granted to the work registered or its copies?
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20. Does the general public have access to other documents submitted or to any information regarding the work registered/recorded?

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21. Does your country have legislation dealing specifically with "orphan works", i.e. works in respect of which the right owner can not be identified and/or located (e.g., a compulsory license or a limitation on liability)? Please briefly describe the many elements of that legislation.

No such legislation exists.

22. Independently of whether your country has legislation on the subject, are there industry practices in your country aimed at identifying and/or locating the copyright owner of "orphan works"?

No industry practices are there. However, various databases concerning information on works can be used. A characteristic example is the National Book Centre of Greece (EKEBI-[www.ekebi.gr](http://www.ekebi.gr)) and its BIBLIONET database. BIBLIONET is a free database for published books. It includes information about a) 130,000 book titles published in Greece and b) 70,000 creators. It is occasionally useful in providing information of this kind.

23. Does the registering/recording body play a relevant role in the legislation or practice dealing with "orphan works"?

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24. Is there a system to identify and list recorded/registered works or objects of related rights in the public domain? Is that system automated? Is that information made available to the public?

There is no such system.

25. If your country has a public registration/recording system, do private institutions or initiatives exist that provide additional mechanisms to access registered/recorded information from the public system?

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26. Please provide statistics on following registrations/recordations:

(a) Number per statistical period (last five years)

(b) Number per nationality (last five years)

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(c) Number of inquiries/requests for information filed per statistical period (last five years).

(d) Number of recordation/registrations whose subject matter has entered the public domain. Global figure/Figure per statistical period (last five years)

## B. LEGAL DEPOSIT

27. Does your country have a legal deposit system/s in place?

Yes, according to a.12 par.7 of Law 3149/2003 «National library, public libraries and other issues» publishers or authors, (when there is no publisher) have the obligation to deposit to the National Library two copies of any kind of printed works they publish.

28. Please list relevant national legislation regulating the legal deposit.

-Law 3149/2003 on National library, public libraries and other issues.

-Ministerial Decision 190/2009 (Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, FEK B 637/06.04.09) Legal deposit in public libraries.

29. Is the legal deposit mandatory or voluntary in your Country? If mandatory, what are the legal consequences in case of non compliance?

The legal deposit is mandatory. According to a. 12 par. 9 of Law 3149/2003 in case of non compliance the library may impose a fine. The amount of a fine is defined by case by a common ministerial decision of the Minister of Education and Religious Affairs and the Minister of Finance.

30. What are the functions performed by your National legal deposit system (e.g. preservation of cultural heritage; collection of statistical information, etc)?

The main function of the national legal deposit system is the preservation of cultural heritage.

31. Is there any connection or interaction among legal deposit and copyright protection?

As it is stated in a. 12 par. 10 of Law 3149/2003 the legal deposit can be used as proof regarding the time of the deposit which will be assessed freely by the courts but has nothing to do with copyright registration.



32. Does your national legislation have any provision in regard to making copies or adapting formats of deposited works for preservation purposes? If so, please clarify under which terms and conditions.

These issues are dealt in the Regulation of the National Library and the regulation of any other public library in combination with the exception provided in a. 22 of Greek Copyright Law 2121/1993 with the title «Reproduction by Libraries and Archives».

33. What is the object of legal deposit? Please list all types or categories of material subject to legal deposit (e.g. Print Material, such as books, serials, government publication; Non-Print Material, such as music and audiovisual works, broadcast material):

Any printed material even if it is published in an electronic format, including material which can be accessed only online, can be deposited in a material form.

34. Does legal deposit apply upon production/printing of content or after its distribution? Does legal deposit apply to material printed in your country but distributed abroad?

The legal deposit applies upon production/printing of content. The obligation of legal deposit applies on material printed in Greece independently of the place of its distribution.

35. Is there any type or category of material exempted from legal deposit for policy reasons?

There are some types of material for which the legal deposit is not mandatory such as: dissertations, game rules, contracts invitations.

36. Is there any specific regulation in regard to material published in electronic format? If so, does the regulation distinguish between on-line and off-line material? Please clarify relevant differences.

Publications in electronic format are also deposited in a tangible format as it is stated in a. 12 par.7 b of Law 3149/2003 without any distinction between on line and off line material.

37. How many copies does the depositor have to deposit? Are there special conditions for limited or de luxe editions?

The depositor has to deposit two copies.

38. Who is/are the subject/subjects responsible for delivering the legal deposit?

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The publisher or the author when there is no publisher.

39. What are the time requirements for legal deposit?

The legal deposit of published works must take place within one month before the distribution of the work.

40. Is there a payment or compensation involved in legal deposit? If so, Please indicate its amount.

No, there is not.

41. What is/are the entity/entities responsible for acting as legal depository?

The National Library and every public library.

42. Does the general public have access to legally deposited materials? If so, please explain under which terms and conditions.

The public has access to any published printed material. The printed material which has not been published can be accessed only by its depositor or its heirs.

43. Do/does the depository/depositories provide publicly available search facilities? If so, are they accessible on-line?

Yes they do provide publicly available search facilities which are also accessible online on <http://195.134.102.45/ipac20/ipac.jsp?profile=ebe0--2&reloadxsl=true#focus>

44. Is legal deposit linked to any number or code? Is there any relation with the International Standard Books Number (ISBN) with the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) and other such codes?

The legal deposit is linked to the ISBN and ISSN numbering codes. Once a published work is deposited these numbers are attributed to the work upon the publishers' relevant application.

45. Please provide statistics on the number of deposits per year for the following items (last five years); a) print material; b) musical works; (c) audiovisual works.

There are no such statistics available.