

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### A. COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION AND RECORDATION

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

**Copyright Directorate –Ministry of Culture & Information.**  
**Status: Governmental.**

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.

**Telephone: +973 17 711 030 / +973 17 711 043**

**Fax: +973 17 80 389**

**E-mail : [y\\_almuharraqi@yahoo.com](mailto:y_almuharraqi@yahoo.com)**

**P.O.Box: 253 - Manama – Kingdom of Bahrain**

**Location: Delmon Street – Building 57 - Block 327 – Avenue 2761  
Manama.**

**Office opening hours: 7.00 AM – 2.00 PM. From Sunday to Thursday.**

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

**Web page:**

**<http://www.moci.gov.bh/en/PublicationPress/DirectorateofCopyrightProtection/>**

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

**Not interconnected.**

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

- **Law no.22 – issued in 2006 amended by Law no. 12 issued in 2008.**
- **Decree no: 20 of 2009**
- **Decree no 8 of 2009.**
- **Decree no 55 of 2008.**
- **Decree no 31 of 2006.**

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.

- **Books , Scripts(Cinema or TV),Theater Plays, movies, designs(Artistic)**
- **Paintings, Pictures, Music, Songs, software(computer programs)**
- **No difference in registration/recording process for each type.**

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?

**Yes all subject matter of related rights can be registered /recorded.  
The same process is valid for all.**

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

**Yes.**

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 recording?

**No.**

10. What is the legal effect of registration?

- **The copyright certificate issued by the copyright body can be submitted to the court as a legal document in case of any conflict.**
- **Registration can prevent any duplication of the work registered.**
- **Although the copyright is protected by the law, the registration can be a step to reinforce this protection of the work as per the date of registration, in case of any conflict over the primacy of copyright of a work.**

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.

- **Copyright registration/recording is voluntary.**

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?

**- Recognition is automatic.**

13. What are the requirements for registration?

- (a) What are the mandatory elements of the request for registration/recordation?
- (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) Is there 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/recordation fee? If so, how much is the registration/recordation fee?
- (e) What is the average time taken to complete the registration/recordation process?

**- Registration requirements:**

**- (a) ID/Passport photocopy or Commercial registration certificate.**

**- Duly filled application form.**

**- A copy of the work.**

**- Registration fees.**

**- Power of attorney if the applicant deferent than the owner.**

**(b) The request should be submitted in hard copy and original signatures.**

**Only hard copies submitted by hand either by the owner or any authorized Party can be accepted and registered.**

**(c) The best copy available of the work either a hard copy or in digital form can be submitted.**

**(d) Registration/recordation fee: Bahraini Dinars 25.**

**(e) The average time taken to complete the registration/recordation process: 4 days.**

14. Are foreigners allowed to register/record their creations? Are people without legal residence in your country allowed to register/record their creations? Is there a different registration/recordation process for domestic as opposed to foreign works or objects of related rights?

**- Yes foreigners are allowed to register/record their creations**

**- No, people without legal residence in the country are not allowed to register/record their creations.**

**- Same registration/recordation process applied to foreign and domestic works or objects of related rights.**

15. Are the files stored in digital form?

- **No.**

16. 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?

- **The main criteria followed for classification of the registrations/recordations are:  
(a)- The date of registration. (b) Registration certificate number.**

17. Does the system have a search facility?

- **Yes, manually.**

18. Is it accessible by the public? Is the search facility available online?

- **No.**

19. Is access granted to the work registered or its copies?

- **Not by the public.**

20. Does the general public have access to other documents submitted or to any information regarding the work registered/recorded?

- **No.**

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 main elements of that legislation.

- **No.**

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.**

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

- **No.**

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?

- **No.**

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

- **There is no public registration/recordation system as abovementioned.**

26. Please provide statistics on following registrations/recordations:

- (a) Number per statistical period (last five years)
- (b) Number per nationality (last five years)
- (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)

- (a) **Number per statistical period (last five years):**

**2003 = 131. 2004= 80. 2005= 76. 2006= 37. 2009= 38.**

- (b) **Number per nationality (last five years):**

**2003 = (89) Bahrain. (22) Kuwait. (12) Emirates. (1) Ireland. (2) U.S.A.  
(1) From each of the following countries: India, Canada and Iraq. (2)Egypt.**

**2004 = (63) Bahrain. (12) Kuwait. (3) Egypt. (1) Australia. (1) Saudi Arabia.**

**2005 = (66) Bahrain (3) Lebanon. (2)Qatar. (1) Egypt. (1) Canada  
(1) Saudi Arabia. (1)India. (1)Iraq.**

**2006 = (33) Bahrain. (2) Syria. (1) Philippines. (1) Pakistan.**

**2009 = (35) Bahrain. (1)Qatar. (1) Lebanon. (1) Yemen.**

- (c) - **Number of inquiries/requests for information filed per statistical period  
(Last five years):**

**2003 = (200) requests. 2004 = (198) requests 2005 = (164) requests**

**2006 = (205) requests. 2009 = (183) requests.**

## B. LEGAL DEPOSIT

27. Does your country have a legal deposit system/s in place?
- **Yes**
28. Please list relevant national legislation regulating the legal deposit.
- **Law no.20 issued in 1975.**
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.**
  - **In case of non compliance a fine of BD.50.00(fifty Bahraini Dinars) should be paid by the concerned party.**
30. What are the functions performed by your National legal deposit system (e.g. preservation of cultural heritage; collection of statistical information, etc)?
- **Preservation of cultural heritage.**
  - **Collection of statistical information.**
  - **Publishing of National Bibliographies.**
  - **Enriching the National Libraries with diverse Bahraini works.**
  - **Make the documents available for public consultation under one roof.**
31. Is there any connection or interaction among legal deposit and copyright protection?
- **Yes , the legal deposit codes are issued by the National Library and deliver by the Press and publication directorate.**
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.
- **No.**
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).
- **Object of legal deposit:**
  - **Books.**
  - **Serials.**
  - **Government publications.**
  - **Music, audiovisual works.**
  - **Broadcast material.**
  - **Pictures.**

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?
- **Legal deposit apply upon production/printing of content.**
  - **Yes legal deposit apply to material printed in Bahrain but distributed abroad.**
35. Is there any type or category of material exempted from legal deposit for policy reasons?
- **No.**
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.
- **No.**
37. How many copies does the depositor have to deposit? Are there special conditions for limited or *de luxe* editions?
- **5 copies .**
  - **2 copies in case of periodicals or if the total copies of a published work is not exceeding 500**
  - **1 copy of academic thesis & dissertations.**
  - **1 copy if the book is published in second third or more editions.**
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  - **No. no special conditions for any kind of edition.**
38. Who is/are the subject/subjects responsible for delivering the legal deposit?
- **The writer , the publisher or the distributor.**
39. What are the time requirements for legal deposit?
- **One day.**
40. Is there a payment or compensation involved in legal deposit? If so, Please indicate its amount.
- **No.**
41. What is/are the entity/entities responsible for acting as legal depository?
- **National Library – Ministry of Education.**

