

## CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE - GREECE

• <a href="#">Articles [867 to 876]</a> .....	1
• <a href="#">Articles [877 to 886]</a> .....	3
• <a href="#">Articles [887 to 896]</a> .....	6
• <a href="#">Articles [897 to 906]</a> .....	8
• <a href="#">Articles [907, 918 and 919]</a> .....	11

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, BOOK VII, Articles 867-903, BOOK VIII, Articles 904-907, 918-919, (as amended by Law 2331/1995) CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, BOOK VII, Articles 867-903, BOOK VIII, Articles 904-907, 918-919, (as amended by Law 2331/1995)(\*)

### [Articles \[867 to 876\]](#) ➔

- **Article 867**

Private law disputes may, by agreement, be submitted to arbitration if the parties to such agreement are empowered to freely dispose of the subject-matter of the dispute. The disputes referred to in article 663 cannot be submitted to arbitration.

- **Article 868**

An arbitration agreement concerning future disputes shall be valid solely if it has been made in writing and refers to a specific legal relationship from which disputes may arise.

- **Article 869**

1. The arbitration agreement is made in writing. The agreement shall also be considered as made in writing if it is concluded with the exchange of signed letters, telegrams, telexes, or signed facsimiles. If the persons who concluded the agreement appear before the arbitrators and participate unreservedly in the arbitral proceedings, the lack of a written document shall be thus remedied.
2. The arbitration agreement shall be governed by the substantive law provisions on contracts.

- **Article 870**

1. If a case regarding the dispute for which an arbitration agreement is concluded is pending before the ordinary civil courts, the plea regarding submission of such dispute to arbitration must be raised under pain of non admissibility during the first hearing following the conclusion of the agreement, the provisions of article 264 being applicable.
2. The arbitration agreement may also be concluded before the court or the appointed judge while the case is being argued, in which event the court shall refer the case to arbitration, the provisions of article 264 being applicable.

- **Article 871**

1. One or several persons as well as a court in its entirety may be appointed as arbitrators.
2. Those lacking the capacity to conclude legal acts, those having a limited capacity to conclude legal acts, those deprived due to criminal conviction of the

exercise of their civic rights and legal entities cannot be appointed as arbitrators.

- **Article 871A**

1. The appointment of judges as arbitrators or chairmen is regulated by the provisions of the following paragraphs.
2. A judge may only be sole arbitrator (single-member arbitration) or chairman. A judge who has served for less than five years in total in the judiciary cannot exercise any arbitral functions.
3. If, by agreement of the parties, it is provided that the arbitration will be conducted by a judge of a specified court, he shall be so designated from a rotating list composed, in order of seniority, of the presidents and judges serving in that court on the day of the request for appointment's deposit. The name of the particular judge shall be notified to the applicant by the court's president or by the president of the three-member council that administers the court.
4. The appointment of a specific judge as arbitrator or chairman, either by express nomination or by implication, based on the position he holds or his function, presently or in the future, shall be null. This nullity shall have no effect on the arbitration agreement. In such a case, the arbitrator or chairman shall be the judge, designated according to the provisions of the previous paragraph, from the court in which the specific judge was serving when the arbitration agreement was concluded.
5. If, by agreement of the parties, it is provided that the arbitration shall be conducted by a judge, with no further designation, in the same or any future agreement, of the court from which he will be so designated, it shall be considered that the parties had in mind the court which has jurisdiction in the district where the arbitration agreement was concluded. If courts of various jurisdictions or instances operate in the district where the arbitration agreement was concluded and it is not clear which one the parties had in mind, it shall be considered that they had in mind the civil court of first instance and, if the dispute is of administrative nature, the administrative court of first instance.
6. The clerk of every court shall keep a special record in which shall be recorded for every arbitration, on separate columns the full names of the parties [to the arbitration] and of the sole arbitrator or chairman, the date of the publication of the award and of the filing of the petition as well as its file number.
7. The judge who has been appointed according to the above-mentioned provisions shall be obligated to conduct the arbitral proceedings, which constitute part of his judicial duties. In case he is legally incapable to do so or there exist grounds for a challenge, the next judge in order shall be appointed. Subsequent change in the judge's rank shall not affect his status as sole arbitrator or chairman.
8. The provisions of the previous paragraphs shall also apply when, by agreement of the parties, it is stipulated that a district attorney shall be appointed as arbitrator or chairman.

- **Article 872**

If the arbitrators have not been appointed by the arbitration agreement, or if the method for their appointment has not been determined in the arbitration agreement, each of the parties shall appoint one arbitrator. An agreement providing that one of the parties shall also appoint an arbitrator for the other party or that the parties may appoint an unequal number of arbitrators shall be null and void.

- **Article 873**

1. If the arbitrators have not been appointed by the arbitration agreement but such arbitrators are to be appointed by the parties to the agreement, either according to the said agreement or in application of article 872, each party may invite in writing the other party to appoint within a period of at least eight days its arbitrator or arbitrators; the first party must notify in the said invitation the arbitrator or arbitrators it has appointed. The party to which the invitation was

addressed must within the prescribed period notify the first party of the arbitrator or arbitrators it has appointed.

2. The names and addresses of the other arbitrator or arbitrators shall be notified to each of the arbitrators.

- **Article 874**

If there is more than one arbitrator and the arbitration agreement does not provide differently, the arbitrators must appoint a chairman within fifteen days as from the last notification referred to in paragraph 2 of article 873 and notify the parties to the arbitration agreement of this appointment.

- **Article 875**

1. If the arbitrator appointed by one of the parties has died or for any reason refuses to carry out the arbitration or is impeded from so doing or has been disqualified due to a challenge, the other party may invite in writing the party which appointed such arbitrator to appoint within a period of at least eight days another arbitrator. The party so invited must notify within the prescribed period the first party of the appointment of the arbitrator by the party invited.
2. If the chairman appointed by the arbitrators has died or for any reason refuses to carry out the arbitration or is impeded from so doing and the arbitrators have not appointed another [chairman], each of the parties may invite in writing the arbitrators to appoint within a period of eight days another chairman and to notify the parties which concluded the [arbitration] agreement of such appointment.

- **Article 876**

1. If, according to the arbitration agreement, a third party shall appoint the arbitrator or the arbitrators or the chairman, each of the parties [to the arbitration agreement] and, in so far as the chairman is concerned, each of the arbitrators as well, may invite in writing the third party to appoint within a period of at least eight days the arbitrator or arbitrators or the chairman and to notify the inviting party of such appointment and in so far as the chairman is concerned, the arbitrators as well.
2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply when the arbitrator or chairman who was appointed by a third party dies or for any reason refuses to carry out the arbitration or is impeded from so doing.

### **Articles [877 to 886] →**

- **Article 877**

The appointment of an arbitrator by a party [to the arbitration agreement], the appointment of a chairman by the arbitrators or the appointment of the arbitrators or of the chairman by a third party cannot be revoked.

- **Article 878**

1. Subject to any different provision in the arbitration agreement, if the arbitrator or arbitrators or the chairman have not been appointed in time, the Single-Member Court of First Instance shall appoint them upon request. The Single-Member Court of First Instance in the district where the arbitration proceedings will be carried out pursuant to the arbitration agreement shall be competent; failing this, the Single-Member Court of First Instance of the domicile of the applicant and failing this, the Single-Member Court of First Instance of his place of residence; failing this, the Single-Member Court of First Instance of the capital of the state.
2. Paragraph 1 shall also apply when the arbitrator or chairman appointed by the Single-Member Court of First Instance has died or for any reason refuses to

carry out the arbitration or is impeded from so doing.

3. The request shall be adjudicated according to the procedure laid down in articles 741 and following; the parties to the arbitration agreement and, in so far as the chairman is concerned, each of the arbitrators, shall also be entitled to submit such request. The decision given on the request shall not be subject to any means of appeal. Recourse for rescission or review of the decision shall not be admissible after the commencement of the arbitral proceedings.

• **Article 879**

1. In each Single-Member Court of First Instance shall be kept a list of arbitrators drawn up by the multi-member court of first instance in accordance with the provisions of a decree promulgated upon the proposal of the minister of justice.
2. The Single-Member Court of First Instance shall appoint the arbitrator or arbitrators from the list of arbitrators and in the absence of such list or for good reason, the judge shall choose at his discretion the proper person to be appointed.

• **Article 880**

1. A person appointed as arbitrator or chairman shall not be bound to accept his appointment.
2. A person having accepted his appointment as arbitrator or chairman may on a serious ground and after obtaining the court's permission refuse to carry out his duties. Such permission shall be granted by the Single-Member Court of First Instance of the place of the domicile [of the arbitrator or chairman appointed] and failing this, of the place of residence and failing this, by the Single-Member Court of First Instance of the capital of the state following an application adjudicated pursuant to the provisions of article 741 and following. The decision is not subject to any means of appeal or rescission or review.

• **Article 881**

In carrying out their duties, the arbitrators and the chairman shall be liable solely for fraud or gross negligence.

• **Article 882**

1. The party issuing the summons shall deposit in advance one half of the arbitrator's, arbitrators' and chairman's fee, as this fee is defined in the following paragraph. Any other party by whose claim the subject-matter of the arbitration is expanded, shall bear the obligation of depositing in advance the same percentage of the fee. In every case, the sum of the advance payment shall be determined by the arbitral tribunal with an act that shall be inserted in the application or the minutes. In exceptional cases or for reasons of equity, the advance payment may be reduced, by the same act, to a percentage smaller than the one provided for in the first sentence, but no less than one third of the sum of the fee.
2. The total sum of the arbitrators' and chairman's fee shall be calculated as a percentage of the subject-matter of the value of the dispute according to the following chart: (...) If the subject-matter of the dispute cannot be calculated in money, the fee shall be determined by the arbitral tribunal ex aequo et bono. If the chairman is a judge, his fee shall be regulated by article 882A and the arbitrators shall receive in total two thirds of the fee provided for in the present paragraph. The sum of the arbitrator or chairman's fee who is not a judge shall not exceed fifteen million (15,000,000) drachmas,(1.) unless the arbitration is international.
3. The final determination of the fee and costs of the arbitration, including the secretary's fee, shall be made with the arbitral award.
4. In exceptional cases, mainly in very simple cases or for reasons of equity, the arbitrators may reduce their fee by up to one half. The total sum of the fee is

allocated between the arbitrators and the chairman with the arbitral award. If the parties decide to cancel the arbitration, they must notify the arbitrators in writing; in such a case, the arbitrators shall determine the costs and the reduced fee in proportion to the work that has been done until the day of the arbitration's cancellation.

5. In the arbitral award shall be also determined which party shall have the burden to pay the fee and costs, by virtue of application of articles 176 to 180, 183 to 185 and 188. In any case, the arbitral award may stipulate that the parties have a joint and several obligation for the payment of the fee and costs, in which case articles 480 and following of the Civil Code shall apply.
6. Every person with a lawful interest shall have the right of recourse against the section of the arbitral award that determines the arbitrator's fee and the costs, or to request their determination, if they have not been determined as yet. The recourse shall be lodged within three months from the filing of the award as provided for in paragraph 2 of article 893; the recourse shall be adjudicated by the Single-Member Court of First Instance according to the procedure set out in articles 678 to 681.
7. The arbitrators and the chairman, if the latter is not a judge, shall be paid a sum equal to eighty percent (80%) of the fee. The remaining twenty percent (20%) is paid simultaneously to the Fund for the Financing of Judicial Buildings. If the subject-matter of the dispute can be calculated in money, the payment of the sum mentioned in the previous sentence shall be a prerequisite for the filing of the arbitral award according to article 893 and for the granting of the *exequatur*. The restriction for the payment of arbitrators or chairmen shall not apply in international arbitrations.

• **Article 882A**

1. The fee of a judge or district attorney acting as sole arbitrator or chairman that is determined according to the provisions of paragraph 2, shall not exceed.... If the subject-matter of the dispute cannot be calculated in money, the judge's fee shall be determined by him, but it may not exceed the sum of 10,000,000 drachmas. In such a case, as well as in cases where the determination of the fee is based on the estimation of the subject-matter of the dispute by the arbitrator or the chairman, the provisions of paragraph 6 of the previous article 882 shall apply. The sum of the fee shall be doubled if the judge holds the rank of president of the Court of Appeal, judge of the Court of Appeal, district attorney or deputy district attorney of the Court of Appeal, deputy Councillor of State or deputy judge of the Audits Court, and shall be tripled if the judge holds the rank of judge of the *Areios Pagos*, or Councillor at the Council of State, or judge of the Audits Court, or higher; the sum of the fee cannot exceed 15,000,000 drachmas and in cases of international arbitration 20,000,000 drachmas.
2. The judge shall receive 35% of the sum of the fee while 25% shall be simultaneously deposited in a special account of the Fund for the Financing of Judicial Buildings, and the remaining 40% shall be deposited in a special interest-bearing account and shall devolve to a common fund kept by the relevant court president or district attorney, who shall allocate, in January of every third year, the total sums and interests of the last two years to all judges or district attorneys serving in the court or the district attorney's office at the time of allocation. If the subject-matter of the dispute can be calculated in money, the allocation of the sums provided for in the above sentence is a prerequisite for the deposit of the award according to article 893 and the granting of the *exequatur*. In the allocation provided for in the present paragraph shall also take part those who have not as yet served the five-year term provided for in article 871A, paragraph 2, sentence 2. The first allocation after the entry into force of the present law shall take place in January 1998.
3. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7 third sentence of the previous article 882, second sentence of paragraph 4 excluded, shall also apply in regard

to the arbitral fee of judges.

- **Article 883**

1. The parties which concluded the arbitration agreement may by common consent revoke [the appointment of] the arbitrators as well as the chairman.
2. The arbitrators and the chairman may request to be excused or may be disqualified for reason of challenge by the parties who concluded the arbitration agreement on the grounds set forth in paragraph 1 of article 52 and also for the reason that they cannot be arbitrators pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 871. If the arbitrators were appointed by one of the parties to the arbitration agreement, an application for disqualification for reason of challenge may be lodged solely on the grounds that arose or became known to the applicant subsequent to the appointment of the arbitrator or the chairman. An application for the excuse or for the disqualification for reason of challenge shall be adjudicated by the court having jurisdiction according to the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 878, the provisions of articles 58 to 60 being also complied with. The decision shall not be subject to any method of appeal and the arbitration proceedings shall be stayed until such decision has been issued.

- **Article 884**

If the carrying out of the arbitration proceedings or the issue of the arbitral award has been delayed and no time limit was fixed in the arbitration agreement for the issuing of such award, the court having jurisdiction according to paragraph 1 of article 878 shall, at the request of one of the parties, set a reasonable time limit for the issuing of the award. The application shall be adjudicated according to the procedure of articles 741 and following and the court's decision shall not be subject to any means of appeal.

- **Article 885**

Subject to any different provision in the arbitration agreement, such agreement shall cease to have effect

1. if the arbitrators or the chairman appointed by the arbitration agreement or subsequently by joint appointment by the parties to such agreement have died or have not accepted their appointment and substitutes to take their place have not been appointed nor the method of their substitution has been determined;
2. if the time period fixed in the arbitration agreement for the validity thereof or for rendering the arbitral award or if the time period provided for in article 884 has expired;
3. if the parties which concluded the arbitration agreement agree in writing to the abrogation of such agreement.

- **Article 886**

1. The proceedings shall be carried out before the arbitrators and the chairman, who shall act in common. Subject to any different provision in the arbitration agreement, the said arbitrators shall fix at their discretion the place and the time for the arbitral proceedings, as well as the rules of procedure.
2. During the arbitration proceedings the parties shall have the same rights and obligations, the principle of equality of the parties being observed; the parties must be invited to appear during the hearings, to develop their contentions orally or in writing at the arbitrators' discretion and to adduce proof.
3. The chairman shall conduct the proceedings. Attendance with a lawyer or representation by a lawyer may not be excluded.

**[Articles \[887 to 896\]](#)** ➔



- **Article 887**

1. Subject to any different provision in the arbitration agreement, the case shall be tried even if the parties to the agreement or one of these have not appeared or have not developed their contentions or have not adduced proofs.
2. Subject to any different provision in the arbitration agreement, the arbitrators shall decide on their own competence and shall examine all relevant questions.

- **Article 888**

1. Witnesses and experts may be questioned without oath or under oath. The arbitrators may not inflict penalties or order forcible measures for obtaining evidence unless the arbitrator is a court of law. Such measures may be ordered at the request of the arbitrators by the justice of the peace that shall decide whether the taking of such measures is lawful. The parties to the arbitration agreement may be questioned pursuant to the provisions of articles 415 to 420.
2. The carrying out of particular acts of procedure may be assigned to one of the arbitrators.
3. The arbitrators may request the collection of evidence by the justice of the peace from the district in which the evidence is to be obtained. The justice of the peace shall decide whether the collection of evidence is lawful and whether it will have the full powers of a court ordering an inquiry for the gathering of evidence.

- **Article 889**

1. The arbitrators may not order, amend, or revoke interim measures of protection.
2. If the competent court has ordered interim measures of protection and a time period has been fixed for the filing of an action or a situation has arisen calling for the application of paragraph 5 of article 715 and paragraph 5 of article 729, the applicant shall be bound to initiate within the prescribed time period the arbitral proceedings. The provisions of paragraph 2 of article 693, paragraph 5, item 2 of article 715 and paragraph 5, item 2 of article 729 shall also be applied in such a case.

- **Article 890**

1. Subject to any different provision in the arbitration agreement, the arbitrators shall apply the provisions of substantive law.
2. The arbitration agreement may not exclude the application of public policy rules.

- **Article 891**

Subject to any different provision in the arbitration agreement, if there are several arbitrators, they, together with the chairman, shall decide jointly by a majority vote. If a majority has not been formed the chairman shall have a casting vote.

- **Article 892**

1. The arbitral award must be made in writing and signed by the hand of the arbitrators. An arbitrator's refusal to sign or his inability to do so must be ascertained on the face of the arbitral award, as it must also be recorded that the person who refused to sign or was incapable of signing has taken part in the arbitration proceedings and the deliberations; such recording shall be signed by the majority of the arbitrators. Regarding item 2 of article 891, the signature of the chairman shall suffice. It may be provided in the arbitration agreement that the arbitral award shall be signed only by the hand of the chairman or by the chairman and one of the arbitrators.
2. An arbitral award must contain:
  - a. the names and surnames of the chairman and the arbitrators;
  - b. the place and date of its issue;
  - c. the names and surnames of those who took part in the arbitration

- proceedings;
- d. the arbitration agreement by virtue of which the award was rendered;
  - e. the grounds [on which the award was rendered];
  - f. the decision.

It may be provided in the arbitration agreement that it will suffice for the arbitral award to solely mention the arbitration agreement and the decision.

• **Article 893**

1. An arbitral award shall be completed as from the signing thereof pursuant to article 892.
2. Subject to any different provision in the arbitration agreement, the arbitrator or in a case of several arbitrators the chairman or by the latter's order one of the arbitrators shall be obligated to file the original of the arbitral award with the secretariat of the Single-Member Court of First Instance in the district of which the award was issued and to hand copies of the award to those who concluded the arbitration agreement.

• **Article 894**

A correction or interpretation of the arbitral award in accordance to the provisions of articles 315 and 316 may be made by those who issued the award at the request of one of the parties to the arbitration agreement; such request must be notified to the other parties and to the arbitrators. Article 320 shall also be applicable in this context.

• **Article 895**

1. An arbitral award shall not be subject to any means of appeal.
2. A recourse from the arbitral award before other arbitrators may be allowed by the arbitration agreement; the conditions, the time limit as well as the procedure for filing such recourse and deciding on such recourse must also be stipulated.

• **Article 896**

If no recourse has been foreseen in the arbitration agreement according to paragraph 2 of article 895, or if the time limit set for such recourse has expired, the arbitral award shall constitute *res judicata*, the provisions of articles 322, 324 to 330, 332 to 334 being applicable.

**Articles [897 to 906] →**

• **Article 897**

An arbitral award may be set aside, in whole or in part, solely by a court decision on the following grounds:

1. if the arbitration agreement is null;
2. if the award was issued after the arbitration agreement ceased to have effect;
3. if those who issued the award were appointed in violation of the provisions of the arbitration agreement, or of the law, or had been revoked by the parties, or if they adjudicated despite their disqualification for reason of challenge;
4. if those who issued the award acted in excess of the powers granted to them by the arbitration agreement or by the law;
5. if the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 886, or of articles 891 and 892 were breached;
6. if the award is contrary to the rules of public policy or to good morals;
7. if the award is incomprehensible or contains contradictory provisions;



8. if there are grounds for the reopening of a contested judgment pursuant to article 544.

- **Article 898**

The Court of Appeal in the district of which the award was issued shall be competent to consider a request to set aside. The action shall be adjudicated according to the procedure of articles 670 to 673, 675 and 676. Such request will be heard within three months from the date it was filed.

- **Article 899**

1. The parties that concluded the arbitration agreement and any person having a lawful interest shall be entitled to apply for the setting aside of the arbitral award. The action shall be directed against all the parties that concluded the arbitration agreement.
2. An action for setting aside of an arbitral award on the grounds set forth in items (1) to (7) of article 897 shall be filed within a time period of three months as from the notification of the award, failing which the action shall be inadmissible. Regarding an action for annulment on the grounds set forth in item (8) of article 897 the provisions of article 545 shall apply.

- **Article 900**

A renunciation of the right to file an action for setting aside of an arbitral award before such award was rendered shall be null.

- **Article 901**

1. Acknowledgement of the non-existence of an arbitral award by means of an action or plea of defence may only be sought in the following cases:
  - a. if an arbitration agreement was not concluded;
  - b. if the award was rendered on a subject-matter that could not be submitted to arbitration;
  - c. if the award was rendered following arbitration proceedings conducted against a non-existent natural person or legal entity.
2. The action referred to in paragraph 1 shall be filed with the Court of Appeal in the district of which the arbitral award was issued. The petition is discussed according to the procedure indicated in articles 670 to 673, 675 and 676. Such request will be heard within three months from the date it was filed.
3. The filing of the request does not stay the execution of the arbitral award. If the request has been filed validly, the competent court may decide according to the procedure set out in articles 686 and following to grant a stay upon payment of a guarantee or without such a guarantee until such time as the final decision on the award is made, provided it considers that there are prima facie grounds for being declared non-existent.

- **Article 902**

1. Permanent arbitration centres may be organized in chambers of commerce, stock exchanges, exchanges for goods and professional unions of individuals that constitute public entities, upon the prior advice of the board of directors of such entities, by decrees promulgated on the proposal of the minister of justice and of the minister under whose supervision the chamber of commerce, the exchange or the union concerned operates.
2. In the decrees mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be determined the disputes that may be submitted to the arbitration of each chamber of commerce, exchange or union as well as the details of organization of the arbitration. The provisions of articles 867 to 900 shall apply in regard to the arbitrations, but in deviation from the provisions thereof the said decrees may provide

- a. that instead of the Single-Member Court of First Instance the president of the board of directors or a committee of directors of each chamber of commerce, exchange or union in the cases contemplated in article 878, paragraph 2 of article 880 and article 884;
- b. that the arbitrators and the chairman shall necessarily be chosen from a list of arbitrators drawn up periodically at determined time periods by the chamber of commerce, exchange or union;
- c. the arbitration procedure, according to the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 886;
- d. the substantive law to be applied by the chairman and the arbitrators;
- e. the particulars that must be contained in the arbitral award, the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 892 being complied with.

• **Article 903**

Subject to the provisions of international conventions, a foreign arbitral award shall constitute res judicata without any further proceedings, if the following conditions are met:

1. if the arbitration agreement by virtue of which the award was rendered is valid according to the law governing such agreement;
2. if the object of the arbitral award can constitute the subject-matter of an arbitration agreement in accordance with Greek law;
3. if the award is not subject to any means of appeal or recourse, or if proceedings contesting the validity of the award are not pending;
4. if the party who lost the case was not deprived of the right of defence during the arbitral proceedings;
5. if the award is not contrary to a judgement of a Greek court issued on the same case and constituting res judicata to the parties to the litigation in respect of which the foreign arbitral award was issued;
6. if the award is not contrary to public policy or good morals.

• **Article 904**

1. Enforcement may only be carried out by virtue of an enforceable instrument.
2. The enforceable instruments are:
  - (1) final decisions as well as provisionally enforceable decisions given by any Greek court;
  - (2) arbitral awards;
  - ...;
  - (6) foreign instruments that have been declared enforceable;
  - ....

• **Article 905**

1. Subject to the provisions of international conventions, enforcement of a foreign instrument may be carried out in Greece as from the time such instrument was declared to be enforceable by a decision given by the Single-Member Court of First Instance in the district of which the debtor is domiciled or resides; failing this, by a decision of the Single-Member Court of First Instance of the capital of the state. The Single-Member Court of First Instance shall follow the procedure of articles 740 to 781.
2. The Single-Member Court of First Instance shall declare the foreign instrument to be enforceable, if such instrument is enforceable according to the law of the land where it was issued and if it is not contrary to good morals and public policy.
3. If the foreign instrument is a court decision, the conditions laid down in items 2 to 5 of article 323 must also be met.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 to 3 shall also apply for the recognition of res judicata of a decision from a foreign court issued in relation to a matter of personal status.

- **Article 906**

Foreign arbitral awards shall be declared to be enforceable pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 905, if the conditions set forth in article 903 have been met.

### **Articles [907, 918 and 919] →**

- **Article 907**

The Single-Member Court of First Instance, at the request of the party that won the case, shall order the provisional enforcement of a final decision.

(...)

- **Article 918**

1. An enforcement by execution may only be carried out by virtue of a copy of the enforceable instrument carrying the formula of execution (exequatur). The formula of execution consists of its issuance in the name of the Greek people and of an order addressed to all competent agents to enforce the instrument.
2. The formula of enforcement shall be affixed
  - a. on judgments, orders for payment or other Greek court orders, by the judge who issued the judgment or order; on a judgment of a multi-member court, by the president of the court;
  - b. ...;
  - c. ...;
  - d. on arbitral awards, by the judge of the Single-Member Court of First Instance with the secretariat of which the award has been filed;
  - e. on foreign enforceable instruments, including foreign arbitral awards, by the judge of the Single-Member Court of First Instance who declared such instrument to be enforceable.
3. Each person having a lawful interest shall be entitled to receive only one copy of the enforceable instrument carrying the formula of execution.
4. ....
5. If the official who has competence for the issuing of an enforceable instrument carrying the formula of execution has refused to issue such an instrument, its issuing may be requested from the Single-Member Court of First Instance in the district where the official who has competence to proceed with the issuing functions resides, the provisions of articles 686 and following being applied.
6. The official entrusted with an auction (bailiff) shall be under an obligation to issue to the applicant official copies of the instrument which is being enforced and of the deeds ordering the execution, thus enabling the applicant to initiate against the debtor and any other person who is liable further enforcement proceedings through seizure of other items of property or the personal arrest [of the debtor], if so ordered.

- **Article 919**

A forced execution shall take place:

1. In so far as court decisions and arbitral awards are concerned, in favour of and against the persons bound by res judicata, as well as against persons who

- acquired possession or detention of the object in dispute during the legal proceedings or after the termination of such proceedings;
2. In so far as any other enforceable instrument is concerned, in favour of and against the beneficiaries and against the liable persons mentioned in these instruments, in favour of and against the persons mentioned in articles 325 to 327, as well as against the persons who acquired possession or detention of the object after the document was drawn up or after the issuing of the instrument.