# HCCH 1961 Apostille Convention and electronic Apostille Programme (e-APP)

15 August 2024

e-APP Symposium, Montana

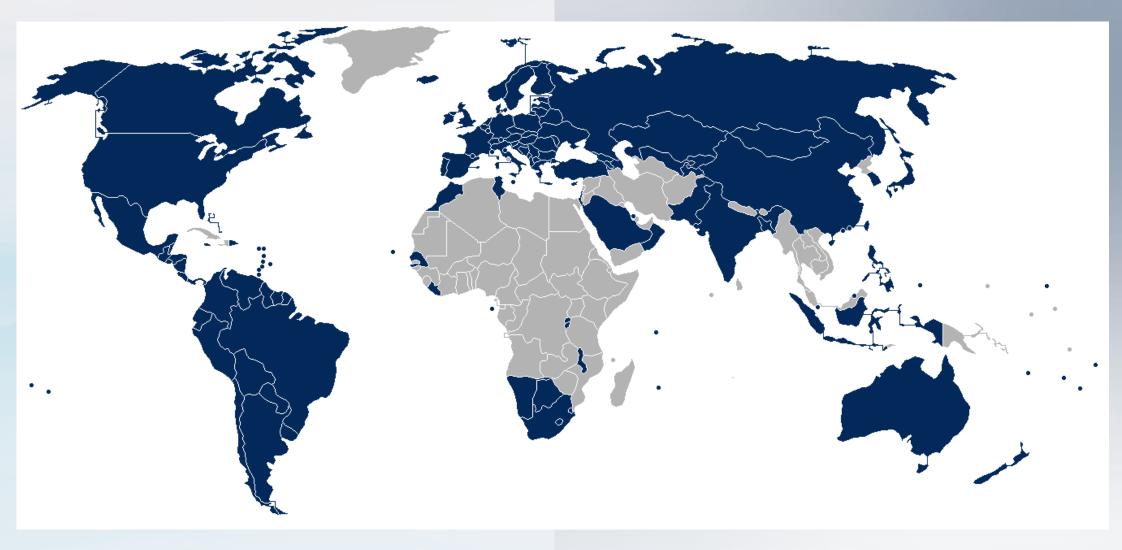


Melissa Ford Secretary - HCCH

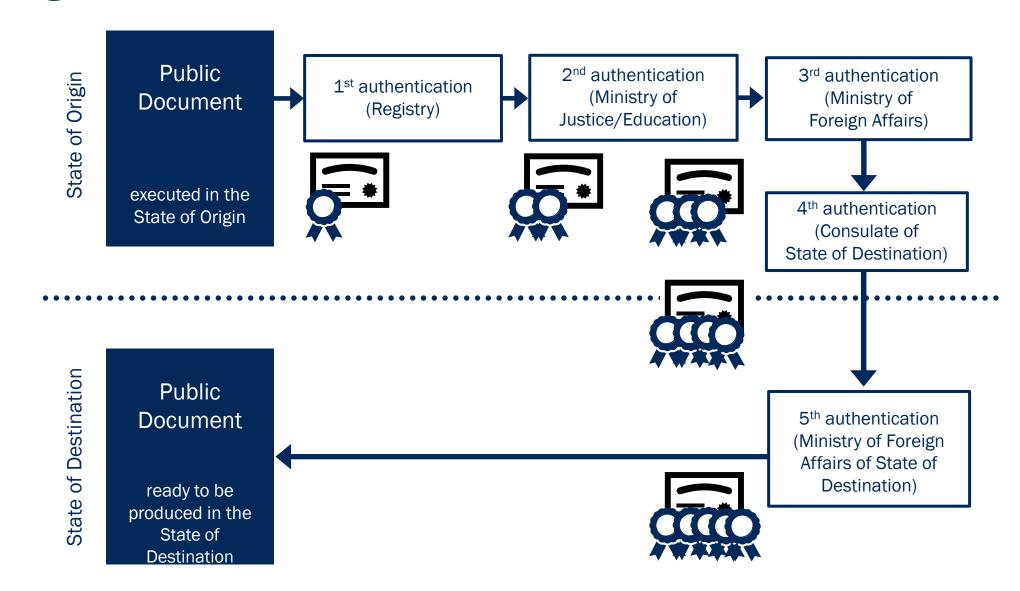
#### 1961 Apostille Convention

- Replaces legalisation with a simple, one-step procedure same effect as legalisation
- 127 Contracting Parties and a single, universal system
- Used several millions of times every year with a direct impact on people's lives / commercial operators' transaction
- Facilitates cross-border trade, commerce, and investment
- Alleviates pressure on consular officials
- Importantly, supported by e-APP (electronic Apostille Programme)

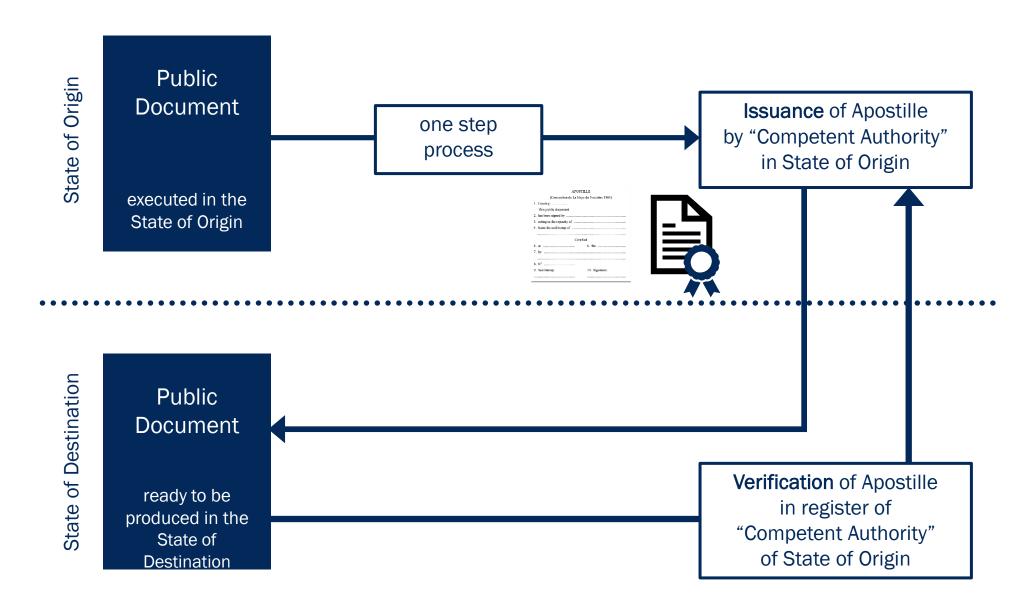
# **127 Contracting Parties**



#### Legalisation Chain (without the Convention)



#### Simplified Procedure (with the Convention)



# Scope of the Convention: Public Documents

## What is a public document?

- •All documents other than those issued by persons in their private capacity
- = any document executed by an authority or person in an official capacity
- •General rule: if a document was subject to legalisation in a State before the entry into force of the Apostille Convention, it will now have to be apostillised
- ■The law of the **State of Origin** determines the **public nature** of a document, and whether an Apostille should be issued
- ■The law of the State of Destination determines the probative value of the public document

#### What is a public document?

#### **Categories in the Convention**

- Documents emanating from an authority or an official connected with the courts or tribunals of the State, including those emanating from a public prosecutor, a clerk of a court or a process-server ("huissier de justice")
- Administrative documents
- Notarial acts
- Official certificates which are placed on documents signed by persons in their private capacity, such as official certificates recording the registration of a document or the fact that it was in existence on a certain date and official and notarial authentications of signatures

#### Common public documents

- Civil status documents (e.g., birth, death and marriage certificates) and certificates of nonimpediment
- Diplomas and other education documents
- Notarial authentications of signatures
- Documents issued by a court or tribunal
- Extracts from commercial registers
- Patents

## **Competent Authorities**

## Competent Authority Functions

#### 1. Verifying

the authenticity (origin) of public documents

#### 2. Issuing

(and attaching) Apostilles

#### 3. Recording

Apostilles in a register

#### **Location of a Competent Authority:**

Importance of proximity to users (public) – online options (e-APP)

## Model Apostille Certificate

APOSTILLE	
(Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961)	
1. Country:	
This public document	
2. has been signed by	
3. acting in the capacity of	
4. bears the seal/stamp of	
Certified	
5. at	6. the
7. by	
8. N°	
9. Seal/stamp:	10. Signature:

Use of the Model Certificate (Art. 4, Annex to Convention)

- **Title** in French: "Apostille (Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961)"
- 10 numbered standard informational items
- Square frame with sides at least 9cm
- Drawn up in English, French, of an official language of the issuing Competent Authority
- Attached to, or logically associated with, the underlying public document (incl. allonge)

# UNIVERSAL CERTIFICATE (SINGAPORE EXAMPLE)

If this document is to be used in a country not party to the Hague Convention of the 5th of October 1961, it should be presented to the consular section of the mission representing that country.





### Invalid grounds of rejection

- Underlying document not a public document under the law of the State of destination
- Size, shape, and design
- Additional text
- e-Apostille
- Method of attachment

- No translation
- Old Apostilles
- Underlying public document has been legalised
- Apostille has not been legalised
- Apostilles issued before entry into force in the State of destination



# electronic Apostille Programme (e-APP)



#### What is the e-APP?

- Seeks to promote and encourage the use of technology under the Apostille Convention
- Improves accessibility and usability of the Convention using commonly available technologies
- **Streamlines** work processes of Competent Authorities, **generates** more user-friendly Apostilles, and **enhances** security of cross-border transfer of documents





### e-Apostille

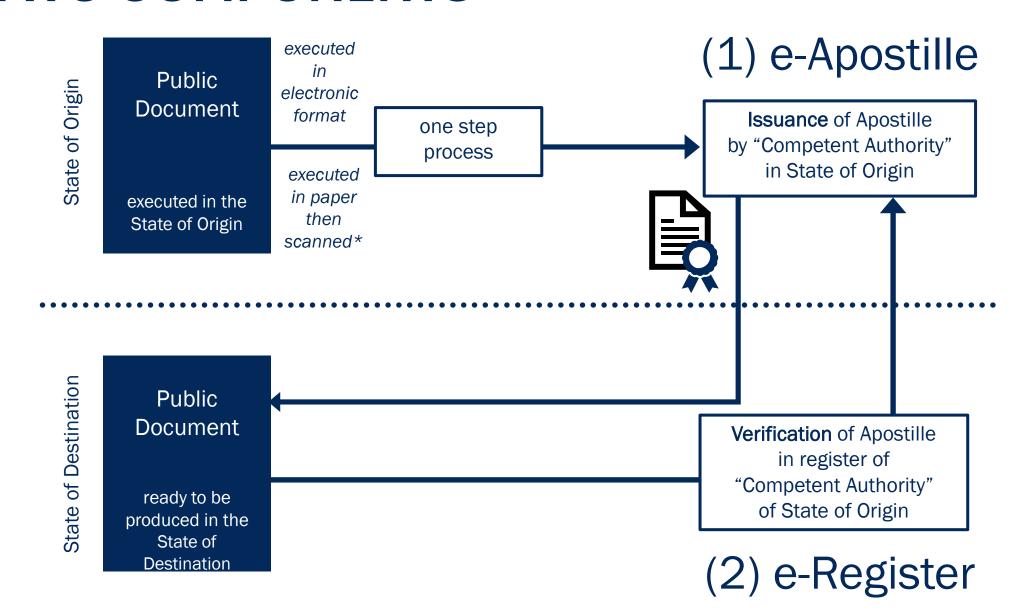
- An Article 3(1) Certificate issued in electronic form
- Signed by electronic signature with a digital certificate
- e-Apostilles may be issued on electronic documents or on paper documents that have been scanned/converted into electronic form

### e-Register

- ■The Article 7(1) register maintained in a publicly accessible, electronic form
- •Allows any interested person to verify their Apostille online
- •While many Contracting Parties maintain an electronic register, the publicly accessible element is what determines whether it will be classified as an e-Register



#### TWO COMPONENTS

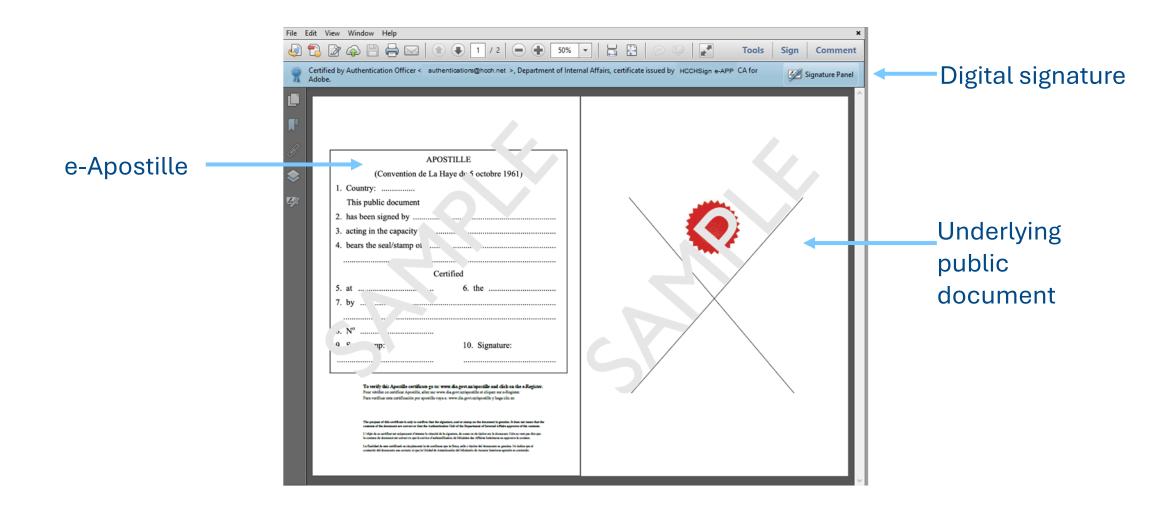




## FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENCE

 "an Apostille validly issued in one Contracting Party to to the Convention must be accepted in another Contracting Party to the Convention"

#### e-APOSTILLE



### Other e-Apostille aspects

e-APOSTILLE PROGRAMME

Validly issued Apostilles must be accepted



No rejection for lack of regulation or legislation



 Receiving authority may have specific requirements for underlying public document (admissibility, form or probative value)



Resolve rejections quickly and efficiently

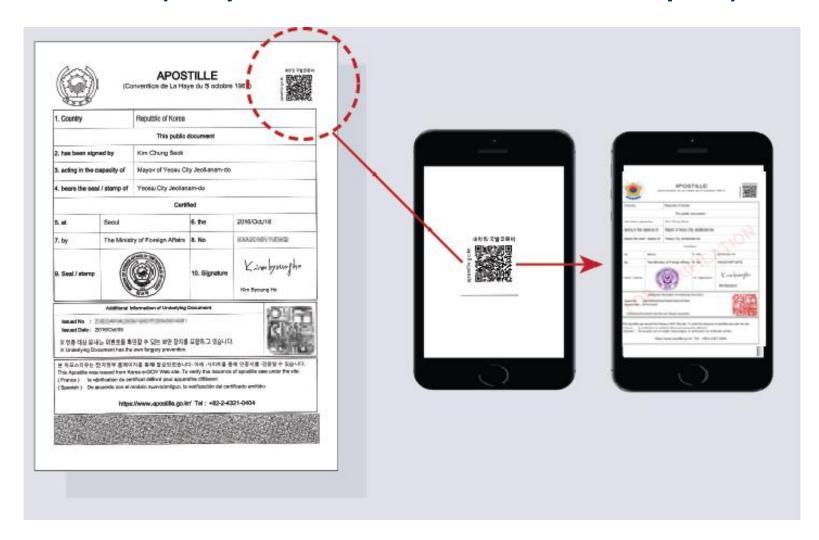


Technologies to facilitate e-Apostille services





## e-REGISTER (Republic Of Korea example)



#### e-REGISTER EXAMPLE



https://apostilla.minex.gob.gt/public/consultar/apostilla



#### Verification

Código de verificación: 2S1Li0

Certificate number

8. Bajo el número: (number / sous nº.)

1547462019

# Global Update

#### 2021-24 - new Contracting Parties to Apostille Convention (10 new)

- Jamaica
- Singapore e-Register
- Indonesia e-Register
- Saudi Arabia
- Pakistan e-Register
- Senegal
- China e-Register
- Canada
- Rwanda
- Bangladesh (EIF 30 March 2025)

## Global Update – e-APP

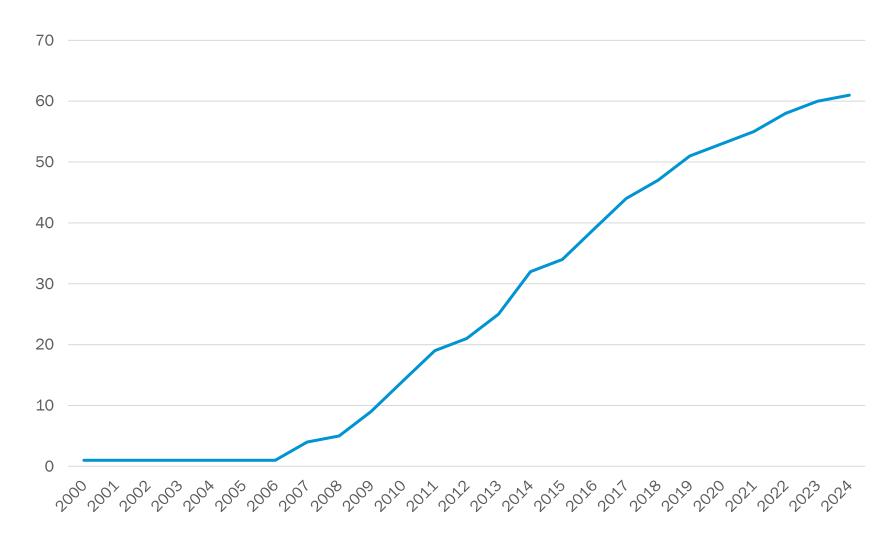
# 2021-24 – new implementation of e-APP (e-Apostille)

- Armenia 2021
- Brazil –2021
- Guatemala 2021
- Israel 2021
- Peru 2021
- United Kingdom 2021
- El Salvador 2022
- Kazakhstan 2022
- Uzbekistan 2022
- Georgia 2023
- Greece 2023
- Panama 2023
- Russia 2023
- Ecuador 2024
- Philippines 2024

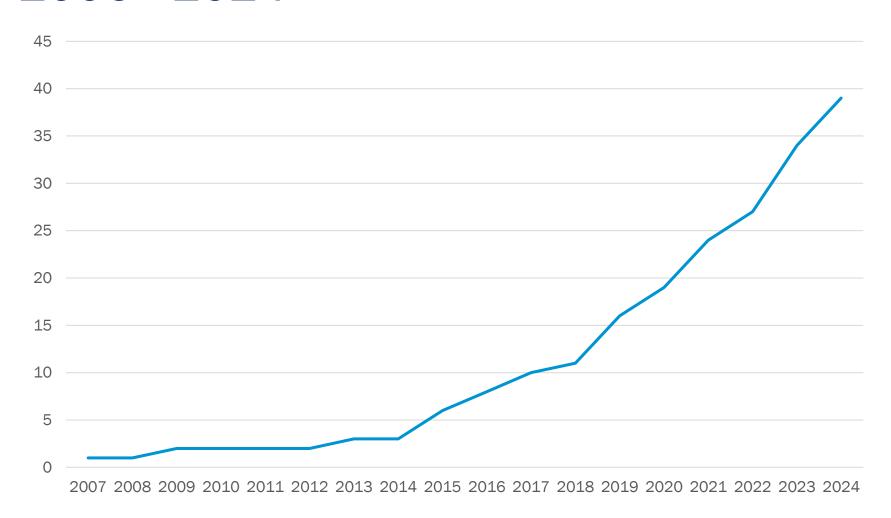
# 2021-24 – new implementation of e-APP (e-Apostille) – United States

- Connecticut 2023
- Montana 2023
- Rhode Island 2023
- Utah 2023
- Kentucky 2024
- Minnesota 2024
- Washington 2024

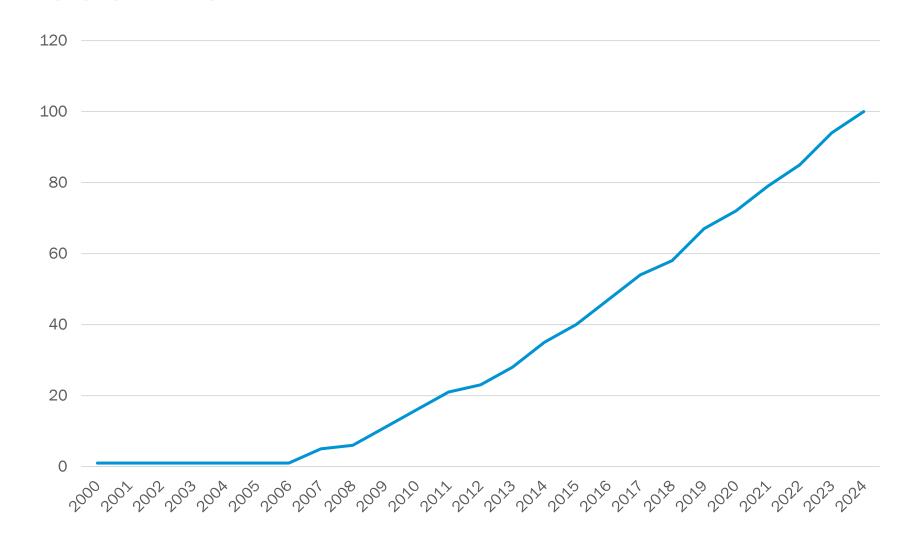
## e-Register implementation 2006 - 2024



# e-Apostille implementation 2006 - 2024



## e-APP implementation 2006 - 2024



## Developing the e-APP – 2021 Special Commission

We are studying the use of e-Apostilles and plan to implement the e-Apostille component.

67%

We are studying the use of an e-Register and plan to implement the e-Register component

64%

#### **Statistics**

Apostilles issued in 2019 =

12,945,885

(covering 62 Contracting Parties)

#### Handbook

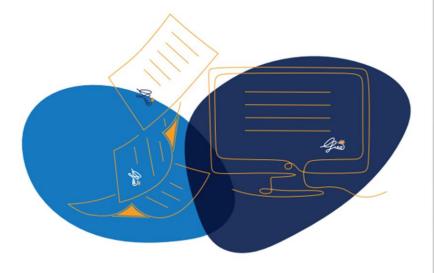
- ■The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition was published in January 2023
- Primary source on the practical operation of the Convention
- ■Containing details on Competent Authorities, scope of the Convention, process in State of origin and destination, and the e-APP
- Is available in <u>English</u>, <u>French and Spanish</u>

More info about the Convention: HCCH | Apostille Section



#### **Apostille Handbook**

Practical Handbook on the Operation of the Apostille Convention



Hague Conference on Private International Law - Conférence de La Haye de droit international privé