

**Шетелдік ресми құжаттарды заңдастыру талабының күшін жоятын конвенция  
(Гаага қ., 1961 жылғы 5 қазан)**

Қазақстан Республикасының Конвенцияға қосылуы туралы 30.12.99 ж. № 11-ІІ ҚР заңын қараңыз

**Украина**

Украинаның 10.01.02 ж. № 2933-ІІІ заңымен қосылды

**Ресей Федерациясы**

КСРО Жоғарғы Кеңесінің 1991 жылғы 17 сәуірдегі № 2119-І қаулысы

**Өзбекстан Республикасы**

Өзбекстан Республикасының 04.04.11 ж. № ӨРЗ-279 заңымен қосылды

**Status table**

<https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/status-table/?cid=41>

Last update: 29-VII-2024

Number of Contracting Parties to this Convention: 127

*The expression “Contracting Party” covers both cases in which the Convention has, and cases in which the Convention has not yet, entered into force for that Party following the deposit of its instrument of ratification, accession, acceptance or approval (see column EIF in the chart).*

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Contracting Parties and Signatories to this Convention that are also Members of the HCCH (i.e., the Organisation) are in **bold**; Contracting Parties and Signatories that are not Members of the HCCH are in *italics*.

<b>Contracting Party</b>	<b>S<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>R/A/S<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Type<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>EIF<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>EXT<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Auth<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Res/D/N/DC<sup>7</sup></b>
<b>Albania</b>		3-IX-2003	<u>A</u>	9-V-2004		<u>1</u>	
<b>Andorra</b>		15-IV-1996	A	31-XII-1996		<u>1</u>	
<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>		1-V-1985	<u>Su</u>	1-XI-1981		<u>1</u>	
<b>Argentina</b>		8-V-1987	A	18-II-1988		<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>Armenia</b>		19-XI-1993	A	14-VIII-1994		<u>1</u>	
<b>Australia</b>		11-VII-1994	A	16-III-1995		<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>Austria</b>	5-X-1961	14-XI-1967	R	13-I-1968		<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>Azerbaijan</b>		13-V-2004	<u>A**</u>	2-III-2005		<u>1</u>	
<i>Bahamas</i>		30-IV-1976	<u>Su</u>	10-VII-1973		<u>1</u>	
<i>Bahrain</i>		10-IV-2013	A	31-XII-2013		<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<i>Bangladesh</i>		29-VII-2024	<u>A**</u>	30-III-2025		<u>1</u>	
<i>Barbados</i>		11-VIII-1995	<u>Su</u>	30-XI-1966		<u>1</u>	
<b>Belarus</b>		16-VI-1992	<u>Su</u>	31-V-1992		<u>1</u>	
<b>Belgium</b>	10-III-1970	11-XII-1975	R	9-II-1976		<u>1</u>	
<i>Belize</i>		17-VII-1992	A	11-IV-1993		<u>1</u>	
<i>Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</i>		6-IX-2017	A	7-V-2018		<u>1</u>	
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>		23-VIII-1993	<u>Su</u>	6-III-1992		<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<i>Botswana</i>		16-IX-1968	<u>Su</u>	30-IX-1966		<u>1</u>	
<b>Brazil</b>		2-XII-2015	A	14-VIII-2016		<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>

<i>Brunei Darussalam</i>	23-II-1987	A	3-XII-1987	<u>1</u>			
<b>Bulgaria</b>	1-VIII-2000	A	29-IV-2001	<u>1</u>			
<i>Burundi</i>	10-VI-2014	<u>A**</u>	13-II-2015	<u>1</u>			
<i>Cabo Verde</i>	7-V-2009	A	13-II-2010	<u>1</u>			
<b>Canada</b>	12-V-2023	A	11-I-2024	<u>1</u>			
<b>Chile</b>	16-XII-2015	A	30-VIII-2016	<u>1</u>			
<b>China</b>	8-III-2023	<u>A**</u>	7-XI-2023	<u>3</u>		<u>D</u>	
<i>Colombia</i>	27-IV-2000	A	30-I-2001	<u>1</u>		<u>D</u>	
<i>Cook Islands</i>	13-VII-2004	A	30-IV-2005	<u>1</u>			
<b>Costa Rica</b>	6-IV-2011	A	14-XII-2011	<u>1</u>			
<b>Croatia</b>	23-IV-1993	<u>Su</u>	8-X-1991	<u>1</u>			
<b>Cyprus</b>	26-VII-1972	A	30-IV-1973	<u>1</u>			
<b>Czech Republic</b>	23-VI-1998	A	16-III-1999	<u>1</u>			
<b>Denmark</b>	20-X-2006	30-X-2006	R	29-XII-2006	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<i>Dominica</i>	22-X-2002	<u>Su</u>	3-XI-1978	<u>1</u>			
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	12-XII-2008	<u>A**</u>	30-VIII-2009	<u>1</u>			
<b>Ecuador</b>	2-VII-2004	A	2-IV-2005	<u>1</u>		<u>D</u>	
<b>El Salvador</b>	14-IX-1995	A	31-V-1996	<u>1</u>			
<b>Estonia</b>	11-XII-2000	A	30-IX-2001	<u>1</u>		<u>D</u>	
<i>Eswatini</i>	3-VII-1978	<u>Su</u>	6-IX-1968	<u>1</u>			
<i>Fiji</i>	29-III-1971	<u>Su</u>	10-X-1970	<u>1</u>			

<b>Finland</b>	13-III-1962	27-VI-1985	R	26-VIII-1985	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>France</b>	9-X-1961	25-XI-1964	R	24-I-1965	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>Georgia</b>		21-VIII-2006	<u>A</u>	14-V-2007	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>Germany</b>	5-X-1961	15-XII-1965	R	13-II-1966	<u>1</u>	<u>D,N</u>
<b>Greece</b>	5-X-1961	19-III-1985	R	18-V-1985	<u>1</u>	
<i>Grenada</i>		17-VII-2001	A	7-IV-2002	<u>1</u>	
<i>Guatemala</i>		19-I-2017	A	18-IX-2017	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<i>Guyana</i>		30-VII-2018	A	18-IV-2019	<u>1</u>	
<b>Honduras</b>		20-I-2004	A	30-IX-2004	<u>1</u>	
<b>Hungary</b>		18-IV-1972	A	18-I-1973	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>Iceland</b>	7-IX-2004	28-IX-2004	R	27-XI-2004	<u>1</u>	
<b>India</b>		26-X-2004	<u>A**</u>	14-VII-2005	<u>1</u>	
<i>Indonesia</i>		5-X-2021	A	4-VI-2022	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>Ireland</b>	29-X-1996	8-I-1999	R	9-III-1999	<u>1</u>	
<b>Israel</b>		11-XI-1977	A	14-VIII-1978	<u>1</u>	
<b>Italy</b>	15-XII-1961	13-XII-1977	R	11-II-1978	<u>1</u>	
<i>Jamaica</i>		2-XI-2020	A	3-VII-2021	<u>1</u>	
<b>Japan</b>	12-III-1970	28-V-1970	R	27-VII-1970	<u>1</u>	
<b>Kazakhstan</b>		5-IV-2000	A	30-I-2001	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<i>Kosovo</i>		6-XI-2015	<u>A**</u>	14-VII-2016	<u>1</u>	<u>D,DC</u>

<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>		15-XI-2010	<u>A**</u>	31-VII-2011		<u>1</u>	
<b>Latvia</b>		11-V-1995	A	30-I-1996		<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<i>Lesotho</i>		24-IV-1972	<u>Su</u>	4-X-1966		<u>1</u>	
<i>Liberia</i>		24-V-1995	<u>A**</u>	8-II-1996		<u>1</u>	
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	18-IV-1962	19-VII-1972	R	17-IX-1972		<u>1</u>	
<b>Lithuania</b>		5-XI-1996	A	19-VII-1997		<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	5-X-1961	4-IV-1979	R	3-VI-1979		<u>1</u>	
<i>Malawi</i>		24-II-1967	A	2-XII-1967		<u>1</u>	
<b>Malta</b>		12-VI-1967	A	3-III-1968		<u>1</u>	
<i>Marshall Islands</i>		18-XI-1991	A	14-VIII-1992		<u>1</u>	
<b>Mauritius</b>		20-XII-1968	<u>Su</u>	12-III-1968		<u>1</u>	
<b>Mexico</b>		1-XII-1994	A	14-VIII-1995		<u>1</u>	
<b>Monaco</b>		24-IV-2002	A	31-XII-2002		<u>1</u>	
<b>Mongolia</b>		2-IV-2009	<u>A**</u>	31-XII-2009		<u>1</u>	
<b>Montenegro</b>		30-I-2007	<u>Su</u>	3-VI-2006		<u>1</u>	
<b>Morocco</b>		27-XI-2015	<u>A**</u>	14-VIII-2016		<u>1</u>	
<b>Namibia</b>		25-IV-2000	A	30-I-2001		<u>1</u>	
<b>Netherlands</b>	30-XI-1962	9-VIII-1965	R	8-X-1965	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>New Zealand</b>		7-II-2001	A	22-XI-2001		<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>Nicaragua</b>		7-IX-2012	A	14-V-2013		<u>1</u>	

<i>Niue</i>		10-VI-1998	A	2-III-1999	<u>1</u>	
<b>North Macedonia</b>		20-IX-1993	<u>Su</u>	17-XI-1991	<u>1</u>	
<b>Norway</b>	30-V-1983	30-V-1983	R	29-VII-1983	<u>1</u>	
<i>Oman</i>		12-V-2011	A	30-I-2012	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<i>Pakistan</i>		8-VII-2022	<u>A**</u>	9-III-2023	<u>1</u>	<u>D,N</u>
<i>Palau</i>		17-X-2019	A	23-VI-2020	<u>1</u>	
<b>Panama</b>		30-X-1990	A	4-VIII-1991	<u>1</u>	
<b>Paraguay</b>		10-XII-2013	<u>A</u>	30-VIII-2014	<u>1</u>	
<b>Peru</b>		13-I-2010	<u>A**</u>	30-IX-2010	<u>1</u>	
<b>Philippines</b>		12-IX-2018	<u>A**</u>	14-V-2019	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>Poland</b>		19-XI-2004	A	14-VIII-2005	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>Portugal</b>	20-VIII-1965	6-XII-1968	R	4-II-1969	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>Republic of Korea</b>		25-X-2006	A	14-VII-2007	<u>1</u>	
<b>Republic of Moldova</b>		19-VI-2006	<u>A**</u>	16-III-2007	<u>1</u>	
<b>Romania</b>		7-VI-2000	A	16-III-2001	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>Russian Federation</b>		4-IX-1991	Su	31-V-1992	<u>1</u>	<u>D,N</u>
<i>Rwanda</i>		6-X-2023	<u>A**</u>	5-VI-2024	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i>		26-II-1994	A	14-XII-1994	<u>1</u>	
<i>Saint Lucia</i>		5-XII-2001	A	31-VII-2002	<u>1</u>	

<i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>	2-V-2002	<u>Su</u>	27-X-1979	<u>1</u>	
<i>Samoa</i>	18-I-1999	A	13-IX-1999	<u>1</u>	
<i>San Marino</i>	26-V-1994	A	13-II-1995	<u>1</u>	
<i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>	19-XII-2007	A	13-IX-2008	<u>1</u>	
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	8-IV-2022	A	7-XII-2022	<u>1</u>	
<i>Senegal</i>	13-VII-2022	<u>A**</u>	23-III-2023	<u>1</u>	
<b>Serbia</b>	26-IV-2001	<u>Su</u>	27-IV-1992	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<i>Seychelles</i>	9-VI-1978	A	31-III-1979	<u>1</u>	
<b>Singapore</b>	18-I-2021	A	16-IX-2021	<u>1</u>	
<b>Slovakia</b>	6-VI-2001	A	18-II-2002	<u>1</u>	
<b>Slovenia</b>	8-VI-1992	<u>Su</u>	25-VI-1991	<u>1</u>	
<b>South Africa</b>	3-VIII-1994	A	30-IV-1995	<u>1</u>	
<b>Spain</b>	21-X-1976	27-VII-1978	R	25-IX-1978	<u>1</u> <u>D</u>
<b>Suriname</b>	29-X-1976	<u>Su</u>	25-XI-1975	<u>1</u>	
<b>Sweden</b>	2-III-1999	2-III-1999	R	1-V-1999	<u>1</u>
<b>Switzerland</b>	5-X-1961	10-I-1973	R	11-III-1973	<u>1</u> <u>D</u>
<i>Tajikistan</i>	20-II-2015	<u>A**</u>	31-X-2015	<u>1</u>	
<i>Tonga</i>	28-X-1971	<u>Su</u>	4-VI-1970	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	28-X-1999	A	14-VII-2000	<u>1</u>	

<b>Tunisia</b>		10-VII-2017	<a href="#">A**</a>	30-III-2018		<u>1</u>	
<b>Türkiye</b>	8-V-1962	31-VII-1985	R	29-IX-1985		<u>1</u>	
<b>Ukraine</b>		2-IV-2003	<a href="#">A</a>	22-XII-2003		<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	19-X-1961	21-VIII-1964	R	24-I-1965	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>United States of America</b>		24-XII-1980	A	15-X-1981		<u>1</u>	<u>D</u>
<b>Uruguay</b>		9-II-2012	A	14-X-2012		<u>1</u>	
<b>Uzbekistan</b>		25-VII-2011	<a href="#">A**</a>	15-IV-2012		<u>1</u>	
<i>Vanuatu</i>		1-VIII-2008	<a href="#">Su</a>	30-VII-1980		<u>1</u>	
<b>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</b>		1-VII-1998	A	16-III-1999		<u>1</u>	

1) S = Signature

2) R/A/Su = Ratification, Accession or Succession

3) Type = R: Ratification;

A: Accession;

A\*: Accession giving rise to an acceptance procedure; click on A\* for details of acceptances of the accession;

A<sup>EU</sup>: Accession by the European Union

A<sup>EU\*</sup>: State bound as a result of the accession by the European Union

A\*\*: Objection

C: Continuation;

Su: Succession;

Den: Denunciation;

4) EIF = Entry into force

5) EXT = Extensions of application

6) Authorities per Convention = Designation of Authorities

7) Res/D/N/DC = Reservations, declarations, notifications or depositary communications

## Type

### Antigua and Barbuda Type [Su]

On 24 February 1965, the Convention had been extended to Antigua by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Antigua and Barbuda declared on 1 May 1985 that it considers itself bound by the Convention. The date of entry into force is the date of independence of this State.

### Azerbaijan Type [A\*\*]

Some Contracting States raised an objection to the accession of Azerbaijan before 1 January 2005, namely the Netherlands, Germany and [Hungary](#), whose declarations are given below.



Therefore, the Convention will not enter into force between Azerbaijan and the above-mentioned Contracting States.

The Convention will enter, in accordance with its Article 12, third paragraph, into force between Azerbaijan and the other Contracting States, which have not raised an objection to the accession of Azerbaijan on 2 March 2005.

#### OBJECTIONS

Netherlands, 24-12-2004

##### *Translation*

... the Kingdom of the Netherlands raises an objection to the accession of Azerbaijan to the Convention abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents.

Germany, 27-12-2004

##### *Translation*

Azerbaijan has declared its accession to the Hague Convention abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents of 5 October 1961. The Federal Republic of Germany hereby raises an objection to Azerbaijan's accession with reference to article 12, paragraph 2 of the Convention.

Hungary, 31-12-2004

... that Hungary raises objection to the accession of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, signed in Hague, on the 5th October 1961. The objection is based on Article 6 Paragraph 1 of the Convention, according to which «Each Contracting State shall designate by reference to their official function, the authorities who are competent to issue the certificate referred to in the first paragraph of Article 3».

On 10 March 2005, Hungary made the following declaration:

... that the Republic of Hungary **revokes its objection** raised on 31 December 2004 (No. 83/J/2004.) to the accession of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, signed in the Hague, on the 5th October 1961. The revocation is based on the notification given by the Republic of Azerbaijan. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan designated as competent authority - with his instruction No. 544 of December 2004 - the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan for documents emanating from courts, public prosecutors, and justice authorities, including documents certified in notarial order and state civil acts registration documents; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan for other documents.

Therefore, the Convention has entered into force between Hungary and Azerbaijan on 10 March 2005.

On 21 January 2005 the depositary received the following objection from Belgium concerning Azerbaijan's accession. Since the objection was received after the time limit for filing objections had expired, it will have no legal consequences.

##### *Translation*

The Embassy gives notice that, pursuant to article 12, paragraph 2 of the Convention, Belgium raises an objection to Azerbaijan's accession. The Convention will therefore not enter into force between Belgium and Azerbaijan.

#### **Bahamas Type [Su]**

On 24 February 1965, the Convention had been extended to the Bahamas by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Bahamas declared on 30 April 1976 that it considers itself bound by the Convention. The date of entry into force is the date of independence of this State.

#### **Barbados Type [Su]**

On 24 February 1965, the Convention had been extended to Barbados by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. By note of 11 August 1995, received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 30 August 1995, the Government of

Barbados stated that it considers itself bound by the Convention which was applicable to its territory before it gained independence on 30 November 1966.

**Botswana Type [Su]**

On 24 February 1965, the Convention had been extended to Bechuanaland (now Botswana) by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Botswana declared on 16 September 1968 that it considers itself bound by the Convention. The date of entry into force is the date of independence of this State.

**Cape Verde Type [A]**

According to Article 12, second paragraph, the accession will have effect only as regards the relations between Cape Verde and those Contracting States which will not have raised an objection to its accession in the six months after receipt of the notification from the depositary. For practical reasons this six months' period will in this case run from 15 June 2009 to 15 December 2009.

**Dominica Type [Su]**

On 24 February 1965, the Convention had been extended to Dominica by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Commonwealth of Dominica declared on 22 October 2002 that it considers itself bound by the Convention. The date of entry into force is the date of independence of this State.

**Dominican Republic Type [A\*\*]**

Some Contracting States raised an objection to the accession of the Dominican Republic before 1 July 2009, namely Austria, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands, whose declarations are given below. Therefore, the Convention will not enter into force between the Dominican Republic and the above-mentioned Contracting States.

**Austria, 24-06-2009**

...with reference to article 12 paragraph 2 of the Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents of 5 October 1961, the Republic of Austria raises an objection to the accession of the Dominican Republic to the said Convention.

**Belgium, 24-06-2009**

*(Translation)*

The Embassy hereby wishes to raise an objection to the accession of the Dominican Republic to the mentioned Convention, in accordance with Article 12.

**Germany, 11-06-2009**

*(Translation)*

The Dominican Republic has declared its accession to the Hague Convention abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents of 5 October 1961.

The Federal Republic of Germany raises an objection to the accession of the Dominican Republic with reference to Article 12, second paragraph, of the Convention.

**Netherlands, 26-06-2009**

*(Translation)*

... the Kingdom of the Netherlands (the Kingdom in Europe) raises an objection to the accession of the Dominican Republic to the Convention abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents.

**Fiji Type [Su]**

On 24 February 1965, the Convention had been extended to Fiji by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Fiji declared on 29 March 1971 that it considers itself bound by the Convention. The date of entry into force is the date of independence of this State.

**Grenada Type [Su]**

On 24 February 1965, the Convention had been extended to Grenada by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Grenada declared on 17 July 2001 that it considers itself bound by the Convention. The date of entry into force is the date of independence of this State.

**Lesotho Type [Su]**

On 24 February 1965, the Convention had been extended to Basutoland (now Lesotho) by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Lesotho declared on 24 April 1972 that it considers itself bound by the Convention. The date of entry into force is the date of independence of this State.

#### **Liberia Type [A\*\*]**

**Belgium, Germany and the United States of America** raised an objection to the accession within the period of six months specified in Article 12, paragraph 2, and expiring on 10 December 1995.

#### **Mauritius Type [Su]**

On 24 February 1965, the Convention had been extended to Mauritius by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Mauritius declared on 20 December 1968 that it considers itself bound by the Convention. The date of entry into force is the date of independence of this State.

#### **Moldova, Republic of Type [A\*\*]**

One Contracting State raised an objection to the accession of Moldova, namely Germany, whose declaration is given below. Therefore, the Convention will not enter into force between Moldova and this Contracting State.

*Declaration Germany (5 January 2007):*

«The Republic of Moldova has declared its accession to the Hague Convention abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents of 5 October 1961. The Federal Republic of Germany raises an objection to the accession of the Republic of Moldova with reference to Article 12, paragraph 2, of the aforementioned Convention.»

#### **Mongolia Type [A]**

According to Article 12, second paragraph, the accession will have effect only as regards the relations between Mongolia and those Contracting States which will not have raised an objection to its accession in the six months after receipt of the notification from the depositary.

For practical reasons this six months' period will in this case run from 1 May 2009 to 1 November 2009.

#### **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Type [Su]**

On 24 February 1965, the Convention had been extended to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines declared on 2 May 2002 that it considers itself bound by the Convention. The date of entry into force is the date of independence of this State.

#### **Swaziland Type [Su]**

On 24 February 1965, the Convention had been extended to Swaziland by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Swaziland declared on 3 July 1978 that it considers itself bound by the Convention. The date of entry into force is the date of independence of this State.

#### **Tonga Type [Su]**

On 24 February 1965, the Convention had been extended to Tonga by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Tonga declared on 28 October 1971 that it considers itself bound by the Convention. The date of entry into force is the date of independence of this State.

#### **Vanuatu Type [Su]**

On 24 February 1965, the Convention had been extended to the New Hebrides (now the Republic of Vanuatu) by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Vanuatu declared on 1 August 2008 that it considers itself bound by the Convention.

None of the other Contracting States have objected to its succession.

The date of entry into force for Vanuatu is the date of its independence (30 July 1980).

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**Res/D/N**

**Colombia: Declarations**

... as of December 15th of 2004, the apostille issued by the Coordination of Legalizations and Apostille of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia will no longer be attached to its respective documents in the form of a sticker, but mechanically with a metallic staple.

As of December 15th of 2004, the apostille format will also include a space at the bottom reserved for identifying the document for which the apostille is issued and for the names and surnames of its holder.

Declaration received on 22 April 2005:

...as of May 1st 2005, the signature which appears on the Colombian Apostille format, will no longer be written in ink, but will be scanned.

Declaration received on 12 October 2007:

As from October 8th, 2007, Colombia has introduced a new Apostille Certificate, which sample is attached hereto. Its basic characteristics are as follows:

- The Apostille is printed in black and white, on normal paper, instead of the security paper used up to now.

- The security features of the current Apostille Certificate have been replaced and reinforced by the use of digital certificates and encrypted signatures, following the recommendations and conclusions of the Third International Forum on Digital Evidence held in Los Angeles (May 29, 2007) at which the e-APP was discussed in detail.

- The authenticity of Apostilles issued by the Government of Colombia may still be verified by using the e-Register, which is accessible on our web site [www.cancilleria.gov.co/apostilla](http://www.cancilleria.gov.co/apostilla). States Parties are highly encouraged to regularly use the E-Register.

- The presentation of the e-Register has been slightly modified: instead of the current view of a summary containing the basic data of the Apostille, users are able to view an exact color image of the Apostille that has been issued.

- The use of a digital certificate will guarantee that the electronic version of the Apostille has not been tampered. Likewise, if the paper Apostille attached to the document somehow differs from the one displayed in the e-Register, it likely means that the paper Apostille has been altered.

- For a transitional period of time, and until the stock of current Apostilles expires, the Government of Colombia will be issuing both models, that are equally valid and authentic.

#### **Kazakhstan: Declarations**

"(...)

Attachment: The Hague Convention dd 05.10.1961 abolishing the legalisation for foreign public documents stipulates the apostille of 9 x 9 cm in size.

It is expedient to have a stamp of the apostille, which size is 13 x 13 cm.

A script of the text can be enlarged for the comfort of its representation and reading. It is not allowed to change (translate) a language document, text and its order of placing on the stamp.

The stamp can be fulfilled in the language of the Republic of Kazakhstan only.»