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**Various Laws on Foreign Notaries
for States in which WFG has direct offices**

**Arizona**

A.R.S. § 41-322

§ 41-322. Authentication of authority of officer for foreign notarizations

A. If a notarial act is performed by any of the persons described in [§ 33-501](https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&pubNum=1000251&cite=AZSTS33-501&originatingDoc=N509123101AD811DD902EA6297A2E49D0&refType=SP&originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&contextData=(sc.Search)#co_pp_2add000034c06), paragraphs 1 through 4, other than a person authorized to perform notarial acts by the laws or regulations of a foreign country, the signature, rank or title and serial number, if any, of the person is sufficient proof of the authority of the person to perform the act. Further proof of the person's authority is not required.

B. If a notarial act is performed by a person authorized by the laws or regulations of a foreign country to perform the act, any of the following is sufficient proof of the authority of the person to perform the act:

1. Certification by a foreign service officer of the United States resident in the country in which the notarial act is performed or a diplomatic or consular officer of the foreign country resident in the United States that a person who holds the office that the person holds is authorized to perform notarial acts.

2. Affixation to the notarized document of the official seal of the person performing the notarial act.

3. The appearance either in a digest of foreign law or in a list that is customarily used as a source of such information of the title and the indication of authority to perform notarial acts of the person.

C. If a notarial act is performed by a person other than a person described in subsections A and B of this section, sufficient proof of the authority of the person to act exists if the secretary of state certifies to the official character of the person and to the person's authority to perform the notarial act.

D. The signature and title of a person performing a notarial act are prima facie evidence that the person is a person with the designated title and that the signature is genuine.

**California**

West's Ann.Cal.Civ.Code § 1183

§ 1183. Officers outside country

The proof or acknowledgment of an instrument may be made without the United States, before any of the following:

(a) A minister, commissioner, or chargè d'affaires of the United States, resident and accredited in the country where the proof or acknowledgment is made.

(b) A consul, vice consul, or consular agent of the United States, resident in the country where the proof or acknowledgment is made.

(c) A judge of a court of record of the country where the proof or acknowledgment is made.

(d) Commissioners appointed by the Governor or Secretary of State for that purpose.

(e) A notary public.

If the proof or acknowledgment is made before a notary public, the signature of the notary public shall be proved or acknowledged (1)before a judge of a court of record of the country where the proof or acknowledgment is made, or (2) by any American diplomatic officer, consul general, consul, vice consul, or consular agent, or (3) by an apostille (certification) affixed to the instrument pursuant to the terms ofThe Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement ofLegalization for Foreign Public Documents.

**Colorado**

[CO Rev Stat § 24-21-514 (2017)](https://law.justia.com/citations.html)

(1) In this section, "foreign state" means a government other than the United States, a state, or a federally recognized Indian tribe.

(2) If a notarial act is performed under authority and in the jurisdiction of a foreign state or constituent unit of the foreign state or is performed under the authority of a multinational or international governmental organization, the act has the same effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state.

(3) If the title of office and indication of authority to perform notarial acts in a foreign state appears in a digest of foreign law or in a list customarily used as a source for that information, the authority of an officer with that title to perform notarial acts is conclusively established.

(4) The signature and official stamp of an individual holding an office described in subsection (3) of this section are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and the individual holds the designated title.

(5) An apostille in the form prescribed by the Hague Convention of October 5, 1961, and issued by a foreign state party to the convention conclusively establishes that the signature of the notarial officer is genuine and that the officer holds the indicated office.

(6) A consular authentication issued by an individual designated by the United States department of state as a notarizing officer for performing notarial acts overseas and attached to the record with respect to which the notarial act is performed conclusively establishes that the signature of the notarial officer is genuine and that the officer holds the indicated office.

**Nevada**

240.165. Foreign notarial acts

1. A notarial act has the same effect under the law of this State as if performed by a notarial officer of this State if performed within the jurisdiction of and under authority of a foreign nation or its constituent units or a multinational or international organization by the following persons:

(a) A notary public;

(b) A judge, clerk or deputy clerk of a court of record;

(c) A person authorized by the law of that jurisdiction to perform notarial acts;

(d) A person authorized by federal law to perform notarial acts; or

(e) A person authorized by the law of a federally recognized Indian tribe or nation to perform notarial acts.

2. A certificate by an officer of the foreign service or consular officer of the United States stationed in the nation under the jurisdiction of which the notarial act was performed, or a certificate by an officer of the foreign service or consular officer of that nation stationed in the United States, conclusively establishes a matter relating to the authenticity or validity of the notarial act set forth in the certificate.

3. An official stamp or seal of the person performing the notarial act is prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the person holds the indicated title.

4. An official stamp or seal of an officer listed in paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 1 is prima facie evidence that a person with the indicated title has authority to perform notarial acts.

5. If the title of office and indication of authority to perform notarial acts appears either in a digest of foreign law or in a list customarily used as a source for that information, the authority of an officer with that title to perform notarial acts is conclusively established.

**Oregon**

2017 ORS 194.275¹

Foreign notarial act

(1)As used in this section, “foreign state” means a government other than the United States, a state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.

(2)If a notarial act is performed under the authority of and in the jurisdiction of a foreign state or a constituent unit of the foreign state or is performed under the authority of a multinational or international governmental organization, the act has the same effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state.

(3)If the title of office and indication of authority to perform notarial acts in a foreign state appears in a digest of foreign law or in a list customarily used as a source for that information, the authority of an officer with that title to perform notarial acts is conclusively established.

(4)The signature and official stamp of an individual holding an office described in subsection (3) of this section are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and the individual holds the designated title.

(5)An apostille in the form prescribed by the Hague Convention of October 5, 1961, and issued by a foreign state party to the convention conclusively establishes that the signature of the notarial officer is genuine and that the officer holds the indicated office.

(6)A consular authentication issued by an individual designated by the United States Department of State as a notarizing officer for performing notarial acts overseas and attached to the record with respect to which the notarial act is performed conclusively establishes that the signature of the notarial officer is genuine and that the officer holds the indicated office. [2013 c.219 §13]

**Texas**

V.T.C.A., Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 121.001

**§ 121.001. Officers Who May Take Acknowledgments or Proofs**

 (a) An acknowledgment or proof of a written instrument may be taken in this state by:

(1) a clerk of a district court;

(2) a judge or clerk of a county court;

(3) a notary public;

(4) a county tax assessor-collector or an employee of the county tax assessor-collector if the instrument is required or authorized to be filed in the office of the county tax assessor-collector; or

(5) an employee of a personal bond office if the acknowledgment or proof of a written instrument is required or authorized by [Article 17.04, Code of Criminal Procedure](https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&pubNum=1000172&cite=TXCMART17.04&originatingDoc=N6F538760BE7011D9BDF79F56AB79CECB&refType=LQ&originationContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&contextData=(sc.Search)).

(b) An acknowledgment or proof of a written instrument may be taken outside this state, but inside the United States or its territories, by:

(1) a clerk of a court of record having a seal;

(2) a commissioner of deeds appointed under the laws of this state; or

(3) a notary public.

(c) An acknowledgment or proof of a written instrument may be taken outside the United States or its territories by:

(1) a minister, commissioner, or charge d'affaires of the United States who is a resident of and is accredited in the country where the acknowledgment or proof is taken;

(2) a consul-general, consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, vice-commercial agent, deputy consul, or consular agent of the United States who is a resident of the country where the acknowledgment or proof is taken; or

(3) a notary public or any other official authorized to administer oaths in the jurisdiction where the acknowledgment or proof is taken.

(d) A commissioned officer of the United States Armed Forces or of a United States Armed Forces Auxiliary may take an acknowledgment or proof of a written instrument of a member of the armed forces, a member of an armed forces auxiliary, or a member's spouse. If an acknowledgment or a proof is taken under this subsection, it is presumed, absent pleading and proof to the contrary, that the commissioned officer who signed was a commissioned officer on the date that the officer signed, and that the acknowledging person was a member of the authorized group of military personnel or spouses. The failure of the commissioned officer to attach an official seal to the certificate of acknowledgment or proof of an instrument does not invalidate the acknowledgment or proof.

**Washington**

### RCW [42.45.120](http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=42.45.120)

Foreign notarial act.

(1) In this section, "foreign state" means a government other than the United States, a state, or a federally recognized Indian tribe.

(2) If a notarial act is performed under the authority and in the jurisdiction of a foreign state or constituent unit of the foreign state or is performed under the authority of a multinational or international governmental organization, the act has the same effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state.

(3) If the title of office and indication of authority to perform notarial acts in a foreign state appears in a digest of foreign law or in a list customarily used as a source for that information, the authority of an officer with that title to perform notarial acts is conclusively established.

(4) The signature and official stamp of an individual holding an office described in subsection (3) of this section are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and the individual holds the designated title.

(5) An apostille in the form prescribed by the Hague Convention of October 5, 1961, and issued by a foreign state party to the Hague Convention conclusively establishes that the signature of the notarial officer is genuine and that the officer holds the indicated office.

(6) A consular authentication issued by an individual designated by the United States department of state as a notarizing officer for performing notarial acts overseas and attached to the record with respect to which the notarial act is performed conclusively establishes that the signature of the notarial officer is genuine and that the officer holds the indicated office.

RULONA 2010

Adopted in Washington, Oregon, Colorado. Variation adopted in Nevada

SECTION 14. FOREIGN NOTARIAL ACT.

(a) In this section, “foreign state” means a government other than the United States, a state, or a federally recognized Indian tribe.

(b) If a notarial act is performed under authority and in the jurisdiction of a foreign state or constituent unit of the foreign state or is performed under the authority of a multinational or international governmental organization, the act has the same effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state.

(c) If the title of office and indication of authority to perform notarial acts in a foreign state appears in a digest of foreign law or in a list customarily used as a source for that information, the authority of an officer with that title to perform notarial acts is conclusively established.

(d) The signature and official stamp of an individual holding an office described in subsection (c) are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and the individual holds the designated title.

(e) An apostille in the form prescribed by the Hague Convention of October 5, 1961, and issued by a foreign state party to the Convention conclusively establishes that the signature of the notarial officer is genuine and that the officer holds the indicated office.

(f) A consular authentication issued by an individual designated by the United States Department of State as a notarizing officer for performing notarial acts overseas and attached to the record with respect to which the notarial act is performed conclusively establishes that the signature of the notarial officer is genuine and that the officer holds the indicated office.

**Commentary**

Comment Subsection (a) clarifies that, for purposes of this section, a “foreign state” means a foreign country and not the United States, a state in the United States federal system, or a federally recognized Indian tribe. Subsection (b) provides for the recognition of notarial acts performed by notarial officers acting under the authority and in the jurisdiction of a foreign state or its constituent units. It also recognizes the notarial acts performed by notarial officers acting under the authority of a multinational or international governmental organization. An example of a multinational or international governmental organization is the United Nations. Subsection (c) states that if the title of a notarial office and the authority of a person in that office to perform notarial acts appear in a digest of foreign laws or in a list customarily used as a source for that information, the authority of a notarial officer holding that office to perform the indicated notarial acts is conclusively established. This is the third step in the proof of the authority of a notarial officer to perform a notarial act as listed in the Comment to Section 10. Subsections (d) states that the signature and official stamp of a notarial officer identified in subsection (c) provides prima facie evidence that (1) the officer’s signature is genuine, and (2) the officer holds an office with the designated title. These are the first two steps in the proof of the authority of a notarial officer to perform a notarial act as listed in the Comment to Section 10.

Being only a prima facie evidence that the notarial officer’s signature is valid and that the officer holds an office with the designated title, those elements may be disproved in a legal proceeding upon adequate proof. If the validity of a foreign notarial officer’s signature or the fact that the officer holds an office with the designated title is challenged, ultimate proof in a judicial proceeding may be expensive and time consuming. Furthermore, the potential of post hoc challenges may be detrimental to the promotion of international commerce.

Therefore, the Act recognizes two means by which the validity of the notarial officer’s signature and the certainty that the individual holds a notarial office with the designated title can be conclusively established: (1) “apostille,” and (2) consular authentication. Subsection (e) recognizes an “apostille” as one means of conclusively establishing those facts. The United States is a party to an international treaty regarding the authentication of notarial acts performed on public documents.

The treaty is known as the Hague Convention (“Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961”). Under this treaty, an “apostille” may be prepared by a competent authority in a foreign state in accordance with the treaty and stamped on or attached to the record. A competent authority is one designated by the foreign state from which the public document emanates. The “apostille” may be in the language of the foreign state in which it is issued, but the words “APOSTILLE (Convention de La Haye, du 5 octobre 1961)” are always in French. The “apostille” should conform as closely as possible to the Model annexed to the Convention.

Subsection (e) carries out the provisions of Hague Convention and gives effect to an “apostille” complying with the treaty. It states that the “apostille” conclusively establishes that: (1) the signature of the notarial officer on the certificate is genuine, and (2) the officer holds an office with the indicated title. When combined with the conclusive presumption established under subsection (c) as to the authority of a notarial officer with a designated title to perform a notarial act, all three steps in the proof of the authority of a notarial officer to perform a notarial act, as listed in the Comment to Section 10, are met. The “apostille” has the following form, which is set forth in the annotation to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 44:

Subsection (f) provides an alternative means by which (1) the fact that the signature of the notarial officer on the certificate is genuine, and (2) the fact that the officer held an office with the designated title may be assured. Under it, an individual designated by the United States Department of State as a notarizing officer for performing notarial acts overseas may provide that assurance by means of a consular authentication. A consular authentication conclusively establishes that (1) the signature of the foreign notarial officer is valid, and (2) the officer holds the indicated office. The consular authentication must be attached to the record with respect to which the notarial act is performed. When combined with the conclusive presumption established under subsection (c) as to the authority of a notarial officer with a designated title to perform a notarial act, all three steps in the proof of the authority of a notarial officer to perform a notarial act, as listed in the Comment to Section 10, are met.

**Summary of Rules on the Hague Convention on International Documents**

The Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, the Apostille Convention, or the Apostille Treaty, is an international treaty drafted by the [Hague Conference on Private International Law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hague_Conference_on_Private_International_Law).

The countries which joined the convention agreed to a simplified process of verification of the validity of documents and removed the prior requirement for a double-certification, by the originating country and then by the receiving country. Since the United States is a party to this treaty, for any country originating documents for use in the U.S. only an “apostille” is required and that supercedes any more onerous state law requirements for validating a document.

As to documents from a non-party country, state law may impose other or more onerous standards.

The apostille itself is a stamp or printed form consisting of 10 numbered standard fields. On the top is the text *APOSTILLE*, under which the text *Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961* (French for “Hague Convention of 5 October 1961“) is placed. This title must be written in French for the Apostille to be valid (article 4 of the Convention). In the numbered fields, the following information is added (may be in official language of the authority which issues it or in a second language):

1. Country … [e.g. Korea, Spain]

This public document

2. has been signed by [e.g. Henry Cho]
3. acting in the capacity of [e.g. Notary Public]
4. bears the seal/stamp of [e.g. High Court of Hong Kong]

Certified

5. at [e.g. Hong Kong]
6. the … [e.g. 16 April 2014]
7. by … [e.g. the Chief Executive of the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong]
8. No … [e.g. 2536218517]
9. Seal/stamp … [of the authority giving the apostille]
10. Signature

The information can be placed on the document itself, on the back of the document, or attached to the document as an [allonge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allonge).

 

A state that has not signed the Convention must specify how foreign legal documents can be certified for its use. Two countries may have a special convention on the recognition of each other's public documents, but in practice this is infrequent. Otherwise, the document must be certified by the foreign ministry of the country in which the document originated, and then by the foreign ministry of the government of the state in which the document will be used; one of the certifications will often be performed at an embassy or consulate. In practice this means the document must be certified twice before it can have legal effect in the receiving country. For example, as Canada is not a signatory, Canadian documents for use abroad must be certified by the Deputy Minister of [Foreign Affairs](http://www.international.gc.ca/department-ministere/authentication-authentification_documents.aspx?lang=eng&view=d) in [Ottawa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottawa) or by a Canadian consular official abroad, and subsequently by the relevant government office or consulate of the receiving state.

**Countries which are Party to the Hague Convention**

| **State** | **Entry into Force** | **Apostille not recognised in** | **Comment** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Albania [Albania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albania) | 9 May 2004 | Belgium (until 2015), Germany, Greece, Italy (until 2011) and Spain (until 2017[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apostille_Convention#cite_note-11)). |  |
| Andorra [Andorra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andorra) | 31 Dec 1996 |  |  |
| Antigua and Barbuda [Antigua and Barbuda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antigua_and_Barbuda) | 1 Nov 1981 |  |  |
| Argentina [Argentina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina) | 18 Feb 1988 | Kosovo |  |
| Armenia [Armenia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenia) | 14 Oct 1994 | Kosovo |  |
| Australia [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia) | 16 Mar 1995 |  |  |
| Austria [Austria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria) | 13 Jan 1968 | Burundi, Dominican Republic, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan |  |
| Azerbaijan [Azerbaijan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azerbaijan) | 2 Mar 2005 | Germany, Hungary (until 2005), Kosovo, Netherlands (until 2010) |  |
| The Bahamas [Bahamas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahamas) | 10 Jul 1973 |  |  |
| Bahrain [Bahrain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahrain) | 31 Dec 2013 |  |  |
| Barbados [Barbados](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barbados) | 30 Nov 1966 |  |  |
| Belarus [Belarus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belarus) | 31 May 1992 | Kosovo |  |
| Belgium [Belgium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgium) | 9 Feb 1973 | Albania (until 2015), Dominican Republic, India (until 2008), Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Ukraine (until 2004), Uzbekistan |  |
| Belize [Belize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belize) | 11 Apr 1993 |  |  |
| Bolivia [Bolivia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolivia) | *7 May 2018* |  |  |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina [Bosnia and Herzegovina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina) | 6 Mar 1992 |  |  |
| Botswana [Botswana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Botswana) | 30 Sep 1966 |  |  |
| Brazil [Brazil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brazil) | 14 Aug 2016 |  |  |
| Brunei [Brunei](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brunei) | 3 Dec 1987 |  |  |
| Bulgaria [Bulgaria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bulgaria) | 29 Apr 2001 |  |  |
| Burundi [Burundi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burundi) | 13 Feb 2015 | Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Poland |  |
| Cape Verde [Cape Verde](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cape_Verde) | 13 Feb 2010 |  |  |
| Chile [Chile](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chile) | 30 Aug 2016 |  |  |
| Colombia [Colombia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colombia) | 30 Jan 2001 |  |  |
| Cook Islands [Cook Islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cook_Islands) | 30 Apr 2005 |  |  |
| Costa Rica [Costa Rica](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Costa_Rica) | 14 Dec 2011 |  |  |
| Croatia [Croatia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia) | 8 Dec 1991 |  |  |
| Cyprus [Cyprus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyprus) | 30 Apr 1973 | Kosovo |  |
| Czech Republic [Czech Republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czech_Republic) | 16 Mar 1999 |  |  |
| Denmark [Kingdom of Denmark](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Denmark) | 26 Dec 2006 |  | Does not apply for [Greenland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenland) and the [Faroe Islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faroe_Islands) |
| Dominica [Dominica](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominica) | 3 Nov 1978 |  |  |
| Dominican Republic [Dominican Republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominican_Republic) | 30 Aug 2009 | Austria, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands |  |
| Ecuador [Ecuador](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecuador) | 2 Apr 2005 |  |  |
| El Salvador [El Salvador](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Salvador) | 31 May 1996 |  |  |
| Estonia [Estonia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estonia) | 30 Sep 2001 |  |  |
| Fiji [Fiji](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiji) | 10 Oct 1970 |  |  |
| Finland [Finland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finland) | 26 Aug 1986 |  |  |
| France [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) | 24 Jan 1965 |  |  |
| Georgia (country) [Georgia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgia_%28country%29) | 14 May 2007 | Germany (until 2010), Kosovo and Greece (until 2015) |  |
| Germany [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany) | 13 Feb 1966 | Albania, Azerbaijan, Burundi, Dominican Republic, Georgia (until 2010), India, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru (until 2014), Tajikistan, Ukraine (until 2010) and Uzbekistan |  |
| Greece [Greece](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greece) | 18 May 1985 | Albania, Georgia (until 2015), Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Peru, Uzbekistan |  |
| Grenada [Grenada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grenada) | 7 Apr 2002 |  |  |
| Guatemala [Guatemala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guatemala) | 18 Sep 2017 |  |  |
| Honduras [Honduras](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honduras) | 30 Dec 2004 |  |  |
| Hong Kong [Hong Kong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hong_Kong) | 25 Apr 1965 |  | The convention is still applicable to Hong Kong despite the [transfer of sovereignty over Hong Kong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transfer_of_sovereignty_over_Hong_Kong) on 1 Jul 1997.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apostille_Convention#cite_note-HongKong&Macau-12) |
| Hungary [Hungary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungary) | 18 Jan 1973 | Azerbaijan (until 2005), |  |
| Iceland [Iceland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iceland) | 27 Nov 2004 |  |  |
| India [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) | 14 Jul 2005 | Belgium (until 2008), Finland (until 2009), Germany,[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apostille_Convention#cite_note-hague_table-13) Netherlands (until 2008) and Spain (until 2008), Kosovo |  |
| Republic of Ireland [Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ireland) | 9 Mar 1999 |  |  |
| Israel [Israel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel) | 14 Aug 1978 | Kosovo |  |
| Italy [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy) | 11 Feb 1978 | Albania (until 2011), |  |
| Japan [Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan) | 27 Jul 1970 |  |  |
| Kazakhstan[Kazakhstan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kazakhstan) | 30 Jan 2001 |  |  |
| Kosovo [Kosovo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kosovo) | 14 Jul 2016 | Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China (for Hong Kong and Macao), Cyprus, Germany, Georgia, Greece, India, Israel, Mauritius, Nicaragua, Mexico, Moldova, Namibia, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Russia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Venezuela |  |
| Kyrgyzstan [Kyrgyzstan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kyrgyzstan) | 31 Jul 2011 | Austria, Belgium, Germany, and Greece |  |
| Latvia [Latvia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latvia) | 30 Jan 1996 |  |  |
| Lesotho [Lesotho](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lesotho) | 4 Dec 1966 |  |  |
| Liberia [Liberia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liberia) | 8 Feb 1996 | Belgium, Germany, and the United States (until 2015) |  |
| Liechtenstein[Liechtenstein](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liechtenstein) | 17 Sep 1972 |  |  |
| Lithuania [Lithuania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lithuania) | 19 Jul 1997 |  |  |
| Luxembourg[Luxembourg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luxembourg) | 3 Jun 1979 |  |  |
| Macau [Macau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macau) | 4 Feb 1969 | Kosovo | The convention is still applicable to Macau despite the [transfer of sovereignty over Macau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transfer_of_sovereignty_over_Macau)on 20 Dec 1999.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apostille_Convention#cite_note-HongKong&Macau-12) |
| Republic of Macedonia [Macedonia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_Macedonia) | 17 Nov 1991 |  |  |
| Malawi [Malawi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malawi) | 2 Dec 1967 |  |  |
| Malta [Malta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malta) | 3 Mar 1968 |  |  |
| Marshall Islands [Marshall Islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marshall_Islands) | 14 Aug 1992 |  |  |
| Mauritius [Mauritius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritius) | 12 Mar 1968 | Kosovo |  |
| Mexico [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico) | 14 Aug 1995 | Kosovo |  |
| Moldova [Moldova](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moldova) | 16 Mar 2007 | Germany and Kosovo |  |
| Monaco [Monaco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monaco) | 31 Dec 2002 |  |  |
| Mongolia [Mongolia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongolia) | 31 Dec 2009 | Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany and Greece |  |
| Montenegro[Montenegro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montenegro) | 3 Jun 2006 |  |  |
| Morocco [Morocco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morocco) | 14 Aug 2016 | Germany |  |
| Namibia [Namibia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namibia) | 30 Jan 2001 | Kosovo |  |
| Kingdom of the Netherlands [Kingdom of the Netherlands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_the_Netherlands) | 8 Oct 1965 | Azerbaijan (until 2010), Dominican Republic, India (until 2008), | [Aruba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aruba), [Curaçao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cura%C3%A7ao), [Netherlands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netherlands), and [Sint Maarten](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sint_Maarten) |
| New Zealand [New Zealand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand) | 22 Nov 2001 |  |  |
| Nicaragua [Nicaragua](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicaragua) | 14 May 2013 | Kosovo |  |
| Niue [Niue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niue) | 2 Mar 1999 |  |  |
| Norway [Norway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norway) | 29 Jul 1983 |  |  |
| Oman [Oman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oman) | 30 Jan 2012 |  |  |
| Panama [Panama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panama) | 4 Aug 1991 |  |  |
| Paraguay [Paraguay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paraguay) | 30 Aug 2014[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apostille_Convention#cite_note-14) | Germany, Kosovo |  |
| Peru [Peru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peru) | 30 Sep 2010 | Germany (until 2014), Greece, Kosovo |  |
| Poland [Poland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poland) | 14 Aug 2005 | Kosovo |  |
| Portugal [Portugal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portugal) | 4 Feb 1969 |  |  |
| Romania [Romania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romania) | 13 Mar 2001 | Kosovo |  |
| Russia [Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) | 31 May 1992 |  |  |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis [Saint Kitts and Nevis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Kitts_and_Nevis) | 14 Dec 1994 |  |  |
| Saint Lucia [Saint Lucia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Lucia) | 31 Jul 2002 |  |  |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines [Saint Vincent and the Grenadines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Vincent_and_the_Grenadines) | 27 Oct 1979 |  |  |
| Samoa [Samoa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samoa) | 13 Sep 1999 |  |  |
| San Marino [San Marino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Marino) | 13 Feb 1995 |  |  |
| São Tomé and Príncipe [São Tomé and Príncipe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%A3o_Tom%C3%A9_and_Pr%C3%ADncipe) | 13 Sep 2008 |  |  |
| Serbia [Serbia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serbia) | 27 Apr 1992 | Kosovo | Ratified as the https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7a/Flag_of_Yugoslavia_%281992%E2%80%932003%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Yugoslavia_%281992%E2%80%932003%29.svg.png [Federal Republic of Yugoslavia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Republic_of_Yugoslavia) |
| Seychelles [Seychelles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seychelles) | 31 Mar 1979 |  |  |
| Slovakia [Slovakia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slovakia) | 18 Feb 2002 | Kosovo |  |
| Slovenia [Slovenia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slovenia) | 25 Jun 1991 |  |  |
| South Africa [South Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Africa) | 30 Apr 1995 |  |  |
| South Korea [South Korea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Korea) | 14 Jul 2007 |  |  |
| Spain [Spain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spain) | 25 Sep 1978 | Albania, India (until 2008) and Kosovo |  |
| Suriname [Suriname](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suriname) | 25 Nov 1975 |  |  |
| Eswatini [Swaziland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swaziland) | 6 Sep 1968 |  |  |
| Sweden [Sweden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden) | 1 May 1999 |  |  |
| Switzerland [Switzerland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland) | 11 Mar 1973 |  |  |
| Tajikistan [Tajikistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tajikistan) | 31 Oct 2015 |  |  |
| Tonga [Tonga](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tonga) | 4 Jun 1970 |  |  |
| Trinidad and Tobago [Trinidad and Tobago](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trinidad_and_Tobago) | 14 Jul 2000 |  |  |
| Tunisia [Tunisia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunisia) | *30 Mar 2018* |  |  |
| Turkey [Turkey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkey) | 29 Sep 1985 |  |  |
| Ukraine [Ukraine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukraine) | 22 Dec 2003 | Belgium (until 2004), Greece (until 2010) and Kosovo |  |
| United Kingdom [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) | 24 Jan 1965 |  | Includes [Crown Dependencies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown_Dependencies) and [British Overseas Territories](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Overseas_Territories) |
| United States [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) | 15 Oct 1981 | Liberia (until 2015) |  |
| Uruguay [Uruguay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uruguay) | 14 Oct 2012 |  |  |
| Uzbekistan [Uzbekistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uzbekistan) | 15 Apr 2012 | Austria, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Kosovo |  |
| Vanuatu [Vanuatu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vanuatu) | 30 Jul 1980 |  |  |
| Venezuela [Venezuela](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venezuela) |  |  |  |

The Hague Convention’s website lists contact information and competent authorities for obtaining an Apostille from any country that has signed the Hague Convention. <https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/authorities1/?cid=41>

The US State Department has a summary of the laws of the various states regarding acceptance of foreign notarizations. <https://fam.state.gov/fam/07fam/07fam0820.html> Because this is only a summary, it is important to drill down to the actual statute or discuss it with your underwriter.