

7 FAM 870

AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

(CT:CON-413; 07-13-2012)

(Office of Origin: CA/OCS/L)

7 FAM 871 INTRODUCTION

(CT:CON-110; 09-13-2005)

- a. An authentication is a certification of the genuineness of the signature and seal or the position of a foreign official who has previously executed, issued, or certified a document so that a document executed or issued in one jurisdiction may be recognized in another jurisdiction. U.S. embassies and consulates maintain exemplars of the seals and signatures of host government officials against which documents presented for authentication can be compared. Originally, these were card files of signatures and seals. Many posts now maintain these exemplars electronically.
- b. Notaries Public in the United States do not perform authentications.
- c. Authentications may be performed by any U.S. consular officer or designated diplomatic officer authorized by the Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS) for Overseas Citizens Services (OCS).
- d. Consular agents, and other notarizing officers who are not consular officers or designated diplomatic officers cannot perform authentication services.
- e. Do Not Perform Routine Consular Authentications for Extradition Matters: Routine consular authentication should not be used in criminal evidence cases or extradition cases. (See 7 FAM 1633 and 7 FAM 900.)
- f. Hague Legalization Convention: Posts in countries party to the Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents (Hague Legalization Convention) should not perform authentication services, except for special Extradition Certification (see 7 FAM 1633) and special authentication certificates for use in criminal matters (see 7 FAM 900). Posts in these countries should not terminate notarial services. (See 7 FAM 876.)
- g. Use of U.S. Documents in Foreign Countries. 7 FAM 878 provides a chart on authentication procedures for U.S. documents to be used in foreign countries.
- h. Consular officers perform authentication services for documents intended for use in the United States, except in countries party to the Hague Legalization Convention as noted above. Consular officers may perform authentication services for documents intended for use in third countries not party to the

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Hague Legalization Convention, but are not required to do so.

7 FAM 872 GENERAL PROCEDURES

(CT:CON-110; 09-13-2005)

- a. All the grounds for refusing notarial services apply to authentications. Consular officers with a disqualifying interest in the transaction with respect to which the authenticated document is going to be used should not provide the service.
- b. Comparison of the Seal on the Document Against Seal and Signature Card/Image on Record at Post: You must compare the foreign official's seal and signature on the document you are asked to authenticate with a specimen of the same official's seal and signature on file in the Foreign Service office. If no specimen is available, you should require that each signature and seal be authenticated by some higher official or officials of the foreign government until a seal and signature appears on the document which you can compare with a specimen available to you. You should use the procedure of having a document authenticated by a series of foreign officials, however, only where unusual circumstances, or the laws or regulations of the foreign country require it.
- c. Verification of the Authority of the Foreign Official: Where the U.S. state or federal law requires the consular officer's certificate of authentication to show that the foreign official is empowered to perform a particular act, such as administering an oath or taking an acknowledgment, you must verify the fact that the foreign official is so empowered. See 7 FAM 875 regarding certification by custodian of the record.
- d. Authentication Certificate: When you have satisfactorily identified the foreign seal and signature (and, where required, have verified the authority of the foreign official to perform a particular act), you may then execute a certificate of authentication, either placing this certificate on the document itself if space is available, or appending it to the document on a separate sheet. In the absence of a specific authentication certificate provided by the person requesting the service, you should use the general authentication certificate. General consular authentication certificates must not be used in extradition matters. A specific certification executed by the senior diplomatic or consular officer at post is required. (See 7 FAM 933, 7 FAM 934 and 7 FAM 1622.4.)
- e. Fastening Pages: When the instrument or document to which an authentication relates consists of more than one sheet, or when the authentication certificate will be attached and not written on the document itself, you should bring all the sheets comprising the document together under your official seal, using grommets.

7 FAM 873 LIMITATIONS

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(CT:CON-407; 06-29-2012)

- a. Unknown Seals and Signatures: You should not authenticate a seal or signature that is not known to you and that you cannot verify (22 CFR 92.41).
- b. Refusal of Responsibility for Content: Authentication conveys no judgment on the part of the authenticating officer of the validity or truth of the content of an authenticated document, but if circumstances warrant, you may include in the body of the certification a statement to the effect that "For the content of the foregoing (or, annexed document) I assume no responsibility."
- c. Inimical to the Best Interests of the United States: You may refuse to authenticate a document if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the document will be used for a purpose patently unlawful, improper, or inimical to the best interests of the United States. (See 7 FAM 830.)
- d. Foreign Officials Outside Consular District: You may not authenticate seals and signatures of foreign officials outside your assigned consular district.
- e. U.S. Officials: Consular officers are not permitted to authenticate seals and signatures of notaries public or other officials in the United States. However, diplomatic and consular officers at a U.S. diplomatic mission may certify the seal of the Department of State (but not the signature of the Secretary of State) if this is requested or required in particular cases by the national authorities of a foreign country.
- f. Photostatic Copies: Consular officers should not authenticate facsimiles of signatures and seals or photographic reproductions of documents. You may, however, authenticate original signatures and seals that appear on photographic copies.
- g. Matters Outside the Consular Officer's Knowledge: In a certificate of authentication, a consular officer should not make statements that are not within the officer's power or knowledge. For example, you are not expected to be familiar with the provisions of foreign law, except in a general sense, and are cautioned not to certify that a document has been executed or certified in accordance with foreign law or to certify that a document is valid in a foreign country.
- h. U.S. Officials in Foreign Countries: The primary purpose of an authentication by a U.S. consular officer is to certify the official seal, signature and/or authority of a foreign officials who perform an official act with regard to a document that is to be used in the United States. You should not, therefore, authenticate the seals and signatures of U.S. officials who may be residing in your consular districts. You officers may take specific acknowledgments from such U.S. officials, similar to the corporate acknowledgment. (See 7 FAM 840.)
- i. U.S. Consular Officers in Other Countries: A consular officer stationed in one country must not authenticate the signature or seal of an officer stationed in another country. When it is necessary to authenticate the seal and signature of a consular officer, the Authentications Office of the Department of State does

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the authentication. An official of a foreign government who requests the authentication of the seal and signature of a consular officer stationed in another country should be informed that the document will have to be sent to the Department of State for this purpose.

- j. Nonrecognition of Host Country: If requested to authenticate documents when an interruption of diplomatic relations with the host country has occurred, contact CA/OCS/L (Ask-OCS-L-Dom-Post@state.gov) which will coordinate with the Office of the Legal Adviser in formulating a response.

7 FAM 874 ACADEMIC CREDENTIALS

(CT:CON-110; 09-13-2005)

- a. Foreign Academic Credentials for Use in the United States:
 - (1) U.S. consular officers generally should not authenticate or provide certified true copies of foreign academic credentials, transcripts, or degrees for use in the United States.
 - (2) The U.S. Departments of State and Education determined in 1983 that there is no statutory requirement for U.S. consuls to authenticate translations of foreign academic credentials. The U.S. Department of Education and the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers agree that authentication in no way alleviates the problem of fraud as the information contained in the document is not confirmed, only the seal and signature are authenticated.
- b. U.S. Credentials for Use Abroad: Some foreign countries continue to require authentication of academic credentials. See Authentication of American Academic Credentials for Use Abroad on the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs Internet page for guidance about how to obtain such records.
- c. U.S. Military Schools: Copies of school records can be obtained from the National Military Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri.

7 FAM 875 FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT AGENCY REQUESTS

7 FAM 875.1 General

(CT:CON-110; 09-13-2005)

- a. You may receive requests to authenticate copies of documents for a federal, state, District of Columbia or territorial agency, other than the Department of State. No fee is charged for such services unless significant costs are incurred.

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See the Schedule of Fees for Consular Services in 22 CFR 22.1.

- b. Certificates: You should ask the agency to provide language to be used in the authentication certificate. If the document is a foreign record, the requesting U.S. government agency should also provide the text of the authentication certificate to be used by the foreign custodian of records.
- c. Criminal Matters: The general consular authentication certificate and Hague Legalization Convention apostille are not acceptable for authentication of documents in criminal matters. (See 7 FAM 1633; and 7 FAM 1622.4.)

7 FAM 875.2 Foreign Custodian of Record's Certificates

(CT:CON-110; 09-13-2005)

- a. The Federal Rules of Evidence and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure require that certificates executed by a foreign custodian of records contain the following elements:
 - (1) The custodian's full name and title;
 - (2) A statement that the laws of (name of country) empower the custodian to execute such a certificate;
 - (3) The authority that empowers the custodian; and
 - (4) A statement that the custodian issued the certificate in his official capacity.
- b. You should request the foreign custodian of the records to prepare a certificate containing those elements using language along the lines provided in 7 FAM 900.
- c. You should explain to the custodian that the U.S. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Federal Rules of Evidence or Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, require this certificate.

7 FAM 875.3 Absence of Records

(CT:CON-110; 09-13-2005)

- a. If no official record(s) can be found, you should request that the foreign custodian prepare a certificate that states the foreign custodian conducted a diligent search, but found no official records.
- b. You should explain to the foreign custodian that Rule 803(10) of the Federal Rules of Evidence, 28 U.S.C., and Rule 44(b), Federal Rules of Civil Procedures, 28 U.S.C. require this certificate.
- c. The certificate should contain the language in 7 FAM 900.

7 FAM 876 HAGUE LEGALIZATION CONVENTION

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(CT:CON-413; 07-13-2012)

- a. The United States of America and more than 80 other countries are parties to the Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents (Hague Legalization Convention). This treaty eliminated the requirement of most diplomatic and consular legalization for public documents originating in one country that a requester intends to use in another. The treaty does not eliminate or replace the consular notarial function. It does provide an alternative in which persons may execute a notarial instrument before a local notary in the host country and then have the document *apostillized* by a host country official designated to issue apostilles under the Hague Legalization Convention.
- b. **Objection to the Accession or Ratification of a Country to the Convention:** When a country becomes a party to the Hague Legalization Convention, other States where the Convention is in force have the right to object. This means that the Hague Legalization Convention may not be in force between all countries party to it. You must check two places to determine whether the Hague Legalization Convention should be used for documents prepared in one country for use in another country. See the Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOFIL) Apostille Convention Internet page. There you will have to check the two parts of the Status Table, for both States that are members of the HCOFIL and non-member States, and search under the specific country, including reservation and declarations. Copies of circular diplomatic notes to the Chiefs of Mission in Washington, DC, concerning the Hague Legalization Convention are available on the CA/OCS Intranet page.
- c. **Post Responsibilities:** If the host country is a party to the Hague Legalization Convention, you should ascertain the name, address, telephone number, fax number, email address, web page and language capabilities of the host country authorities designated to affix apostilles. Information available from the Hague Conference web page is usually limited to the name of the Ministry. See HCOFIL Internet page Authorities Competent to Issue Apostille Certificates. Report this information to CA/OCS/L at Ask-OCS-L-Dom-Post@state.gov. See the Secretary's circular diplomatic note to the Chiefs of Mission in Washington, DC, regarding the Convention available on the CA/OCS Intranet page for language used to convey mutual interest in the operation of the Convention. Do not place a consular authentication certificate over a Hague Apostille.
- d. **Declarations Limiting Use and Applicability of the Hague Legalization Convention:** When a country becomes a party to the Hague Legalization Convention, it can make a declaration limiting the applicability of the Convention. Countries may also make declarations clarifying whether the Convention shall apply for all territories, possessions or political subdivisions of that State.
- e. **Practical Operation of the Hague Legalization Convention:** From time to time, authorities in a country party to the Convention may question a practice in

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another country regarding how apostilles are affixed to documents and other technical issues. See Conclusions and Recommendations of the 2003 Special Commission. The Special Commission concluded that countries should not reject an apostille for these variations, and that questions concerning the validity of an apostille should be resolved by direct communication between the authority receiving it and the issuing authority.

See ...

Apostille Status Table

Consular Affairs Notarial and Authentication Internet Page

What is an Apostille CA Internet Page

Hague Conference Apostille Page

Hague Conference Hague Legalization Convention Page

Conclusions and Recommendations of the 2003 Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the Convention (for translations, Ask-OCS-L-Dom-Post@state.gov)

7 FAM 877 FOREIGN EXTRADITION PAPERS

(CT:CON-110; 09-13-2005)

18 U.S.C. 3190 requires certification by the principal diplomatic or consular officer of the United States resident in the foreign country. For procedures, (see 7 FAM 1633 Certification of Foreign Extradition Documents). Do not use routine consular authentication procedures or the Hague Legalization Convention in extradition cases. See the U.S. Declaration About Extradition and Apostille Convention.

7 FAM 878 CHART AUTHENTICATION OF U.S. DOCUMENTS FOR USE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(CT:CON-110; 09-13-2005)

Document to be Authenticated	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
Documents Executed Before Notary Public in the United States	State Notary Public Administrator Web Pages * Hague	U.S. Department of State Authentications Office (A/OPR/GSM/AUTH)	Foreign Embassies in the United States	Foreign Consulates in the United States

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	Legalization Convention Countries Stop Here			
U.S. State Vital Records (Birth, Death, Marriage, Divorce)	CDC, NCHS Where To Write for Birth, Death, Marriage and Divorce Records	State Notary Public Administrator Web Pages ** Can only Authenticate Vital Records Issued by State Custodian of Records; Not County Documents. * Hague Legalization Convention Countries Stop Here.	U.S. Department of State Authentications Office (A/OPR/GSM/AUTH)	Foreign Embassies in the United States Foreign Consulates in the United States
State Court Documents	Clerk of State Court	State Notary Public Administrator Web Pages * Hague Legalization Convention Countries Stop Here	U.S. Department of State Authentications Office (A/OPR/GSM/AUTH)	Foreign Embassies in the United States
U.S. Academic Records See Academic Credentials Flyer	School, College or University, etc. ... Notarization by school official custodian of records	State Notary Public Administrator Web Pages * Hague Legalization Convention Countries Stop Here	U.S. Department of State Authentications Office (A/OPR/GSM/AUTH)	Foreign Embassies in the United States
U.S. Department of State Report of Birth or Death	U.S. Department of State (CA/PPT	Foreign Embassies in the		

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of U.S. Citizen Abroad	Birth, Death) * Hague Legalization Convention Countries Stop Here	United States		
Copies of U.S. Passport Records	U.S. Department of State (CA/PPT Vital Records Section) * Hague Legalization Convention Countries Stop Here	Foreign Embassies in the United States		
Federal Agency Documents	Federal Agency Custodian of Records See First Gov	U.S. Department of State Authentications Office (A/OPR/GSM/AU TH) * Hague Legalization Convention Country Stop Here	Foreign Embassies in the United States	
U.S. Federal Court Documents	Clerk of U.S. Federal Court * Hague Legalization Convention Countries Stop Here	U.S. Department of State Authentications Office (A/OPR/GSM/AU TH)	Foreign Embassies in the United States	

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**7 FAM Exhibit 876(A)
United States, State, and Territorial
Authentication Offices Links**

(CT:CON-118; 10-26-2005)

U.S. Department of State Authentications Office	A/OPR/GSM/AUTH
State Secretary of State Contact Information	National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS) Secretary of State Roster
State Notary Public Administrator Contact Information	National Association of Secretaries of State, Notary Public Section, State Notary Contacts List
State and Territorial Apostille and Authentication Web Pages	
Alabama	Alabama Apostille, Secretary of State Authentication
Alaska	Alaska Apostille, Lieutenant Governor Authentications
American Samoa	TBD
Arizona	Arizona Apostille Arizona Secretary of State Authentication
Arkansas	Arkansas Apostille, Secretary of State Authentication of Documents
California	California Apostille California Secretary of State Authentication Information Apostille or Certification
Colorado	Colorado Apostille Colorado Secretary of State Authentications
Connecticut	Connecticut Apostille Connecticut Secretary of State Authentication of Documents and Apostilles
Delaware	Delaware Apostille Delaware Secretary of State, Expedited Service
District of Columbia	District of Columbia Apostille, District of Columbia Office of the Secretary, Authentications
Florida	Florida Apostille, Secretary of State Authentication
Georgia	Georgia Apostille Georgia Superior Court Clerk's Cooperative Authority Apostilles and Certification of Documents
Guam	TBD
Hawaii	Hawaii Apostille, Office of the Lieutenant Governor, Apostilles and Certifications
Idaho	Idaho Apostille, Secretary of State Notaries and Apostilles
Illinois	Illinois Apostille, Secretary of State, Notary Public Division, Apostilles and Authentications

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Indiana	Indiana Apostille Indiana Secretary of State Apostilles and Authentications
Iowa	Requests for Apostilles should be addressed to Secretary of State, 1st Floor Lucas Building, 321 E. 12th St., Des Moines, IA 50319
Kansas	Kansas Apostille, Department of Health and Environment, Apostilles and Authentications
Kentucky	Kentucky Apostille Secretary of State Apostilles and Authentication
Louisiana	Louisiana Apostille Louisiana Secretary of State Apostilles and Authentication Certificates
Maine	Maine Apostille Maine Secretary of State Authentications and Apostilles
Maryland	Maryland Apostille Maryland Secretary of State Certification of Documents
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Apostille, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Public Records Division, Certifications and Apostilles
Michigan	Michigan Apostille, Secretary of State Document Certification
Minnesota	Minnesota Apostille, Secretary of State Authentications
Mississippi	TBD
Missouri	Missouri Apostille, Secretary of State Document Certification
Montana	Montana Apostille, Secretary of State, Certifications, Authentications and Apostilles
Nebraska	Nebraska Apostille, Secretary of State Authentication and Apostille Information
Nevada	Nevada Apostille, Secretary of State Authentication of Signature
New Hampshire	New Hampshire Apostille, Secretary of State Apostilles and Certifications
New Jersey	New Jersey Apostille, Division of Revenue Apostilles
New Mexico	New Mexico Secretary of State Authentications (TBD)
New York	New York Apostille, Secretary of State What is an Apostille or Authentication
North Carolina	North Carolina Apostille, Secretary of State Authentications
North Dakota	North Dakota Apostille, Secretary of State Certifications
Northern Mariana Islands	TBD
Ohio	Ohio Apostille, Secretary of State Authentication

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Oklahoma	TBD
Oregon	Oregon Apostille, Secretary of State Authentication of Notarizations
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Apostille, Department of State Certifications and Apostilles
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico Department of State Certifications (In Spanish) (TBD)
Rhode Island	Rhode Island Apostille, Secretary of State, Apostilles and Authentications
South Carolina	South Carolina Apostille, Secretary of State Authentication of Documents
South Dakota	South Dakota Apostille, Secretary of State Apostilles and Authentications
Tennessee	Tennessee Apostille, Department of State Apostille and Authentication Services
Texas	Texas Apostille, Secretary of State Apostilles and Authentication
Utah	Utah Apostille, Lieutenant Governor's Authentications Office
Vermont	Vermont Apostille Vermont Secretary of State Apostilles and Authentications
Virgin Islands, U.S.	TBD
Virginia	Virginia Apostille, Secretary of State Authentications
Washington	Washington Apostille, Secretary of State Apostilles, Authentications Certifications
West Virginia	West Virginia Apostille, Secretary of State Authentication of Documents for International Use
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Apostille, Secretary of State Authentications and Apostilles
Wyoming	Wyoming Apostille, Secretary of State Authentication Services

7 FAM Exhibit 876(B) Hague Apostille Convention Country Authority Links

(CT:CON-407; 06-29-2012)

Hague Apostille Country - Apostille Competent Authority Web Pages
Australia Apostille
Austria Apostille
Belgium Apostille
Denmark Apostille
France Apostille
Hong Kong SAR Apostille
Latvia Apostille
Malta Apostille
Mauritius Apostille
Netherlands Apostille
New Zealand Apostille
Slovak Republic Apostille
South Africa Apostille
Sweden Apostille
United Kingdom Apostille

NOTE: If you learn that the designated competent authority in the host country has a web page concerning the operation of the treaty, please alert us at Ask-OCS-L-Dom-Post@state.gov.

7 FAM Exhibit 876(C) **Countries Party to the Hague Legalization Convention**

(CT:CON-354; 02-18-2011)

The best source of information about which countries are parties to the Hague Legalization is the Hague Conference on Private International Law's Apostille Status Table. The chart below summarizes this information.

Country Count	Country/Dependency	Date Treaty Entered Into Force (EIF)	Notes
1	Albania	May 9, 2004	
2	Andorra	December 31, 1996	
3	Antigua and Barbuda	November 1, 1981	
4	Argentina	February 18, 1988	Argentina declared that it does not recognize the extension of the Convention to the Falkland Islands by the United Kingdom of August 27, 1987.
5	Armenia	August 14, 1994	
6	Aruba	April 30, 1967	Extension by the Netherlands March 1, 1967
7	Australia	March 16, 1995	
8	Austria	January 13,	

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		1968	
9	Azerbaijan	March 2, 2005	Not in force for The Netherlands, Germany and Hungary which objected to the accession by Azerbaijan.
10	Bahamas	July 10, 1973	
11	Barbados	November 30, 1966	
12	Belarus	May 31, 1992	
13	Belgium	February 9, 1976	
14	Belize	April 11, 1993	
15	Bosnia and Herzegovina	January 24, 1965	
16	Botswana	September 30, 1966	
17	Brunei	December 3, 1987	
18	Bulgaria	April 29, 2001	
19	China, Hong Kong SAR	April 25, 1965	China declared Convention continued to apply for Hong Kong when was restored to China July 1, 1997. The United Kingdom extended its accession to the

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			Convention to Hong Kong in 1965.
20	China, Macao SAR	February 4, 1969	China declared Convention continued to apply for Macao when was restored to China December 20, 1999. Portugal extended its accession to the Convention to Macao in 1969.
21	Colombia	January 30, 2001	
22	Cook Islands	April 30, 2005	
23	Croatia	January 24, 1965	
24	Czech Republic	March 16, 1999	
25	Denmark	December 29, 2006	The Convention as yet does not apply for Greenland and the Faro Islands
26	Dominica	November 3, 1978	
27	Dominican Republic	August 30, 2009	
28	Ecuador	April 2, 2005	
29	El Salvador	May 31, 1996	

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30	Estonia	September 30, 2001	
31	Fiji	October 10, 1970	
32	Finland	August 26, 1985	
33	France	January 24, 1965	Extended to French Overseas Departments; See Note re Vanuatu, the former Anglo- French Condominium of New Hebrides.
34	Georgia	May 14, 2007	Two Contracting States raised an objection to the accession of Georgia, namely Germany and Greece. Therefore, the Convention will not enter into force between Georgia and these two States.
35	Germany	February 13, 1966	
36	Greece	May 18, 1985	
37	Grenada	February 7, 1974	
38	Guyana	Unclear. No declaration by Guyana to the Netherlands , the treaty depository,	Extension by the UK February 24, 1965 to former British territory of British Guyana.

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		regarding continued application after independence.	Entered into force April 25, 1965. British Guyana became Republic of Guyana May 26, 1966.
39	Honduras	July 14, 2005	
40	Hungary	January 18, 1973	
41	Iceland	November 27, 2004	
42	India	July 14, 2005	Not in force for Belgium, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain which objected to the accession by India.
43	Ireland	March 9, 1999	
44	Israel	August 14, 1978	
45	Italy	February 11, 1978	
46	Japan	July 27, 1970	
47	Kazakhstan	January 30, 2001	
48	Kiribati	Unclear. No declaration by Kiribati to the Netherlands, the treaty	Extension by the UK February 24, 1965 to former British territory of Gilbert

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		depository, regarding continued application after independen ce.	Islands. Entered into force April 25, 1965. Gilbert Islands became Kiribati July 12, 1979.
49	Korea, Republic of	July 14, 2007	
50	Kyrgyzstan	July 31, 2011	
51	Latvia	January 30, 1996	
52	Lesotho	October 4, 1966	
53	Liberia	October 4, 1966	Not in force for Belgium, Germany and the United States of America which objected to the accession by Liberia.
54	Liechtenstein	September 17, 1972	
55	Lithuania	July 19, 1997	
56	Luxembourg	June 3, 1979	
57	Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	January 24, 1965	
58	Malawi	December 2, 1967	
59	Malta	March 3, 1968	
60	Marshall Islands	August 14, 1992	

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61	Mauritius	March 12, 1968	
62	Mexico	July 14, 1995	
63	Moldova	March 16, 2007	
64	Monaco	December 31, 2002	
65	Mongolia	December 31, 2009	
66	Montenegro	June 3, 2006	
67	Namibia	January 30, 2001	
68	Netherlands	October 8, 1965	Extended to Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles
69	Netherlands Antilles	April 30, 1967	Extension by the Netherlands March 1, 1967
70	New Zealand	November 22, 2001	
71	Niue	March 2, 1999	
72	Norway	July 29, 1983	
73	Panama	August 4, 1991	
74	Poland	August 14, 2005	
75	Portugal	February 4, 1969	
76	Romania	March 16, 2001	
77	Russian Federation	May 31, 1992	
78	Saints Kitts and Nevis	December 14, 1994	

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79	Saint Lucia	July 31, 2002	
80	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	October 27, 1979	
81	Samoa	September 13, 1999	
82	San Marino	February 13, 1995	
83	Sao Tome and Principe	September 13, 2008	
84	Serbia and Montenegro	January 24, 1965	
85	Seychelles	March 31, 1979	
86	Slovak Republic	January 24, 1965	
87	Slovenia	February 18, 2002	
88	Solomon Islands	Unclear. No declaration by Solomon Islands to the Netherlands , the treaty depositary, regarding continued application after independence.	Extension by the UK February 24, 1965 to former British territory of British Solomon Islands Protectorate. Entered into force April 25, 1965. British Solomon Islands Protectorate became the Solomon Islands July 7, 1978.
89	South Africa	January 24,	

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		1965	
90	Spain	September 25, 1978	Spain declared it does not recognize the extension of the Convention to Gibraltar by the United Kingdom.
91	Suriname	November 25, 1975	
92	Swaziland	March 31, 1979	
93	Sweden	May 1, 1999	
94	Switzerland	March 11, 1973	
95	Tonga	June 4, 1970	
96	Trinidad and Tobago	July 14, 2000	
97	Turkey	September 29, 1985	
98	Tuvalu	Unclear. No declaration by Tuvalu to the Netherlands, the treaty depositary, regarding continued application after independence.	Extension by the UK February 24, 1965 to former British territory of Ellice Islands. Entered into force April 25, 1965. Ellice Islands became Tuvalu October 1, 1978.
99	Ukraine	December 22, 2003	Not in force for Germany which objected to the

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			accession by the Ukraine. Belgium initially objected to the accession but withdrew its objection. The convention entered into force between Belgium and the Ukraine July 5, 2004.
100	United Kingdom	January 24, 1965	The United Kingdom extended its accession to the following territories in 1965: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Montserrat, Saint Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands and the U.K. Virgin Islands
101	United States of America	October 15, 1981	

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102	Vanuatu	Unclear. No declaration by Vanuatu to the Netherlands , the treaty depositary, regarding continued application after independence.	Extension by the UK and France February 24, 1965 to former Anglo-French Condominium of New Hebrides. Entered into force April 25, 1965.
103	Venezuela	March 16, 1999	
104	Zimbabwe	Unclear. No declaration by Zimbabwe to the Netherlands , the treaty depositary, regarding continued application after independence.	Extension by the UK February 24, 1965 to former British territory of Southern Rhodesia. Entered into force April 25, 1965. Southern Rhodesia became the Republic of Zimbabwe April 18, 1980.