

Countries and Territories that are Party to the Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization

Footnotes mentioning objections to accession indicate US objections only. Objections raised by other countries are not included unless the US has also raised an objection.

May 2023

Albania	Denmark
Andorra	Djibouti, Republic of (a former French territory) ¹
Anguilla (British territory)	Dominica ²
Antigua and Barbuda ²	Dominican Republic
Argentina	Ecuador
Armenia	El Salvador
Aruba (Netherlands territory)	Estonia
Australia	Falkland Islands (British territory)
Austria	Fiji ²
Azerbaijan	Finland
Bahama Islands ²	France
Bahrain	French Guiana (French department)
Barbados ²	French Polynesia (French collectivity)
Belarus	Georgia
Belgium	Germany
Belize	Gibraltar (British territory)
Bermuda (British territory)	Gilbert Islands and Ellice Islands (see Kiribati and Tuvalu) ¹
Bolivia	Greece
Bonaire (Netherlands Antilles territory)	Grenada ²
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guadeloupe (French department)
Botswana, Republic of (fka Bechuanaland Protectorate) ²	Guatemala
Brazil	Guernsey, Bailiwick of (British territory)
British Antarctic Territory (British territory)	Guyana
Brunei Darussalam	Honduras
Bulgaria	Hong Kong ³
Burundi	Hungary
Caicos Islands (see Turks and Caicos Islands)	Iceland
Canada (<i>effective January 11, 2024</i>)	India
Cape Verde	Indonesia
Cayman Islands (British territory)	Ireland
Chile	Isle of Man (British territory)
China, Peoples Republic of (<i>effective November 07, 2023</i>)	Israel
Colombia	Italy
Cook Islands	Jamaica
Costa Rica	Japan
Croatia	Jersey (British territory)
Curacao (Netherlands Antilles territory)	Kazakhstan
Cyprus	Kiribati (fka Gilbert Islands) ¹
Czech Republic	Korea, Republic of (South)
	Kosovo

Kyrgyzstan (Kyrgyz Republic)
Latvia
Lesotho (fka Basutoland)²
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macau³
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of
Malawi
Malta
Marshall Islands
Martinique (French department)
Mauritius²
Mayotte (French department)
Mexico
Moldova
Monaco
Mongolia
Montenegro (one of the successor states to Yugoslavia)²
Montserrat (British territory)
Morocco
Namibia
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles (Netherlands territory)
New Caledonia (French territory)
New Zealand
Niue
Nicaragua
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Palau
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Reunion (French department)
Romania
Russian Federation
Saba (Netherlands Antilles territory)
St. Eustatius (Netherlands Antilles territory)
St. Helena (British territory)
St. Kitts and Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Martin (French collectivity)
St. Martin (Netherlands Antilles territory)
St. Pierre and Miquelon (French collectivity)
St. Vincent and the Grenadines²
Samoa
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia (one of the successor states to Yugoslavia)²
Seychelles
Singapore
Slovak Republic (Slovakia)
Slovenia
Solomon Islands (fka British Solomon Islands, former British territory)¹
South Africa
South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (British territory)
Spain
Suriname
Swaziland, Kingdom of²
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
Tonga²
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turks and Caicos Islands (British territory)
Tuvalu (fka Ellice Islands)¹
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu (fka New Hebrides, a former British territory)²
Venezuela
Virgin Islands (British territory)
Wallis and Futuna Islands (French territory)

Footnotes:

¹ Since receiving or declaring independence, this party has not made any declaration regarding continuation in force of the Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents. Though many Competent Authorities view these, and the states below, as parties to the Convention, in the absence of any formal declaration, one should consult the appropriate consular office in question or the US Department of State prior to reliance on an Apostille. Though some Competent Authorities may prepare Apostilles, the US Department of State currently does not issue Apostilles for: Angola, Comoros Islands, Guyana, Kosovo, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.

² This country achieved independence and declared that it considers itself bound by the Convention or acceded to the Convention.

³ This Convention applies to the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macau only, as a result of extensions made by the UK and Portugal, respectively. Upon the restoration of Hong Kong and Macau, China declared that the Convention will continue to apply for Hong Kong and Macau.

⁴ The US does not recognize the claims of other nations in Antarctica. It is doubtful that an Apostille can be obtained in the US for use in the British Antarctic Territory.

⁵ Documents originating from US territories (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) destined for other countries do require an Apostille, as is true for Hague party countries preparing documents destined for use in US territories. However, documents prepared in the US for use in US territories, and vice-versa, may simply require notarization or certification.



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Please note: The information provided in this memo is correct and complete to the best of our knowledge but is subject to change and cannot be relied upon as legal advice.