

**PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
 (HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION)
 Apostille Questionnaire 2021**

The responses are reflected as provided by Contracting Parties subject to minor typographical corrections.

Joining the Apostille Convention	
1. Did you join the Convention after 2010?	[b] No.
2. Are foreign public documents exempted from legalisation by virtue of your internal law, practice, or any bilateral / multilateral agreements (excluding the Apostille Convention)?	[c] No.
Competent Authorities	
3. How many Competent Authorities have you designated under the Apostille Convention? <i>If unknown, please specify the reason for this and provide an approximate number.</i>	4
4. Do your diplomatic missions abroad play a role in the Apostille issuance process?	[d] No.
Substantive Scope	
5. Is the concept of 'public document' defined in your internal law?	[b] No.
6. Have you experienced any difficulties in characterising a 'public document' for the purposes of the Apostille Convention?	[b] No.
7. Has the exclusion of 'documents executed by diplomatic or consular agents' (Art. 1(3)(a)) from the scope of the Apostille Convention given rise to any difficulties?	[c] No.
8. Do you think this Art. 1(3)(a) exclusion is justified in the context of the modern operation of the Convention?	
9. Has the exclusion of 'administrative documents dealing directly with commercial or customs operations' (Art. 1(3)(b)) from the scope of the Apostille Convention given rise to any difficulties?	[c] No.
10. Do you think this Art. 1(3)(b) exclusion is justified in the context of the modern operation of the Convention?	

11. Do you issue (outgoing) or accept (incoming) Apostilles for any of the following categories of document?		Issue	Accept
	Certificates of origin		
	Export licences		
	Import licences		
	Health and safety certificates issued by the relevant government authorities or agencies	X	
	Certificates of products registration		
	Certificates of conformity		
	End user certificates (i.e. documents certifying that the buyer is the end user of acquired goods)		
	Commercial invoices		
Apostille Process			
Certification of Public Documents			
12. Do any of your public documents require some other intermediate certification before the issuance of an Apostille?	[b] No, an intermediate certification is not required for any public document; Apostilles are issued directly upon the public document.		
Requesting an Apostille (Outgoing)			
13. How can an Apostille be requested?	[a] In person.		X
	[b] By post.		X
	[c] By email.		
	[d] Through a website.		
	[e] Other.		
14. When issuing an Apostille, do you enquire about the State of destination?	[d] No.		
15. How long does it take for an Apostille to be issued?	In-person request (paper Apostille)	Other requests (from the time of receipt) (paper Apostille)	e-Apostille requests
	Within five working days	Within five working days	
16. Does your Competent Authority impose a fee for issuing an Apostille?	[a] Yes, a single price for all Apostilles. HK\$125		
Issuing an Apostille (Outgoing)			
17. How is the origin of a public document verified for the purpose of issuing an Apostille (i.e. verification of the authenticity of the signature, the capacity of the signer, and the identity of the seal / stamp (Art. 5(2))?	[a] Single Competent Authority. [ii] An electronic database of sample signatures / seals / stamps.		
18. How does a Competent Authority address situations where it is unable to verify the origin of the public document?	[b] The Competent Authority will contact the issuing authority to confirm authenticity but will not issue the Apostille until the new signature, stamp or seal is added to the database.		

19.	In what language(s) are the 10 standard items of your Apostilles available?	[b] In two languages. <i>English and Traditional Chinese</i>	
20.	In what language(s) are the blank fields of your Apostilles filled in?	[b] In two languages. <i>English and Traditional Chinese</i>	
21.	How are the blank fields of your Apostilles filled in?	[c] Other. <i>Seal</i>	
Apostille Registers			
22.	How is your Apostille register, required by Article 7, maintained?	[a] Single Competent Authority. [i] Electronic form, publicly accessible online (e-Register).	
23.	What particulars are contained in your Apostille register?	[a] Number and date of the Apostille (<i>required</i>).	X
		[b] Name and capacity of the person signing the document and / or the name of authority whose seal or stamp is affixed (<i>required</i>).	X
		[c] Name and / or type of underlying document.	
		[d] Description of the contents of underlying document.	
		[e] Name of the applicant.	
		[f] State of destination.	
		[g] Copy of the Apostille.	
		[h] Copy of the underlying document.	
		[i] Other.	
24.	Is there a limit to how long records can be retained on the Apostille register?	[d] No.	
25.	If your register is <i>not</i> publicly accessible, how frequently do your Competent Authorities receive requests to verify an Apostille they have issued in the register?	[g] Not applicable, register is publicly accessible.	

Technology & the e-APP																																																	
26. Under your internal law, do you recognise electronic/digital signatures as functionally equivalent to handwritten signatures (i.e. can a public document be signed electronically)?	<p>[a] Yes.</p> <p><i>Electronic Transactions Ordinance (Cap. 553) (enacted in January 2000) [Internal Note: As for the date of enactment, please refer to OGCIO's webpage at: https://www.ogcio.gov.hk/en/our_work/regulation/eto/ordinance/introduction/]</i></p> <p><i>Sections 6(1) and 6(1A) of the Electronic Transactions Ordinance (Cap. 553) recognise electronic signature and digital signature respectively in different circumstances. Note, however, the restriction on the person signing the document and the person to whom the signature is to be given (i.e. whether or not they are acting on behalf of a government entity). Note also section 3 of Cap. 553, which excludes the application of section 6 to any requirement for the signature of a person under a rule of law in a matter or for an act set out in Schedule 1 thereto, unless that rule of law expressly provides otherwise. Thus, other factors have to be taken into account in considering whether a particular "public document" may be signed electronically or digitally.</i></p> <p>https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap553</p>																																																
27. Under your internal law, are public documents executed, or able to be executed, in electronic form (whether or not they are to be used abroad under the Convention)?	[a] Yes.																																																
<p><i>For Parties that answered yes to Q27.</i></p> <p>27.1. What categories of public documents are executed, or able to be executed, in electronic form (whether or not they are to be used abroad under the Convention)?</p>	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>[a]</td> <td>All public documents.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[b]</td> <td>Civil status documents (e.g. birth, death and marriage certificates) and certificates of non-impediment.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[c]</td> <td>Other administrative documents (including decisions from administrative tribunals or decision-making bodies).</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[d]</td> <td>Extracts from commercial registers and other registers.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[e]</td> <td>Notarial authentications of signatures.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[f]</td> <td>Other notarial acts.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[g]</td> <td>Diplomas and other education documents.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[h]</td> <td>Court documents, including judgments.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[i]</td> <td>Patents or other documents pertaining to intellectual property rights.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[j]</td> <td>Documents relating to adoptions.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[k]</td> <td>Translations.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[l]</td> <td>Medical or health certificates.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[m]</td> <td>Criminal records.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[n]</td> <td>Import or export licences.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[o]</td> <td>Certificates of origin.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>[p]</td> <td>Certificates of conformity.</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	[a]	All public documents.		[b]	Civil status documents (e.g. birth, death and marriage certificates) and certificates of non-impediment.		[c]	Other administrative documents (including decisions from administrative tribunals or decision-making bodies).		[d]	Extracts from commercial registers and other registers.		[e]	Notarial authentications of signatures.		[f]	Other notarial acts.		[g]	Diplomas and other education documents.		[h]	Court documents, including judgments.		[i]	Patents or other documents pertaining to intellectual property rights.		[j]	Documents relating to adoptions.		[k]	Translations.		[l]	Medical or health certificates.		[m]	Criminal records.		[n]	Import or export licences.		[o]	Certificates of origin.		[p]	Certificates of conformity.	
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	[q] Other. <i>Generally speaking, our internal law does not expressly require or allow public documents to be executed in electronic form. At present, most public documents are executed in paper form.</i>	X
<i>For Parties that answered yes to Q27.</i> 27.2. Approximately what percentage of your public documents are originally executed in electronic form (whether or not they are to be used abroad under the Convention)?		
28. Do you issue e-Apostilles?	[b] No. [i] We are studying the use of e-Apostilles and plan to implement the e-Apostille component. <i>The Judiciary of the HKSAR is currently working on the implementation of an e-filing system. The Judiciary of the HKSAR would consider the implementation of e-Apostilles in due course.</i>	
<i>For Parties that answered no to Q28.</i> 28.1. What challenges are you facing that may prevent you from implementing the e-Apostille?	[a] Internal law limitations.	X
	[b] Judicial or administrative structure.	X
	[c] Implementation challenges (e.g. lack of resources, lack of infrastructure).	
	[d] Cost.	
	[e] System interoperability / compatibility.	X
	[f] Security concerns.	
	[g] Other.	
<i>For Parties that answered no to Q28.</i> 28.2. How do you issue an Apostille for a public document executed in electronic form?		
29. Are your authorities equipped to accept incoming e-Apostilles?		
30. Do you maintain an e-Register?	[a] Yes.	
<i>For Parties that answered yes to Q30.</i> 30.2. What technology is used to maintain your e-Register?	[a] A government-built platform.	
31. Have you been in contact with other Competent Authorities that operate an e-APP component and exchanged information and / or relevant experience?	[b] No.	
Issues with Apostilles		
32. Has an Apostille issued by your Competent Authority ever been refused by the authorities of another Contracting Party on the following grounds:	[a] Form requirements (e.g. square-shaped, sides of at least nine centimetres, border, ink, etc).	
	[b] The manner in which the Apostille was affixed / attached to the underlying document.	
	[c] The Apostille was not signed.	
	[d] One or more of the standard informational items were not filled in.	

	[e]	The Apostille was in electronic form (<i>an e-Apostille</i>).	
	[f]	The underlying public document was in electronic form.	
	[g]	The underlying public document had expired / was not issued within a certain timeframe.	
	[h]	The underlying document was not a public document under the law of the destination.	
	[i]	Other.	
	[j]	Unknown.	X
	[k]	No / Not applicable.	
33. Has your Competent Authority ever been requested by external Competent Authorities to certify or confirm your procedure for issuing Apostilles?	[b]	No.	
34. Has an Apostille <i>received</i> by your authorities ever been refused on the following grounds:	[a]	The issuing State was not a Contracting Party to the Apostille Convention.	
	[b]	Form requirements (e.g. square-shaped, sides of at least nine centimetres, border, ink, etc).	
	[c]	The manner in which the Apostille was affixed / attached to the underlying document.	
	[d]	The Apostille was not signed.	
	[e]	One or more of the standard informational items were not filled in.	
	[f]	The Apostille was in electronic form (<i>an e-Apostille</i>).	
	[g]	The underlying public document was in electronic form.	
	[h]	The underlying public document had expired / was not issued within a certain timeframe.	
	[i]	The underlying document was not a public document under the law of the destination.	
	[j]	Other.	
	[k]	Unknown.	X
	[l]	No / Not applicable.	

Miscellaneous	
35. Would you be interested in attending the 2021 meeting of the Special Commission on the practical operation of the Apostille Convention?	[b] Yes, via videoconference.
36. Have you encountered any persistent difficulties, issues, or challenges in the operation of the Apostille Convention that you would like discussed at the 2021 Special Commission? <i>If yes, would you like your answer to this question to be published without reference to your authority or State?</i>	[b] No.
37. Do you have any suggestions that could assist in the promotion, implementation, or operation of the Apostille Convention? <i>If yes, would you like your answer to this question to be published without reference to your authority or State?</i>	[b] No.
38. Would you be interested in attending the 12 th International Forum on the e-APP (to be held in conjunction with the meeting of the Special Commission)?	[b] Yes, via videoconference.
39. Are there any specific topics or practical issues that you would like discussed at the e-APP Forum? <i>If yes, would you like your answer to this question to be published without reference to your authority or State?</i>	[b] No.
40. The Permanent Bureau is in the process of drafting a 2 nd edition of the Apostille Handbook. Are there any specific topics, suggestions for presentation or formatting, or any other proposals for inclusion? <i>Please note that answers to this question will not be incorporated into the first draft of the 2nd edition. The PB will take them into account in preparing subsequent drafts.</i> <i>If yes, would you like your answer to this question to be published without reference to your authority or State?</i>	[b] No.