



# The role of the Permanent Bureau in the implementation of the e-APP

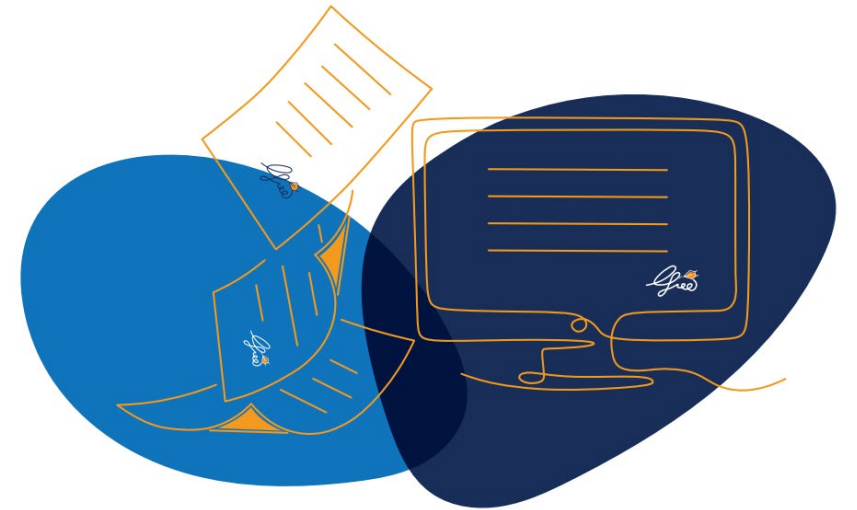
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Transnational Litigation and Apostille Division

13<sup>th</sup> International Forum on the electronic Apostille Programme (e-APP)  
Maqsut Narikbayev University, Astana, Kazakhstan  
Tuesday, 22 October 2024

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- Resources available to Contracting Parties wishing to implement the e-APP
- The role of the Permanent Bureau in facilitating the implementation of the e-APP



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Convention on the Abolition of the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents  
1961

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## APOSTILLE SECTION

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### 13<sup>th</sup> International Forum on the electronic Apostille Programme (e-APP) 21-22 October 2024

The *Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents* (HCCH 1961 Apostille Convention) facilitates the use of public documents abroad. The purpose of the Convention is to abolish the traditional requirement of legalisation, replacing the often long and costly legalisation process with the issuance of a single Apostille certificate by a **Competent Authority** in the place where the document originates. The electronic Apostille Programme (e-APP) was launched in 2006 to support the electronic issuance and verification of Apostilles around the world.

The Convention has over **125 Contracting Parties**, and has become one of the most widely applied multilateral treaties in the area of legal cooperation, with several million Apostilles issued each year.

**⚠Please note that the Permanent Bureau of the HCCH has no mandate to issue or verify Apostille Certificates. Apostille Certificates can only be issued and verified by designated Competent Authorities of Contracting Parties to the 1961 Apostille Convention. A full list of Contracting Parties and the contact details of their Competent Authorities can be found here. For individuals seeking further information regarding Apostille Certificates, please contact the relevant Competent Authority.**

**Text of the Convention**  
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**Model Apostille Certificate:**

- > Model Apostille Certificate
- > Multilingual versions

**Explanatory documents:**

- > Outline of the Convention
- > Apostille Handbook
- > Background Note on Art. 1(3) exclusions


**e-APP**  
e-APOSTILLE PROGRAMME

< [WWW.HCCH.NET](http://WWW.HCCH.NET) >



# CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

SC 1961 APOSTILLE  
OCTOBER 2021  
C&R



## Conclusions & Recommendations (C&R)

- The Special Commission (SC) on the practical operation of the *Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents* (Apostille Convention) met online from 5 to 8 October 2021. It was attended by over 350 delegates, representing HCCH Members, non-Member Contracting Parties, and Observers from non-Member States, intergovernmental and international non-governmental organisations, as well as members of the Permanent Bureau (PB).
- This Fifth Meeting of the SC was held on the occasion of the 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Convention, following meetings in 2003, 2009, 2012, and 2016.<sup>1</sup>
- The SC witnessed the deposit of the instrument of accession to the Apostille Convention by the Republic of Indonesia. Delegates welcomed the accession and congratulated Indonesia on becoming the 121<sup>st</sup> Contracting Party to the Convention.
- The SC also welcomed the eight accessions since its last meeting in 2016 and the resulting increased global coverage.<sup>2</sup> The SC noted the updates from the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Iran of their plans to accede to the Convention.
- The SC recalled that the entry into force of the Convention between two Contracting Parties cannot prejudice the position of States that have objected, including based on the issue of statehood, to the accession of one of them.<sup>3</sup>

### I. Promotion and Post-Convention Monitoring

- Noting the use of public documents under the *Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption* (Adoption Convention) and *Convention of 2 July 2019 on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civil or Commercial Matters* (Judgments Convention), and that such documents are not exempt from legalisation requirements, the SC encouraged Contracting Parties to both the Adoption and Judgments Conventions to join the Apostille Convention.
- The SC noted the results of the Apostille Questionnaire 2021. It called upon Contracting Parties which have not yet done so to answer the Questionnaire by the end of 2021.

<sup>1</sup> At the meetings in 2003 and 2009, the Apostille Convention was reviewed in conjunction with other HCCH Conventions on legal cooperation.

<sup>2</sup> Guatemala (19 January 2017), Tunisia (10 July 2017), Bolivia (6 September 2017), Guyana (30 July 2018), Philippines (12 September 2018), Palau (17 October 2019), Jamaica (2 November 2020), and Singapore (18 January 2021).


<sup>3</sup> Over 20 States have objected to the accession of Kosovo, including on the basis of statehood and with reference to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of 10 June 1999, under Article 12 or in a formal declaration to the Depositary. In this context, see also C&R No 4 of CGAP 2016, which reads as follows:  
\*New ratifications / accessions: role of the Depositary and the Permanent Bureau  
4. The Council took note of the different views expressed on the subject matter. It recalled the relevance of the Vienna Convention of 1969 on the Law of Treaties, in particular its Articles 76(2) and 77 on the functions of depositaries, and the provisions and requirements of the relevant Hague Convention. When, following the deposit of an instrument of ratification, approval, or accession, the Depositary subsequently receives an objection from a Contracting State, including based on the issue of statehood, the Depositary brings the matter to the attention of all Contracting States to the Convention concerned.\*



MEMBERS & PARTIES ▾

### Special Commissions:

- > 2021 Special Commission
- > 2016 Special Commission:
  - > Conclusions & Recommendations
  - > Documents executed by intergovernmental or supranational organisations
- > 2012 Special Commission:
  - > Conclusions & Recommendations
- > 2009 Special Commission:
  - > Conclusions & Recommendations
  - > Apostilles & Diplomas
- > 2003 Special Commission:
  - > Conclusions & Recommendations
  - > Succinct explanations



Español

MEMBERS & PARTIES ▾ INSTRUMENTS ▾

## SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETINGS

### Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the Apostille Convention


5-8 October 2021

Information relating to the 12th International Forum on the e-APP is available here

- > Conclusions & Recommendations
- > Revised Draft Agenda
- > Coordinated time zones

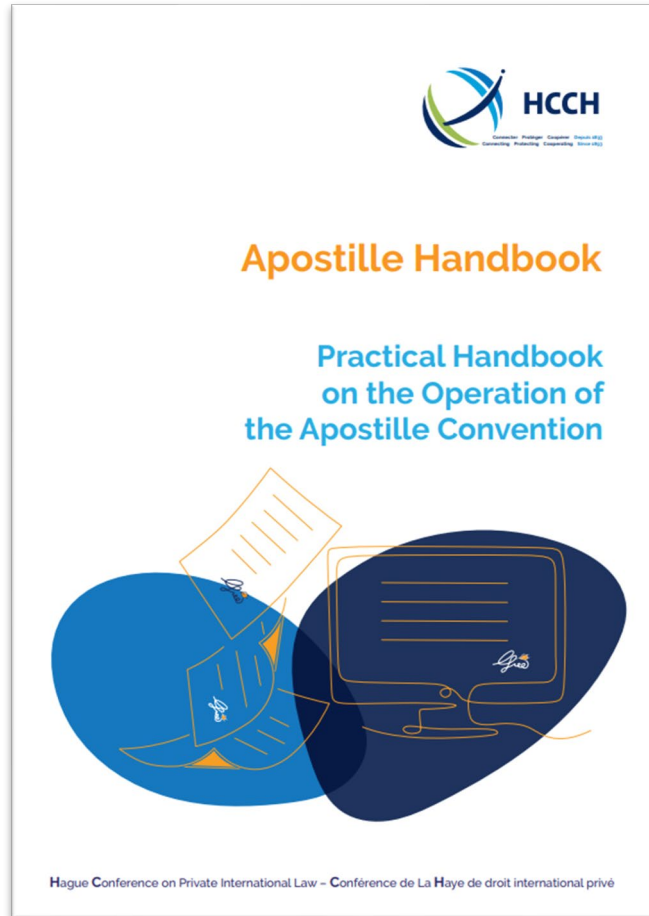
### Preliminary Documents:

- > PreL. Doc. No 1 of January 2021 - Questionnaire relating to the *Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents* (Apostille Convention)
- > PreL. Doc. No 2 REV of February 2022 - Summary of Responses to the Apostille Questionnaire 2021



# THE APOSTILLE HANDBOOK

SECOND EDITION (2023)



The Apostille Handbook is available in three versions: English, French, and Spanish.

It has also been translated to:

- Georgian
- Portuguese



# e-APP BACKGROUND NOTE



## Background Note on the e-APP

### I. Introduction

- 1 The electronic Apostille Programme (e-APP) was launched in 2006 to promote and assist in the implementation of technology under the *Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents* (Apostille Convention). It is designed to ensure the continued effective operation of the Convention through the issuance of electronic Apostilles (e-Apostilles) and the operation of electronic registers of Apostilles that can be accessed online by recipients to verify an Apostille they have received (e-Registers).
- 2 The Apostille Convention has over 120 Contracting Parties of which over 20 issue e-Apostilles and over 40 have implemented an e-Register. In addition, there are a number of Contracting Parties which are actively developing one or both elements.
- 3 This document is intended to provide a brief history and overview of the e-APP, providing context for those unfamiliar with the programme.

### II. History

- 4 In 2003, the Special Commission on the practical operation of the Apostille, Evidence and Service Conventions recognised that “the spirit and letter of the Conventions do not constitute an obstacle to the usage of modern technology and that their application and operation can be further improved by relying on such technologies.”<sup>1</sup> These findings were subsequently endorsed by the First International Forum on e-Notarization and e-Apostilles,<sup>2</sup> the first meeting of what has become the International Forum on the e-APP.
- 5 With this support, the HCCH and the National Notary Association of the United States of America (NNA) launched the electronic Apostille Pilot Programme in April 2006 at the Special Commission on General Affairs and Policy of the HCCH, now the Council on General Affairs and Policy (CGAP).<sup>3</sup> Following the success of the programme, the use of the word “pilot” was discontinued in 2012.
- 6 The International Forum on the e-APP continues to meet and discuss best practices and experiences. There have been 12 meetings of the Forum, with the most recent held in October 2021. At the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, convened in The Hague in 2016, Conclusions & Recommendations (C&R) from previous meetings were compiled into a single omnibus.<sup>4</sup> Any developments on the e-APP continue to be reported to and overseen by CGAP, together with other developments in the Apostille portfolio.
- 7 In light of discussions at the 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Forum, held in 2019, CGAP mandated the establishment of an Experts’ Group on the use of new technologies in implementing the e-APP.<sup>5</sup> In 2021, the Special Commission asked the PB to organise, in addition to meetings of the Forum, more frequent opportunities for informal dialogue relating to e-APP implementation.<sup>6</sup> These

<sup>1</sup> See C&R No 4 of 2003 SC.

<sup>2</sup> See C&R No 1 of the First (Las Vegas) Forum.

<sup>3</sup> See Prel. Doc. No 10 of March 2006 for the attention of the Special Commission of April 2006 on General Affairs and Policy of the Conference.

<sup>4</sup> Available on the HCCH website at [www.hcch.net](http://www.hcch.net) under “Apostille” then “Previous e-APP Meetings”.

<sup>5</sup> See C&R No 9 of the Eleventh (Fortaleza) Forum and C&D No 33 of the 2020 meeting of CGAP.

<sup>6</sup> See C&R No 25 of the 2021 SC.



MEMBERS & PARTIES ▾

### e-APP (electronic Apostille Programme):

- > e-APP Background Note
- > e-APP Principles and Practices
- > Explanatory documents
- > Implementation Chart (e-Apostilles and e-Registers)
- > List of e-Registers
- > e-APP Notifications
- > 13<sup>th</sup> International Forum on the e-APP (2024)
- > Previous e-APP Meetings

### Bibliography



# e-APP PRINCIPLES AND GOOD PRACTICES



## The e-APP: Key Principles and Good Practices

Recalling the framework of the Apostille Convention and the value of the e-APP as a tool to enhance the secure and effective operation of the Convention, and reiterating the fundamental principle that an Apostille validly issued in one Contracting Party must be accepted by all other Contracting Parties, the Experts' Group on the e-APP and new technologies has endorsed the following compilation of key principles and good practices. This document is non-binding and Contracting Parties retain full discretion in the implementation of e-APP components in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including on privacy and data protection.

### 1. e-Apostilles, and related services, should be accessible for all users.

Good practices include:

- providing guidance on e-Apostille services to applicants.
- streamlining online submissions for e-Apostille applications.
- issuing e-Apostilles within one working day of application.
- using file formats compatible with commonly used software and web browsers.
- ensuring conformity with the Model Apostille as much as possible.

### 2. Competent Authorities should preserve the integrity of the e-Apostille and the underlying public document to which it relates.

Good practices include:

- issuing an e-Apostille when the underlying public document is executed in electronic form.
- combining the e-Apostille and the underlying public document in a single file.
- preserving the initial digital signature on the underlying public document when issuing an e-Apostille.
- preserving the digital signature and electronic format of the e-Apostille when presenting to the receiving authority.
- using a process allowing the validity of electronic signatures and digital certificates to be preserved over time.
- securing end-to-end access to ensure only authorised persons can issue and access e-Apostille services.

### 3. e-Registers should facilitate frequent and reliable verification of Apostilles.

Good practices include:

- having a single e-Register for all Apostilles, irrespective of format or issuing Competent Authority, per Contracting Party.
- providing guidance on how to access and use an e-Register, including adding this information to Apostilles.
- displaying a visual check of the Apostille as issued.
- retaining details regarding Apostille certificates in the e-Register indefinitely.

### 4. Contracting Parties should have systems in place to facilitate the acceptance of e-Apostilles.

Good practices include:

- adding information to e-Apostilles instructing users to preserve the electronic format of the file.
- ensuring legal frameworks and procedures are compatible with the acceptance of e-Apostilles and receipt of electronic public documents.
- resolving difficulties in relation to the acceptance of e-Apostilles and receipt of electronic public documents directly with authorities of the issuing Contracting Party, including informing the Permanent Bureau of systemic difficulties.

### 5. Competent Authorities should regularly update and upgrade their Apostille practices, including e-APP infrastructure.

Good practices include:

- informing the Permanent Bureau of any developments in relation to the issuance of e-Apostilles and the operation of e-Registers.
- considering whether technical and security developments, including relevant regional and international standards, can improve existing technology.



MEMBERS & PARTIES ▾

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- > List of e-Registers
- > e-APP Notifications
- > 13<sup>th</sup> International Forum on the e-APP (2024)
- > Previous e-APP Meetings

#### Bibliography



# IMPLEMENTATION CHART OF THE e-APP



## Implementation Chart of the e-APP

This chart identifies Competent Authorities that have implemented one or both of the e-APP components.<sup>1</sup>  
Please note that a Party listed may have designated other Competent Authorities which have not yet implemented the e-APP.

	Contracting Party	Competent Authority (ies)	e-Register	e-Apostille	Notes
1	Andorra	<a href="#">Ministry of Foreign Affairs</a>	1 <a href="#">Available Here</a>		
2	Argentina	<a href="#">Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship</a>	2 <a href="#">Available Here</a>	1 April 2019	There are two e-Registers: <a href="#">the first</a> for Apostilles issued between 17 November 2017 and 14 April 2019; <a href="#">the second</a> for Apostilles issued from 15 April 2019.
3	Armenia	<a href="#">Ministry of Justice</a>	3 <a href="#">Available Here</a>	2 April 2021	
4	Australia	<a href="#">Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade</a>	4 <a href="#">Available Here</a>		
5	Austria	<a href="#">Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs</a>	5 <a href="#">Available Here</a>	3 June 2015	
6	Azerbaijan	<a href="#">Ministry of Justice</a>	6 <a href="#">Available Here</a>		
7	Bahrain	<a href="#">Ministry of Foreign Affairs</a>	7 Via QR code	4 December 2015	No specific link is available as the e-Register operates by using Quick Response (QR) codes to generate unique URLs.

<sup>1</sup> While the Permanent Bureau makes every effort to ensure this chart is updated, the content is provided by Contracting Parties and there may be a delay in receiving this information.



MEMBERS & PARTIES ▾

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- > e-APP Notifications
- > 13<sup>th</sup> International Forum on the e-APP (2024)
- > Previous e-APP Meetings

### Bibliography





# LIST OF e-REGISTERS



## E-REGISTERS

### Current list of operational e-Registers

1. Andorra
2. Argentina

- › Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship (from 21 November 2017 to 14 April 2019)
- › Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship (from 15 April 2019)

3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Azerbaijan\*
7. Bahrain\*\*
8. Belgium
9. Bolivia
10. Brazil

- › National Council of Justice (before 3 August 2020)
- › National Council of Justice (from 3 August 2020)

11. Bulgaria

- › Ministry of Education and Science
- › Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- › Ministry of Justice
- › Regional Administrations

12. Canada

- › Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery of Ontario
- › Minister of Justice of Quebec

13. Chile

14. China (Mainland) | China (Hong Kong SAR) | China (Macao SAR)
15. Colombia
16. Costa Rica
17. Denmark
18. Dominican Republic
19. Ecuador
20. El Salvador\*\*
21. Estonia
22. Georgia

- › Ministry of Justice
- › Ministry of Internal Affairs

23. Greece
24. Guatemala
25. India
26. Indonesia
27. Ireland
28. Israel
29. Kazakhstan
30. Korea, Republic of
31. Kosovo
32. Latvia
33. Mexico

- › Ministry of Interior
- › Federal District
- › Jalisco
- › Baja California Sur

34. Morocco
35. New Zealand
36. Nicaragua
37. Pakistan\*\*
38. Panama\*\*
39. Paraguay
40. Peru

41. Philippines: e-Apostilles e-Register | Apostilles e-Register
42. Republic of Moldova
43. Romania
44. Russian Federation - Ministry of Justice\*\*
45. Saint Kitts and Nevis
46. Singapore
47. Slovenia
48. Spain
49. Tajikistan
50. Türkiye
51. Ukraine

- › Ministry of Education and Science e-Register
- › Ministry of Justice e-Register

52. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- › Foreign and Commonwealth Office
- › Cayman Islands: Passport & Corporate Services Office

53. United States of America

- › Arkansas
- › California
- › Colorado
- › Delaware
- › Minnesota
- › Montana
- › New York
- › North Carolina\*
- › Rhode Island
- › Tennessee
- › Texas
- › West Virginia
- › Washington

54. Uruguay
55. Uzbekistan
56. Venezuela

**HCCH**  
Comité Inter-Parlementaire des États de l'Amérique Latine et des Caraïbes  
Consejo Interparlamentario de América Latina y el Caribe  
Conselho Interparlamentar da América Latina e do Caribe  
Consejo Interparlamentario de América Latina y el Caribe  
Conselho Interparlamentar da América Latina e do Caribe

**MEMBERS & PARTIES** ▾

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- › List of e-Registers**
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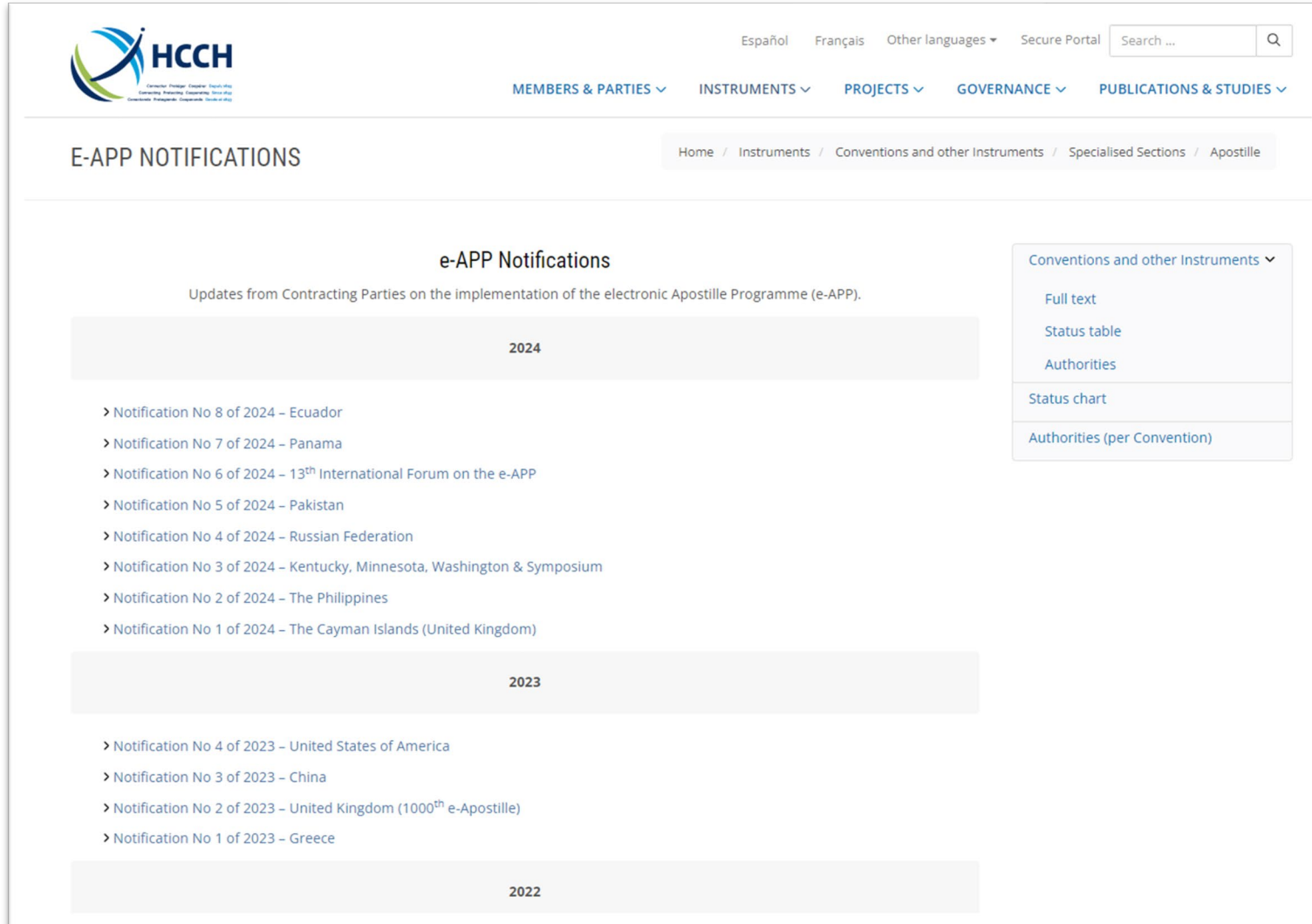
**Bibliography**



\* The implementation of this component is not yet fully e-APP compatible.

\*\* No specific link is available as the e-Register operates by using Quick Response (QR) codes to generate unique URLs.

# e-APP NOTIFICATIONS




The screenshot shows the HCCH website's e-APP Notifications page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the HCCH logo on the left, language options (Español, Français, Other languages), a Secure Portal link, and a search box. Below the navigation bar, there are dropdown menus for MEMBERS & PARTIES, INSTRUMENTS, PROJECTS, GOVERNANCE, and PUBLICATIONS & STUDIES. The main heading is "E-APP NOTIFICATIONS" with a breadcrumb trail: Home / Instruments / Conventions and other Instruments / Specialised Sections / Apostille. The content area is titled "e-APP Notifications" and includes a sub-heading "Updates from Contracting Parties on the implementation of the electronic Apostille Programme (e-APP)". There are three main sections for the years 2024, 2023, and 2022. The 2024 section lists eight notifications, including Notification No 8 of 2024 - Ecuador, Notification No 7 of 2024 - Panama, Notification No 6 of 2024 - 13th International Forum on the e-APP, Notification No 5 of 2024 - Pakistan, Notification No 4 of 2024 - Russian Federation, Notification No 3 of 2024 - Kentucky, Minnesota, Washington & Symposium, Notification No 2 of 2024 - The Philippines, and Notification No 1 of 2024 - The Cayman Islands (United Kingdom). The 2023 section lists four notifications: Notification No 4 of 2023 - United States of America, Notification No 3 of 2023 - China, Notification No 2 of 2023 - United Kingdom (1000th e-Apostille), and Notification No 1 of 2023 - Greece. The 2022 section is currently empty. On the right side of the page, there is a sidebar menu under the heading "Conventions and other Instruments" with options for Full text, Status table, Authorities, Status chart, and Authorities (per Convention).



The inset screenshot shows the HCCH website's e-APP (electronic Apostille Programme) page. It features the HCCH logo and a MEMBERS & PARTIES dropdown menu. The main heading is "e-APP (electronic Apostille Programme):". Below this, there is a list of links: e-APP Background Note, e-APP Principles and Practices, Explanatory documents, Implementation Chart (e-Apostilles and e-Registers), List of e-Registers, e-APP Notifications (highlighted with a red box), 13th International Forum on the e-APP (2024), and Previous e-APP Meetings. At the bottom of the page, there is a "Bibliography" link.



# EXAMPLE OF A NOTIFICATION



**Notification regarding the electronic Apostille Programme (e-APP)**

The Permanent Bureau of the HCCH is pleased to inform the Competent Authorities designated under the *Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents* (Apostille Convention) of a new implementation of the e-APP.

**Ecuador**

Ecuador has begun issuing e-Apostilles, with the following conditions:

1. An e-Apostille may be issued on all public documents.
2. e-Apostilles will be issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility as the Competent Authority for Ecuador.
3. e-Apostilles have been issued since 1 July 2024.
4. From 1 July 2024 onwards, Ecuador will only issue e-Apostilles. An e-Apostille may be requested in person or online through the Apostille and Legalisation Portal, available at < <http://serviciosdigitales.cancilleria.gob.ec> >. Regardless of whether the request was made in person or online, the e-Apostille is sent to the applicant via e-mail. e-Apostilles can be verified online through secure and reliable mechanisms, such as a QR code, a bar code and an official verification link.

Ecuador has implemented an e-Register, with the following conditions:

1. The e-Register is available at < [MREMH - Servicios Ciudadanos \(cancilleria.gob.ec\)](http://MREMH-ServiciosCiudadanos(cancilleria.gob.ec)) >.
2. All Apostilles issued by Ecuador will be available for verification on the e-Register.
3. e-Apostilles may also be verified by reading the QR code.


For more information on the e-APP, please visit the [Apostille Section](#) of the HCCH website.

The Hague, 14 October 2024  
No. 8 of 2024

Hague Conference on Private International Law  
Conférence de La Haye de droit international privé  
Confederación de La Haya de Derecho Internacional Privado

www.hcch.net  
secretariat@hcch.net  
The Hague | Buenos Aires | Hong Kong SAR

English



**Notification concernant le Programme Apostille électronique (e-APP)**

Le Bureau Permanent de la HCCH a le plaisir d'informer les Autorités compétentes désignées en vertu de la *Convention du 5 octobre 1961 supprimant l'exigence de la légalisation des actes publics étrangers* (Convention Apostille) d'une nouvelle mise en œuvre de l'e-APP.

**Équateur**

L'Équateur a commencé à émettre des Apostilles électroniques, selon les conditions suivantes :

1. Une e-Apostille peut être émise sur tous les actes publics.
2. Les e-Apostilles seront émises par le ministère des Affaires étrangères et de la mobilité humaine en tant qu'autorité compétente pour l'Équateur.
3. Les e-Apostilles sont émises depuis le premier juillet 2024.
4. À partir du premier juillet 2024, seules les e-Apostilles seront émises en Équateur. Le processus d'émissions des e-Apostilles s'effectue en personne ou en ligne via le Portail d'Apostille et de Légalisation, disponible à l'adresse <http://serviciosdigitales.cancilleria.gob.ec>. Que la demande ait été faite en personne ou en ligne, l'e-Apostille est ensuite envoyée au demandeur par courrier électronique. La vérification des e-Apostilles peut se faire en ligne grâce à des mécanismes sécurisés et fiables, tels qu'un code QR, un code-barres et un lien de vérification officiel.

L'Équateur a mis en place un e-Registre, selon les conditions suivantes :

1. L'e-Registre est disponible à l'adresse [MREMH - Servicios Ciudadanos \(cancilleria.gob.ec\)](http://MREMH-ServiciosCiudadanos(cancilleria.gob.ec)).
2. Toutes les Apostilles émises par l'Équateur peuvent être vérifiées dans l'e-Registre.
3. Les e-Apostilles peuvent également être vérifiées à l'aide d'un code QR.


Pour plus d'informations sur l'e-APP, veuillez consulter l'[Espace Apostille](#) du site web de la HCCH.

La Haye, le 14 octobre 2024  
No 8 de 2024

Hague Conference on Private International Law  
Conférence de La Haye de droit international privé  
Confederación de La Haya de Derecho Internacional Privado

www.hcch.net  
secretariat@hcch.net  
La Haye | Buenos Aires | Hong Kong SAR

Français



**Notificación relativa al Programa Apostilla Electrónica (e-APP)**

La Oficina Permanente de la HCCH se complace en informar a las Autoridades Competentes designadas en virtud del *Convenio de 5 de octubre de 1961 por el que se Suprime la Exigencia de Legalización de los Documentos Públicos Extranjeros* (Convenio sobre la Apostilla) de una nueva implementación del e-APP.

**Ecuador**

El Ecuador ha comenzado a expedir Apostillas electrónicas, según las siguientes condiciones:

1. Se pueden expedir Apostillas electrónicas para todos los documentos públicos.
2. Las Apostillas electrónicas son expedidas por el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Movilidad Humana, en calidad de Autoridad Competente del Ecuador.
3. Se expiden Apostillas electrónicas desde el 1 de julio de 2024.
4. Desde el 1 de julio de 2024, en el Ecuador se expiden únicamente Apostillas electrónicas. El proceso de emisión de la Apostilla electrónica se realiza por medio de atención presencial y en atención en línea a través del Portal de Apostilla y Legalizaciones Electrónicas, en el siguiente enlace: < <http://serviciosdigitales.cancilleria.gob.ec> >. Independientemente de la modalidad de atención, sea esta presencial o en línea, la Apostilla electrónica es enviada al correo electrónico del ciudadano. La Apostilla electrónica cuenta con mecanismos seguros y confiables de verificación en línea, tales como: el código QR, código de barras y enlace oficial de verificación.

El Ecuador ha implementado un registro electrónico, según las siguientes condiciones:

1. El registro electrónico está disponible en < [MREMH - Servicios Ciudadanos \(cancilleria.gob.ec\)](http://MREMH-ServiciosCiudadanos(cancilleria.gob.ec)) >.
2. Todas las Apostillas expedidas por el Ecuador pueden verificarse en el registro electrónico.
3. Las Apostillas electrónicas también pueden verificarse a través del código QR.

Para más información sobre el e-APP, visite la [Sección Apostilla](#) del sitio web de la HCCH.

La Haya, 14 de octubre de 2024  
N.º 8 de 2024

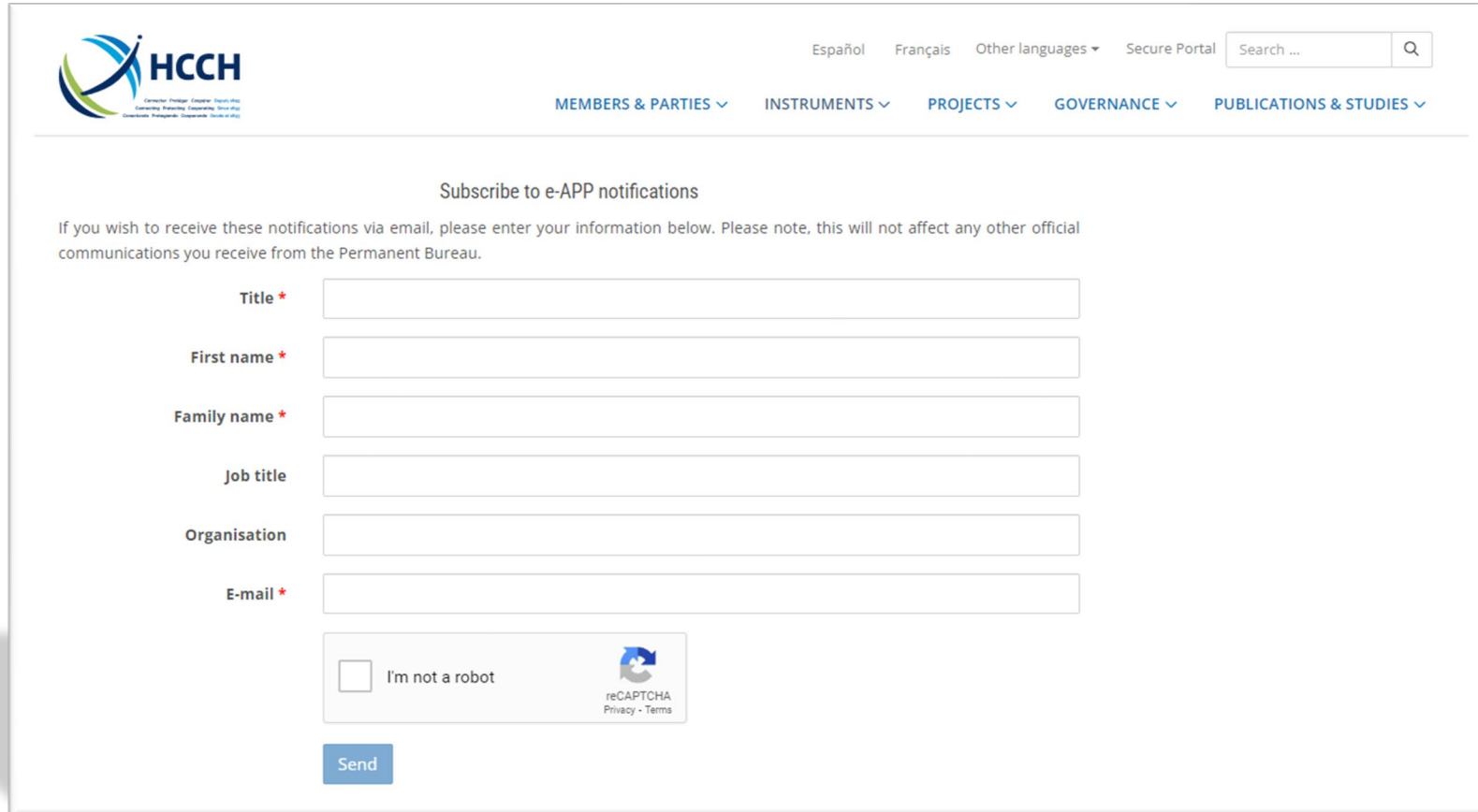
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# HOW TO SUBSCRIBE



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the HCCH website. On the left is the HCCH logo with the text 'Comission Interdiplo - Commission Interdiplo - Comissió Interdiplo - Комиссия Интердипло - Комиссия Интердипло'. On the right are language options: 'Español', 'Français', 'Other languages', and 'Secure Portal'. A search bar with a magnifying glass icon is also present. Below the navigation bar are five menu items: 'MEMBERS & PARTIES', 'INSTRUMENTS', 'PROJECTS', 'GOVERNANCE', and 'PUBLICATIONS & STUDIES', each with a downward arrow.

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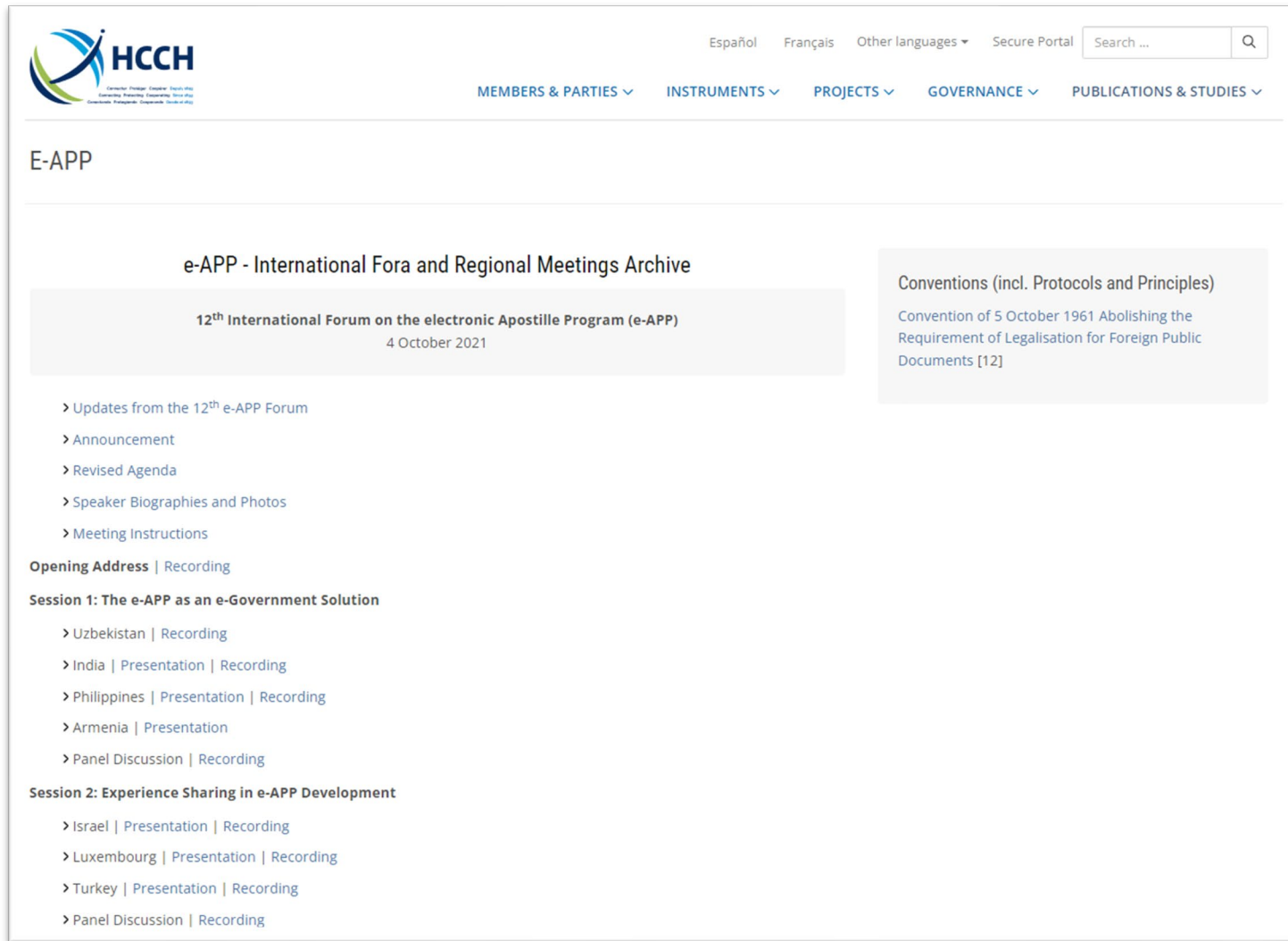
**Organisation**

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# INTERNATIONAL FORA & REGIONAL MEETINGS ARCHIVE



The screenshot shows the HCCH website's E-APP archive page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the HCCH logo on the left, language options (Español, Français, Other languages), a Secure Portal link, and a search box. Below the navigation bar are menu items: MEMBERS & PARTIES, INSTRUMENTS, PROJECTS, GOVERNANCE, and PUBLICATIONS & STUDIES. The main content area is titled "E-APP" and features a central heading "e-APP - International Fora and Regional Meetings Archive". Below this heading, there is a prominent box for the "12th International Forum on the electronic Apostille Program (e-APP)" held on 4 October 2021. To the right of this box is a section for "Conventions (incl. Protocols and Principles)", specifically mentioning the "Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents [12]". The main content area is organized into several sections: "Opening Address | Recording", "Session 1: The e-APP as an e-Government Solution" (with sub-items for Uzbekistan, India, Philippines, Armenia, and a Panel Discussion), and "Session 2: Experience Sharing in e-APP Development" (with sub-items for Israel, Luxembourg, Turkey, and a Panel Discussion). A list of links is provided for each session, including "Updates from the 12th e-APP Forum", "Announcement", "Revised Agenda", "Speaker Biographies and Photos", and "Meeting Instructions".

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Español Français Other languages Secure Portal Search ...

MEMBERS & PARTIES INSTRUMENTS PROJECTS GOVERNANCE PUBLICATIONS & STUDIES

## E-APP

### e-APP - International Fora and Regional Meetings Archive

**12<sup>th</sup> International Forum on the electronic Apostille Program (e-APP)**  
4 October 2021

Conventions (incl. Protocols and Principles)  
Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents [12]

- > Updates from the 12<sup>th</sup> e-APP Forum
- > Announcement
- > Revised Agenda
- > Speaker Biographies and Photos
- > Meeting Instructions

**Opening Address | Recording**

**Session 1: The e-APP as an e-Government Solution**

- > Uzbekistan | Recording
- > India | Presentation | Recording
- > Philippines | Presentation | Recording
- > Armenia | Presentation
- > Panel Discussion | Recording

**Session 2: Experience Sharing in e-APP Development**

- > Israel | Presentation | Recording
- > Luxembourg | Presentation | Recording
- > Turkey | Presentation | Recording
- > Panel Discussion | Recording



This stylized version of the website navigation and menu is presented in a rounded rectangular box. It features the HCCH logo and the text "MEMBERS & PARTIES" with a dropdown arrow. Below this, the "e-APP (electronic Apostille Programme)" section is highlighted, listing various resources such as "e-APP Background Note", "e-APP Principles and Practices", "Explanatory documents", "Implementation Chart (e-Apostilles and e-Registers)", "List of e-Registers", "e-APP Notifications", and "13<sup>th</sup> International Forum on the e-APP (2024)". The "Previous e-APP Meetings" link is highlighted with a red border. A "Bibliography" link is also visible at the bottom of the menu.

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MEMBERS & PARTIES

**e-APP (electronic Apostille Programme):**

- > e-APP Background Note
- > e-APP Principles and Practices
- > Explanatory documents
- > Implementation Chart (e-Apostilles and e-Registers)
- > List of e-Registers
- > e-APP Notifications
- > 13<sup>th</sup> International Forum on the e-APP (2024)
- > Previous e-APP Meetings

Bibliography



**ROLE OF THE  
PERMANENT BUREAU (PB)  
IN FACILITATING THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE e-APP**



# ROLE OF THE PB

- Participation in the e-APP does not require a formal agreement nor does it require a binding commitment to the programme.
- No requirement to have the PB approve or otherwise endorse the implementation of the e-APP before it becomes operational.
- The PB is ready to **assist** interested authorities in **contacting** experienced Contracting Parties that have implemented the e-APP.
- Exchange of expertise and experience.



# ROLE OF THE PB

- The PB **oversees** the e-APP and is **available to answer questions** relating to the Apostille Convention and **offer good practices** based on experiences of other Contracting Parties (as discussed and recommended at meetings of the Special Commission and e-APP Forum).
- The PB **does not** provide information technology (IT) infrastructure or technical support.
- The development and implementation of the components of the e-APP remains the responsibility of Contracting Parties.
- Importantly, the e-APP was neither intended nor designed to favour any specific technology and Contracting Parties retain discretion as to **if** and **how** they implement the e-Apostille and e-Register components.







# Thank you

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