

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION**

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Union Imagination Tech. Co. Ltd.,	)	
	)	Case No. 1:25-cv-14990
	)	
v.	)	Dist. Judge Sharon Johnson Coleman
	)	
John Doe,	)	Mag Judge Daniel P. McLaughlin
	)	
	)	
	)	

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**Plaintiff's Motion for Electronic Service of Process Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3)**

**NOW COMES** Union Imagination Tech. Co. Ltd. ("Plaintiff"), by and through its undersigned counsel, and pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(f)(3) requests this Court's authorization to serve process by electronically publishing a link to the Complaint, the Temporary Restraining Order, and other relevant documents on a website and by sending an e-mail, to the e-mail addresses identified and provided for Defendants by third parties, that includes a link to said website. Plaintiff submits that providing notice via electronic publication and e-mail in this way, along with any notice which Defendants will also receive from Amazon and its respective payment processor(s), is reasonably calculated under all circumstances to best apprise the Defendants in this case of the pendency of the action and best afford them the opportunity to raise objections.

Electronic service is appropriate and necessary because these Defendants in this case, on information and belief: (i) incomplete and/or not readily verifiable physical address information in their registrations for the Defendant Internet Stores, in order to obfuscate their locations and avoid liability for their unlawful conduct; and (ii) rely almost exclusively on electronic communications to communicate with their third-party service providers and customers, demonstrating the reliability of this method of communication by which Defendants may be apprised of the pendency of this action. *See*, Declaration of Adam E. Urbanczyk at ¶ 2-3.

Amazon and other e-commerce storefront accounts are very often sold or transferred from the identified registered party to a second party who is not identified in the account information. Urbanczyk Decl. at ¶ 4. Authorizing service of process via e-mail and electronic publication will benefit all parties and the Court by ensuring that Defendants receive the most-prompt notice of this action, thus allowing this action to move forward expeditiously. Absent the ability to serve Defendants in this manner, Plaintiff will almost certainly be denied final judgment.

Defendants accepting Amazon Pay, PayPal, and other payment processor accounts must provide a valid e-mail address to customers for completing payment. *See, Id.*, at ¶ 2. It is necessary for merchants, such as Defendants, who operate their Defendant Online Stores entirely online, to visit their Defendant Online Stores to ensure they are functioning and to communicate with customers electronically including, necessarily, via email.

As such, it is far more likely that Defendants can be served electronically than through physical or other traditional service of process methods. Defendants must invariably provide an e-mail address to third-party online marketplace platforms such as Amazon and eBay when registering their accounts. *Id.*, at ¶ 3. Moreover, unlike an e-mail address, which is typically verified by the third-party online marketplace platforms, no verification typically occurs for physical addresses which the registrant may provide. *Id.* Because an e-commerce store operator can input any physical address, and because on information and belief many items are dropshipped from third-parties and not originating from the Defendants themselves, such addresses are very often false and/or are not where the e-commerce store operator is located, including because product returns are not a consideration. *Id.* As such, even if a physical address is available, it is not a reliable means for identifying and locating Defendants. *Id.*

Federal Rules allow this Court to authorize service of process by any means not prohibited by international agreement as the Court directs. Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3); Gianni Versace, S.P.A. v.

Yong Peng, et al., No. 18-cv-5385 (N.D. Ill. Feb. 27, 2019), *citing*, Rio Props., Inc. v. Rio Int'l Interlink, 284 F.3d 1007, 1014 (9th Cir. 2002). The Ninth Circuit in Rio Properties held, “without hesitation,” that e-mail service of an online business defendant “was constitutionally acceptable.” Id., at 1017. The Court reached this conclusion, in part, because the defendant conducted its business over the Internet, used e-mail regularly in its business, and encouraged parties to contact it via e-mail. Id.

A number of Courts, including the Northern District of Illinois, have held that alternate forms of service pursuant to Rule 4(f)(3), including e-mail service, are appropriate and may be the only means of effecting service of process “when faced with an international e-business scofflaw.” Id. at 1018; *See also*, Deckers Outdoor Corp. v. The P’ships and Unincorporated Assocs. Identified on Schedule “A”, No. 15-cv-3249 (N.D. Ill. April 21, 2015) (unpublished) (order granting Ex Parte Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, which included permission to serve electronically).

Rule 4 does not require that a party attempt service of process by other methods enumerated in Rule 4(f) before petitioning the court for alternative relief under Rule 4(f)(3). Rio Properties, 284 F.3d at 1014-15. As the Rio Properties Court explained, Rule 4(f) does not create a hierarchy of preferred methods of service of process. Id., at 1014. To the contrary, the plain language of the Rule requires only that service be directed by the court and not be prohibited by international agreement. There are no other limitations or requirements. Id. Alternative service under Rule 4(f)(3) is neither a “last resort” nor “extraordinary relief,” but is rather one means among several by which an international defendant may be served. Id. Likewise, Courts have confirmed that the Hague Convention does not displace Rule 4(f)(3). *See*, Nagravision SA v. Gotech Int’l Tech. Ltd., 882 F.3d 494, 498 (5th Cir. 2018) (“Overlooking Rule 4(f)(3) entirely, Gotech argues that the service did not comply with the Hague Convention and Rule 4(f)(1). This argument misses the mark

because service was not effected pursuant to the Hague Convention, and that agreement does not displace Rule 4(f)(3).”).

The People’s Republic of China is a signatory to the Hague Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extra-Judicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Matters (the “Hague Convention”). Urbanczyk Decl. at ¶ 4. According to Article 1 of the Hague Convention, the “convention shall not apply where the address of the person to be served with the document is not known.” *Id.* United States District Courts, including Courts in this District, routinely permit alternative service of process notwithstanding the Hague Convention. *See e.g., Gianni Versace, S.P.A. v. Yong Peng, et al.*, No. 18-cv-5385 (N.D. Ill. Feb. 27, 2019) (“Nor must Versace attempt service by contacting the Chinese Ministry of Justice, as suggested by [defendant]. The plain language of Rule 4 requires only that service be made as directed by the court and not prohibited by international agreement.”); *In re Potash Antitrust Litig.*, 667 F. Supp. 2d 907, 930 (N.D. Ill. 2009) (“plaintiffs are not required to first attempt service through the Hague Convention.”); *see also, Strabala v. Zhang*, 318 F.R.D. 81, 114 (N.D. Ill. 2016) (authorizing alternative service pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3)); *Sulzer Mixpac AG v. Medenstar Indus. Co.*, 312 F.R.D. 329, 331-32 (S.D.N.Y. 2015) (same); *In re LDK Solar Secs. Litig.*, 2008 WL 2415186, \*2 (N.D. Cal. Jun. 12, 2008) (same); *Williams-Sonoma Inc. v. Friendfinder Inc.*, 2007 WL 1140639, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 17, 2007) (same); *Levi Strauss & Co., v. Zhejiang Weidu Garment Co., Ltd. et al.*, No. 16-cv-7824 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 17, 2016) (same); *Nanya Tech. Corp. v. Fujitsu Ltd.*, 2007 WL 269087, \*6 (D. Guam Jan. 26, 2007) (Hague Convention, to which Japan is a signatory, did not prohibit e-mail service upon Japanese defendant); *Popular Enters., LLC v. Webcom Media Group, Inc.*, 225 F.R.D. 560, 562 (E.D. Tenn. 2004) (recognizing that, while “communication via e-mail and over the internet is comparatively new, such communication has been zealously embraced within the business community”). The Hague Convention does not itself preclude service by e-mail. Urbanczyk Decl.

at ¶ 5; *See e.g., Lexmark Int'l, Inc. v. Ink Techs. Printer Supplies, LLC*, 295 F.R.D. 259, 261 (S.D. Ohio 2013) (“[v]arious courts have agreed that service by email is not prohibited by the Hague Convention”); *Facebook, Inc. v. Banana Ads, LLC*, 2012 WL 1038752, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 27, 2012) (citing cases where courts held that service by e-mail did not violate the Hague Convention as to foreign defendants, including in China).

Court-directed electronic service pursuant to Rule 4(f)(3) is appropriate in this case where “there is a need for speed that cannot be met by following the Hague Convention methods...” because of the injunctive relief sought by Plaintiff, even if the Hague Convention did apply. *Strabala*, *citing*, 4B Fed. Prac. & Proc. Civ. § 1134 (4th ed.).

For the reasons set forth herein, Plaintiff respectfully requests this Court’s permission to serve Defendants via e-mail and electronic publication.

Dated: December 11, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

/s/Adam E. Urbanczyk  
Adam E. Urbanczyk  
AU LLC  
444 W. Lake St. 17th Floor  
Chicago, IL 60606  
(312) 715-7312  
adamu@au-llc.com  
*Counsel for Plaintiff*

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
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	)	Case No. 1:25-cv-14990
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v.	)	Dist. Judge Sharon Johnson Coleman
	)	
John Doe,	)	Mag Judge Daniel P. McLaughlin
	)	
	)	Defendant

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**Declaration of Adam E. Urbanczyk**

I, Adam E. Urbanczyk, of the City of Sarasota, in the State of Florida, declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney at law, duly admitted to practice before the Courts of the State of Illinois and the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. I am the attorney for Plaintiff. Except as otherwise expressly stated to the contrary, I have personal knowledge of the following facts and, if called as a witness, I could and would competently testify to the following.
2. Online marketplace account operators accepting Amazon Pay, PayPal, and other electronic payments must provide a valid e-mail address to those platforms to utilize their services.
3. Online marketplace account operators very often use pseudonymous or cryptic store names and omit any or true physical contact information (*e.g.*, an address) from their marketplace listings and/or their “storefront” in the interest of concealing or obfuscating their identities. For example, the “registered address” of Defendant<sup>1</sup>, shows only a partial matches in the general area. A true and correct screenshot of a Google Maps search for the address is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**. What’s more, e-commerce resellers like Defendants rely almost exclusively on electronic communication to correspond with third-parties, such as customers or service providers (*e.g.*, payment processors). Online marketplace account operators, particularly in the

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<sup>1</sup> See, [Dkt. 4-1] (太平镇安福新城广场B号地块 教师公寓楼1号楼2单元四层2-401房 梧州市 藤县 广西壮族自治区 543314 CN)

business of offering counterfeit or pirated merchandise, will very often carry no inventory and only upon receiving an order from their unauthorized product listing will themselves place an order with a third-party, similarly-infringing supplier or reseller who will in fact ship the goods from a separate location. Email is by a substantial margin the most direct, fastest, and most reliable way to provide direct notice to the defendants.

4. In my experience, a party initially registering an account on a marketplace may transfer the account to a second party who operates the account without modifying the registration information, despite platform requirements that it do so or seek platform permission beforehand.
5. I have reviewed the Hague Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extra-Judicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Matters (“Hague Convention”) to which China is a signatory. The Hague Convention does not itself expressly preclude service by e-mail and additionally, according to Article 1 of the Hague Convention, the “convention shall not apply where the address of the person to be served with the document is not known.”
6. A true and correct copy of the Hague Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extra-Judicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Matters, and a list of signatory members, are collectively attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed on this December 11, 2025 at Sarasota, Florida.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/Adam E. Urbanczyk  
Adam E. Urbanczyk  
AU LLC  
444 W. Lake St. 17th Floor  
Chicago, IL 60606  
adamu@au-llc.com  
*Counsel for Plaintiff*

# Exhibit 1

太平镇安福新城广场B号地块

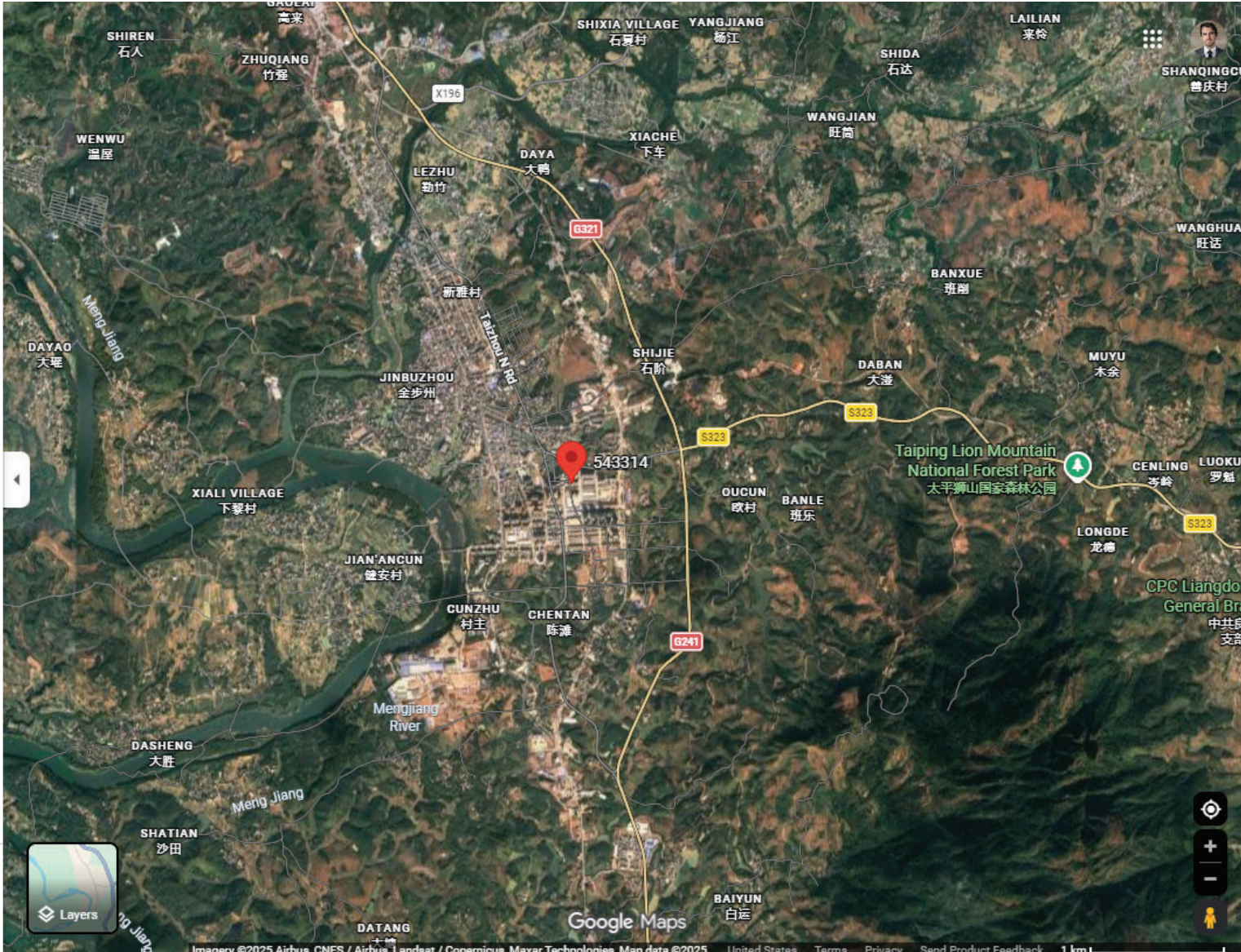
**Partial match**  
太平镇安福新城广场B号地块 教师公寓楼1号楼2单元四层2-401房  
梧州市 藤县 广西壮族自治区 543314 -CN

**543314**  
No reviews  
Teng County, Wuzhou  
China  
梧州市 藤县 广西壮族自治区 543314

Don't see what you're looking for?  
[Try Google Search instead](#)

Should this place be on Google Maps?  
[Add a missing place](#)

You've reached the end of the list.



# Exhibit 2

**14. CONVENTION ON THE SERVICE ABROAD OF  
JUDICIAL AND EXTRAJUDICIAL DOCUMENTS  
IN CIVIL OR COMMERCIAL MATTERS**

*(Concluded 15 November 1965)*

The States signatory to the present Convention,  
Desiring to create appropriate means to ensure that judicial and extrajudicial documents to be served abroad shall be brought to the notice of the addressee in sufficient time,  
Desiring to improve the organisation of mutual judicial assistance for that purpose by simplifying and expediting the procedure,  
Have resolved to conclude a Convention to this effect and have agreed upon the following provisions:

Article 1

The present Convention shall apply in all cases, in civil or commercial matters, where there is occasion to transmit a judicial or extrajudicial document for service abroad.  
This Convention shall not apply where the address of the person to be served with the document is not known.

CHAPTER I – JUDICIAL DOCUMENTS

Article 2

Each Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority which will undertake to receive requests for service coming from other Contracting States and to proceed in conformity with the provisions of Articles 3 to 6.  
Each State shall organise the Central Authority in conformity with its own law.

Article 3

The authority or judicial officer competent under the law of the State in which the documents originate shall forward to the Central Authority of the State addressed a request conforming to the model annexed to the present Convention, without any requirement of legalisation or other equivalent formality.  
The document to be served or a copy thereof shall be annexed to the request. The request and the document shall both be furnished in duplicate.

Article 4

If the Central Authority considers that the request does not comply with the provisions of the present Convention it shall promptly inform the applicant and specify its objections to the request.

Article 5

The Central Authority of the State addressed shall itself serve the document or shall arrange to have it served by an appropriate agency, either –

- a) by a method prescribed by its internal law for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory, or
- b) by a particular method requested by the applicant, unless such a method is incompatible with the law of the State addressed.

Subject to sub-paragraph (b) of the first paragraph of this Article, the document may always be served by delivery to an addressee who accepts it voluntarily.

If the document is to be served under the first paragraph above, the Central Authority may require the document to be written in, or translated into, the official language or one of the official languages of the State addressed.

That part of the request, in the form attached to the present Convention, which contains a summary of the document to be served, shall be served with the document.

#### Article 6

The Central Authority of the State addressed or any authority which it may have designated for that purpose, shall complete a certificate in the form of the model annexed to the present Convention.

The certificate shall state that the document has been served and shall include the method, the place and the date of service and the person to whom the document was delivered. If the document has not been served, the certificate shall set out the reasons which have prevented service.

The applicant may require that a certificate not completed by a Central Authority or by a judicial authority shall be countersigned by one of these authorities.

The certificate shall be forwarded directly to the applicant.

#### Article 7

The standard terms in the model annexed to the present Convention shall in all cases be written either in French or in English. They may also be written in the official language, or in one of the official languages, of the State in which the documents originate.

The corresponding blanks shall be completed either in the language of the State addressed or in French or in English.

#### Article 8

Each Contracting State shall be free to effect service of judicial documents upon persons abroad, without application of any compulsion, directly through its diplomatic or consular agents.

Any State may declare that it is opposed to such service within its territory, unless the document is to be served upon a national of the State in which the documents originate.

#### Article 9

Each Contracting State shall be free, in addition, to use consular channels to forward documents, for the purpose of service, to those authorities of another Contracting State which are designated by the latter for this purpose.

Each Contracting State may, if exceptional circumstances so require, use diplomatic channels for the same purpose.

#### Article 10

Provided the State of destination does not object, the present Convention shall not interfere with –

- a) the freedom to send judicial documents, by postal channels, directly to persons abroad,
- b) the freedom of judicial officers, officials or other competent persons of the State of origin to effect service of judicial documents directly through the judicial officers, officials or other competent persons of the State of destination,
- c) the freedom of any person interested in a judicial proceeding to effect service of judicial documents directly through the judicial officers, officials or other competent persons of the State of destination.

#### Article 11

The present Convention shall not prevent two or more Contracting States from agreeing to permit, for the purpose of service of judicial documents, channels of transmission other than those provided for in the preceding Articles and, in particular, direct communication between their respective authorities.

#### Article 12

The service of judicial documents coming from a Contracting State shall not give rise to any payment or reimbursement of taxes or costs for the services rendered by the State addressed.

The applicant shall pay or reimburse the costs occasioned by —

- a) the employment of a judicial officer or of a person competent under the law of the State of destination,
- b) the use of a particular method of service.

#### Article 13

Where a request for service complies with the terms of the present Convention, the State addressed may refuse to comply therewith only if it deems that compliance would infringe its sovereignty or security.

It may not refuse to comply solely on the ground that, under its internal law, it claims exclusive jurisdiction over the subject-matter of the action or that its internal law would not permit the action upon which the application is based.

The Central Authority shall, in case of refusal, promptly inform the applicant and state the reasons for the refusal.

#### Article 14

Difficulties which may arise in connection with the transmission of judicial documents for service shall be settled through diplomatic channels.

#### Article 15

Where a writ of summons or an equivalent document had to be transmitted abroad for the purpose of service, under the provisions of the present Convention, and the defendant has not appeared, judgment shall not be given until it is established that —

- a) the document was served by a method prescribed by the internal law of the State addressed for the service of documents in domestic actions upon persons who are within its territory, or
- b) the document was actually delivered to the defendant or to his residence by another method provided for by this Convention, and that in either of these cases the service or the delivery was effected in sufficient time to enable the defendant to defend.

Each Contracting State shall be free to declare that the judge, notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article, may give judgment even if no certificate of service or delivery has been received, if all the following conditions are fulfilled —

- a) the document was transmitted by one of the methods provided for in this Convention,
- b) a period of time of not less than six months, considered adequate by the judge in the particular case, has elapsed since the date of the transmission of the document,
- c) no certificate of any kind has been received, even though every reasonable effort has been made to obtain it through the competent authorities of the State addressed.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraphs the judge may order, in case of urgency, any provisional or protective measures.

#### Article 16

When a writ of summons or an equivalent document had to be transmitted abroad for the purpose of service, under the provisions of the present Convention, and a judgment has been entered against a defendant who has not appeared, the judge shall have the power to relieve the defendant from the effects of the expiration of the time for appeal from the judgment if the following conditions are fulfilled –

- a) the defendant, without any fault on his part, did not have knowledge of the document in sufficient time to defend, or knowledge of the judgment in sufficient time to appeal, and
- b) the defendant has disclosed a *prima facie* defence to the action on the merits.

An application for relief may be filed only within a reasonable time after the defendant has knowledge of the judgment.

Each Contracting State may declare that the application will not be entertained if it is filed after the expiration of a time to be stated in the declaration, but which shall in no case be less than one year following the date of the judgment.

This Article shall not apply to judgments concerning status or capacity of persons.

## CHAPTER II – EXTRAJUDICIAL DOCUMENTS

### Article 17

Extrajudicial documents emanating from authorities and judicial officers of a Contracting State may be transmitted for the purpose of service in another Contracting State by the methods and under the provisions of the present Convention.

## CHAPTER III – GENERAL CLAUSES

### Article 18

Each Contracting State may designate other authorities in addition to the Central Authority and shall determine the extent of their competence.

The applicant shall, however, in all cases, have the right to address a request directly to the Central Authority.

Federal States shall be free to designate more than one Central Authority.

### Article 19

To the extent that the internal law of a Contracting State permits methods of transmission, other than those provided for in the preceding Articles, of documents coming from abroad, for service within its territory, the present Convention shall not affect such provisions.

### Article 20

The present Convention shall not prevent an agreement between any two or more Contracting States to dispense with –

- a) the necessity for duplicate copies of transmitted documents as required by the second paragraph of Article 3,
- b) the language requirements of the third paragraph of Article 5 and Article 7,
- c) the provisions of the fourth paragraph of Article 5,
- d) the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 12.

### Article 21

Each Contracting State shall, at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession, or at a later date, inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands of the following –

- a) the designation of authorities, pursuant to Articles 2 and 18,
- b) the designation of the authority competent to complete the certificate pursuant to Article 6,
- c) the designation of the authority competent to receive documents transmitted by consular channels, pursuant to Article 9.

Each Contracting State shall similarly inform the Ministry, where appropriate, of –

- a) opposition to the use of methods of transmission pursuant to Articles 8 and 10,
- b) declarations pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 15 and the third paragraph of Article 16,
- c) all modifications of the above designations, oppositions and declarations.

#### Article 22

Where Parties to the present Convention are also Parties to one or both of the Conventions on civil procedure signed at The Hague on 17th July 1905, and on 1st March 1954, this Convention shall replace as between them Articles 1 to 7 of the earlier Conventions.

#### Article 23

The present Convention shall not affect the application of Article 23 of the Convention on civil procedure signed at The Hague on 17th July 1905, or of Article 24 of the Convention on civil procedure signed at The Hague on 1st March 1954.

These Articles shall, however, apply only if methods of communication, identical to those provided for in these Conventions, are used.

#### Article 24

Supplementary agreements between Parties to the Conventions of 1905 and 1954 shall be considered as equally applicable to the present Convention, unless the Parties have otherwise agreed.

#### Article 25

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 22 and 24, the present Convention shall not derogate from Conventions containing provisions on the matters governed by this Convention to which the Contracting States are, or shall become, Parties.

#### Article 26

The present Convention shall be open for signature by the States represented at the Tenth Session of the Hague Conference on Private International Law.

It shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

#### Article 27

The present Convention shall enter into force on the sixtieth day after the deposit of the third instrument of ratification referred to in the second paragraph of Article 26.

The Convention shall enter into force for each signatory State which ratifies subsequently on the sixtieth day after the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

#### Article 28

Any State not represented at the Tenth Session of the Hague Conference on Private International Law may accede to the present Convention after it has entered into force in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 27. The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

The Convention shall enter into force for such a State in the absence of any objection from a State, which has ratified the Convention before such deposit, notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands within a period of six months after the date on which the said Ministry has notified it of such accession.

In the absence of any such objection, the Convention shall enter into force for the acceding State on the first day of the month following the expiration of the last of the periods referred to in the preceding paragraph.

#### Article 29

Any State may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that the present Convention shall extend to all the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible, or to one or more of them. Such a declaration shall take effect on the date of entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned.

At any time thereafter, such extensions shall be notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

The Convention shall enter into force for the territories mentioned in such an extension on the sixtieth day after the notification referred to in the preceding paragraph.

#### Article 30

The present Convention shall remain in force for five years from the date of its entry into force in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 27, even for States which have ratified it or acceded to it subsequently.

If there has been no denunciation, it shall be renewed tacitly every five years.

Any denunciation shall be notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands at least six months before the end of the five year period.

It may be limited to certain of the territories to which the Convention applies.

The denunciation shall have effect only as regards the State which has notified it. The Convention shall remain in force for the other Contracting States.

#### Article 31

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands shall give notice to the States referred to in Article 26, and to the States which have acceded in accordance with Article 28, of the following –

- a) the signatures and ratifications referred to in Article 26;
- b) the date on which the present Convention enters into force in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 27;
- c) the accessions referred to in Article 28 and the dates on which they take effect;
- d) the extensions referred to in Article 29 and the dates on which they take effect;
- e) the designations, oppositions and declarations referred to in Article 21;
- f) the denunciations referred to in the third paragraph of Article 30.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed the present Convention.

Done at The Hague, on the 15th day of November, 1965, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Netherlands, and of which a certified copy shall be sent, through the diplomatic

channel, to each of the States represented at the Tenth Session of the Hague Conference on Private International Law.

# Status table

## 01: Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law

Entry into force: 15-VII-1955

Last update: 14-X-2010

print [View and/or print full status report](#)

- 1) S = Signature  
 2) R/A/Su = Ratification, Accession or Succession  
 3) Type = R: Ratification;  
 A: Accession;  
 A\*: Accession giving rise to an acceptance procedure; click on A\* for details of acceptances of the accession;  
 C: Continuation;  
 Su: Succession;  
 Den: Denunciation;  
 4) EIF = Entry into force  
 5) Ext = Extensions of application  
 6) Auth = Designation of Authorities  
 7) Res/D/N = Reservations, declarations or notifications

## Members of the Organisation

States	<a href="#">S<sup>1</sup></a>	<a href="#">R/A/Su<sup>2</sup></a>	<a href="#">Type<sup>3</sup></a>	<a href="#">EIF<sup>4</sup></a>	<a href="#">Ext<sup>5</sup></a>	<a href="#">Auth<sup>6</sup></a>	<a href="#">Res/D/N<sup>7</sup></a>
Albania	4-VI-2002			4-VI-2002		<a href="#">1</a>	
Argentina	28-IV-1972			28-IV-1972		<a href="#">1</a>	
Australia	1-XI-1973			1-XI-1973		<a href="#">1</a>	
Austria	16-IX-1954			15-VII-1955		<a href="#">1</a>	
Belarus	12-VII-2001			12-VII-2001		<a href="#">1</a>	
Belgium	1-IX-1953			15-VII-1955		<a href="#">1</a>	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1-VIII-2001			<a href="#">7-VI-2001</a>		<a href="#">1</a>	
Brazil	23-II-2001			<a href="#">23-II-2001</a>		<a href="#">1</a>	
Bulgaria	22-IV-1999			22-IV-1999		<a href="#">1</a>	
Canada	7-X-1968			7-X-1968		<a href="#">1</a>	
Chile	25-IV-1986			25-IV-1986		<a href="#">1</a>	
China, People's Republic of	3-VII-1987			3-VII-1987		<a href="#">1</a>	<a href="#">D</a>
Croatia	1-X-1995			<a href="#">12-VI-1995</a>		<a href="#">1</a>	
Cyprus	8-X-1984			8-X-1984		<a href="#">1</a>	

Czech Republic	1-IV-1993		<a href="#">28-I-1993</a>	<a href="#">1</a>	
Denmark	26-II-1954		15-VII-1955	<a href="#">1</a>	
Ecuador	2-XI-2007		2-XI-2007	<a href="#">1</a>	
Egypt	24-IV-1961		24-IV-1961	<a href="#">1</a>	
Estonia	13-V-1998		13-V-1998	<a href="#">1</a>	
European Union	3-IV-2007		3-IV-2007	<a href="#">1</a>	<a href="#">D,N</a> 3
Finland	2-XII-1955		2-XII-1955	<a href="#">1</a>	
France	20-IV-1964		20-IV-1964	<a href="#">1</a>	
Georgia	28-V-2001		28-V-2001	<a href="#">1</a>	
Germany	14-XII-1955		14-XII-1955	<a href="#">1</a>	
Greece	26-VIII-1955		26-VIII-1955	<a href="#">1</a>	
Hungary	6-I-1987		6-I-1987	<a href="#">1</a>	
Iceland	14-XI-2003		14-XI-2003	<a href="#">1</a>	
India	13-III-2008		13-III-2008	<a href="#">1</a>	
Ireland	26-VIII-1955		26-VIII-1955	<a href="#">1</a>	
Israel	24-IX-1964		24-IX-1964	<a href="#">1</a>	
Italy	26-VI-1957		26-VI-1957	<a href="#">1</a>	
Japan	27-VI-1957		27-VI-1957	<a href="#">1</a>	
Jordan	13-VI-2001		13-VI-2001	<a href="#">1</a>	
Korea, Republic of	20-VIII-1997		20-VIII-1997	<a href="#">1</a>	
Latvia	11-VIII-1992		11-VIII-1992	<a href="#">1</a>	
Lithuania	23-X-2001		23-X-2001	<a href="#">1</a>	
Luxembourg	12-III-1956		12-III-1956	<a href="#">1</a>	
Malaysia	2-X-2002		2-X-2002	<a href="#">1</a>	
Malta	30-I-1995		30-I-1995	<a href="#">1</a>	
Mexico	18-III-1986		18-III-1986	<a href="#">1</a>	
Monaco	8-VIII-1996		8-VIII-1996	<a href="#">1</a>	
Montenegro	15-V-2007		<a href="#">1-III-2007</a>	<a href="#">1</a>	
Morocco	6-IX-1993		6-IX-1993	<a href="#">1</a>	
Netherlands	25-IX-1954		15-VII-1955	<a href="#">1</a>	<a href="#">N</a>
New Zealand	5-II-2002		5-II-2002	<a href="#">1</a>	<a href="#">D</a>
Norway	15-VII-1955		15-VII-1955	<a href="#">1</a>	
Panama	29-V-2002		29-V-2002	<a href="#">1</a>	
Paraguay	28-VI-2005		28-VI-2005	<a href="#">1</a>	
Peru	29-I-2001		29-I-2001	<a href="#">1</a>	
Philippines	14-VII-2010		14-VII-2010	<a href="#">1</a>	
Poland	29-V-1984		29-V-1984	<a href="#">1</a>	

Portugal	8-XII-1953			15-VII-1955	<a href="#">1</a>	<a href="#">D</a> -
Romania	10-IV-1991			10-IV-1991	<a href="#">1</a>	
Russian Federation	6-XII-2001			6-XII-2001	<a href="#">1</a>	
Serbia	1-VI-2001			<a href="#">26-IV-2001</a>	<a href="#">1</a>	
Slovakia	1-VI-1993			<a href="#">26-IV-1993</a>	<a href="#">1</a>	
Slovenia	15-XI-1992			<a href="#">18-VI-1992</a>	<a href="#">1</a>	
South Africa	14-II-2002			14-II-2002	<a href="#">1</a>	
Spain	8-XII-1953			15-VII-1955	<a href="#">1</a>	
Sri Lanka	27-IX-2001			27-IX-2001	<a href="#">1</a>	
Suriname	7-X-1977			7-X-1977	<a href="#">1</a>	
Sweden	9-XII-1953			15-VII-1955	<a href="#">1</a>	
Switzerland	6-V-1957			6-V-1957	<a href="#">1</a>	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1-XII-1993			<a href="#">20-IX-1993</a>	<a href="#">1</a>	
Turkey	26-VIII-1955			26-VIII-1955	<a href="#">1</a>	
Ukraine	3-XII-2003			3-XII-2003	<a href="#">1</a>	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3-I-1955			15-VII-1955	<a href="#">1</a>	
United States of America	15-X-1964			15-X-1964	<a href="#">1</a>	
Uruguay	27-VII-1983			27-VII-1983	<a href="#">1</a>	
Venezuela	25-VII-1979			25-VII-1979	<a href="#">1</a>	

1) S = Signature

2) R/A/Su = Ratification, Accession or Succession

3) Type = R: Ratification;

A: Accession;

A\*: Accession giving rise to an acceptance procedure; click on A\* for details of acceptances of the accession;

C: Continuation;

Su: Succession;

Den: Denunciation;

4) EIF = Entry into force

5) Ext = Extensions of application

6) Auth = Designation of Authorities

7) Res/D/N = Reservations, declarations or notifications