

**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the International Commission on Civil Status in Strasbourg on 22 September 2022**

"As a matter of pragmatism and without having to revise ICCS Convention Convention (No. 16) on the issue of multilingual extracts from civil status records, signed at Vienna on 8 September 1976 on the one hand and on the understanding, on the other hand, that an electronic signature today provides important guarantees as to the authenticity of the document and can therefore be regarded as a signature within the meaning of ICCS Convention No. 16 and that a QR code can be equivalent to a seal, the ICCS General Assembly thus adopts a teleological interpretation of Article 8 of ICCS Convention No. 16, whose drafters could not have envisaged the technological developments that have taken place since the adoption of this Convention. The same interpretation applies to the other ICCS Conventions, and in particular to ICCS Convention (No. 34) on the issue of multilingual and coded extracts from civil-status records and multilingual and coded civil-status certificates, signed at Strasbourg on 14 March 2014. It is further specified that, in accordance with practice, when an ICCS Convention provides for the affixing of a seal, this may be made by a dry stamp (such as an embossing press); in the case of documents issued on the back and front, it is permissible for the embossing to be applied only once to the document in an appropriate place that does not necessarily correspond to the box provided for the seal. Annex 3, number 3, of ICCS Convention No. 34 provides that each document must bear the ICCS emblem on the front (or page 1); it is accepted that this emblem may be reproduced in color (blue) or in a shade of grey".