

## **Legalización de documentos extranjeros- Translation**

### **Legalization of Foreign Documents**

All documents submitted for administrative and academic procedures must be official and issued by the competent authorities, in accordance with the legal system of the country of origin. The legalization process varies depending on the country where the studies, degrees, or documents were issued.

For documents that require legalization, the legalization or Apostille must appear on the original document. Therefore, only certified copies of the complete, legalized original document will be considered valid.

### **1) Documents Issued in Member States of the European Union or Signatories of the Agreement on the European Economic Area**

These countries include: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

**No legalization is required for documents issued in these countries. However, documents must be officially translated into Spanish.**

### **2) Documents Issued in Countries that Have Signed the Hague Convention of October 5, 1961**

Signatory countries (excluding those also in the EU) include: Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei-Darussalam, Cape Verde, Cook Islands, China (only Hong Kong and Macao), Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Georgia, Grenada, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niue, Oman, Panama, Peru, Republic of North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Republic of Mauritius, Russia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Serbia, Seychelles, South Africa, Suriname, Swaziland, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela.

In these cases, **it is sufficient for documents to be certified with an Apostille** issued by the competent authorities in the country of origin. Documents must also be officially translated into Spanish when applicable.

### **3) Documents Issued in Countries that Have Signed the Andrés Bello Convention**

Signatory countries (excluding those also in the Hague Convention):  
Bolivia, Chile, Cuba.

Documents must be legalized **via diplomatic** channels and must be presented in:

1. By the Ministry of Education of the country of origin for degrees and academic certificates; and by the relevant Ministry for birth and nationality certificates.
2. By the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the country of origin.
3. By the Spanish Diplomatic or Consular Representation in the country of origin.

### **4) Documents Issued in All Other Countries**

Documents that certify studies completed, birth, nationality, or any other relevant matter must be official and legalized through diplomatic channels, as follows:

1. Recognition of signatures by the Ministry of Education of the country of origin for those signatures appearing on the original document, when the document serves as proof of studies completed. For other types of documents (such as birth or nationality certificates), the recognition of signatures must be carried out by the relevant governmental authority in the country of origin.
2. Legalization of the previously recognized signatures by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the country of origin.
3. The recognition of the signature, from the previous legalization step, by the Spanish Consulate in the country of origin.
4. Under Spain's new diplomatic legalization system, implemented in Spain, it is no longer necessary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain (Legalization Section – c/ Juan de Mena, No. 4 – 28014 Madrid – Phone: 91 3791655) to recognize the signature of the authority or official from the corresponding Spanish Consulate. This recognition has been replaced by a transparent sticker that secures the final signature in the chain, corresponding to the official from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Spain (Spanish Consulate in the country of origin of the document).

Any document issued by the Consular Services of a foreign country in Spain must be legalized by the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.