



Legalization instructions | the Netherlands

As part of your immigration procedure for the Netherlands, your legal certificates need to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities. Therefore, your legal certificates may need to be:

- Re-issued; and/or
- Translated to another language; and/or
- Legalized

Depending on the issuing country, the process to legalize certificates differs.

On the next page, you can click on the country where the legal certificate originates from to find the legalization instructions. In case your certificate(s) originate from various countries, you will have to follow the relevant legalization instructions. At the bottom of each legalization instruction, you can click on 'back to top' to return to the frontpage and thereafter scroll down to the index page to select another legalization instruction.

We strongly advise you to start the legalization process as soon as possible, as it can be lengthy.

Once the legalized certificates are available to you, share a scanned copy hereof with Deloitte so we can verify if the documents meet the conditions for use in the Netherlands.

Certificate issuing countries

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Argentina | Ireland | Slovenia |
| Australia | Israel | South Africa |
| Austria | Italy | South Korea |
| Belarus | Japan | Spain |
| Belgium | Jordan | Sri Lanka |
| Brazil | Latvia | Sweden |
| Bulgaria | Lebanon | Switzerland |
| Cambodia | Lithuania | Syria |
| Canada | Luxembourg | Taiwan |
| Chile | Malaysia | Thailand |
| China | Malta | The Philippines |
| Colombia | Mexico | Turkey |
| Costa Rica | Moldova | Uganda |
| Croatia | Morocco | Ukraine |
| Cyprus | Nepal | United Kingdom |
| Czech Republic | New Zealand | Uruguay |
| Denmark | Nigeria | United States of America |
| Dominican Republic | Norway | Uzbekistan |
| Ecuador | Pakistan | Venezuela |
| Egypt | Panama | Vietnam |
| Estonia | Paraguay | |
| Finland | Peru | |
| France | Poland | |
| Germany | Portugal | |
| Greece | Romania | |
| Hungary | Russian Federation | |
| India | Saudi Arabia | |
| Indonesia | Serbia | |
| Iran | Singapore | |
| Iraq | Slovakia | |

Reach out to your Deloitte immigration advisor if the issuing country of the certificate is not listed above.

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Argentina



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Argentina need to be recently issued (meaning the certificate cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Argentinean authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Argentinean certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Argentinean authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=306>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Argentina by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Australia need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Australian authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Australian certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/australia/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

Please see the following link for more information on the Australian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=307>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Australia by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Belarus need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Belarusian authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Belarusian certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please find more information where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following link: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/belarus/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

Please see the following link for more information on the Belarusian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=309>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Belarus by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.

Belgium



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.

Brazil



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Brazil need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Brazilian authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Brazilian certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please find more information where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following link: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents/brazil>

Please see the following link for more information on the Brazilian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3?aid=1043>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Brazil by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Cambodia need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and to need be provided with a legalization stamp of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Cambodia. The legalization, issued by the Cambodian authorities, is to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Cambodian certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the legalization of documents from Cambodia for use in the Netherlands: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/cambodia/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

The legalization will need to be provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cambodia. You can find the contact details of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs via the following link: <https://www.mfaic.gov.kh/>

General information

In general, the legalization on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with the legalization. We advise you to contact the Ministry of Foreign Affairs first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Cambodia by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Canada need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with legalization stamps.

Double legalization

Certificates from Canada should be legalized following two steps (in this order):

1. First, the certificate should be legalized by the Canadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Global Affairs);
2. Subsequently, the certificate should be legalized by the Dutch Embassy in Ottawa or by one of the Dutch General-Consulates in Toronto or Vancouver.

Links

Please find the relevant information about the legalization of documents from Canada via the following link: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/canada/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

Please find the link for the Canadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

https://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/about-a_propos/services/authentication-authentication/step-etape-1.aspx?lang=eng

General information

In general, the legalization stamps on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with a legalization stamp. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Please note that the birth certificate needs to be an unabridged certificate, stating the names of your parents.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Canada by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (via the issuance of the two legalization stamps) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Chile need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Chilean authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Chilean certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Chilean authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=1047>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Chile by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

Specific information

Should you only need a certificate for use at a Dutch Embassy/Consulate in a country of which the main language is Spanish, a Spanish language version will suffice.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, a certificate that originates from China (like birth-, marriage-, divorce- or name change certificate) need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and must be provided with a legalization stamp. The required steps for obtaining the legalization stamp are:

1. First the Chinese documents should be legalized by:
 - The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking; Or
 - by one of the 18 authorized Foreign Affairs Offices.
2. Secondly, the Chinese legalization stamps must be legalized by a Dutch Embassy or Dutch Consulate General:

The legalization stamps of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Beijing should be legalized by the Dutch Embassy in Beijing.

The certificates which are legalized by one of the 18 Foreign Affairs Offices:

- The Dutch Consulate General in Shanghai legalizes the legalization stamps from the authorized Foreign Affairs Offices of the municipality Shanghai and the provinces Anhui, Jiangsu and Zhejiang.
- The Dutch Consulate General in Guangzhou legalizes legalization stamps from the provinces Guangdong, Fujian, Hainan and Guangxi.

For a Chinese birth certificate, the following rules apply in order to be accepted by the Dutch authorities:

Birth before 1 March 1996: three documents are required:

1. legalized 'notarized certificate' stating:
 - Surname
 - Given name(s)
 - Date of birth
 - Place of birth
 - Father's and mother's names

AND

2. one of the following:
 - a legalized and certified true copy (#) of the parents' Hukou (*), recording the person's birth;

OR

 - a legalized and certified true copy (#) of a hospital certificate stating explicitly that it may be used to record the birth in the Hukou register;

OR

 - a legalized and certified true copy (#) of a Public Security Bureau certificate stating the information required;

AND

3. a legalized and certified true copy of the person's own updated and complete Hukou (*).

(#) A notarized or notarial certificate is a statement drawn up by a civil-law notary confirming that a specific event (a birth) occurred and containing all the information required.

A certified true copy is a copy of an original document drawn up by a civil-law notary, who certifies that the copy is identical to the original. Notarized certificates or certified true copies intended for

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use outside China are drawn up in Chinese with an English translation attached. The notary affixes the translation to the Chinese document (using a stamp, wax seal, ribbon, or other material that will be damaged if the documents are taken apart). In the Netherlands, the Chinese text in the original document will take precedence over the English translation.

() The Hukou requirement applies only to Chinese nationals.*

The documents should be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If not, the documents should be translated by a sworn translator who has been sworn in by a Dutch District Court. If the certificate will be translated in China and as such not by a translator who has been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, then the translation will also have to be legalized in China.

For more information, please visit: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/china/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

The legalization stamps on the documents cannot be older than 6 months when submitting the documents in the Netherlands.

Please note that the local authorities in the country of origin of the certificate can require a recently issued certificate before they want to provide the certificate with a legalization stamp. We advise to contact the local Chinese authorities first to be informed on this.

A kind request to send us a scan of the legalized certificate so we may verify whether the documents meet the requirements for application and registration purposes.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Colombia need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Colombian authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Colombian certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Colombian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=363>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Colombia by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

Specific information

A birth certificate (copia del folio del registro civil de nacimiento) can be requested with the Colombian civil authorities (registraduría nacional or nacional del estado civil) of the place of birth or the notary public that has registered the birth.

A marriage certificate (copia del folio del registro civil de matrimonio) can be requested with the notary public that registered the marriage.

A declaration of non-impediment (a single-status declaration) (declaración de soltería) can be requested with a notary public. In case you are a Colombian national and you are already residing in the Netherlands you can request the declaration of non-impediment with the Colombian Consulate-General in Amsterdam. The Consul will legalize your signature, after which the declaration needs to be legalized by a Dutch authority named the "Consulair Dienstencentrum" as well. The Consulair Dienstencentrum is based in The Hague.

A divorce certificate (copia del folio del registro civil de divorcio) issued after 1992 can be requested with the notary public that registered the divorce.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Costa Rica need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Costa Rican authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Costa Rican certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Costa Rican authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=903>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Costa Rica by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you can not get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.

Dominican Republic



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Dominican Republic need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Dominican Republican authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Dominican Republican certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Dominican Republic authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=810>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Dominican Republic by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Ecuador need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Ecuadorian authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Ecuadorian certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Ecuadorian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=640>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Ecuador by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

Specific information

Birth- and marriage certificates, and divorce annotations on marriage certificates, can be requested with either Ecuadorian Civil Register (Registro Civil, Identificación y Cedulación) or the Ecuadorian Civil Authorities in Guayaquil (Corporación registro civil de Guayaquil).

A declaration of non-impediment (a single-status declaration) can be requested with Ecuadorian Civil Register (Registro Civil, Identificación y Cedulación) of the city of residence or last residence. If this is not successful, one can obtain an Affidavit with a Notary Public confirming once marital status as single.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Egypt need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be legalized before they are acknowledged by the Dutch authorities.

Double legalization

Certificates from Egypt should be legalized following two steps (in this order):

1. First, the Egyptian certificates must be legalized (provided with a legalization stamp and signature) by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
2. Subsequently, the certificate should be legalized by the Dutch Embassy in Cairo, Egypt.

Links

Please find the relevant information about the legalization of documents from Egypt via the following link: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/egypt/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

The Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <https://mfa.gov.eg/>

The contact details of the Dutch Embassy in Cairo can be found on the following website: <https://www.netherlandsworldwide.nl/countries/egypt/about-us/embassy-in-cairo>

General information

In general, the legalization stamps on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with a legalization stamp. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Egypt by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized as well.

Specific information

Birth, Marriage, Divorce Certificates, as well as Declarations of Non-Impediment (Single Status declarations) can be requested with the Egyptian Civil Authorities (Segal el Madani). In order to legalize a marriage certificate, you will not only require the issuance in English, but also the original hand-written marriage certificate, or a copy thereof.

Declaration of Non-Impediment as issued by the Shahr el Akari are in principle no longer legalized by the Dutch Embassy. Hence please try to obtain the Declaration of Non-Impediment with the Egyptian Civil Authorities. If you are an Egyptian citizen already residing in the Netherlands, you can also request the Egyptian Embassy in The Hague to draw up an Affidavit confirming your marital status to be single.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes. Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.

Estonia



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you can not get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



Personal certificates originating from EU

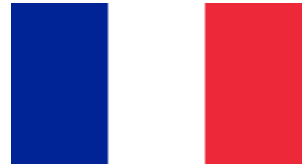
In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.

India



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from India need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Indian authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Indian certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please find more information where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following link: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/india/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

Please see the following link for more information on the Indian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=643>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in India by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Indonesia need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need double legalization before they can be used in the Netherlands.

Double legalization

The legalization process consists of the following steps (in this order):

1. The personal certificate should be authenticated by the Indonesian Ministry of Justice & Human Rights;
2. The certificates should be authenticated by the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
3. The certificates should be legalized by the Dutch embassy in Jakarta. An appointment is required.

Link

Please see the following link for making an appointment at the Dutch Embassy:

https://www.vfsvisaonline.com/Netherlands-Global-Online-Appointment_Zone2/AppScheduling/AppWelcome.aspx?P=2REwEJLEIDYvklCTZHyd/U/uQ3FTvx7tM2Y3dTm+iw=

General information

A legalization may not be older than 6 months, when presented to the Dutch authorities.

The Indonesian authorities can require a recently issued certificate, before being able to legalize the certificate. We advise to contact the local authorities to have this confirmed.

Marriage certificates

- *Muslim marriage*: The marriage book can be obtained by the Office of Religious Affairs (Kantor Urusan Agama (KUA))
- *Non-Muslim marriage*: The marriage certificate be obtained from the civil status records office.

Non-marriage certificates

The non-marriage certificate can only be obtained by Indonesian nationals.

For all Indonesian nationals:

Obtain a declaration from the head of your community/ neighborhood (lurah, ketua rukun tetangga or ketua rukun warga), confirming your unmarried status. Then have this declaration signed by the district head (camat).

- *For Muslims*: Submit the signed declaration at the Office of Religious Affairs (Kantor Urusan Agama (KUA)). You will receive a valid non-marriage certificate.
- *For non-Muslims*: Submit the signed declaration at the civil status records office. You will receive a valid non-marriage certificate.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Indonesia by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

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We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce- and name change certificates etc.) originating from Iran need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with legalization stamps.

Double legalization

The legalization process consists of the following steps (in this order):

1. The certificate should be authenticated by the Iranian Ministry of Justice;
2. Subsequently, the certificate should be authenticated by the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
3. Lastly, the certificate should be legalized by the Dutch embassy in Tehran. An appointment is required.

Dutch Embassy Tehran No. 60 West Arghavan street Dibaji North Street Farmanieh, Tehran

+982123660000

jak@minbuza.nl

Official copy of a birth certificate

You can request an official copy of your birth certificate (shenashameh) from the Personal Status Registration Organization (Eiarech Sabt-e Ahaval).

Official copy of a marriage certificate

To get an official copy you must present a marriage certificate and your identity papers (shenasnameh). The marriage certificate must be drawn up and signed by a civil-law notary. This civil-law notary must have been appointed by the Bureau of Affairs Concerning Documents (Eiarech Ommor Asnad) at the Ministry of Justice. You can get an official copy of the marriage certificate from the Bureau of Affairs Concerning Documents.

Certificate of unmarried status

You can request a certificate of unmarried status from the Personal Status Registration Organization (Eiarech Sabt-e Ahaval). To get a certificate of unmarried status you must present your original identity papers (shenasnameh).

General information

In general, the legalization on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with the first legalization step. We advise you to contact the authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Iran by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized via the Iranian Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Dutch Embassy in Teheran as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

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Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce- and name change certificates etc.) originating from Iraq need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with legalization stamps.

Certificates from Iraq needs to be legalized by the following three steps (in this order):

1. The certificate first needs to be provided with a legalization stamp from the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2. Subsequently, you will need to obtain a consular certificate from the Iraqi embassy in The Hague;
3. Lastly, the consular certificate needs to be legalized by the Consular Service Centre (CDC) at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign affairs. You will also need to show the original document.

Official copy of a birth certificate

You can get an official copy of your birth certificate from the Ministry of Health (wazaret alsehha)

Official copy of a marriage certificate

You can get an official copy of the marriage certificate from the Civil Status Department of the Ministry of Justice (wazaret aladelmakamet al ahwal alshakhsiyah).

Certificate of unmarried status

Ask the Iraqi authorities where you can obtain this document.

General information

In general, the legalization on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with the first legalization step. We advise you to contact the Ministry of Foreign Affairs first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Iraq by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized via the 3 steps as mentioned in the legalization instructions as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Israel need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Israeli authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Israeli certificate is genuine and authentic.

Official copy of a birth certificate

You can request these official copies from the Population, Immigration and Border Authority (PIBA), which is part of the Ministry of Interior.

Official copy of a marriage certificate

Jewish marriage: You can request an official copy from the Chief Rabbinate. For legalization purposes, the document must have an apostille stamp from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel.

Muslim marriage: You can request an official copy from the Sharia court in the district where the marriage took place. **Christian marriage:**

You can request an official copy from the church where the marriage took place. Civil (i.e. non-religious) marriage is not possible in Israel.

Certificate of unmarried status

Israel does not issue certificates of unmarried status. You can request an official copy of your birth certificate, which includes information about your marital status. For legalization purposes, the document must have an Apostille stamp.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Israeli authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=326>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Israel by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.

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Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Japan need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Japanese authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Japanese certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Japanese authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=328>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Japan by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well. In case the certificate will be translated by a Japanese Administrative Scrivener ("Gyosei-shoshi Lawyers"), and the translation is affixed to the certificate, the Japanese authorities can decide to only issue one Apostille, rather than two separate Apostilles.

The Japanese Embassy in The Hague, NL

When you are already in The Netherlands, The Japanese Embassy in The Hague can also provide Japanese nationals with an extract from the family register, which is written in English. When the Japanese certificate (without an Apostille) is presented to the Japanese Embassy in The Hague, they can issue this English version. This extract must be legalized by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague in order to be accepted by the Dutch authorities.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Jordan need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with legalization stamps.

Certificates from Jordan should be legalized following two steps:

1. First, the certificate should be legalized by the Jordanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
2. Second, the certificate should be legalized by the Dutch Embassy in Amman, Jordan.

Links

Please see here the link for the Jordanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

<https://jordan.gov.jo/wps/portal/%5c?lang=ar#/>

Please find here the contact details of the Dutch Embassy in Amman:

<https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/jordan/about-us/embassy-in-amman>

General information

In general, the legalization stamps on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with a legalization stamp. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this. You can request newly issued certificates with the Jordanian Ministry of Interior, at the Civil Status and Passports Department (CSPD).

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Jordan by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (via the issuance of the two legalization stamps) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.

Latvia



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Lebanon need to be provided legalization stamps.

Double legalization

Certificates from Lebanon should be legalized following two steps (in this particular order):

1. First, the certificate should be legalized by the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
2. Subsequently, the certificate should be legalized by the Netherlands embassy in Beirut.

Link

Please find the relevant information about the legalization of documents from Lebanon via [this link](#).

General information

In general, the legalization stamps on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with a legalization stamp. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates have to be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (via the issuance of the two legalization stamps) as well.

Specific information

The most common documents are extracts from civil status records:

- an official copy of a birth certificate
- an official copy of a marriage certificate
- a certificate of unmarried status
- an official copy of a death certificate

You can get these documents from the Civil Status Department. A local civil leader ('mukhtar'), a family member in the first degree or someone you have authorised can do this on your behalf.

Please note: Individual civil status extracts are not accepted as official proof of birth by the Dutch authorities.

Certificate of unmarried status

To prove you are not married, you need 2 documents:

1. An individual civil status extract from the Civil Status Department

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2. A certificate of unmarried status based on the laws of the relevant religious authority. You can get this document from one of the following religious authorities:
 - a Christian church
 - a Sunni court
 - a Shiite court
 - a Druze court

Official copy of a marriage certificate

To prove you are married, you need 2 documents:

1. An official copy of the registration of the marriage in the in the Civil Status Department.
2. An official copy of the marriage contract you signed at the marriage ceremony. This document must also state that the marriage still exists.

Instead of the copy of the marriage contract you can also use a statement of marriage issued by a religious authority. You can get both the copy of the marriage contract and the statement of marriage from one of the following religious authorities:

- a Christian church
- a Sunni court
- a Shiite court
- a Druze court

An official copy of a divorce certificate

You need 2 documents as proof of your divorce or annulment:

1. An official copy of the record of divorce or annulment in the Civil Status Department.
2. An official copy of the annulment or divorce pronounced by one of the following religious authorities:
 - a Christian church
 - a Sunni court
 - a Shiite court
 - a Druze court

How can Palestinians living in Lebanon get official copies of certificates?

If you are Palestinian, you can get official copies from the Directorate General of Political Affairs and Refugees in Beirut instead of from the Civil Status Department.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you can not get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Malaysia need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with legalization stamps.

Double legalization

Certificates from Malaysia should be legalized following two steps (in this order):

1. First, the certificate should be legalized by the Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
2. Subsequently, the certificate should be legalized by the Dutch Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Links

Please find the link for the Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

<http://www.kln.gov.my/web/quest/home/>

Please find the contact details of the Dutch Embassy in Kuala Lumpur:

<https://www.nederlandwereldwijd.nl/landen/maleisie/over-ons/ambassade-in-kuala-lumpur>

General information

In general, the legalization stamps on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with a legalization stamp. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this. If you need a newly issued certificate, most certificates can be requested with the Malaysian Ministry of Home Affairs (<http://www.jpn.gov.my/en>).

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Malaysia by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (via the issuance of the two legalization stamps) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Mexico need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Mexican authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Mexican certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please find more information where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following link: <https://embamex.sre.gob.mx/argentina/images/consular/ofregcivilenrepubmexic>

Please see the following link for more information on the Mexican authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=333>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Mexico by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



Both Moldova and the Netherlands are party to the Treaty on Multilingual Extracts. This means that in case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates etc.) are issued in a 'multilingual' format, in line with the Treaty on Multilingual Extracts, no further legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificates are issued in both German/French/English in addition to the Moldovan language. When requesting a personal certificate from the Moldovan authorities, we advise to request a multilingual issuance.

In general, the certificates should be recently issued and may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificates to the Dutch authorities.

In case a 'multilingual' format of the certificate(s) is not applicable, please find the instructions for obtaining an Apostille on the personal certificates:

In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Moldova need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Moldovan authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Moldovan certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Moldovan authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=697>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Moldova by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Morocco need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille.

Apostille

An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Moroccan authorities in order to confirm to foreign authorities that the Moroccan certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Moroccan authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille and their contact details: http://www.apostille.ma/fr/liste_documents.aspx

Birth certificate: You can request a complete copy of a birth certificate (copie intégrale) at the civil registry (bureau d'état civil) of the place where you were born. Please note, the Dutch authorities do not accept an extract of the birth certificate from the Moroccan civil registry (fiche individuelle d'état civil).

Copy of a marriage certificate: You can request 1 of the following 3 documents:

- A copy of your marriage certificate at the court where the marriage was confirmed,
- A full copy of your birth certificate at the civil registry in your place of birth (copie intégrale), not older than 3 months. Your marriage is mentioned on the statement
- A copy of a court decision that recognizes a marital relationship that has existed for a long time (as laid down in Article 16 of the Moroccan Family Law). Please note that a Dutch municipality or an authority such as the Immigration and Naturalization Service (IND) can ask you for 2 of these documents.

General information

In general, the documents and the legalization stamps on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Morocco by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (via the issuance of the Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Nepal need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with legalization stamps.

Double legalization

Certificates from Nepal should be legalized following two steps (in this particular order):

1. First, the certificate needs to be legalized by the Nepalese Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2. Subsequently, you need to take your certificate to VFS Global Kathmandu. They will arrange the legalization of your documents again by the Embassy of the Netherlands in New Delhi, India.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Nepalese authorities that are competent to issue the certificates and the legalization:

<https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/nepal/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

General information

In general, the legalization on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with the legalization. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Nepal by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from New Zealand need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the authorities from New Zealand in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the certificate from New Zealand is genuine and authentic.

You can obtain these personal certificates (civil status records) from the Registrar-General's Office in Wellington.

You can obtain the official copy of a divorce certificate from the District Court registry in the district where the divorce was granted or is registered.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the authorities from New Zealand that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=336>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in New Zealand by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Nigeria need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with a legalization by the Nigerian Ministry of Foreign affairs. After legalization, you can use your document in the Netherlands. The Dutch authorities will check and assess your document.

General information

In general, the legalization seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with a legalization. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Link

Via the following link you can find more information of the personal Nigerian certificates:
<https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/nigeria/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Nigeria by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of a legalization) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.

Norway



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Norway need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Norwegian authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Norwegian certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Norwegian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=337>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Norway by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce- and name change certificates etc.) originating from Pakistan need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and should be legalized by the Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The legalization can be done via the Ministry in Islamabad or at one of the 'camp offices' in Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta.

Official copies of birth certificates can be requested from the Union Council. In some cities this role is fulfilled by Tehsil Municipal Administrations, while in cantonments the responsibility falls to military authorities named Cantonment Boards. Since 2000 it has been possible to request official copies of birth certificates from the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA). These are available online via the Union Council.

Links

Please find the relevant information about the legalization of documents from Pakistan via the following link: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/pakistan/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

Please find the link for the Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <http://www.mofa.gov.pk/>

General information

In general, the legalization stamps on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with a legalization stamp. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Pakistan by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (via the issuance of the two legalization stamps) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.

Panama



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Panama need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Panamanian authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Panamanian certificate is genuine and authentic. After the Apostille stamp, your document is ready to use in the Netherlands.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Panamanian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=338>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Panama by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Paraguay need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Paraguayan authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Paraguayan certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link on how to obtain personal certificates at the 'Dirección del registro civil' in Asunción: www.registrocivil.gov.py

Please see the following link for more information on the Paraguayan authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=970>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Paraguay by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

Specific information

You will need to obtain the non-marriage certificate (certificado de soltería) via the District Court (Juzgado de Paz) in your place of residence in Paraguay.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Peru need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Peruvian authorities and that confirms that the certificate is genuine and authentic.

Links

Please find the relevant information about the legalization of documents from Peru via the following link: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=847>.

New certificates can be obtained with the following authorities:

- registro nacional de identificación y estado civil: RENIEC;
- concejo provincial; or
- concejo distrital.

General information

In general, the legalization stamps on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with a legalization stamp. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Peru by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (via the issuance of the two legalization stamps) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Russia need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Russian authorities in order to confirm that the certificate is genuine and authentic. The competent authorities that issue Apostille seals in Russia are:

- The Registry Office (ZAGS) places Apostille seals on original (by the ZAGS issued documents) certificates like birth certificates, marriage certificates etc. So, if original certificates are issued by the ZAGS, the Apostille should be placed by the ZAGS.
- The Russian Ministry of Justice places Apostille seals on copies of certificates which are legalized by a notary who is recognized by the Ministry of Justice.

In larger cities (like Moscow) there are representatives of the above-mentioned authorities. Please also see the following link: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=341>.

General information

In general, the legalization stamps on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with a legalization stamp. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Russia by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (via the issuance of the two legalization stamps) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Saudi Arabia need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with legalization stamps.

Double legalization

Personal certificates from Saudi Arabia should be legalized following two steps (in this particular order):

1. The certificate should be legalized by the Saudi Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
2. Subsequently, the second legalization must be completed by the Dutch Embassy in Riyadh.

Link

Please find more information via the following link: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/saudi-arabia/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

General information

In general, the legalizations may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificates to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to legalize them. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Saudi Arabia by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



Both Serbia and the Netherlands are party to the Treaty on Multilingual Extracts. This means that in case your personal certificates (like birth, marriage, divorce, single and name change certificates) are issued in a 'multilingual' format, in line with the Treaty on Multilingual Extracts, no further legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificates are issued in both German/French/English in addition to the Serbia language.

When requesting a personal certificate from the Serbia authorities, we advise to request a multilingual issuance.

In general, the certificates should be recently issued and may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificates to the Dutch authorities.

Link

Please see the following link for more information: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/serbia/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

In case one or more of the certificates are not Serbia in origin, please confirm and we will provide additional legalization information.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Singapore need to be provided with an Apostille. This is a specific type of legalization stamp that the Singaporean authorities can issue.

Requirements for your document

Your document must be original and complete. If the document refers to other documents or annexes, these must be included.

Translation of your document

If your document is not in English, French, German or Dutch you might need to have it translated. The following rules apply:

Your document must be translated by a sworn translator. It must be translated into English, French, German or Dutch.

If the sworn translator is registered outside the Netherlands, you must also have the translation legalized.

Which documents can be legalized?

You can have various documents legalized, such as diplomas and certificates. The most common documents are extracts from civil status records:

- Official copy of a birth certificate

You can get these documents from the Immigration & Checkpoints Authority.

- Certificate of unmarried status

You can get this document from the Singapore Registry of Marriages. If you are a Muslim, you can get the certificate from the Registry of Muslim Marriages.

- Official copy of a marriage certificate

You can get this document from the Singapore Registry of Marriages. If you are a Muslim, you can get the certificate from the Registry of Muslim Marriages.

- Official copy of a divorce certificate

If you had a civil marriage you can get this document from the Singapore Family Justice Courts. If you had a Muslim marriage you can get the certificate from the Singapore Syariah Court.

Where can you have your documents legalised?

You can get an Apostille from the Singapore Academic of Law: <https://legalisation.sal.sg/Legalisation/LegalisationInfo>

After your document is legalized with an Apostille, you can use it in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from South Africa need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the South African authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the South African certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the South African authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=345>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Please note that the birth certificate needs to be an unabridged certificate, stating the names of your parents.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in South Africa by a translator who has not been sworn in by a South African District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from South Korea need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the South Korean authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the South Korean certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the South Korean authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=706>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in South Korea by a translator who has not been sworn in by a South Korean District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you cannot get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Sri Lanka need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with a legalization stamp.

The relevant document should be legalized by the Sri Lankan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Personal certificates

Birth certificate: please request this document at the Central Record Room in Colombo.

Non-marriage certificate: please request for a declaration under oath (affidavit). The competent authorities are:

- A court (justice of peace);
- A Divisional Secretariat;
- A village officer (Grama Niladhari);
- A notary public;

Marriage certificate: please request this document at the place of registration where the marriage is registered. Kindly note that the marriage statement can be Muslim, Kandyan or Civil stated.

Link

You can find more information via the following link: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/sri-lanka/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

General information

In general, the legalization stamp on the certificates may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with a legalization stamp. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Sri Lanka by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (with a legalization stamp) via the Sri Lankan Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes. The processing times in Sri Lanka are approximately 3 months in order to have the documents obtained and legalized.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



Personal certificates originating from EU

In case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued by the local authorities of an EU member state in a 'multilingual' format, no further translation nor legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificate is issued with annotations in amongst others English/French/Dutch in addition to the language of origin.

In some cases the multilingual model form will be attached to the original certificate.

General information

When registering, kindly note that the certificate needs to have been issued by the authorities in the past 6 months.

Please contact us in case you can not get a multilingual format, in order to assess other possibilities for you.



Both Switzerland and the Netherlands are party to the Treaty of Multilingual Extracts. This means that in case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) are issued in a 'multilingual' format, in line with the Treaty of Multilingual Extracts, no further legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificates are issued in both German/French/English. When requesting a personal certificate from the Swiss authorities, we advise to request a multilingual issuance.

If the personal certificates originating from Switzerland are not issued in multilingual format, they need to be written in the German or the French language in order to be acknowledged in the Netherlands.

In general, the certificates should be recently issued and may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificates to the Dutch authorities.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the personal documents as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the Multilingual personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.

Syria



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Syria need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with a legalization stamp. The personal document(s) should be legalized by the Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Please be informed that a Syrian Family booklet will not suffice in the Netherlands. We advise you to request an original birth- certificate and if applicable, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificate at the Syrian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Link

You can find more information via the following link: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/syria/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

General information

In general, the legalization stamp on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with a legalization stamp. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Syria by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (with a legalization stamp) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Taiwan need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with legalization stamps.

Double legalization

Certificates from Taiwan should be legalized following steps (in this particular order):

1. First, have your document authenticated by a notary;
2. Subsequently, the certificate should be legalized by the Taiwanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
3. Last, the certificate should be legalized by the Netherlands Office Taipei, the formal representation of the government of the Netherlands in Taiwan.

Links

Please find the link for the Taiwanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <https://www.boca.gov.tw/np-138-2.html>

Please find the contact details of the Netherlands Office Taipei: <http://www.nl.org.tw/consular.html?v=1#consular>

General information

In general, the legalization stamps on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with a legalization stamp. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Taiwan by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (via the issuance of the two legalization stamps) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Thailand need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with legalization stamps.

Double legalization

Certificates from Thailand should be legalized following two steps (in this particular order):

1. First, the certificate should be legalized by the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs or by one of the Thai Legalization Divisions based in Sonkhla, Chiang Mai or Ubon Ratchathani;
2. Subsequently, the certificate should be legalized by the Netherlands Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand.

Links

Please find the link for the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <http://www.mfa.go.th/main/en/home>

Please find the contact details of the Netherlands Embassy in Bangkok:
<https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/thailand/about-us/netherlands-embassy-in-bangkok>

General information

In general, the legalization stamps on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with a legalization stamp. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this. If you need a newly issued certificate, most certificates can be requested with the Thai Ministry of Home Affairs.

Translation

The certificates have to be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Thailand by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (via the issuance of the two legalization stamps) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from The Philippines need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille.

Links

More information on the legalization process: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/philippines/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

Please find the following link to more information about legalization and Apostilles (if the hyperlink does not function, please copy the link into the search bar of your internet browser): <https://consular.dfa.gov.ph/services/authentication/authentication-general-info>

Documents

Birth, marriage, death certificates and the Certificate of No Marriage (CENOMAR) can be requested online at the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

Please find the link to the PSA: <http://www.psa.gov.ph/civilregistration/requesting-civil-registry-document/birth-certificate>

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through a Court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in the Philippines by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation will need to be apostilled as well.

Hence in that case please first obtain translations and only then legalizations for both the original certificates as well as the translations.

Specific information

Declaration of non-impediment (Certificate of No Marriage): if the CENOMAR is not up to date, you will receive a CENOMAR confirming the marital status as registered 'Single' up to a certain date. For the period after that date until this stage you will need to have an Affidavit drawn up with a Notary Public. The Affidavit needs to be legalized (acknowledged) firstly by a Regional Trial Court and then by the Philippines' Department of Foreign Affairs.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the required translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and, if required, translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



Both Turkey and the Netherlands are party to the Treaty on Multilingual Extracts. This means that in case your personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates etc.) are issued in a 'multilingual' format, in line with the Treaty on Multilingual Extracts, no further legalization steps will be required. Issued in a multilingual format means that the certificates are issued in both German/French/English in addition to the Turkish language. When requesting a personal certificate from the Turkish authorities, we advise to request a multilingual issuance.

In general, the certificates should be recently issued and may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificates to the Dutch authorities.

In case a 'multilingual' format of the certificate(s) is not applicable, please find the instructions for obtaining an Apostille on the personal certificates:

In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Turkey need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Turkish authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Turkish certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Turkish authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=350>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Turkey by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Uganda need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with a legalization stamp provided by the Ugandan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A legalization stamp that is issued by the Ugandan authorities in order to confirm to foreign authorities that the Ugandan certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please find more information on the certificates below. Do note that it must concern a government issued certificate (e.g. a religious marriage certificate not issued by the Ugandan government will not suffice).

- Birth (or death) certificate: You can request a complete copy of a birth certificate here: <https://www.nira.go.ug/>
- Marriage (or non-marriage) certificate: You can request a complete copy of a marriage certificate here <https://ursb.go.ug/civil-registration-2/>
- Divorce certificate: You can request a complete copy of a divorce certificate through the registrar of the High Court in Kampala.

General information

In general, the documents and the legalization stamps on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Uganda by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (via the issuance of the Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Ukraine need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Ukrainian authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Ukrainian certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Ukrainian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=351>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Ukraine by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

Specific information

A certificate of unmarried status can be obtained from a notary in Ukraine. When you are a Ukrainian national and you already reside in the Netherlands, this document can be obtained from the Ukrainian Embassy as well. The Apostille for this purpose is then obtained from the Dutch Consular Service Centre in The Hague.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from the United Kingdom need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the British authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the British certificate is genuine and authentic.

Information and Link

Your personal documents need to be original and unabridged to submit directly to the Legalization Section. The birth certificate needs to be an unabridged certificate stating the names of your parents. If you need to apply for a duplicate you can do so through the General Registry Office at <https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates/login.asp>

Please see the following link for more information on the British authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille and their contact details:

<https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=352>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, originating from Uruguay need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Uruguayan authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Uruguayan certificate is genuine and authentic.

You can obtain the personal certificates via the Direccion General del Registro de Estado Civil:
<https://dgrec.gub.uy/partidasdigitales/publico/home.xhtml>

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Uruguayan authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille on the certificate:

<https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=932>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates have to be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Uruguay by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

Specific information

Should you only need the certificate for use at a Dutch Embassy/Consulate in a country of which the main language is Spanish, a Spanish language version will suffice.

A certificate of unmarried status (declaración de soltería) can be obtained through a Uruguayan notary. For this purpose, you will need two witnesses that accompany you.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from the United States of America (USA, including Guam; the Northern Mariana Islands; the US Virgin Islands; Puerto Rico; and American Samoa) need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the USA authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the USA certificate is genuine and authentic.

The certificates can be obtained through the following link: <https://www.vitalchek.com/> or <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/w2w/index.htm>

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the USA authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=353>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in US by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

Specific information

Unmarried status can be proven through means of an affidavit which is a written declaration made under oath in the presence of a notary. Should you already be in the Netherlands and have US nationality, it is possible to obtain an affidavit at the USA Consulate-General in Amsterdam. The Apostille for this purpose is then obtained through the Dutch Consular Service Centre in The Hague.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Uzbekistan need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Uzbek authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Uzbek certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/uzbekistan/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

Please see the following link for more information on the Uzbek authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=909>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Uzbekistan by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Venezuela need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with an Apostille. An Apostille is a seal that is issued by the Venezuelan authorities in order to confirm to foreign (Dutch) authorities that the Venezuelan certificate is genuine and authentic.

Link

Please see the following link for more information on the Venezuelan authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille: <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/authorities/details3/?aid=354>

General information

In general, the Apostille seal on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with an Apostille. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Venezuela by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (authenticated through the issuance of an Apostille) as well.

Specific information

Should you only need a certificate for use at a Dutch Embassy/Consulate in a country of which the main language is Spanish, a Spanish language version will suffice.

The certificate of unmarried status can be obtained through the municipal office/parish where you live or a lawyer. The next step is to have the certificate legalized by a notary (notario público) before obtaining an Apostille through the authorities in the link above. For the notary appointment, you will have to be accompanied by two witnesses.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.



In order to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (like birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, etc.) originating from Vietnam need to be recently issued (meaning the certificates cannot be older than 6 months) and need to be provided with legalization.

Single legalization

Certificates from Vietnam should be legalized by the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Links

Please find the relevant information for the legalization of the documents via the following link: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/vietnam/travel-and-residence/legalising-your-documents>

Please find the link for the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <http://www.mofa.gov.vn/en/>

General information

In general, the legalization stamps on the certificate may not be older than 6 months when presenting the certificate to the Dutch authorities. Please note that the local authorities of the issuing country can require a recently issued certificate before being able to provide the certificate with a legalization stamp. We advise you to contact the local authorities first to be informed on this.

Translation

The certificates must be written in the Dutch, English, French or German language. If this is not the case, the certificates need to be translated by a translator who is sworn-in by a Dutch District Court (confirmed through court registration number). If the certificates will be translated in Vietnam by a translator who has not been sworn in by a Dutch District Court, the translation needs to be legalized (via the issuance of the two legalization stamps) as well.

We strongly advise you to start the process of obtaining the translation(s) and legalization(s) as soon as possible, as this can be lengthy processes.

Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we can verify whether they meet the requirements.

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